



Meijburg & Co
Tax & Legal

KPMG ESG Tax Tracker

Enabling informed decision-making
in a world undergoing rapid
regulatory transformation

June 2024



Companies face an accelerating climate policy challenge

Governments must fulfill their commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as they strive to control and mitigate climate change

Current global policies are drastically inadequate. They will result in:

8.8%

increase in global emissions by 2030 compared with 2010 levels, based on current commitments in Nationally Determined Contributions

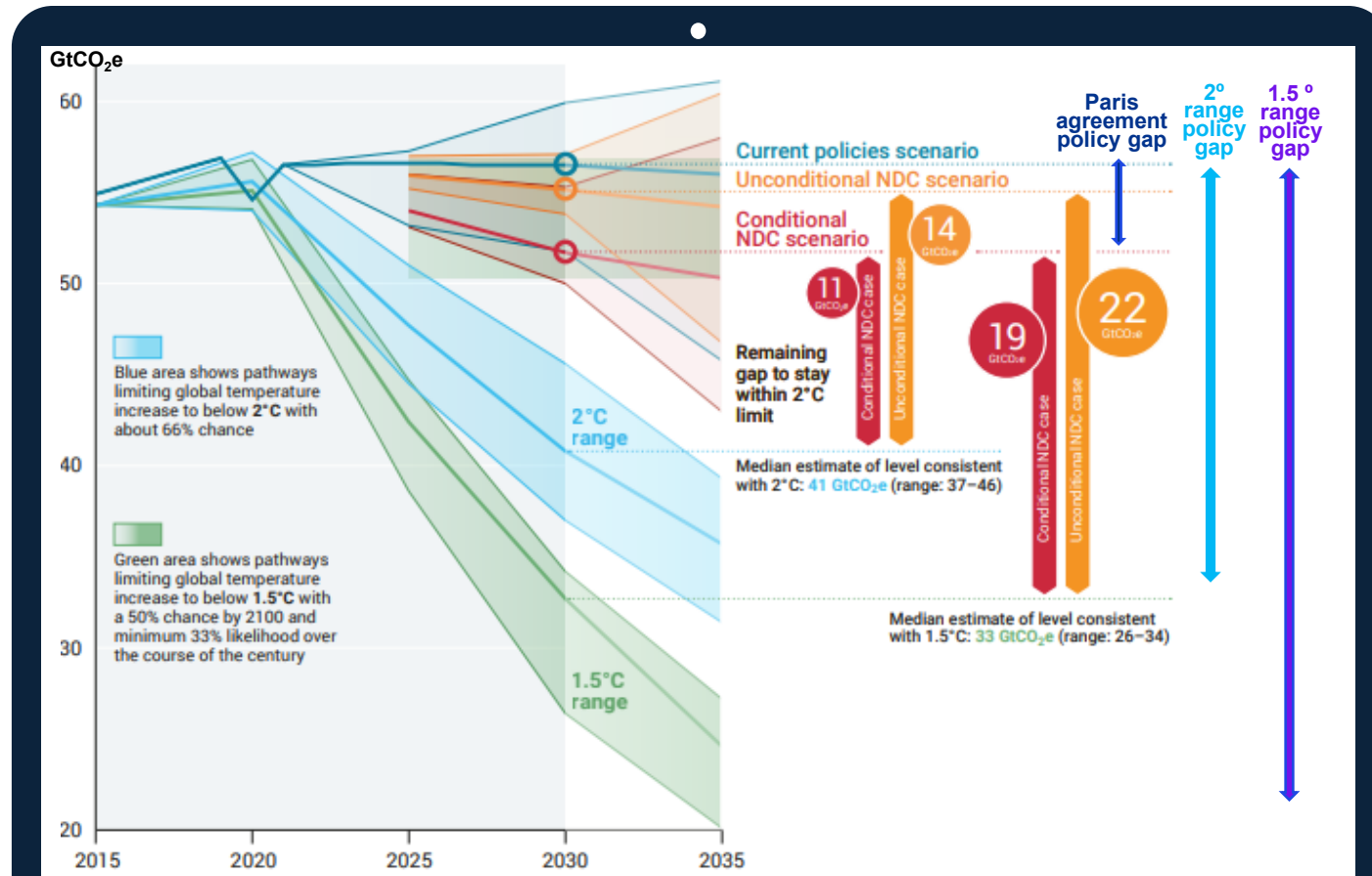
Over 3°C

global warming compared with pre-industrial levels, based on currently implemented policies. Need to achieve 1.5°C to avoid the most catastrophic effects of climate change

Governments are recognising the challenge and reform is accelerating rapidly

40% of climate-dedicated policy and regulation were introduced in the last 5 years

13% were adopted in 2021 alone

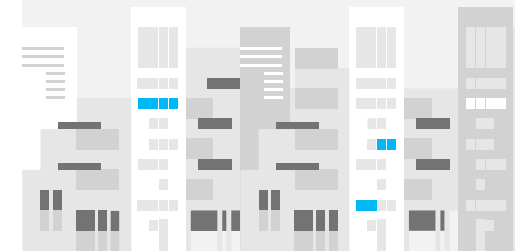


\$194-366bn

annual gap in required global climate adaptation finance, according to the UN

Major reform in the pipeline

Many governments are already considering similar measures to ground-breaking climate policies such as the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism and US Inflation Reduction Act. This will have implications across complex supply chains, well beyond the implementing jurisdiction.



