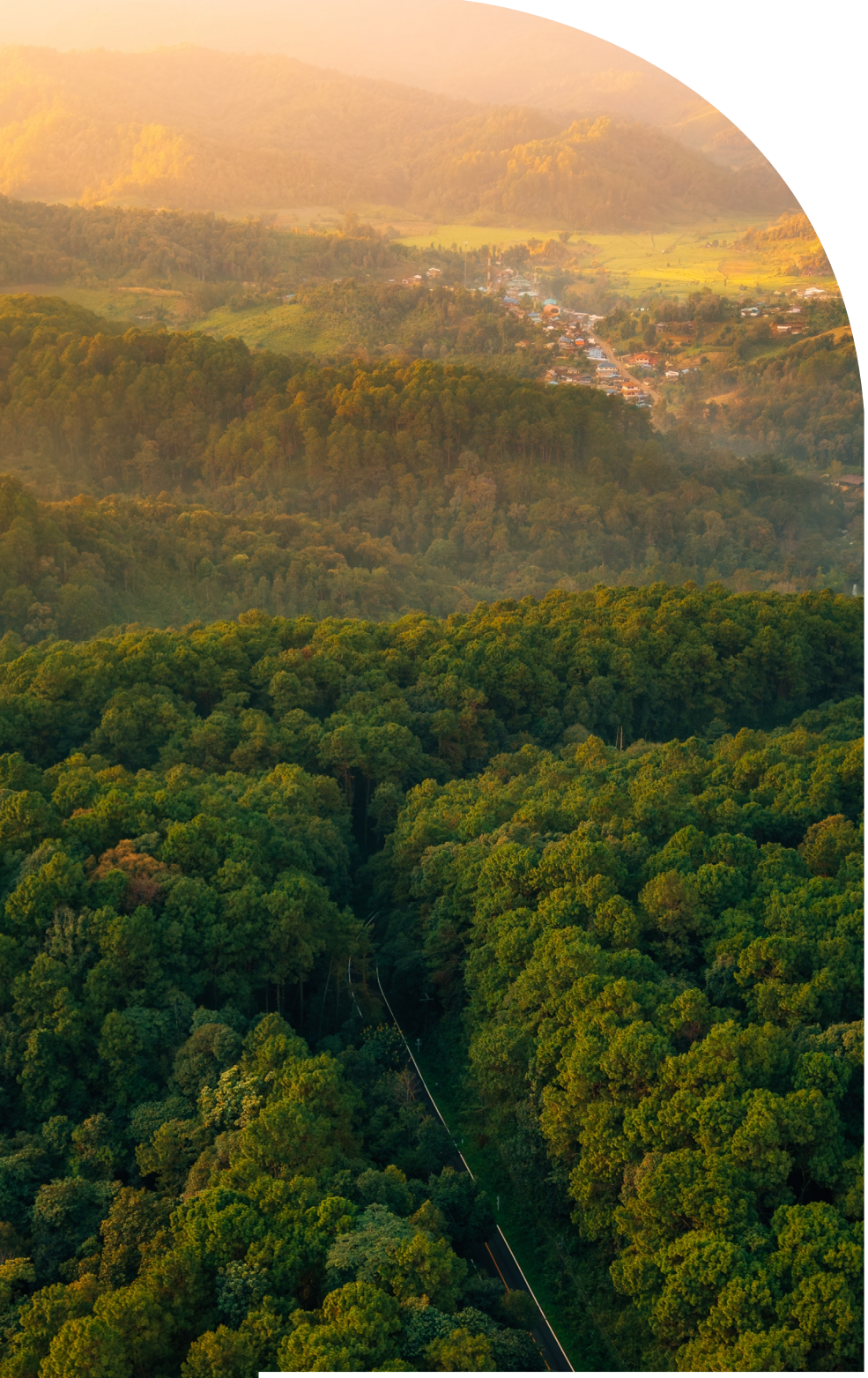


UNIQUS

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Sustainability & Climate Pulse

OUR MONTHLY NEWSLETTER

May 2026

FOREWORD

Greetings, and welcome to the latest edition of Uniqus' Sustainability & Climate Pulse

This month's newsletter reinforces a pattern that should now be impossible to ignore: the distance between sustainability ambition and regulatory enforcement is shrinking fast.

