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ESG & Sustainability Reporting Software

Smart Innovators: ESG & Sustainability Reporting Software For Investors (2026)

By Jessica Pransky
With Kim Knickle

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A growing number of investors are turning to sustainability reporting and data management software, in response to intensifying stakeholder and regulatory pressure, heightened scrutiny of sustainability claims, and persistent concerns over data accuracy and reliability. This report provides buyers of investor-focused sustainability reporting software with a high-level benchmark of the capabilities of 15 software solutions, assessing vendors across nine key functional areas to guide purchasing decisions for 2026. The research is distinct from broader Verdantix coverage of corporate sustainability platforms, with this report focusing specifically on the needs of institutional investors whose workflows span portfolio construction, risk management, stewardship and multi-stakeholder reporting.

Table of contents

Table of figures

Organizations mentioned

Apiday, BlackRock, CDP, Clarity AI, Dasseti, ESG Data Convergence Initiative (EDCI), European Commission, European Parliament, Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), Gravity, Greenscope, Holtara, LSEG, Morgan Stanley, MSCI, Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), Novata, Pulsora, S&P Global, Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), UN Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI), US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), WeeFin, Workiva, Worldfavor.

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Summary for decision-makers

- A growing number of investors are turning to sustainability reporting and data management software, in response to intensifying stakeholder and regulatory pressure, heightened scrutiny of sustainability claims and persistent concerns over data accuracy and reliability.
- This report provides a high-level assessment of 15 software vendors with solutions specifically targeted at the sustainability reporting needs of investors, conducted through one-hour product briefings and demonstrations.
- To help investors overcome their sustainability reporting challenges, vendors have developed solutions centred on four core capability areas: pre-investment due diligence; data acquisition; data management; and reporting.
- Software vendors are rapidly embedding AI across their platforms to automate data collection, enhance analytics and improve workflows – creating clearer differentiation and raising the competitive bar for those without credible AI capabilities.

Figure 4

ESG & sustainability reporting software providers: capabilities assessment

	Pre-investment due diligence	Data acquisition			Data management			Reporting	
	Due diligence screening	Data acquisition	Data quality	Portfolio configuration	Sustainability performance management and benchmarking	Portfolio risk management and adaptation	Portfolio engagement tools	Reporting	Workflows and auditability
Aladdin, by BlackRock	◑	◕	◑	●	◕	●	◑	◑	◑
Apiday	◑	●	◕	●	◑	○	●	●	◕
Clarity AI	●	●	●	◕	◕	◕	◕	◕	◕
Gravity	●	●	◕	◕	●	●	●	◕	◕
Greenscope	◕	◕	◕	◕	◕	◑	●	●	●
Harvest by Dasseti	◕	◑	◑	◕	◕	○	◕	◕	◑
Holtara	●	◕	●	◕	◕	◔	◕	◕	◕
LSEG	◑	◔	◑	◑	◕	○	◑	◑	◔
MSCI	◑	◑	◕	◕	◑	◕	◔	◑	◑
Novata	◕	◕	●	◕	◕	◕	◕	●	◕
Pulsora	◕	●	◕	●	◕	◑	◕	●	●
S&P Global	◔	◕	◑	◕	◑	◕	○	◑	◔
WeeFin	●	◕	◕	●	◕	◕	◕	◕	◑
Workiva	◔	◕	◕	◕	◕	◑	◑	●	●
Worldfavor	◕	◕	◑	◕	◑	◑	◕	◕	◕

Market-leading functionality, with differentiated offering	●
Strong functionality	◕
Average functionality	◑
Some functionality	◔
No demonstrated evidence	○

Source: Verdantix analysis

Investors are recalibrating their sustainability investment strategies

Verdantix published a Smart Innovators report on sustainability reporting software for investors in early 2024 (see Verdantix Smart Innovators: ESG Reporting And Data Management Software For Investors). Since then, the market context and language have shifted materially. At that time, sustainability integration in investment strategies was on an upward trajectory, despite isolated political resistance; however, by 2026, sentiment has become distinctly bifurcated, with European active sustainability funds and global fixed income continuing to attract capital, while US sustainable funds record their 12th consecutive quarter of net outflows, amid an intensifying backlash towards ESG. In private equity, limited partners (LPs) continue to embed ESG-related criteria into fund mandates and maintain rigorous due diligence.

