





## Article

# Technologies Empowered Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG): An Industry 4.0 Landscape

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**Abstract:** Currently, sustainability is a vital aspect for every nation and organization to accomplish Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. Environmental, social, and governance (ESG) metrics are used to evaluate the sustainability level of an organization. According to the statistics, 53% of respondents in the BlackRock survey are concerned about the availability of low ESG data, which is critical for determining the organization's sustainability level. This obstacle can be overcome by implementing Industry 4.0 technologies, which enable real-time data, data authentication, prediction, transparency, authentication, and structured data. Based on the review of previous studies, it was determined that only a few studies discussed the implementation of Industry 4.0 technologies for ESG data and evaluation. The objective of the study is to discuss the significance of ESG data and report, which is used for the evaluation of the sustainability of an organization. In this regard, the assimilation of Industry 4.0 technologies (Internet of Things (IoT), artificial intelligence (AI), blockchain, and big data for obtaining ESG data by an organization is detailed presented to study the progress of advancement of these technologies for ESG. On the basis of analysis, this study concludes that consumers are concerned about the ESG data, as most organizations develop inaccurate ESG data and suggest that these digital technologies have a crucial role in framing an accurate ESG report. After analysis a few vital conclusions are drawn such as ESG investment has benefited from AI capabilities, which previously relied on self-disclosed, annualized company information that was susceptible to inherent data issues and biases. Finally, the article discusses the vital recommendations that can be implemented for future work.

**Keywords:** ESG; sustainability; SDGs; Industry 4.0; IoT; artificial intelligence; big data; ESG reporting



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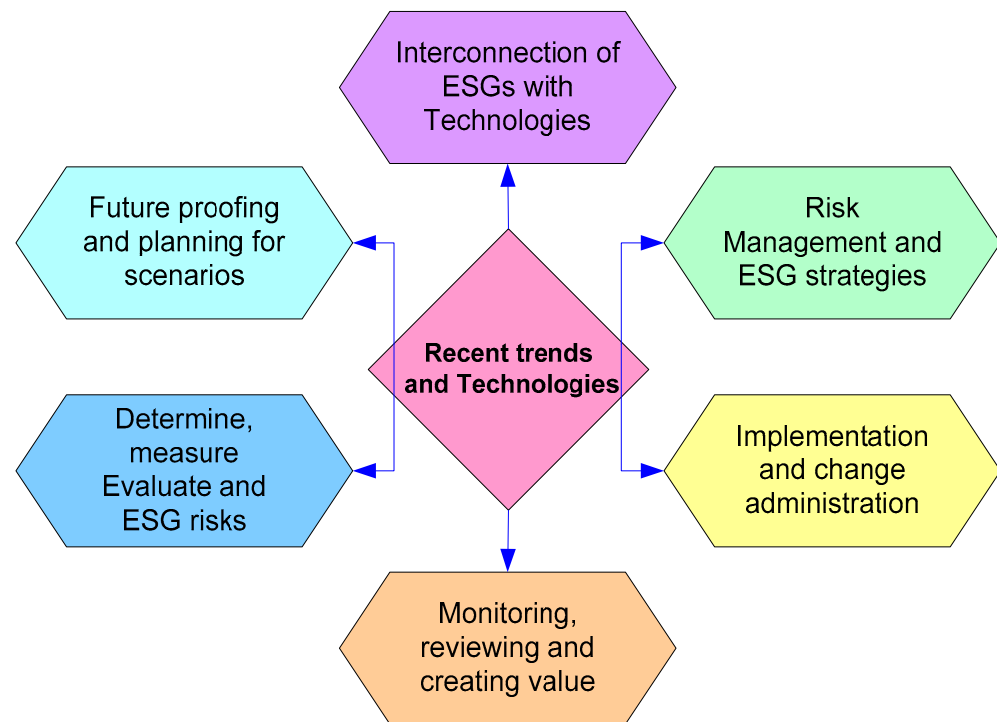
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## 1. Introduction

The United Nations laid out the SDGs in 2015 to achieve global sustainability by 2030 [1]. States, individuals, and investors are increasingly aware that firms can play a significant role in addressing societal issues, and the world still is on track to meet the UN SDGs for 2030 [2]. ESG factors are progressively being infused into investment and business management because of their potential to develop superior productivity and longer-term profit growth [3]. The performance of any organization related to its contribution and progress towards sustainability in terms of environmental, social, and governance can

be evaluated with the assistance of the ESG approach [4]. The author claimed that the traditional Fama-French three-factor model, which establishes market, size, and value components to describe average returns, is the foundation upon which the role of ESG is built [5,6]

Figure 1 shows the ESG framework which consists of stakeholders and standards. The ESG strategies and risk management will deploy change management through which value creation monitoring so that the organization can identify and assess ESG risks, it will help in futureproofing and scenario planning [7,8]. Three main tensions are examined in the study such as control and creativity, standardization and variation, and individual and group [9].



**Figure 1.** ESG Framework.

Meanwhile, worldwide involvement in ESG investments is intensifying. Traditional investment paradigms are gradually shifting to investments that emphasize environmental, social, and corporate responsibility [10]. Currently, the field of digital transformation is limited in its analysis of sustainability factors. Along with this, there are several issues with the contemporary approach to gathering and analyzing environmental data, which is inadequate and irregular [11–13]. In addition, the diversity and complexity of environmental controls can have a significant impact on data accuracy, dependability, and impartiality. Industry 4.0 has the potency to be a substantial possibility for assimilating SDGs with advanced technology digital transformation and it can evaluate the ESG metrics of an organization [14]. These industrial 4.0 technologies enable real-time energy management, waste management, automatic carbon footprint calculation, improving human well-being, supply chain resiliency, real-time operational performance of production, and so on [15]. According to the statistics, 53% of respondents to the BlackRock survey are concerned about the availability of low-quality ESG data, which is impeding the adoption of sustainable investing [16]. Based on this motivation, this study examined the different previous studies that have addressed the role of Industry 4.0 for ESG. Ref [14] developed a conceptual model of impact factors that integrates the notion of “Industry 4.0” to the Morgan Stanley Capital ESG to examine vital difficulties in the energy sector. Ref [17] applied computer-aided textual analysis was used to evaluate the implications of corporate transformation toward Industry 4.0 (CTTI4.0) data on financial effectiveness and observed

that companies with stronger ESG performance are quite involved in CTTI4.0 disclosure and have better financial at the same time. Ref [18] developed an innovative approach to empower Chinese energy companies will obtain real-time environmental data to improve the efficiency of ESG reporting. According to the findings of these studies, there are a limited number of studies that discuss the implementation of Industry 4.0 technologies such as IoT, AI, blockchain, big data, and digital twins for ESG data. The study is first to discuss the significance of Industry 4.0 enabling technologies for framing the appropriate and accurate ESG data is the novelty of this study. This study has discussed future research directions based on previous studies that focused on the ESG data and report.