From Canada's sustainable finance taxonomy to Oman's adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) S1 and S2, jurisdictions across the globe are converting broad commitments into binding, structured requirements. The EU's packaging waste guidance and California's Senate Bill 253 (SB 253) reporting deadline underscore the same trajectory. Compliance frameworks are arriving with specific timelines and requirements that demand operational readiness, not just strategic intent.

At the same time, the International Energy Agency's (IEA) 2026 Global Energy Review is a reminder that deployment progress, however encouraging, still falls short of Paris-aligned targets. India's record wind energy additions and Apple's recycled content milestones show what focused execution looks like, but the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) loosened methane standards illustrate how quickly regulatory direction can shift when political considerations override scientific ones.

I encourage you to engage critically with this month's content. The organizations that treat these signals as early warnings rather than distant headlines will be the ones best positioned for what comes next.



We continue to track the mainstreaming of Scope 3 emissions disclosure. Our in-depth analysis this month makes the case plainly: value chain emissions are no longer a reporting stretch goal but an emerging legal obligation.

Anu Chaudhary
Partner, Global Head of Sustainability & Climate Consulting

IN THE NEWS

This section focuses on key developments globally, in the USA, India, and the Middle East. It examines the latest news and assesses its potential impact on regional landscapes, businesses, and consumers. Uniqus provides insights into how these developments may shape current market dynamics and set the stage for future opportunities and challenges.

GLOBAL

Canada Establishes Council to Shape Sustainable Finance Taxonomy

In a significant step toward enhancing the sustainability of its financial sector, Canada has launched a new council to develop a sustainable finance taxonomy. This initiative aims to provide a clear framework for identifying and categorizing investments that contribute positively to environmental and social outcomes. By establishing this taxonomy, Canada seeks to align its financial practices with climate action goals, facilitating greater transparency and accountability in sustainability investments.

The council will consist of experts from various sectors, including finance, business, and environmental advocacy, who will work collaboratively to create guidelines to help investors make informed decisions. This effort is expected to enhance the credibility of sustainable finance in Canada and foster international cooperation by aligning with global best practices. As the world increasingly prioritizes sustainability, this initiative places Canada at the forefront of responsible finance, encouraging other nations to follow suit in their own sustainability journeys.

European Commission Releases Comprehensive Guidance on EU Packaging and Waste Regulation

The European Commission has published a detailed guidance document and a set of frequently asked questions (FAQs) regarding the new EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation. This regulation aims to significantly reduce packaging waste across member states, aligning with the EU's broader sustainability goals and circular economy initiatives. The guidance clarifies essential requirements for businesses, including design for recyclability and waste-prevention measures, which are critical to achieving the EU's ambitious targets for waste reduction and resource efficiency.

These guidelines not only support compliance but also offer actionable insights for companies looking to enhance their sustainability practices. By adhering to these new regulations, businesses can improve their environmental footprint while potentially tapping into new market opportunities driven by increased consumer demand for sustainable products. As organizations prepare for the regulation's full implementation, engaging with the Commission's resources will be vital for navigating the evolving landscape of packaging sustainability in Europe.

IEA Global Energy Review 2026: A Critical Assessment of Energy Transition Progress

The IEA's Global Energy Review 2026 offers an in-depth analysis of the current state of the global energy landscape, focusing on advancements and challenges in transitioning to sustainable energy systems. The report highlights that while significant strides have been made in renewable energy deployment, particularly in solar and wind, the overall pace of change remains insufficient to meet the ambitious climate targets set by international agreements such as the Paris Agreement.

Key insights from the review emphasize the urgent need for increased investment in clean energy technologies and infrastructure to accelerate the transition away from fossil fuels. It underscores the importance of policy frameworks, financial incentives, and international cooperation in driving the necessary changes. The report serves as a wake-up call for governments and industries alike to recognize the critical role they play in shaping a sustainable energy future and to act decisively to align their strategies with climate goals. As the world grapples with the impacts of climate change, the IEA review's findings are crucial for guiding effective climate action and ensuring energy security for generations to come.

Uniqus' POV

A shared recognition that clear frameworks rather than good intentions move capital and reduce emissions is a common element that can be noted with Canada's new sustainable finance taxonomy and the EU's packaging waste guidance, and the IEA's 2026 energy review. Each of these developments aims to translate broad sustainability commitments into actionable, measurable requirements. Canada is providing investors with standardized language to evaluate what qualifies as a sustainable investment. The EU is translating circular economy goals into concrete product design obligations.