Overall, the current political and regulatory climate has prompted many investors to adopt a strategic retreat from public positioning, engaging in 'greenhushing' – maintaining sustainability practices and screening, while minimizing external communication, to reduce scrutiny of greenwashing and political risk. Against this backdrop, this report benchmarks the capabilities of 15 investor-focused software platforms for sustainability reporting, providing insights to support investors' selection decisions in 2026.

Developments in the sustainable finance landscape since 2024

There has been a pronounced shift in sustainable finance, marked by both growing enthusiasm and increasing complexity amongst institutional investors. Survey data from Morgan Stanley indicate that 86% of asset owners expect to increase allocations to sustainable funds over the next two years – up from 80% in 2024 – with strong financial performance and an improved track record serving as primary drivers. Meanwhile, 43% of respondents cite fluctuating regulatory guidance and 37% highlight political uncertainty as very significant concerns. Taken together, these dynamics point to a market that is scaling sustainable investment while navigating mounting uncertainty. Among the themes shaping demand for software, we see:

- **Anti-ESG sentiment gaining traction in the US.**
  Since President Trump's re-election in November 2024, opposition to ESG-labelled strategies in the US has grown, as reflected in the rollback of climate-related policies, withdrawal from the Paris Agreement, relaxed fossil fuel regulations, and the decision by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in March 2025 to stop defending its climate disclosure rules (see Verdantix Strategic Focus: ESG & Sustainability In The US). At the state level, more than 100 anti-sustainability or anti-ESG bills were introduced in 2025, with 11 enacted across 10 states. These measures restrict financial institutions' ability to explicitly incorporate ESG factors into investment decisions, while initiatives such as the Stop TSP ESG Act, introduced by Texas senator Ted Cruz, aim to curb investor support for sustainability-related shareholder proposals.
- **Public scale-back on sustainability signalling.**
  Many investors' initial response to the accelerating political backlash has been to scale back public commitments and withdraw from high-profile alliances, with the collapse of the Net Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) emblematic of this shift. Established in 2021 and growing to 140 member banks with roughly $74 trillion in assets by 2024, the NZBA ceased operations in October 2025 following a wave of withdrawals driven by perceived reputational, legal and political risks. This has pushed institutions to rely more heavily on internal analytics and reporting infrastructure, rather than coalition-based signalling.

Figure 1

Proposed amendments to the SFDR articles

Category	Description
Transition (Article 7)	• Products may only be marketed as supporting 'transition' if at least 70% of investments are tied to clear, measurable environmental or social transition objectives, using appropriate sustainability indicators. • Products must exclude specified fossil fuel and controversial firms (with limited use-of-proceeds exceptions) and identify, disclose and explain actions taken on the principal adverse impacts of their investments on sustainability factors.
ESG Basics (Article 8)	• Products can only be marketed as 'ESG Basics' if at least 70% of investments explicitly integrate sustainability factors (beyond just considering sustainability risks), are measured using appropriate sustainability indicators, and exclude specified fossil fuel and controversial firms, with limited use-of-proceeds exceptions. • Qualifying investments must show stronger sustainability performance than the relevant universe or benchmark (for example, via ratings or indicators) and firms must disclose which sustainability factors are integrated, how the 70% threshold and indicators are applied, any phase-in period, additional exclusions, and the underlying data sources used.
Sustainable (Article 9)	• Products can only be marketed as 'sustainable' if at least 70% of investments are dedicated to clear, measurable environmental or social objectives (or have ≥15% Taxonomy-aligned activities), exclude specified fossil fuel and controversial firms (with narrow use-of-proceeds exceptions), and identify, disclose and address the principal adverse impacts of their investments. • Qualifying portfolios must invest in defined sustainable assets (for example, Paris-aligned benchmarks, Taxonomy-aligned activities, EU Green-Bond-style instruments or comparable high-standard assets) and disclose their sustainability objectives, strategy to meet the 70% threshold, mix of eligible investments, indicators used to measure progress, exclusions applied, data sources, and, where there is a formal sustainability objective, how intended impacts are defined, measured and reported.

