



KPMGESG Tax Tracker

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

January 2025



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:



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



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 A review of 1,500 climate policies in 41 countries concluded that effective policy interventions might have reduced emissions by 0.6 to 1.8 GtCO2 compared to a scenario with no action.

2015

2020

2025

Policy instruments that were implemented are carbon pricing, subsidies, building codes, energy efficiency

\$187 - 359 bn

is the annual adaptation finance gap quoted by 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.



GtCO₂e Emissions gap 2030 Emissions gap 2035 (GtCO₂e) (GtCO₂e) 60 14 Historical total GHG 11 19 15 26 emissions 50 2°C range 40 Median estimate of level consistent with 2°C: 41 GtCO2e (range: 37-46) Blue area shows pathways limiting global temperature increase to below 2°C with Median estimate of about a 66% chance level consistent with 2°C: 36 GtCO2e (range: 31-39) Median estimate of level consistent with 30 1.5°C: 33 GtCO2e (range: 26-34) 1.5°C Median estimate of level consistent with Green area shows pathways limiting range 1.5°C: 25 GtCO2e global temperature increase to below (range: 20-27) 1.5°C with a 50% chance by 2100 and minimum 33% chance over the course of the century Current policies scenario 20 Unconditional NDC scenario Conditional NDC scenario

2035

2030

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 January 2025 (1)

	(In)direct taxes Carbon prici										Đ	nvironmo	ental taxe	S				Incentives					
 Implemented Considered n/a 	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																							
Albania	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	
Algeria	•		•	•	•		•	•		•	•		•	•	•		•				•	•	
Angola	•	•	•		•		•	•		•	•		•	•	•		•	•		•	•		
Armenia	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•			•	•	
Austria	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	
Belgium	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	
Cyprus	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•	
Croatia	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•			•	•	
Czech Republic	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•				•	•	
Denmark	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•				•	•	
Estonia	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•				•	•	
European Union	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	
Finland	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	
France	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	
Germany	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Ghana	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Gibraltar	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Greece	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	
Greenland	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Hungary	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•					•	
Ireland	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•				-	
Israel	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	
Italy	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Jordan	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	
Kuwait	•				•			•									•						

KPMG ESG Tax Tracker - Updated version January 2025 (2)

		(in)(direct ta	Xes		Carbon	pricing				Incentives											
 Implemented Considered n/a 	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)																						
Latvia	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Lithuania		•	•	•			•	•			•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Luxembourg	•	•	•		•	•	•	•		•				•	•		•				•	•
Malta		•	•		•	•	•	•		•		•		•	•		•	•		•	•	•
Monaco	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Netherlands	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Nigeria	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Norway	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Poland	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
Portugal	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Romania	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Rwanda	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Saudi Arabia	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Serbia	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Slovakia Slovenia	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Sovenia South Africa	•				•		•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•						
South Africa Spain	•		•					•			•	•	•	•		•	•					
Sweden	•				•						•	-	•			•						
Sweden Switzerland	•		•		•		•			•	•		•	•		•						
Tunisia				•	•				•	•	•	•	•		•		•					
	•		•		•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•					
Türkiye Ukraine	•						•		•	•	-	•	•		•		•					•
		-									•	-				•	•					•
United Kingdom Zimbabwe	•	•					•	•		-	•		•	•	•	•	•					

KPMG ESG Tax Tracker - Updated version January 2025 (3)

		(In)i	direct ta	Xes		Carbon	pricing				E	nvironmo	entaltaxe	S				Incentives					
 Implemented Considered n/a 	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	
AMERICAS																							
Argentina	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Barbados	•	•	•	•		•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Brazil		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	
Canada		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	
Chile		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	
Colombia		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	
Costa Rica		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Dominican Republic		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	
Mexico		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•						
Panama		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Peru		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	
USA	•	•		•	٠		•	•		•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Uruguay		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Venezuela	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
ASPAC																							
Australia	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Bahrain	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•		•	•	•	
Bangladesh	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	
Cambodia		•	•		•			•	•	•	•					•	•				•	•	
China		•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•				•	•			•		•	
Hong Kong		•	•		•		•	•						•		•				•	•		
India	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•				•					•	•	•	•	
Indonesia			•	•	•	•	•	•	•					•	•	•	•			•	•	•	
Japan		•		•			•	•	٠	•	•			•			•	•			•	•	

KPMG ESG Tax Tracker - Updated version January 2025 (4)

		(In)	direct ta	ixes		Carbon	pricing	ing Environmental taxes												Incentives				
 Implemented Considered n/a 	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))																							
Lao People's Democratic Republic	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•		
Malaysia	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		
Mongolia		•	٠	•			•	•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Myanmar	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
New Zealand	•	•	•	•			•	•					٠	٠			•		•	•	•			
Pakistan	٠	•	•	•	٠		•	٠		٠	٠		•	٠		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Papua New Guinea	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Singapore	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•		
Sri Lanka	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•	•		•		
South Korea	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Taiwan	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Thailand	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•					•	•		
Vietnam	•	•	•	•			•	٠		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		



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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.



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