The study has applied different keywords such as ESG, sustainability, sustainable development goals, Industry 4.0, Internet of Things for ESG, AI for ESG, blockchain for ESG, and big data for ESG, in the Scopus database by applying the Boolean operations “AND” and “OR”. The articles which are obtained through the above methods are utilized to carry out the study for presenting the significance of Industry 4.0 for ESG in different aspects. The contribution of the study is as follows:

- In this study, the significance of the ESG data and reporting for sustainability is detailed and presented with concepts and terminology.
- The integration of IoT, AI, blockchain, and big data for ESG are discussed with architecture to provide an opportunity to investors for effective planning before the investment.
- The article discusses the vital recommendations that can be implemented for future work.

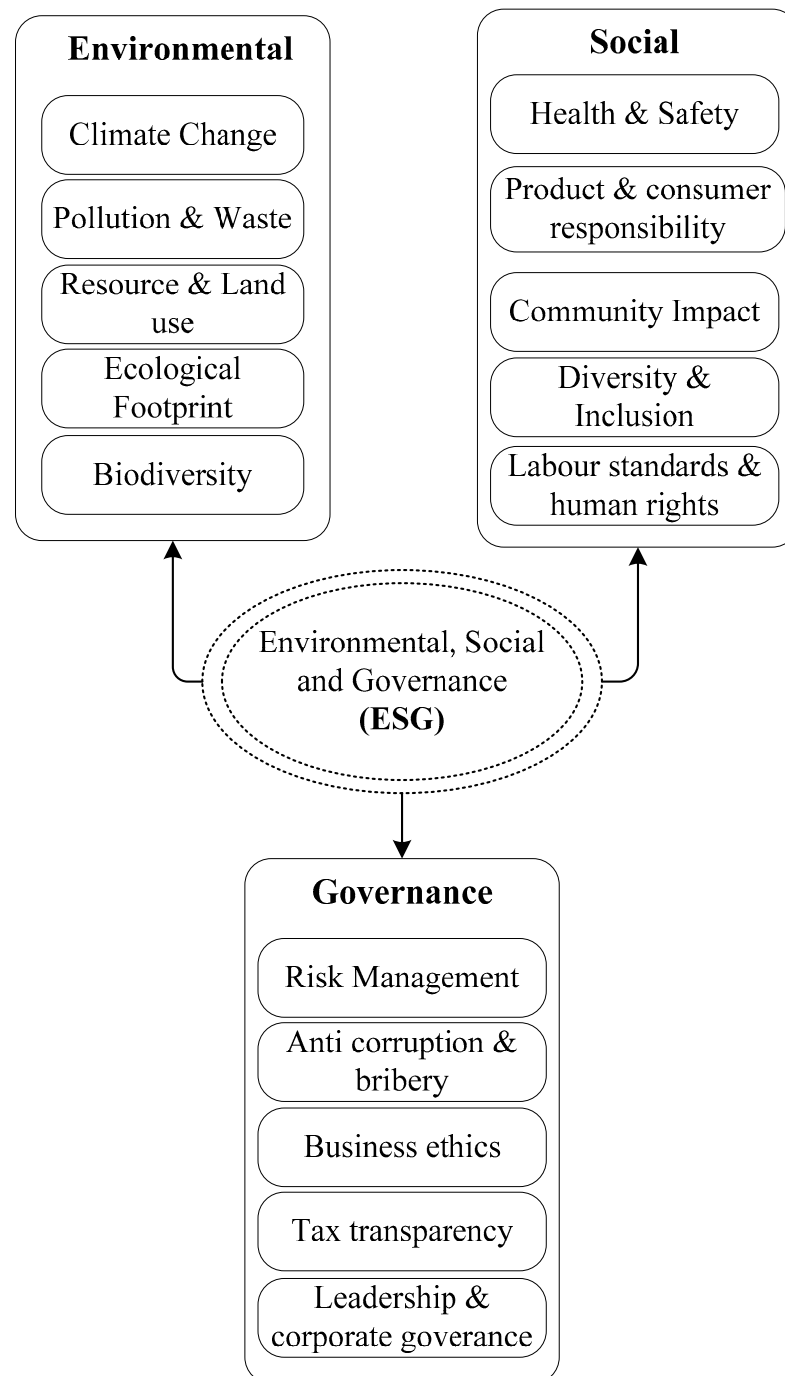
The structure of the article is as follows: Section 2 covers the overview of ESG and sustainability in detail; Section 3 presents the technology integration for ESG to obtain real-time data, and enhance data transparency, and authentication with prediction; Section 4 addresses future recommendations.

## 2. Overview of ESG and Sustainability

In this section, we will discuss the significance and different elements involved in the environment, social, and governance towards sustainability. Figure 2 illustrates different metrics, in which ESG data are collected for the evaluation of sustainability. The discussion of these parameters is detailed discussed in below:

### 2.1. Terminology of ESG

*Environment:* Several interconnected environmental problems, such as soil, water pollution, climate change, air pollution, biodiversity loss, and overuse of natural resources, have gotten worse as technology has advanced. Since the term “sustainable development” was coined, a large number of market players, including institutional and private investors, have expressed a desire to take environmental sustainability into account when making investment decisions [19]. *Social:* Worldwide awareness of ESG risks like those related to the environment, society, and governance has grown over the past several years, and non-financial investments are now taken into account when making investment decisions [20]. The focus is on the environment, and investments in bio and health are becoming more popular as a result of recent technological advancements, while new investments and decisions are being made in the direction of the sequential termination or withdrawal of existing firms [21]. Human behavior in the social domain is obtained in real-time using data from social networks and smart cities [22]. These increase the intelligence of the ecosystem and create an intelligent space to sense our activities or actions [23]. Based upon this significance there is an increased number of managers, who are prioritizing sustainability and combating climate change in their investment portfolios.



