

# EY Green Tax Tracker

Keeping pace with sustainability incentives,  
carbon regimes and environmental taxes

1 November 2022



**EY**

Building a better  
working world

# Global goals

130+

countries representing over

80%

of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, have communicated a net-zero target in either domestic law, policy, or high-level political pledge\*

**Net zero** is the point at which an organization has achieved its science-based target to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and removed its residual emissions from the atmosphere.

\*Source: zerotracker.net, 1 October 2022.

**The Paris Agreement** is an international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties in 2015 and entered into force in 2016. The goal of the agreement is to keep the global average temperature rise this century as close as possible to 1.5°C above preindustrial levels. Emissions need to be reduced by 45% by 2030 and reach net zero by 2050.

**The Glasgow Climate Pact** is a 2021 agreement of 190 countries that reaffirms the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C. It asks countries to improve their 2030 national climate targets by the end of 2022, calls for countries to make efforts to reduce the use of coal as a source of fuel and end inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, calls for climate financing for developing countries, calls financial support for adaptation measures and creates a market for units representing emissions reductions that countries can trade.

100+ nations pledge to stop deforestation

100+ nations agree to reduce methane

40+ nations vow to phase out coal and fossil fuels

**Carbon negative** is the result of an organization both reducing its emissions in line with its 1.5°C SBT and investing in nature-based solutions and carbon technologies to remove and offset more carbon than it emits each year.

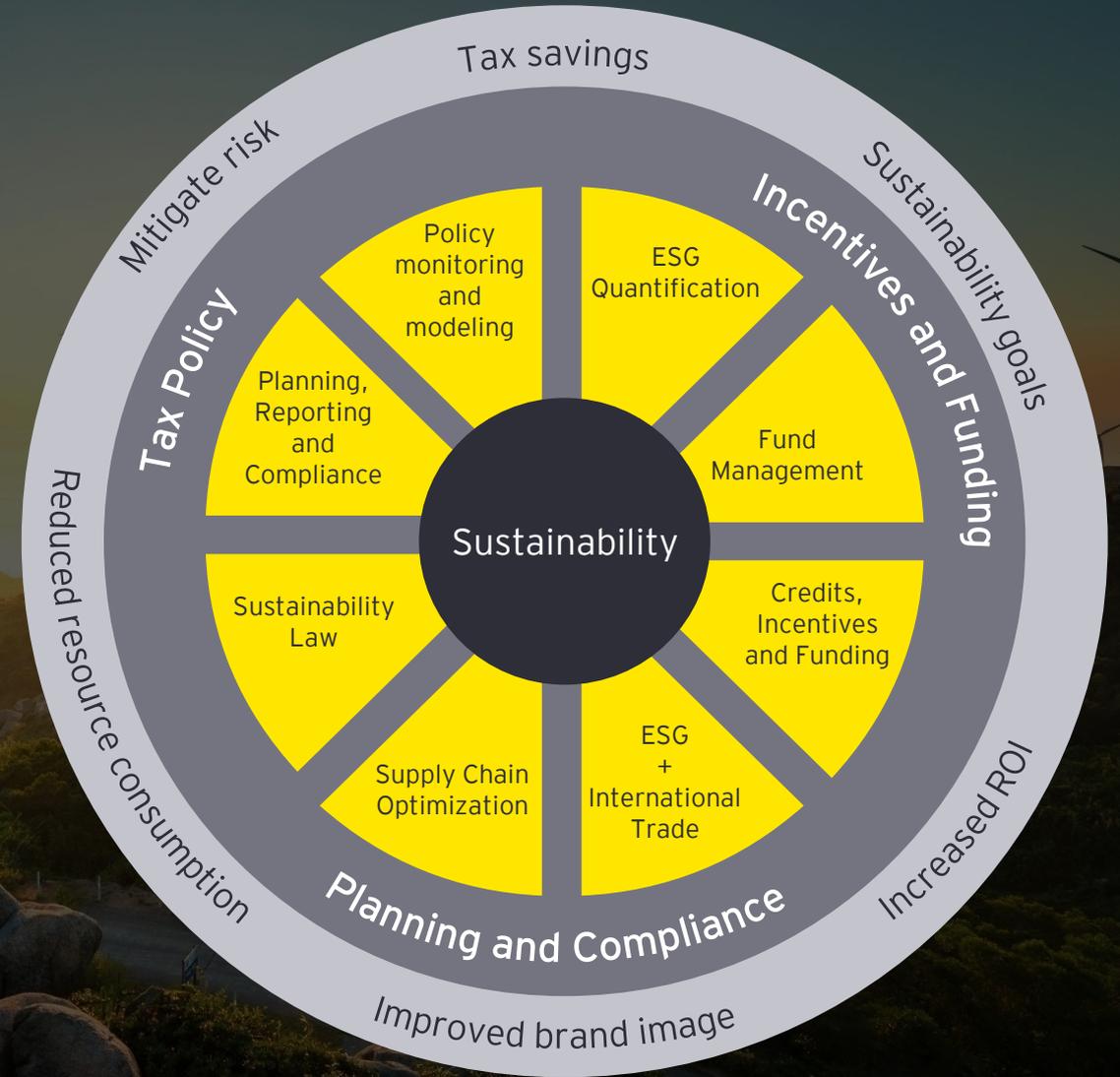
# Keeping pace with sustainability tax policy

As governments make pledges to reduce emissions to address climate change, they develop policies to drive progress toward those pledges. These policies often involve tax: **tax incentives** to encourage green behavior and green technology and **tax costs** to discourage behaviors and technologies that add to GHG emissions.