Source: Verdantix analysis

- **Regulatory re-calibration in Europe.**
  Throughout 2025, the sustainable finance rulebook was highly volatile. In November, the European Parliament voted to scale back reporting and due diligence requirements under the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD), shrinking the CSRD's scope by around 90%-92%, to cover only firms with more than 1,750 employees and €450 million in revenue. The European Commission has also proposed amending the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR). Suggested changes include replacing the Article 8 and Article 9 concept with three product categories (Sustainable, Transition and ESG Basics), which each require at least 70% of portfolio exposure to the stated strategy and exclude pre-defined harmful sectors, while removing entity-level principal adverse impact disclosures and streamlining product-level reporting to reduce compliance costs and greenwashing risk (see **Figure 1**).
- **Shifting terminology from ESG to sustainability – and language nuances.**
  In a polarised market, many organizations are reconsidering the language they use to describe their sustainability initiatives, shifting away from terminology that can trigger political or emotional reactions. In the Verdantix 2025 global corporate survey, 'sustainability' is the preferred umbrella term for almost 60% of senior sustainability leaders, although 82% report that they will continue to use 'ESG' at least occasionally (see Verdantix Global Corporate Survey 2025: ESG & Sustainability Budgets, Priorities And Tech Preferences). This is especially the case when investors, regulators or ratings agencies organize requirements around environmental, social and governance dimensions.

- **Increased focus on sustainable value and return on investment (ROI).**
  Investors have been instrumental in shifting corporate sustainability from a largely compliance-driven activity to a financially accountable discipline. Institutional investors now expect firms to frame sustainability initiatives in terms of financial materiality, explicitly linking them to operational efficiency, risk mitigation, the cost of capital and long-term value creation. In response, sustainability teams are under increasing pressure to adopt the language, tools and metrics of corporate finance. CFOs are now directly involved in sustainability-related capital allocation decisions, while investor dialogues are increasingly focused on measurable financial outcomes, rather than solely reputational or ethical considerations. This reorientation is reflected in the Verdantix 2025 survey, which finds demonstrating the business value of sustainability investments to be either the top or a 'very important' objective for 58% of organizations, underscoring the extent to which financial performance has become the primary lens through which both management teams and investors assess sustainability strategy.
- **Moves towards climate adaptation and resilience.**
  With 2024 confirmed as the warmest year on record, and global temperatures reaching 1.55°C above pre industrial levels, climate adaptation and resilience have moved rapidly to the forefront of institutional investment strategies. Morgan Stanley research finds that more than three-quarters of institutional investors expect physical climate risks to have a material impact on asset prices within five years, with climate adaptation rising from sixth to third place among priority sustainability themes between 2024 and 2025. This development is increasing demand for software that can model location-specific physical risk and support capital allocation to resilience solutions.