The IEA's 2026 energy review reaffirms that while clean energy deployment is accelerating, it still does not match the pace required to meet the Paris Agreement targets. The main obstacle is not technological but lies in policy and financial structures necessary for scaling up.

Regulatory specificity is increasing, and the jurisdictions leading in sustainability are moving from principles to requirements. Companies that have been tracking these developments at a high level will need to engage more deeply as taxonomy definitions, disclosure mandates, and product standards begin to carry real compliance weight.

USA

EPA Finalizes Looser Methane Emission Standards for Oil and Gas Sector

On 6 April 2026, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced a final rule revising its 2024 methane emissions regulations, specifically targeting requirements for flares and vent gas in the oil and gas industry. This decision marks a significant shift, as the revisions provide greater flexibility for operators and align with industry requests for reconsideration. Notably, the new standards are less stringent than those proposed by the previous administration, raising concerns about the long-term implications for methane emissions, a potent greenhouse gas.

The EPA's reasoning behind these changes remains unclear, particularly its conflicting position on regulating carbon dioxide emissions from vehicles and power plants. By continuing to regulate methane but withdrawing from CO2 oversight, the agency invites questions about the consistency and effectiveness of its climate strategies. This situation underscores the ongoing conflict between regulatory efforts and industry interests, emphasizing the importance of strong climate action despite possible setbacks to emission standards.

Apple Sets New Recycled Content Record in 2025 Environmental Progress Report

Apple announced that a record 30 percent of material used across all its products shipped in 2025 was recycled, alongside a series of milestones detailed in its annual Environmental Progress Report. The company now uses 100 percent recycled cobalt in all Apple-designed batteries and 100 percent recycled rare earth elements in all magnets. In addition, Apple completed its transition to 100 percent fiber-based packaging, fulfilling its pledge to eliminate plastic from packaging by 2025, avoiding more than 15,000 metric tons of plastic over the past five years.

Apple's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2025 remain more than 60 percent lower than in 2015, holding steady from 2024 despite significant business growth. On the supply chain side, Apple's direct suppliers procured more than 20 gigawatts of renewable energy through the Supplier Clean Energy Program, enough clean electricity to power more than 3.4 million US households for a year. The report demonstrates continued progress toward Apple's goal of being carbon neutral across its entire footprint by 2030.



Uniqus' POV

The EPA's revision of methane emission standards sends a concerning signal at a time when climate commitments call for increased action, not less. More troubling is the agency's inconsistency: reducing focus on CO2 oversight while selectively maintaining methane regulations suggests a regulatory approach driven more by political considerations than by scientific logic.

Amid the widely covered news that Tim Cook will step down as CEO later this year, Apple separately announced significant progress toward the company's sustainability goals. While we typically focus on cross-industry trends rather than individual companies, Apple's recently released 2025 Environmental Progress Report offers a useful illustration of how large enterprises can turn ambition into measurable results. Apple reported that 30% of the material across all products it shipped in 2025 came from recycled content, even in a year of significant business growth. The transition to 100% recycled cobalt and rare-earth elements matters because these materials have significant extraction footprints. Through its Supplier Clean Energy Program, Apple's direct suppliers procured more than 20 gigawatts of renewable electricity in 2025, avoiding more than 26 million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions while increasing renewable generation to over 38 million megawatt-hours. All of this progress sits within Apple 2030, the company's commitment to be carbon neutral across its entire business, manufacturing supply chain, and product life cycle by 2030—an ambitious target, but one that Apple's latest results help make more credible as a best-practice reference point for other large companies.



INDIA

India's Rising Heatwave Crisis and the Shift to Smart Forecasting

India is experiencing a significant rise in extreme heat events, with heatwaves becoming more frequent, intense, and widespread due to climate change, as highlighted by a study in Scientific Reports. Over the past 26 years, average temperatures have increased by about 1°C. Heatwave days and their duration have also increased. Hotspot regions have expanded by nearly 1.5 times, particularly across northwestern, central, and peninsular India. Climate patterns like the El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) are further intensifying these extremes and increasing the risk of heat-related deaths.