**Figure 2.** Metrics involved in ESG.

*Governance:* Corporate governance refers to the “rules and processes by which organizations are controlled or run.” Corporate governance has its roots in a variety of ideologies. The agency hypothesis is one of the fundamental theories. The definition of an agency relationship given by Jensen is “a contract whereby one or more persons engage another person to perform some service on their behalf and whereby the principal delegate some decision-making authority to the agent [24].

## 2.2. ESG Investing

ESG investing is the practice of prioritizing the best ESG aspects or outcomes. It is also known as socially responsible investing, impact investing, and sustainable investing [25]. ESG investing is frequently referred to as a technique of “sustainably” investing, wherein

investments are made while taking the economy, the environment, and human welfare into account [26]. We put forth a theory in which the ESG score of each stock influences investor preferences in addition to providing information on the firm's fundamentals. An ESG-efficient frontier, which displays the maximum possible Sharpe ratio for each ESG, is the defining feature of the solution to the investor's portfolio problem.

ESG or Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a common term used to describe corporate behavior in this area [27]. ESG demonstrates the financial markets' commitment to considering ESG factors when making investment decisions [28]. The Governance & Accountability Institute reported in 2018 that 86 percent of S&P 500 corporations submitted sustainability or corporate responsibility reports compared to just under 20 percent in 2011. This indicates interest in ESG/CSR from a corporate standpoint [29]. It is based on the growing premise that environmental and social problems are that had a great effect on an organization's financial productivity [30]. Institutional frameworks that promote spending on government initiatives that improve social equality and natural capital as a means of accelerating the transition to ESG.

Many businesses are looking for ways to enhance their ESG standards in light of the rise of stakeholder capitalism and responsible investment. Business leaders in this new era need to focus more intently on factors other than their company's short-term operations and financial results to better understand how underlying social, economic, political, environmental, and technological conditions are changing and potentially affecting their firm's operations and prospects [30]. A firm is more than just a wealth-producing economic entity. As a component of the larger social system, it satisfies human and societal objectives. Performance must be evaluated based on how well an organization fulfills its environmental, social, and good governance goals in addition to its return to shareholders. Stakeholder responsibility should be reflected in executive compensation [31].

Responsible Investing—A strategy for investing that takes into account. ESG considerations as well as the market's overall long-term stability and health are referred to as "responsible investing." It acknowledges that sound social, environmental, and economic systems are necessary for long-term, sustainable results. In most parts of the world, institutional and individual investors are becoming more interested in socially responsible investing [14]. Though the notion of sustainable investing is complicated and frequently misinterpreted, three primary strands may be found. Initially, it was known as Socially Responsible Investment (SRI). The Quaker movement and other religious movements of the 20th century served as the foundation for SRI and provided it with an ethical orientation [32].

The study takes into account a network of equity mutual funds that exhibit varying degrees of adherence to ESG factors. They assess the effects of portfolio liquidation under stress on several ESG-rated funds [33]. The study shows fundamental reforms in government reporting and accountability. The current government reporting structure cannot keep up with the public's growing need for accountability in light of the accessibility of Big Data and the development of technologies. The requirement for the government to update its reporting model and suggest possible routes to analytics-based, data-driven, immediate, and proactive reporting. They visualize a continuous monitoring and reporting environment that is real-time and includes non-financial data such as ESG and infrastructure. This updated reporting paradigm emphasizes the purpose of government reporting, which is to hold officials accountable to the people [34]. In response to growing investor demand for non-financial information from corporations, a multitude of environmental accounting frameworks have surfaced to advertise standardized disclosure of ESG information. These frameworks have improved the consistency, accessibility, and readability of the data that investors can use to evaluate the sustainability implications of capital allocation decisions [35]

### 2.3. ESG for Sustainability

ESG methodologies should benefit sustainability in all three ways. If every consequence suggested by the ESG approaches is undeniably true, we could assume that a synergistic effect manifests and effectively enhances our economic and social systems. We must ensure that each effect is understood [12,36]. ESG methodologies first attempt to calculate welfare losses in terms of numbers and values. The outcome is anticipated to shield the world's communities from serious disasters. Second, ESG schemes unleash the potential for rivalry and collaboration in local and international societies. In other words, the ESG framework could direct local and international communities toward sustainability. Thirdly, social innovation is sparked by ESG methodologies.

The incorporation of some stakeholders' evaluations in the articulations could increase the corporation's receptivity to risks and innovations. ESG initiatives could significantly advance the future fourth industrial revolution and sharing economies. A variety of investments for social requirements should be cultivated during the development process using the ESG scheme [37]. Sustainability reporting is the disclosure of information about the environment, society, and corporate governance. Its goal, as with all disclosures, is to bring attention to a company's ESG initiatives, enhance investor transparency, and encourage other businesses to follow suit. Reporting is a powerful tool for proving that your ESG efforts are real and not just lip service or greenwashing and that you are on track to reach your objectives.