Investor-specific functionality emerges as a distinct software category

Despite political headwinds and mounting regulatory uncertainty, institutional investors continue to invest in software solutions for collecting and managing sustainability-related information, recognizing the complexity of ESG and sustainability data and the imperative to integrate sustainability into investment decision-making. Verdantix defines ESG and sustainability reporting software as:

> *"Software solutions that allow businesses to collect, analyse and manage sustainability information, to drive performance and report to mandatory regulations and voluntary standards and frameworks. This encompasses sustainability financial reporting (including double materiality), risk management, impact assessment and sustainability reporting across environmental, social and governance issues, within an enterprise and across the value chain."*

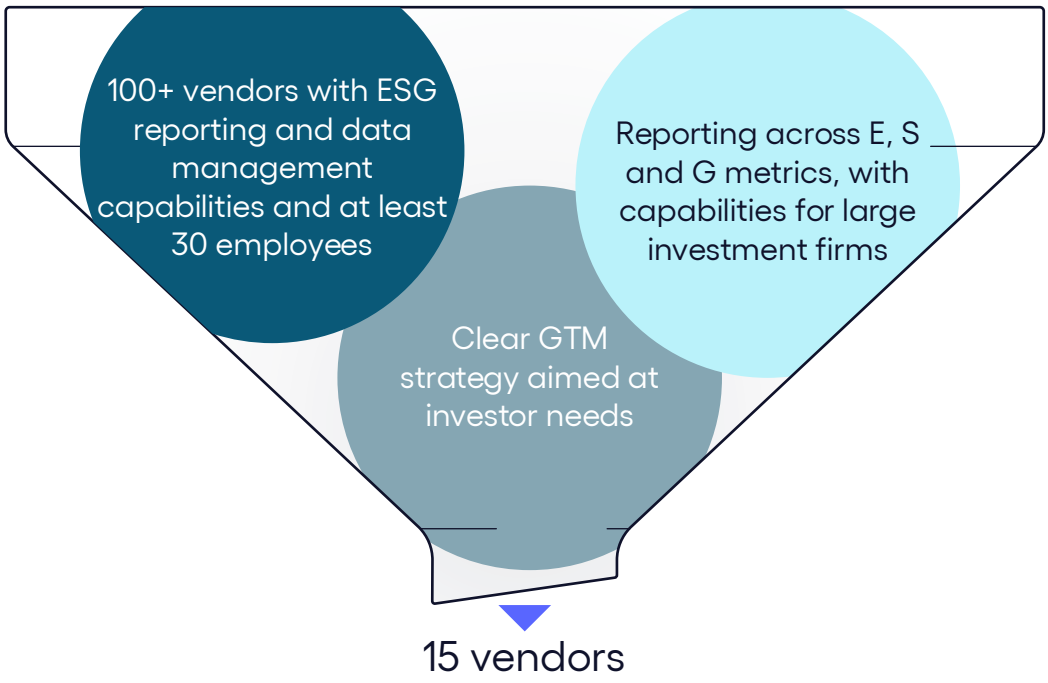
Our definition covers software vendors from a range of backgrounds, providing solutions targeted at investment firms looking to prioritize their reporting and organizations seeking to collect, analyse and manage data to drive performance and reporting.

Evaluated firms and selection criteria

Verdantix reviewed the capabilities of over 100 vendors to produce a shortlist of 15 sustainability reporting software providers targeted at investors' needs (see **Figure 2**). In some cases, we relied on past briefing recordings to evaluate products. To be included in this report, we required vendors to:

- **Possess reporting capabilities across E, S and G metrics.**
  To fall within scope of this study, vendors were required to demonstrate functionality allowing users to track and report the full spectrum of ESG metrics required by the major reporting frameworks. This inclusion criteria automatically excluded vendors primarily focused on environmental factors, without provisions for social and governance issues. Similarly, the inclusion criteria ruled out firms with a business model centred around sustainability data collection and management, but lacking the capabilities to facilitate reporting in line with globally recognized frameworks.
- **Demonstrate a clear go-to-market strategy aimed at investor needs.**
  Given the distinct data management and reporting needs of investment firms, this report only focuses on vendors offering dedicated functionality for investors to collect, manage and report ESG and sustainability data. We required vendors that also offer corporate reporting software to provide a differentiated platform targeting investors' sustainability needs.
- **Provide reporting capabilities for large investment firms with at least $1 billion in assets under management.**
  This report focuses on vendors with the organizational, financial and technological resources to meet the needs of large investment firms. We required all vendors included within the scope of this study to have at least 30 full-time employees to support their solution delivery and to meet a certain threshold of investor clients already using the platform.