In response, India has strengthened disaster preparedness through the Multi-Hazard Early Warning Decision Support System developed by the India Meteorological Department under Mission Mausam. This marks a shift from fragmented forecasting to an integrated, automated system. It delivers impact-based, location-specific warnings to nearly 80% of the population. The platform has reduced forecast preparation time by 50% and improved accuracy by 30%. It has also extended advanced warning capabilities and lowered disaster response costs. Evacuation expenses have been reduced to nearly one-third due to better cyclone landfall predictions.

India achieves highest-ever annual wind energy addition of 6.05 GW in 2025–2026

India has achieved a record 6.05 GW wind energy capacity addition in FY 2025–26, marking a 46% year-on-year increase and taking total installed capacity beyond 56 GW. Key contributions came from states like Gujarat, Karnataka, and Maharashtra. This growth reflects improved policy clarity, stronger transmission infrastructure, and increasing adoption of hybrid and open access models, supported by initiatives such as Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) charge waivers and technical backing from the National Institute of Wind Energy. From a strategic perspective, this milestone signals a structural revival of India's wind sector, enhancing renewable energy reliability through wind-solar complementarity and accelerating progress toward the 500 GW non-fossil fuel target by 2030. However, sustaining this momentum will depend on continued grid investments, streamlined approvals, and stronger domestic manufacturing capabilities.



National Roadmap For MSME Decarbonization; Andhra Pradesh Leads Adoption Drive

A targeted roadmap by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) is set to accelerate the adoption of advanced energy-efficient technologies across Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) clusters in Andhra Pradesh, positioning the state as an early mover in industrial decarbonization. It draws on successful implementations in Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Karnataka, where energy savings of 20 to 30 percent have been achieved. The initiative builds on scalable programs such as UJALA, smart metering, and distributed solar.

This development highlights a broader shift toward embedding energy efficiency as a core driver of MSME competitiveness, particularly given the sector's significant share in industrial energy consumption. By lowering operating costs and improving productivity, such interventions can deliver both economic and climate benefits. However, the real impact will depend on effective cluster-level execution, innovative financing, and strong state coordination. This positions Andhra Pradesh as a potential replicable model for scaling MSME decarbonization across the country.

Uniqus' POV

India's climate response is increasingly taking shape as a balanced approach across both mitigation and adaptation, reflecting tangible progress in clean energy, industrial efficiency, and climate resilience. These themes were at the center of Building Climate Solutions at Scale: An India–CA Clean Energy & Resilience Dialogue, an Earth Day session hosted by the Consulate General of India, San Francisco, in collaboration with the India Energy & Climate Center at UC Berkeley, as part of SF Climate Week 2026. Members of the Uniqus team attended the dialogue, which convened policymakers, industry leaders, investors, and researchers from both geographies to discuss how India and California are scaling renewable and low-carbon technologies, mobilizing public and private capital, and shaping policy frameworks that reduce emissions while supporting economic growth and equity.

On the mitigation side, strong momentum in wind energy underscores India's improving execution in scaling renewable capacity, while the growing focus on MSME efficiency through initiatives led by EESL signals a shift toward reducing emissions at the point of consumption. In parallel, adaptation efforts are gaining prominence. The rising intensity and frequency of heatwaves, influenced in part by climate patterns such as the ENSO, are driving investment in forecasting and preparedness through systems developed by the India Meteorological Department. Together, these trends point to a more comprehensive climate strategy in which mitigation and adaptation advance in tandem, and a shift from headline targets toward system-level interventions across energy, industry, and disaster management. While the direction is encouraging, real impact will depend on how effectively these efforts scale and translate into consistent, on-the-ground outcomes.

MIDDLE EAST

Oman's FSA adopts IFRS S1 & S2

The Financial Services Authority (FSA), Sultanate of Oman issued a Decision (Decision E/7/2026) adopting IFRS S1 and IFRS S2, the international sustainability disclosure standards for listed public joint-stock companies and financial institutions in Oman to align Oman's financial sector with internationally recognized standards. In 2025, the FSA issued a Decision (Decision E/2/2025) which made IFRS the mandatory model for preparing and auditing financial statements in Oman. The latest decision extends that same approach to sustainability, requiring companies to disclose how climate and sustainability-related risks affect their business. Both standards must be fully applied from 1 January 2029, except for scope 3 under IFRS S2 which must be applied from 1 January 2030. The FSA will also issue forms to guide companies through the implementation process. Failure to comply can result in a range of penalties.