COP28: UAE Consensus



The UAE Consensus, which was agreed at COP 28, resulted in vast amounts of new commitments. Accordingly, Governments will need to accelerate climate policy and incentives to help give effect to these commitments.

Based on the key energy-related themes and outcomes from the first-ever Global Stocktake of Nationally Determined Contributions, it is likely that specific types of policy that are both sector-specific and sector-agnostic will be a focus of action in the next few years. For clients this suggests increased emphasis on cross jurisdictional understanding of policy developments.



01

Extension of carbon pricing
CBAMs, emerging economies to extending existing, or developing new, carbon pricing schemes, etc.

02

Reduce the barriers to the uptake of renewable energy and zero emissions transport
The UAE Consensus includes a commitment to trebling renewable energy capacity globally by 2030.

03

Prioritization of investment in low emission fuels and technologies in hard-to-abate sectors
This builds on significant policies announced by major economies under the [US Inflation Reduction Act](#), the [European Green Deal](#), and large programs that are being implemented by Japan and other East Asian economies

04

Phase out coal and other fossil fuels, with a particular early focus on methane emissions
An equitable and just transition will require targeted funding that ensures fairness and support to vulnerable economies.

05

Increased focus on policies to improve energy efficiency
The announcement of the pledge by Heads of State and Governments to double the annual global average rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030 points towards the global implementation of new and more stringent, cross-cutting energy efficiency policies that are sector-agnostic.

Global developments in ESG-related taxes, incentives and grants

The KPMG ESG Tax Tracker provides insight into the global ESG and Sustainability landscape for taxes, incentives and grants.

Within this rapidly changing regulatory landscape, governments across the globe are introducing tax measures and incentives to positively influence behaviors that are impacting the environment and contributing to climate change. From a global perspective, we are seeing the implementation of environmental taxes, such as new carbon and plastic taxes, the expansion of the scope of carbon pricing systems, and various funding opportunities to support green investments, such as sustainable energy transitions.

Companies must not only remain compliant, but should also take advantage of the accompanying incentives and grants available to them. To this end, the KPMG ESG Tax Tracker provides insight into the global ESG landscape with regard to environmental taxes, incentives and government grants. Does Japan have a carbon tax? Has the Italian plastic tax been delayed again? What corporate tax relief does Nigeria have for renewable energy providers? KPMG's ESG Tax Tracker provides answers to all these questions and more.

The ESG Tax Tracker not only details existing legislation, but also contains information regarding upcoming regulations that are under consideration by governments through formal political processes or are in the process of being promulgated. In addition, by using the in-depth information gathered from our in-country subject-matter

specialists, we can help you understand and monitor regulatory developments, and critically assess the related opportunities and underlying obligations. We can help you remain abreast of these developments to ensure that your business is ideally positioned in this ever-changing environment.

The ESG Tax Tracker, which is regularly updated, is based on our global ESG Regulatory Database, covers more than 80 countries and leverages off our global network and ESG specialists. Should you wish to obtain information about a jurisdiction that does not appear in the database, please contact your local designated KPMG advisor or one of the specialists listed at the end of this document.

Taxes, incentives and grants are only included in our tracker if applicable in six or more jurisdictions. The KPMG ESG Tax Tracker contains high level information that is subject to change and has been compiled to the best knowledge and with the best efforts of KPMG professionals. Please note that legislation is currently changing rapidly, which means that certain information may be outdated.



KPMG ESG Tax Tracker – Updated version June 2024 (1)

	(In)direct taxes					Carbon pricing		Environmental taxes										Incentives				
	Personal income tax (deductions/ relief/ benefits)	Corporate income tax (deductions/ relief/ benefits)	VAT (exemptions & reductions)	Excise duty (refunds/ exemptions/ reductions)	Wage tax & wage relief	Carbon tax	CO2 pricing	Waste tax & landfill tax	Energy / Electricity tax	Coal tax	Water tax & water usage fee	Air passenger tax	Tax on greenhouse gases	Petroleum fuel tax	Plastics tax	Air pollution tax	Vehicle tax (exemptions & concessions)	Renewable energy (consumers)	Sustainable energy (producers)	Electric vehicles	New innovative projects and environmentally friendly investments	Green power and CHP/photovoltaic installations
	● Implemented	● Considered	● n/a																			
EMEA																						
Albania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Algeria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Angola	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Armenia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Austria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Belgium	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cyprus	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Czech Republic	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Denmark	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Estonia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
European Union	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Finland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
France	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Germany	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ghana	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Greece	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Greenland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hungary	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ireland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Israel	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Italy	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Jordan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Latvia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lithuania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Kuwait	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