Figure 2
Selection process for identifying smart innovators



Source: Verdantix analysis

Software supports investors throughout the investment life cycle

This report explores the evolving landscape of sustainability reporting and data management software used by a broad range of institutional investors, encompassing public-market participants and private-market firms. As the market matures, buyers face an expanding array of offerings, from established providers of investment decision tools, to newer specialist entrants, with vendors differentiating through value propositions and go-to-market strategies aligned with asset class coverage and lifecycle needs. Leading platforms now support investors at every stage of the investment cycle (see **Figure 3**), covering:

- **Pre-investment screening and due diligence.**
  Software functionality enables structured sustainability assessments before capital is committed, replacing ad hoc spreadsheet- and email-based processes with more consistent approaches that underpin alignment between individual deals, portfolio strategy and evolving regulatory requirements. Platforms typically support due diligence through configurable portfolio company questionnaires, basic screening logic, and scorecards and portfolio-level aggregation that show how a prospective investment may affect overall risk and sustainability exposure. More advanced tools extend this capability with integrated external data sources and natural language processing (NLP) to scan public information for controversies, enabling earlier identification of potential reputational, regulatory or governance risks and supporting repeatable deployment across funds and strategies.

- **Portfolio monitoring and performance tracking.**
  Once capital is deployed, investors require tools to track and manage sustainability performance across public and private holdings over extended time horizons, moving beyond static reporting towards repeatable performance management. Software platforms typically aggregate data at asset, fund and portfolio level to support time-series monitoring, basic benchmarking and visibility into the evolution of performance over time, with more advanced solutions enabling target setting, progress tracking and structured monitoring of improvement initiatives. The most sophisticated platforms integrate forecasting and scenario analysis, such as decarbonization pathways and forward-looking climate metrics, linking initiatives and investments to quantified impacts and portfolio-level outcomes.

- **Regulatory reporting and compliance.**
  While the fine print of regulation continues to be contested, investors are still investing in and formalizing data management systems to strengthen reporting processes and data governance. Software vendors now offer dedicated modules to support compliance with key regimes, such as the EU SFDR and CSRD, mapping across multiple standards and reusing common data points to minimize duplication and reduce the burden of overlapping disclosure demands.

- **Stakeholder and client reporting.**
  As investors place greater emphasis on transparency and trust, sustained engagement with a wide range of stakeholders has become essential. Across the investment life cycle, embedded software tools support reporting to LPs, asset owners, beneficiaries and portfolio companies, often via dedicated LP reporting modules that allow general partners to manage data requests through customisable microsites updated on a rolling basis. At the same time, support for voluntary frameworks such as the CDP, ESG Data Convergence Initiative (EDCI), Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) enables investors to satisfy industry-recognized expectations alongside mandatory disclosures. The Verdantix 2025 global corporate survey indicates that voluntary standards remain highly influential, with almost half of respondents viewing them as ‘very significant’ and 20% identifying them as the primary driver of ESG and sustainability spending. Verdantix expects voluntary reporting to stay near the top of the agenda over the next several years, particularly given ongoing uncertainty around the EU Omnibus proposals and the trajectory of US sustainability regulation.

- **Engagement and stewardship.**
  Sustainability reporting platforms for private equity increasingly provide dedicated digital workspaces for portfolio companies, shifting from annual data collection to ongoing information management and oversight. These platforms typically offer secure portals where portfolio company management can input metrics, upload evidence, complete aligned questionnaires and access guidance and benchmarks, enabling general partners to monitor data coverage and quality in near-real time. More advanced solutions feature configurable workflows, role-based access, audit trails and structured collaboration features such as comments and correction tracking, while the most evolved platforms link engagement activities to KPIs and initiatives, track progress over time and provide tools that improve data quality and consistency through embedded calculators and operational guidance.