## 3. Technology Intervention for ESG

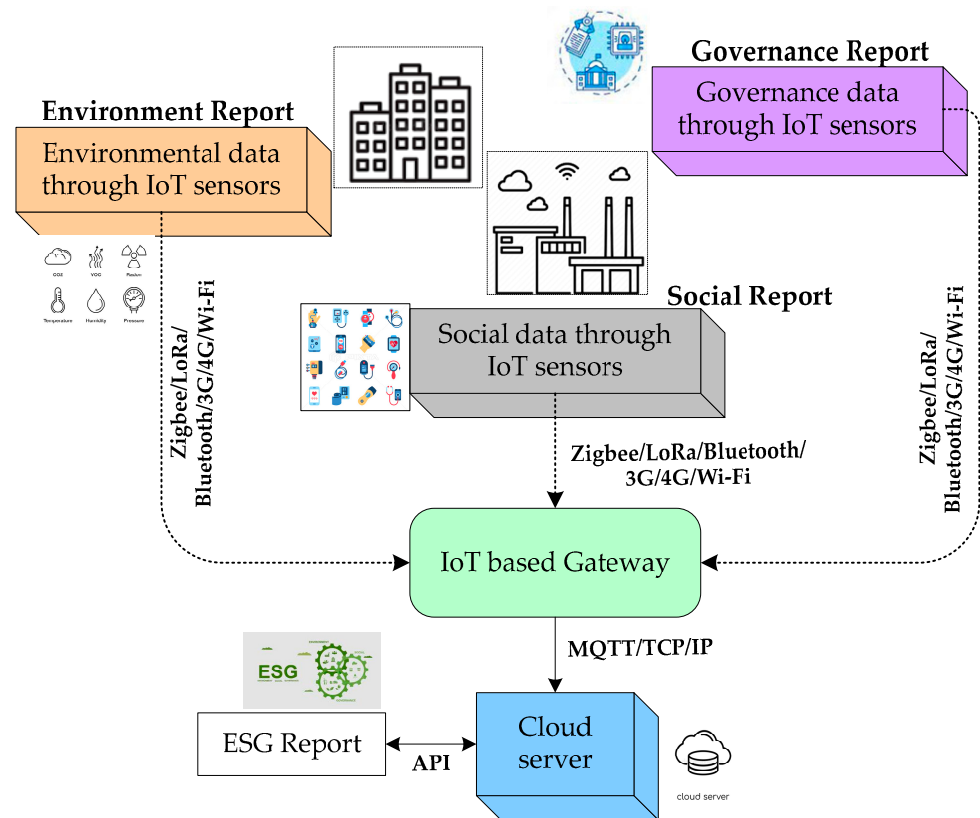
In this section, we discuss the impact of current digital technology in the implementation of projects for ESG/sustainable development. ESG conversations often center on topics like pollution management, biodiversity, health and safety, corporate ethics, and boardroom diversity in the majority of businesses. Consumers concerned about ESG have become increasingly with companies that make inaccurate, or even completely false, statements about their ESG policies. Fact-checking is made simpler by the internet, and social media allows for quick denunciation. Investors will increasingly demand definite, verifiable proof that ESG factors are explicitly included in a manager's investment process, as well as evidence to back up such assertions through stock selection, reporting, and portfolio structure [38].

### 3.1. IoT for ESG

A study proposes an architecture of a smart ESG reporting platform leveraging blockchain technology and IoT to enable corporate crowd-sensing for environmental data and improve the transparency, security, and credibility of the ESG reporting procedure [39]. Multidimensional environmental data are being produced in ever-increasing amounts by weather forecast models and high-resolution climate as well as regional and worldwide sensor networks. To be useful, the information must be kept, managed, and made accessible to a global group of academics, policymakers, and others [40].

Figure 3 illustrates an architecture that is implemented for ESG based on IoT. IoT is based on the networking of things where smart devices communicate with each other by sending and receiving data. Fundamentally the IoT comprises five layers such as perception layer, network layer, and application layer. Data acquisition through wireless sensors with the computing unit is available in the perception layer. Oxygen, Catalytic gas sensors, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), Formaldehyde (HCHO), Total volatile organic compounds (TVOCs), temperature, noise, humidity sensors, and ultraviolet radiation index, etc. are used to measure carbon footprint and air quality (Indoor/outdoor) of any premises and location [41–43]. These sensors assist to obtain the environmental data in real-time and it concludes its impact on the sustainability parameter. The quality environment boosts the standard of living in terms of health can be achieved. Airflow, Pressure, Oxygen, Temperature, Humidity, Magnetic, Thermistor, Barcode, Force, Pulse, heart rate (HR),

electromyography (EMG), Electrocardiogram (ECG), Electroencephalography (EEG), blood pressure (BP), Pulsoxymetrie, Photoplethysmography (PPG), Glucose, Gyroscope, motion tracker sensor is integrated with IoT devices to obtain the real-time data for the one of parameter social in ESG [44].