PIF Board approves 2026 – 2030 Strategy

Saudi Arabia's Public Investment Fund's (PIF) Board of Directors, chaired by Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, Crown Prince and Prime Minister, has approved PIF's 2026-2030 Strategy, a continuation of the fund's long-term strategy. This strategy will focus on delivering competitive domestic ecosystems to connect sectors, unlock the full potential of strategic assets, maximize long-term returns, continue to drive the economic transformation of Saudi Arabia and further enhance the quality of life of its citizens. Under the 2026-2030 Strategy, PIF's investments will contribute to national priorities by delivering six competitive domestic ecosystems: tourism, travel, and entertainment; urban development and livability; advanced manufacturing and innovation; industrials and logistics; clean energy, water, and renewable energy infrastructure; and Neom.

Uniqus' POV

FSAs and regulatory bodies in the Middle East are actively adopting or aligning with IFRS S1 & S2 often using a phased approach, with Oman being the most recent to mandate them. These adoptions are often driven by regional Vision 2030 initiatives that aim to enhance capital market transparency and attract international investment. Oman's FSA Decision to adopt IFRS S1 & S2 requires enhanced governance structures, robust internal controls over ESG data, and early consideration of climate-related reporting methodologies, particularly for future Scope 3 emissions reporting. FSAs and regulators, and sovereign wealth funds globally including in the Middle East, are integrating sustainability and climate considerations into their investment strategies.

The 2026-2030 Strategy is a natural next step in PIF's growth journey. The 2026 – 2030 Strategy builds on PIF's 2021 – 2025 Strategy to boost investments in traditional sectors, accelerate the diversification of the domestic economy, and unlock new sustainable sectors. The PIF's 2026 – 2030 Strategy targets ecosystems such as clean energy, water, and renewable infrastructure, demonstrating its commitment to environmental sustainability in alignment with Saudi Vision 2030. PIF is committed to developing 70% of Saudi Arabia's renewable energy capacity target by 2030. Furthermore, as part of PIF's role in realizing Saudi Arabia's commitments, PIF's Green Finance Framework sets out its strategy and roadmap to catalyze the Kingdom's green agenda and outlines the projects eligible for green financing in line with international standards.

IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS

This section delves deep into a significant ESG development, offering comprehensive insights and a nuanced perspective. Join us as we explore this development, shedding light on the opportunities and challenges in the evolving ESG landscape.

SCOPE 3 IS NO LONGER OPTIONAL: PREPARING FOR VALUE CHAIN EMISSIONS DISCLOSURE

As climate accountability becomes a crucial part of corporate governance, the emphasis on reporting Scope 3 emissions is growing. Traditionally, companies focused on disclosing their direct emissions, known as Scope 1 and 2. But Scope 3 emissions, which include indirect greenhouse gas emissions across the entire value chain, often account for 70 to 90 percent of a company's total emissions. This shift is driven by rising regulatory demands and changing market expectations, prompting businesses to rethink their emissions reporting strategies. Moreover, Scope 3 emissions are vital not only for environmental reasons but also for financial performance, as investors and stakeholders seek transparency on climate-related risks across corporate value chain operations.

The landscape of climate reporting is evolving quickly. Regulations like the EU's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and California's SB 253 are setting new standards for mandatory disclosures, making it essential for companies to update their reporting methods. These laws require companies to disclose Scope 3 emissions, turning what was once optional into a legal obligation. This change shows a broader understanding that effective climate risk management involves accounting not just for direct emissions but also for those generated across supply chains. As these regulations take effect, companies need to gear up for increased accountability and thorough emissions reporting.



Scope 3 Emissions: A Complex Landscape of Opportunities and Challenges

Scope 3 emissions reporting presents a unique set of challenges for organizations, primarily due to the inherent complexities of measuring and verifying these emissions. These challenges arise from the need to collect data from multiple suppliers and stakeholders across the value chain, which can lead to inconsistencies and discrepancies in reported figures. The reliance on supplier data, which is often modeled or collected under varying standards, can compromise the accuracy and reliability of the disclosures. While supplier participation in emissions reporting is improving, data quality remains uneven, particularly among small and mid-sized enterprises. This inconsistency poses significant risks for companies that must now face scrutiny regarding their reported emissions data.