Figure 3

ESG & sustainability reporting software: capabilities and definitions

Category	Sub-category	Functionality definition
Pre-investment due diligence	Due diligence screening	Conduct ESG due diligence screening before investment, including the identification and monitoring of ESG risks, opportunities and potential controversies.
Data acquisition	Data acquisition	Support sustainability data acquisition and tagging from a wide range of internal and external sources across the investment portfolio (e.g. portfolio company questionnaires, company websites, direct data collection).
	Data quality	Provide tools for improving and validating data quality, such as estimation enhancements, anomaly detection, gap analysis and in-platform guidance for portfolio companies to collect sustainability data accurately.
	Portfolio configuration	Configure and visualize portfolio structure by asset class, sector and geography. Integrate new investments and track divestments. Enable creation of individual company profiles and integration with portfolio management tools.
Data management	Sustainability performance management and benchmarking	Visualize sustainability performance for portfolio companies, monitor and track improvement initiatives, and benchmark performance across portfolios. Compare results with public company benchmarks using external datasets. Utilize forecasting and scenario analysis tools to project future portfolio outcomes and identify at-risk holdings.
	Portfolio risk management and adaptation	Model portfolio exposure to physical climate risks and assess financial impacts under different decarbonization pathways. Track and evaluate climate adaptation and resilience strategies across portfolio holdings, encompassing infrastructure upgrades, operational adjustments, supply chain diversification and insurance coverage.
	Portfolio engagement tools	Provide tools to engage portfolio companies and stakeholders on sustainability analysis and insights, including in-platform guidance and resources.
Reporting	Reporting	Facilitate voluntary reporting aligned with major standards (EDCI, TCFD, UN PRI). Enable creation of custom metrics and weightings to match investment strategies, manage investor data requests, and support compliance with regulated frameworks (CSRD, EU Taxonomy, SFDR).
	Workflows and auditability	Configure role-based workflows for different user groups. Ensure full auditability of records through features such as disclosure approvals, timestamping and tracking of historical data inputs.

Source: Verdantix analysis

Figure 4

ESG & sustainability reporting software providers: capabilities assessment

	Pre-investment due diligence	Data acquisition			Data management			Reporting	
	Due diligence screening	Data acquisition	Data quality	Portfolio configuration	Sustainability performance management and benchmarking	Portfolio risk management and adaptation	Portfolio engagement tools	Reporting	Workflows and auditability
Aladdin, by BlackRock	◑	◕	◑	●	◕	●	◑	◑	◑
Apiday	◑	●	◕	●	◑	○	●	●	◕
Clarity AI	●	●	●	◕	◕	◕	◕	◕	◕
Gravity	●	●	◕	◕	●	●	●	◕	◕
Greenscope	◕	◕	◕	◕	◕	◑	●	●	●
Harvest by Dasseti	◕	◑	◑	◕	◕	○	◕	◕	◑
Holtara	●	◕	●	◕	◕	◔	◕	◕	◕
LSEG	◑	◔	◑	◑	◕	○	◑	◑	◔
MSCI	◑	◑	◕	◕	◑	◕	◔	◑	◑
Novata	◕	◕	●	◕	◕	◕	◕	●	◕
Pulsora	◕	●	◕	●	◕	◑	◕	●	●
S&P Global	◔	◕	◑	◕	◑	◕	○	◑	◔
WeeFin	●	◕	◕	●	◕	◕	◕	◕	◑
Workiva	◔	◕	◕	◕	◕	◑	◑	●	●
Worldfavor	◕	◕	◑	◕	◑	◑	◕	◕	◕

Market-leading functionality, with differentiated offering	●
Strong functionality	◕
Average functionality	◑
Some functionality	◔
No demonstrated evidence	○