**Figure 3.** IoT framework for ESG.

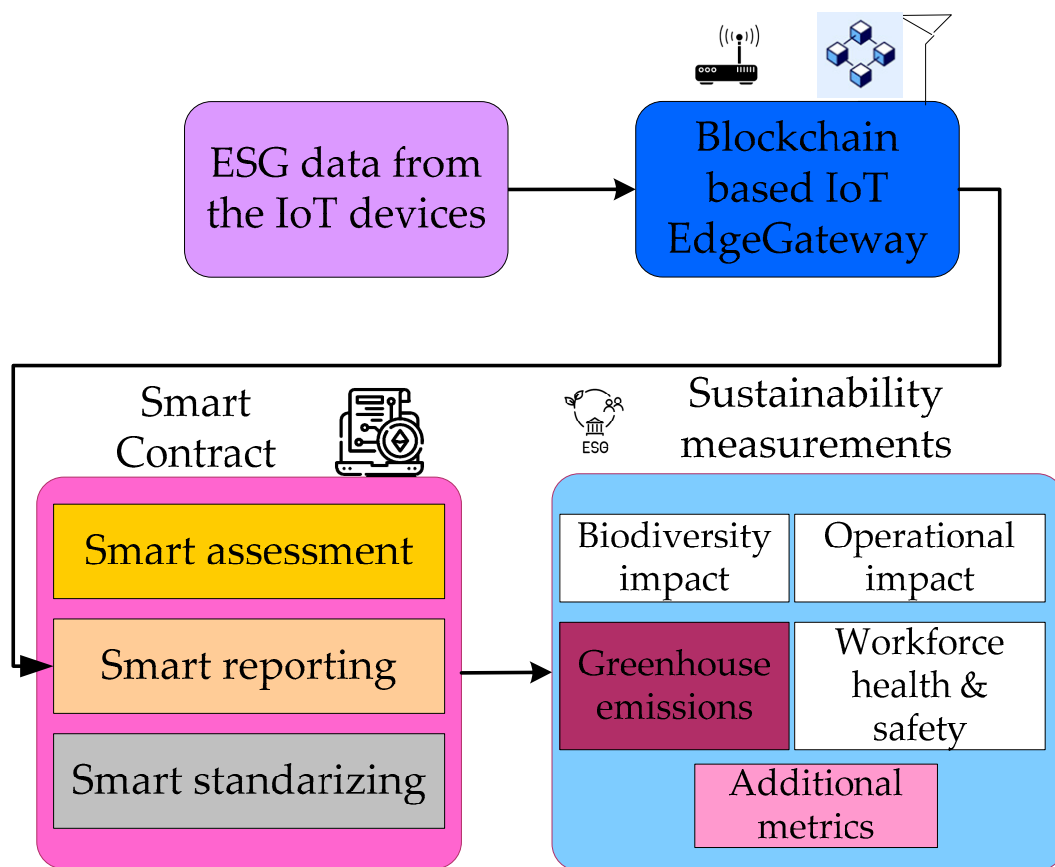
These sensors assist to enhance health monitoring and maintain the health of a person by alerting frequently. Vision cameras, motion sensors, radio frequency identification (RFID), barcodes, a global positioning system (GPS), ultrasonic sensor, proximity sensors, infrared (IR) sensors, pressure sensors, touch sensors, vibration sensors, piezo sensors, are other sensors and identification technologies that have boosted the monitoring of an organization in its supply chain and operational functions through real-time data (social reporting). This sensor data is processed and communicated to the application layer through the network layer. The network layer establishes the networking between the perception layer and application layer through different communication protocols such as Bluetooth low energy (BLE), Bluetooth 5, Zigbee, Long range (LoRa), wireless fidelity (Wi-Fi), Narrowband-IoT (NB-IoT), Sigfox, Advanced Message Queuing Protocol (AMQP), Data Distribution Service (DDS), Message Queue Telemetry Transport (MQTT), etc. [45].

### 3.2. Blockchain for ESG

Blockchain has completely changed the financial industry with its distributed ledger technology [46,47]. Asset management and peer-to-peer networks for the open interchange of data are promising applications of blockchain [48]. These new developments in financial technology will be particularly advantageous for international climate finance [49]. Currently, there is a lack of a standardized reporting framework to empower the information to be scalable and comparable [50]. Due to the market's large variety of ESG rating models, reporting practices have constructed the ESG reporting system as obvious, discontinuous, inconstant, and complicated to compare data disclosures [51]. By developing agile, trans-

parent, and automated data collection processes, blockchain can streamline the processing and packaging of ESG reports.

Figure 4 illustrates an architecture that is used to implement the blockchain for ESG reports and evaluation of the sustainability in a firm. ESG data from the different IoT devices are collected and transmitted to the blockchain gateway through a wireless communication protocol. Blockchain-based IoT edge gateway empowers to overcome the authentication concerns in the IoT data. This gateway acts as a node to transmit the data of IoT devices to the blockchain network, which satisfies both transparency and privacy. The smart contract notion automates the implementation of a contract to ensure that all participants can be sure of the results instantly, without the participation of a middleman or time failure [52]. Furthermore, smart contracts are used to assess the continuity between the raw data and the final ESG report. In the final, sustainability measurements obtained through the smart contract are used for evaluation and behaviors of firms.



**Figure 4.** Blockchain for ESG reporting.

Table 1 illustrates the studies that focused on implementing blockchain technology for ESG in different aspects. In the majority of the studies, blockchain is implemented for enhancing transparency, security, credibility, and data authentication. The majority of studies have proposed token and coin-based mechanisms for the assessment of ESG reports. For the authenticity of data, blockchain technology is also leveraged with IoT and AI, where obtained data is verified and cleaned for further assessment. It is also observed from the studies that the blockchain has been implemented majorly for energy trading, to monitor carbon emissions transparently. Few studies have conducted a pilot study to evaluate the significance of blockchain for automatic data collection.



**Table 1.** Studies of blockchain technology implementation for ESG.

Ref	Objective	Purpose of Blockchain	Sector
[50]	Proposed blockchain-based framework and token-based mechanism to aid in the ESG-based sustainability assessment of companies.	Transparency, data authentication & consistency	Supply chain
[39]	Leveraging the IoT and blockchain technologies to address the greenwashing in firms and actualize intelligent and trustable ESG reporting.	Security, transparency, and creditability	Apparel industry
[53]	Cross-validating ESG disclosures from businesses along the whole value chain using a blockchain-based Life Cycle Assessment system	Life Cycle Assessment	Tesla's electric vehicles
[54]	An innovative system for assimilating ESG with financial data and reporting in real-time using blockchain, as well as automating assurance service utilizing smart contracts	Credibility, transparency, and traceability	Peer-2-Peer Energy Trading
[55]	A pilot study is carried out to conclude the significance of distributed ledger technology	Agile, transparent, and automated data collection	Asset Management Firms
[56]	Carboncoin is a blockchain investment that tokenizes energy producers' privilege to generate carbon.	On-chain assets	carbon trading
[57]	A framework of the environmental smart reporting system is being established relying on blockchain and IoT technologies to automate the acquisition of environmental data and create reporting quite credibly	The authenticity of the data	NA

### 3.3. AI for ESG

Alan Turing first advocated for AI research in the 1950s, and John McCarthy first used the term “artificial intelligence” in 1955. The influence of AI has been significant in several industries, including marketing, finance, engineering, healthcare, and education. AI creates objects that extract, analyze, and react instinctively like the human mind, and does so with greater accuracy, speed, and correctness [58]. ESG analyses as resources for AI auditing that is ethical- It has become clear that AI-based systems need to be effectively controlled to prevent, or at least limit, possible dangers and harms as the usage of AI increases throughout sectors and communities [59]. The inclusion of AI within ESG assessments may be warranted given that it is acknowledged as a potential material concern for many different industries and businesses. Standardized measures for AI accountability are required, and it's also important to address asymmetric knowledge relations and crucial bottlenecks [60].