Inaccurate or inconsistent Scope 3 emissions reporting can have serious consequences. As third-party verification increases, companies might face scrutiny for data discrepancies that result from systemic data issues, not intentional misreporting.

This risk changes how disclosures are viewed, shifting from transparency to potential legal and compliance liabilities. Companies need strong governance and internal controls to ensure data accuracy. Improving data collection and verification helps reduce compliance risks and boosts company reputation and stakeholder confidence.

Conversely, the push for comprehensive Scope 3 emissions disclosure also presents opportunities for companies to engage more meaningfully with their value chains. By prioritizing emissions reductions across their supply chains, organizations can build stronger supplier relationships, drive innovation, and improve overall sustainability performance. Many companies have already recognized the internal benefits of measuring and reporting Scope 3 emissions, including enhanced risk awareness and improved supplier engagement. Thus, while the challenges are significant, proactive management of emissions reporting can yield long-term benefits.



Uniqus' POV

As Scope 3 emissions reporting transitions from a voluntary practice to a regulatory requirement, companies must adapt quickly to the evolving climate accountability landscape. The complexities associated with measuring and verifying Scope 3 emissions necessitate a strategic approach that prioritizes data integrity and robust governance frameworks. Organizations that invest in accurate reporting systems and engage proactively with their supply chains will not only mitigate compliance risks but also position themselves advantageously in a market increasingly driven by sustainability considerations.

The push to disclose Scope 3 emissions is likely to grow stronger, influenced by regulatory requirements and investor demands as the urgency of climate action becomes more apparent. Companies must prepare for this new reality by developing clear strategies for emissions reporting that not only comply with current regulations but also anticipate future developments in climate disclosure standards. By embracing transparency and accountability in their emissions reporting, organizations can navigate the complexities of Scope 3 emissions, contribute meaningfully to global climate goals, and enhance their long-term resilience in an evolving economic landscape.

REGULATORY WATCH

Regulation around ESG continues to evolve rapidly. This section summarizes some of the latest regulatory developments across critical global markets, including the USA, EU, UK, India, and the Middle East. Our analysis captures the nature of the legislative changes or updates and our high-level assessment of broader implications on business practices and compliance strategies.

Governing Body	Update	Uniqus' Impression
GLOBAL		
IFRS Foundation / International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB)	The ISSB is advancing its efforts to develop globally accepted sustainability disclosure standards aimed at enhancing investor-company dialogue. At its meeting at the end of March, the ISSB discussed nature-related disclosures and proposed enhancements to the SASB standards. For instance, the ISSB tentatively decided to provide incremental requirements and guidance for disclosing information on the effects of nature-related risks and opportunities on an entity's strategy and decision-making, including information about an entity's response and plans to respond to those risks and opportunities.	The ISSB's ongoing development of globally accepted sustainability disclosure standards represents a step towards unifying the current patchwork of sustainability frameworks. By focusing on providing decision-useful and comparable disclosures, these standards aim to enhance the dialogue between investors and companies, ultimately fostering greater transparency and accountability in sustainability reporting.
UK Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) Consultation on CP26/5: Aligning listed issuers' sustainability disclosures with international standards	The FCA's consultation CP26/5 proposed a significant overhaul of sustainability disclosure for UK-listed companies, transitioning from a voluntary framework to mandatory reporting aligned with the UK Sustainability Reporting Standards (UK SRS S2) starting in 2027. This change aims to enhance market transparency and consistency in climate-related disclosures, addressing gaps that have hindered investor assessments of companies' climate resilience and transition strategies. However, the FCA plans to retain a "comply or explain" approach for Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions, which raises concerns about the adequacy of data for evaluating net-zero commitments and transition plans.	The FCA's consultation CP26/5 illustrates a meaningful step forward in sustainability disclosure by transitioning from voluntary to mandatory reporting. This shift aims to enhance market transparency and consistency, addressing critical gaps in climate-related disclosures. However, the continued reliance on a "comply or explain" approach for Scope 3 emissions raises concerns regarding the sufficiency of data for assessing companies' net-zero commitments and transition strategies.