Source: Verdantix analysis

AI reshapes investor sustainability workflows

Across the sustainability software market, vendors are rapidly embedding AI into their platforms, moving along a maturity curve from tentative experimentation to 'AI first' product strategies. These innovations enable vendors to demonstrate distinct strengths and differentiate their offerings (see **Figure 4**). Rather than limiting AI to superficial add-ons, leading vendors are weaving it throughout their offerings to automate data collection, enhance analytics and improve user experience and workflows, mirroring a broader shift in enterprise software where firms that fail to build credible AI capabilities risk weaker products and higher operating costs (see Verdantix Strategic Focus: Enterprise Software AI Transformation Framework – 5 Pillars For Success). For investor-specific sustainability tools, this translates into a new generation of solutions using AI to:

- **Extract and standardize sustainability data.**
  Sustainability software vendors increasingly use AI to consolidate fragmented environmental, social and governance data into the structured formats required by regulators and investors. Greenscope, for example, uses AI to identify relevant values in Excel or in PDFs and pre-fill investor questionnaires, before routing them into structured workflows. Platforms are extending this beyond documents into broader ingestion ecosystems; they can detect anomalies or variance in sustainability data, flag potential reputational, regulatory or governance risks, cross-check figures against external datasets such as controversy feeds or ESG ratings, and route exceptions to analysts for review. For example, Pulsora leverages AI agents to help customers enhance the platform's data capabilities across internal and external sources, improving both efficiency and data quality.

- **Run climate and transition scenarios.**
  AI-enhanced climate risk models ingest large volumes of climate, economic and organizational data, linking physical risks such as flood and wildfire projections with operational and financial datasets at the asset level. Platforms such as Aladdin by BlackRock combine physical climate hazard data and transition risk scenarios to quantify impacts on security valuations and portfolio risk under alternative climate pathways. Gravity unifies carbon, energy and financial data to assess exposure to carbon taxes, emissions trading and supply chain risks, while Clarity AI and Novata leverage proprietary scenario models to project physical and transition risks across multiple time horizons, incorporating temperature rise impacts and extreme weather events. AI and machine learning (ML) techniques calibrate assumptions, detect outliers and run thousands of permutations to produce granular, forward-looking assessments of climate risks and opportunities.

- **Undertake pre-investment risk screening.**
  AI is increasingly integral to sustainability screening and ESG risk due diligence for investors. Holtara, for instance, integrates AI-assisted data validation, anomaly detection and automated red flag escalation based on regulatory breaches or negative media, combining data from multiple sources, such as public filings and third-party databases. Platforms such as Harvest by Dasseti leverage AI to interrogate questionnaire responses, comparing them over time to highlight changes and potential risks during due diligence. These tools enable investors to combine structured data collection with AI-driven analysis of unstructured sources, to deliver more comprehensive, real-time insights on ESG risks, controversies and opportunities across potential investments.

- **Draft sections of reports.**
  Generative AI (GenAI) is quickly moving from a nice-to-have add-on to a core feature in software. Leading platforms now use models trained on regulations, voluntary standards and prior disclosures to map tagged sustainability data to both regulated and non-regulated standards and to generate first-draft report narratives for review. Market adoption of AI-enabled sustainability reporting tools is already evident, such as through Workiva's AI-assisted 'collect once, use many' workflows and in the LP questionnaire mapping tools offered by Apiday. WeeFin, meanwhile, employs AI for data quality checks, cross-provider consistency, anomaly detection and live risk tracking.

- **Surface insights from sustainability datasets.**
  Sustainability platforms are evolving from static dashboards to interactive performance intelligence. Leading tools now allow users to drill into multi-year ESG datasets and increasingly ask natural language questions to identify the factors driving changes – such as entities shifting emissions intensity – and receive narrative insights backed by charts and tables. Examples of this are Workiva's trend and KPI analysis, and AI features such as Worldfavor's screening tools, which flag gaps, rank entities and highlight outliers for follow-up action.

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