Both portfolio managers and individual investors are looking for effective asset allocation models that express investor behavioral biases as well as ESG factors. Despite investor biases for ESG sustainability, loss aversion, and cognitive dissonance. The five different experiments in this paper's integrated AI approach to the ESG datasets are suggested [61]. The study also concentrates on using NLP algorithms to analyze governance and social statistics and offers a simple way of forecasting a particular firm's ESG rankings [62].

To evaluate the significance of ESG criteria for investment decisions and how they affect financial performance, a methodology is implemented for conducting statistical analysis and applying machine learning techniques. Companies with the strongest ESG ratings outperformed the others in terms of return on equity [63]. The governance and auditing of AI systems hold the promise of bridging the gap between the ethical principles guiding AI and the ethical application of AI systems, but they also call for evaluation tools and metrics [64]. Organizations can try to go above legal obligations by proactively analyzing the risks inherent in their AI systems. Effective AI governance is not just about complying with the law. This also identifies three broad categories of finance scholarship that are broadly equal for both types of study, including sentiment inference, forecasting, and planning, valuation, portfolio construction, investor behavior, financial fraud, and

distress. The author also highlights trends and future research topics for ML and AI in finance research using co-occurrence and confluence studies [65]. ESG investment, which frequently relied on self-disclosed, annualized company information susceptible to inherent data issues and biases, has proven to benefit from AI capabilities. The pressure on investment managers to incorporate ESG factors into their portfolios is growing. AI can offer a solution in this case by acting as the trigger for scaled sustainable investing through analysis technologies that filter important data [66].

Figure 5 illustrates the AI implementation for ESG, where the environmental, social, and governance data are combined to form a dataset. The architecture shows the flow of IoT data for generating a dataset. IoT data is obtained from the devices through different sensors, communication protocols, and actuators. These data are transferred to the database through Web API. Once data is received from the IoT devices undergoes for preprocessing stage, where the data is filtered and cleaned. Pre-processing of data enables standardized data, i.e., structured data that is feasible to form a dataset and easy to apply to the program. Once the dataset is formed, the AI/ML model will be selected and trained with previous data with different learning algorithms for identifying the best algorithm for the dataset. After training, the dataset is tested with a selected learning algorithm for identifying the unhidden patterns and predicting the opportunities for the future. These AI framework act as a catalyst for humans to evaluate the necessary data in the ESG metrics so that the investors can have an idea of which organizations they have invested in. In sentiment analysis, and natural language processing, the AI algorithms apply and analyze the context, texture, and tone and identify the patterns at which top executives follow strategies in implementing the ESG in their organization. The same techniques can be applied by other organizations in effectively implementing ESG criteria.

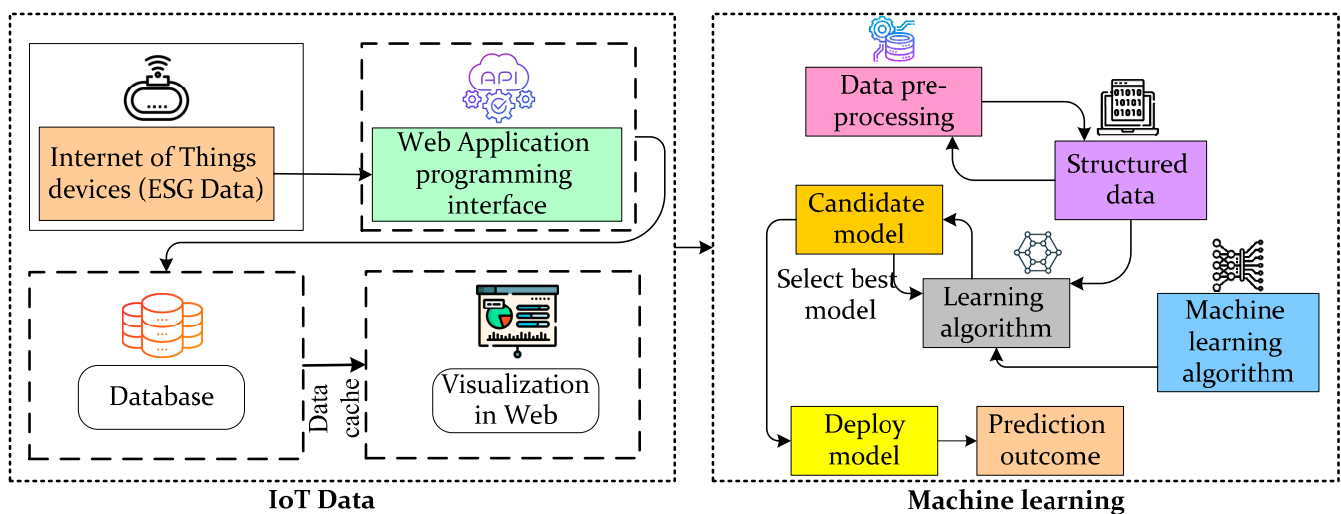


Figure 5. ML implementation for ESG.