KPMG ESG Tax Tracker – Updated version June 2024 (2)

	(In)direct taxes					Carbon pricing		Environmental taxes										Incentives					
	Personal income tax (deductions/ relief/ benefits)	Corporate income tax (deductions/ relief/ benefits)	VAT (exemptions & reductions)	Excise duty (refunds/ exemptions/ reductions)	Wage tax & wage relief	Carbon tax	CO2 pricing	Waste tax & landfill tax	Energy / Electricity tax	Coal tax	Water tax & water usage fee	Air passenger tax	Tax on greenhouse gases	Petroleum fuel tax	Plastics tax	Air pollution tax	Vehicle tax (exemptions & concessions)	Renewable energy (consumers)	Sustainable energy (producers)	Electric vehicles	New innovative projects and environmentally friendly investments	Green power and CHP/photovoltaic installations	
EMEA (continued)																							
Luxembourg	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Monaco	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Netherlands	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Nigeria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Norway	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Poland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Portugal	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Romania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Rwanda	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Saudi Arabia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Serbia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Slovakia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Slovenia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
South Africa	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Spain	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sweden	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Switzerland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tunisia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Türkiye	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Ukraine	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
United Kingdom	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Zimbabwe	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

KPMG ESG Tax Tracker – Updated version June 2024 (3)

	(In)direct taxes					Carbon pricing		Environmental taxes										Incentives				
	Personal income tax (deductions/ relief/ benefits)	Corporate income tax (deductions/ relief/ benefits)	VAT (exemptions & reductions)	Excise duty (refunds/ exemptions/ reductions)	Wage tax & wage relief	Carbon tax	CO2 pricing	Waste tax & landfill tax	Energy / Electricity tax	Coal tax	Water tax & water usage fee	Air passenger tax	Tax on greenhouse gases	Petroleum fuel tax	Plastics tax	Air pollution tax	Vehicle tax (exemptions & concessions)	Renewable energy (consumers)	Sustainable energy (producers)	Electric vehicles	New innovative projects and environmentally friendly investments	Green power and CHP/photovoltaic installations
	● Implemented	● Considered	● n/a																			
AMERICAS																						
Argentina	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Brazil	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Canada	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Colombia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Costa Rica	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Dominican Republic	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Panama	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Peru	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
USA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Uruguay	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Venezuela	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
ASPAC																						
Australia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bahrain	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Bangladesh	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cambodia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Chile	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
China	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Hong Kong	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
India	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Indonesia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Japan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lao People's Democratic Republic	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

KPMG ESG Tax Tracker – Updated version June 2024 (4)

	(In)direct taxes					Carbon pricing		Environmental taxes										Incentives					
	Personal income tax (deductions/ relief/ benefits)	Corporate income tax (deductions/ relief/ benefits)	VAT (exemptions & reductions)	Excise duty (refunds/ exemptions/ reductions)	Wage tax & wage relief	Carbon tax	CO2 pricing	Waste tax & landfill tax	Energy / Electricity tax	Coal tax	Water tax & water usage fee	Air passenger tax	Tax on greenhouse gases	Petroleum fuel tax	Plastics tax	Air pollution tax	Vehicle tax (exemptions & concessions)	Renewable energy (consumers)	Sustainable energy (producers)	Electric vehicles	New innovative projects and environmentally friendly investments	Green power and CHP/photovoltaic installations	
ASPAC (continued)																							
Malaysia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Mongolia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Myanmar	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
New Zealand	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Pakistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Papua New Guinea	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Singapore	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Sri Lanka	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
South Korea	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Taiwan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Vietnam	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	



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Why KPMG?

Business Lens

KPMG's tax, incentives and climate policy experts advise you on your operations and supply chains, supporting an understanding of your exposure to ESG tax regulations and climate policy changes. This allows you to formulate strategic decisions in line with business needs and regulatory requirements.

Full Spectrum Coverage

KPMG provides client-specific advice and detailed analysis of ESG tax regulations in different markets, offering holistic insights from tax and climate policy experts and a comprehensive summary of a broad range of ESG tax regulations and climate policies. Additionally, we provide insights on ESG tax coverage as well as an analysis of the anticipated impact on clients.

The information contained herein is of a general nature and is not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or entity. Although we endeavor to provide accurate and timely information, there can be no guarantee that such information is accurate as of the date it is received or that it will continue to be accurate in the future. No one should act on such information without appropriate professional advice after a thorough examination of the particular situation.

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