Governing Body	Update	Uniqus' Impression
International Standard (ISO)	ISO released ISO 14001:2026 on 15 April 2026, the first significant revision to its flagship environmental management standard in over a decade. The update strengthens alignment with climate change, biodiversity, and resource efficiency priorities, with greater emphasis on leadership, governance, and measurable outcomes across operations and value chains. Over 670,000 organizations worldwide hold certification.	The stronger focus on governance and measurable outcomes brings ISO 14001 into closer alignment with what major disclosure frameworks are increasingly requiring. Certified organizations should conduct a gap assessment now rather than waiting for their next recertification cycle.
USA		
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	On 9 April 2026, the EPA proposed amendments to the Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) regulations, including new options for certifying the closure of legacy CCR surface impoundments and modifications to eligibility criteria for deferrals from compliance with closure standards. The proposal also seeks to exempt certain dewatering structures from CCR regulations, rescind existing management unit requirements, and establish alternative compliance pathways for groundwater monitoring and closure requirements. Additionally, the definition of beneficial use would be revised to eliminate the environmental demonstration requirement for non-roadway use of large quantities of unencapsulated CCR.	These proposed amendments could significantly weaken accountability for polluters by introducing new compliance pathways and exempting certain structures from oversight. By rescinding existing management unit requirements and revising the definition of beneficial use, the amendments may undermine environmental protections and hinder the effective management of legacy CCR impoundments. Stakeholders should closely monitor these developments, as they could have far-reaching implications for environmental accountability and public health.
California Air Resources Board	California's Climate Corporate Data Accountability Act (SB 253) is entering its first compliance year, with companies required to submit Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions data to the California Air Resources Board (CARB) by 10 August 2026. The law applies to US-based companies with annual revenues exceeding USD 1 billion that do business in California.	While the enforcement of the companion law, SB261 has been paused under a Ninth Circuit injunction, SB253 is not subject to that injunction and remains fully in effect. Uniqus encourages organizations to proactively prepare for this upcoming deadline. Building the emissions inventory and reporting infrastructure needed for compliance can be complex, particularly for companies with large or multi-jurisdictional footprints.

Read more about the latest status of the laws and our insights on our dedicated microsite **here.**

Governing Body	Update	Uniqus' Impression
MIDDLE EAST		
Environment Authority issues new regulations for Al Hallaniyat Islands Nature Reserve	The Environment Authority in Oman has issued a new administrative decision to regulate the management of the Al Hallaniyat Islands Nature Reserve, in a move aimed at preserving biodiversity and ensuring the long-term sustainability of the protected area. The new regulation provides a comprehensive framework governing all activities within the reserve, including clearly defining which activities require prior permits, outlining prohibited practices, setting applicable fees, and identifying exempted categories. The decision also introduces a set of strict prohibitions to protect the fragile ecosystem. As such the Environment Authority has established a schedule of fees for entry and activities, as well as administrative fines for violations.	The Environment Authority's decision aim to enhance environmental protection, regulate human activity, and safeguard the unique ecological value of the Al Hallaniyat Islands, which are considered one of Oman's most prominent natural sites. The Al Hallaniyat Islands harbors biological resources such as flora, coral reefs, turtles, dolphins and whales, and birds.



About Uniqus Consultech:

Uniqus Consultech is a global tech-enabled consulting company that specializes in Accounting & Reporting, Governance, Risk & Compliance, Sustainability & Climate, Tech Consulting, and Valuations. The Company is co-founded by consulting veterans Jamil Khatri and Sandip Khetan and backed by marquee investors such as Nexus Venture Partners, Sorin Investments, and UST.

Uniqus has a global team of 800+ professionals led by 100+ Partners & Directors across eleven offices in the USA, the Middle East, and India. The company serves more than 300+ clients, including marquee names in each of the markets it operates in.

Uniqus is committed to leveraging technology and an integrated global delivery model to provide best-in-class consulting services to its clients.

Given the growing importance of disclosures, significant data integrity requirements, and varied and disaggregated data sources, enabling the sustainability journey through technology is essential. Tech enablement also helps ensure the integration of sustainability programs with core business operations.

With a unique blend of strong ESG domain capabilities and innovative GenAI-based technology, ESG UniVerse, a cloud-based solution, streamlines data management, enhances user experience, and supports organizations in achieving their long-term sustainability goals. To learn more about ESG UniVerse, please download our brochure.

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Feedback

We encourage you to share this newsletter with your colleagues and networks, and to provide us with feedback on topics that you would like to see covered in future issues. Uniqus is here to support you in navigating this evolving landscape. Contact us to learn more about how we can help you on your sustainability journey.

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