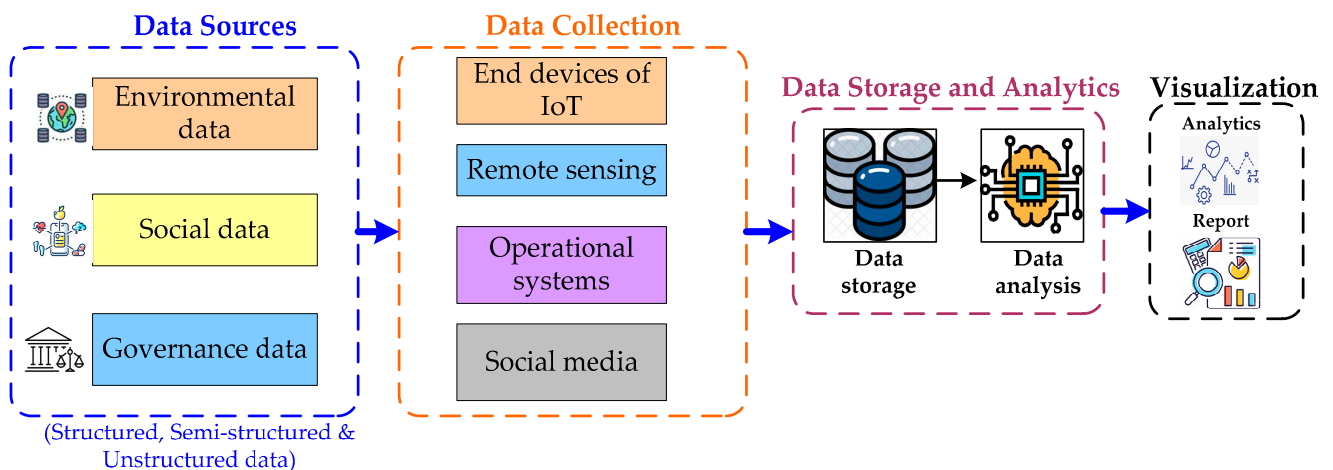
Table 2 presents the studies that have implemented AI in ESG reporting. The majority of the studies have studied and implemented AI for evaluating ESG's impact on the firm's performance. In addition to this, for the prediction of ESG rating the following three models such as feedforward neural networks, gradient-boosted trees (xgboost), and categorical gradient-boosted trees(catboost) are implemented on the fundamental data. Few studies have implemented AI for risk assessment and valuation.

**Table 2.** Studies of AI implementation for ESG.

Ref	Objective	Purpose of AI	AI Model
[57]	An unsupervised network is implemented for anomaly detection and indexing data with an authenticity rate.	Data authenticity	Artificial neural network
[67]	AI ESG protocol is implemented for evaluating and disclosing the sustainability impact	Valuation and risk assessments	NA
[68]	A framework for evaluating and disclosing ESG	Sustainability-related impacts of AI	NA
[69]	Using machine learning to provide deep insight into the impact of ESG on firm performance	Firm’s operational	Machine Learning techniques
[70]	Heterogeneous ensemble model using fundamental data to anticipate ESG ratings	ESG rating	Feedforward neural networks, Gradient boosted trees (XGBoost) & Categorical gradient boosted trees (CatBoost).
[71]	Assessing structural balance sheet to check its effect on ESG score	Traded stocks	Random Forest algorithm

3.4. Big Data for ESG

Figure 6 illustrates the basic big data architecture that can be implemented for ESG reporting. The architecture comprises data sources, data collection, data storage & analytics, and data visualization. Generally, in ESG reporting, the data sources are primarily from remote sensing (geospatial) data, end devices of IoT, operational systems, and social media. The amount of data generated from these sources is huge. The identification of hidden patterns, unidentified correlations, uncovered trends, and customer preferences. Environmental data comprise air quality, weather data, forest data, water resources data, waste management, etc. Remote sensing data make up a major percentage of big data, and its volume is expanding quickly—at least by 20% annually [49]. The researcher examines the benefits and difficulties that geospatial big data has offered us in this study. Several case examples are advantages of geographic big data analytics, including time and fuel savings, revenue growth, urban planning, and health care. Then, they introduce brand-new technologies that are now in development for distributing amassed geospatial big data and monitoring human motion using mobile devices [72].



**Figure 6.** Big data architecture.

Social data comprises health, diversity, freedom of expression, human rights, etc. [73]. The governance data comprises data transparency, taxes, policies of the administration, etc. Data collection is obtained from the data source through IoT gateway, web application programming interface, and Node.js (it is javascript that allows running on the server). In big data, the main issue with the data ingestion process flow is keeping data in the correct location based on usage. Relational databases that we have been successful at storing our data lack the consistency in data ingestion for being relational. However, the polygot persistence method can separate the data across multiple databases by leveraging the combined power. The data analytics layer is key in big data, where different analytical models can be used not only for identifying current patterns but also to predict the future. Some of the techniques are data mining, predictive analytics, and deep learning. Data mining is applied to detect relationships and patterns through anomalies and data clusters. Predictive analytics works on previous data to realize predictions and upcoming opportunities. Deep learning utilizes AI and machine learning to layer algorithms for identifying patterns in complex and abstract data. In the visualization, the results are visualized in the form of analytics and reports.

#### 4. Discussion and Recommendations

ESG became a significant element to evaluate the sustainability level of an organization. Sustainability measurements are evaluated based on ESG data obtained by an organization in its process flow. The integration of Industry 4.0 technology is highly valuable in achieving the best ESG reports. Figure 7 illustrates a framework in which all the Industry 4.0 enabling technologies are amalgamated to obtain the ESG data and also presents an intelligent platform for an evaluation of ESG reports and metrics. Based on the above analysis, the below we have addressed the few limitations and recommendations that can be implemented as a part of the research work.

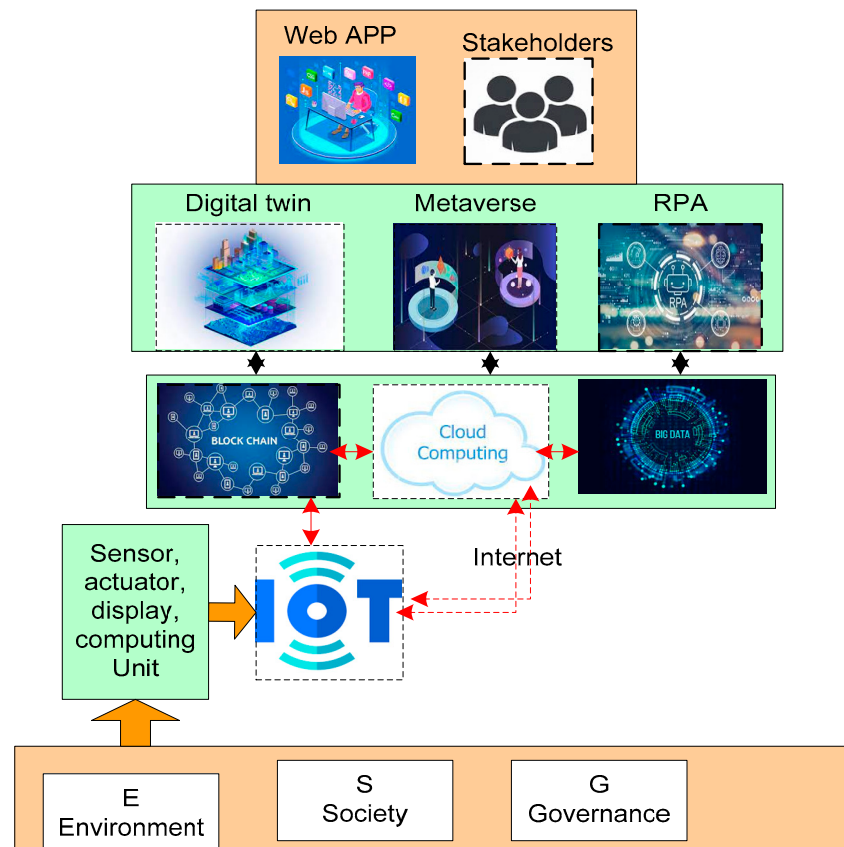


Figure 7. Emerging ESG technology phase.

- According to previous research, there is a lack of consistency in ESG, and the standards of various dimensions are measured by various database metrics for an organization [74]. This is due to the majority of evaluation systems being based on expert scoring, there is some subjectivity. Simultaneously, the database lacks applicability and feasibility due to differences in industry backgrounds and national systems [75]. A consistent and developed ESG evaluation framework provides the premise for the investigation of corporate sustainable development [76,77]. The integration of AI and big data technologies can empower to implementation effective ESG evaluation system that maintains uniformity in its evaluation due to its intelligent algorithms and data analysis [78,79].
- Blockchain technology has proved its capability in terms of transparency, immutability, and security based on hash cryptographic algorithms. Generally, during the processing of supply chain tracking energy trading, monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions, financial transactions, etc., the data generated by the respective devices need to be protected by blockchain for obtaining standard data concerning the environment of the particular nation. The distributed ledger and different consensus mechanisms in the blockchain empower allow the parties to visualize the data and standards that followed during the collection of data for ESG evaluation [80,81]. A recent study proposed a blockchain-enabled design for obtaining generic ESG data in the field of energy, in which a carboncoin is assigned to tokenize energy producers' right to emit carbon [56]. The study also concluded that using ESG data and on-chain assets, blockchain-based carbon markets can be built more comprehensively, but at the expense of lower performance. Along with this study, another study [39] leveraged the IoT, and blockchain technologies to enable corporate crowdsourcing for environmental data and improve the security, credibility, and transparency of the ESG reporting process.
- There are many issues around ESG data, as three dimensions such as environment, social, and governance are merely different due to their nature [82]. In the scenario of environmental data, they are more quantitative with better standardized. However, natural calamities and pandemics are unpredictable. The social and governance data are unstandardized and qualitative as they emphasize more on the social sciences. Social and governance parameters are different for every nation [83,84]. The implementation of the same kind of approach for ESG data collection merely causes a challenge in terms of accuracy [85,86]. To overcome these challenges, deep learning and natural language processing can be adopted to minimize noise during obtaining the unstructured data present in public companies such as regulatory filing, government studies, and industry publications [87,88]. A study evaluated governance and social datasets utilizing NLP algorithms to introduce a simple method for predicting a specialized firm's ESG rankings [89].
- Currently, IoT is generating a large amount of data, in which the majority of the data is stored in a cloud server [62,90]. The storage of large amounts of data indeed increases the burning of carbon per year, and it affects the climate. However, the evolution of the digital twin has provided an opportunity to use IoT data for minimizing carbon emissions and simultaneously strengthening the management of an organization. Moreover, the digital twins identify which data need to be collected, stored, and applied for the organization to form ESG data [91,92]. Along with this, it also identifies which IoT data is missing and suggests the appropriate sensors which can be deployed sustainably. The implementation of a digital twin with IoT is costly because it necessitates highly skilled employees such as data scientists and software engineers.

## 5. Conclusions

The significance of sustainability and ESG are increasing in a wide range so that the organization meets SDGs effectively. The lack of high-accuracy ESG data has caused

challenges to evaluate the ESG report. However, Industry 4.0 technologies are capable of overcoming the challenges in ESG data and reports. These facts have inspired this study to present the significance of ESG for sustainability and implementation of Industry 4.0 technologies for obtaining the high accurate ESG data. automatic data collection. The objective of the study is to discuss the significance of ESG data and report, which is used for evaluation of sustainability of an organization. The findings of the study are AI framework serves as a driving force for humans to evaluate the necessary data in ESG metrics so that investors can understand which organisations they have decided to invest in; In any case, AI can provide a solution by acting as a catalytic for scaled sustainable investing via analysis technologies that filter important data; data mining is used to explore relationships and patterns in data by using anomalies and data clusters. Predictive analytics utilises historical data to make predictions and identify new opportunities; deep learning layers algorithms for identifying patterns in complex and abstract data using AI and machine learning. Currently, there is a lack of a standardized reporting framework to empower the information to be scalable and comparable. Due to the market's large variety of ESG rating models, reporting practices have constructed the ESG reporting system as obvious, dis-continuous, inconstant, and complicated to compare data disclosures. By developing agile, transparent, and automated data collection processes, blockchain can streamline the processing and packaging of ESG reports. Based upon the analysis this study identified valuable findings such as there is a lack of consistency in the overall ESG, and the standards of various dimensions measured by various databases, blockchain allows to track of sustainable efforts carried out by the organization with an aim responsible to the sustainability, and implementation of the same kind of approach for ESG data collection merely cause a challenge in terms of accuracy. In future work, the study likes to evaluate the other Industry 4.0 technologies such as robotic, digital twin, edge computing for ESG.

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