Governments are also using sustainability tax measures to raise revenue and fund important policy objectives. While these goals are shared, the policies established to achieve them vary greatly across the globe.

**As much of global climate policy sits in global tax codes, it's imperative for tax to be at the table in a company's sustainability discussions.** Tax plays a significant part in encouraging and enabling companies to fulfill their climate commitments for achieving net zero and greening up their operations.

Staying on top of the evolving sustainability tax landscape across the globe is critical. Here EY teams offer a snapshot of sustainability incentives, carbon regimes, environmental taxes and environmental tax exemptions present in **45 jurisdictions, representing nearly 90% of global GDP.** To learn more about any measure, please consult with your EY engagement team or the jurisdiction contact located at the top of each page.



# 1,950 Sustainability incentives

Included in the 45 jurisdictions represented in this edition

Sustainability incentives can generally be divided into three categories, those that encourage a reduction in natural resource consumption, those that encourage a switch to renewable or alternative energy sources, or those that encourage innovation of new low-carbon products and manufacturing processes. Many programs are a mix of the three containing multiple elements.

Prevalent measures used to influence sustainable behavior include tax credits, grants and loans.

1,200+  
Reduce

Construct or retrofit energy-efficient buildings

Procure energy-efficient process equipment

Apply emission reduction technologies

800+  
Switch

Alternative fuels

Renewable energy generation (such as solar, wind, geothermal)

Qualifying on-site generation

200+  
Innovate

Research and development (R&D) credits

Research funding grants

Funding rebates for green job training

Source: EY jurisdiction professionals.

# 3,000 Environmental taxes and exemptions

Included in the 45 jurisdictions represented in this edition

## Environmental taxes

Within the overall taxation framework, environmental taxes function not only as a source of revenue, but also as an instrument of environmental policy.

As a result, governments use taxes on a variety of products to encourage or discourage consumption. Similarly, governments offer exemptions from environmental taxes for certain qualifying products, uses or taxpayers.

### Water, pollution and effluent charges

- ▶ Consumption taxes
- ▶ Greenhouse gases
- ▶ Discharge fees

### Recycling, waste and landfills

- ▶ Disposal fees
- ▶ Recycling fees

### Electronic waste

- ▶ Disposal fees

### Emissions and air pollution

- ▶ Congestion charge
- ▶ Tax on certain chemicals
- ▶ Emissions fees

### Conventional and alternative fuels

- ▶ Gasoline, coal, natural gas, etc. taxes
- ▶ Aviation taxes

### Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption

- ▶ Oil, coal, natural gas, etc. taxes
- ▶ Electricity fees

### Energy-efficient industrial and manufacturing processes

- ▶ Gasoline, coal, natural gas, etc. taxes

### Plastics and packaging taxes

- ▶ Tax on single use plastics

### Others

- ▶ Taxes on other products

Source: EY jurisdiction professionals.

# 82 Carbon pricing initiatives

(46 jurisdictional, 36 local)

Implemented carbon pricing initiatives (CPIs) cover **23%** of global emissions and raised **US\$84 billion** in the past year. Additionally, **15** jurisdictions are considering implementing a CPI. In 2016, there were 40 jurisdictional and 20 local CPIs covering 13% of global GHG emissions.

- ★ Carbon tax
- Emissions trading system (ETS)
- Undecided
- Implemented or scheduled for implementation
- Under consideration
- No carbon regime in place

Source: The World Bank, Carbon Pricing Dashboard.



# 45 Jurisdictions covered

Argentina

Australia

Austria

Belgium

Brazil

Canada

Chile\*

China Mainland

Colombia

Cyprus

Denmark

European Union

Finland

France

Germany

Hong Kong

India

Indonesia

Ireland

Italy

Japan

Lithuania

Luxembourg

Malaysia

Mexico

The Netherlands

New Zealand

Norway

Peru

The Philippines

Poland

Portugal

Romania

Singapore

Slovakia

South Africa

South Korea

Spain

Switzerland

Taiwan

Thailand

Turkey

United Kingdom

United States

Vietnam

\* New in this edition

The information offered for each jurisdiction represents the best understanding of EY professionals in that jurisdiction. It is high-level and subject to change. This document is updated on an ongoing basis but not all entries will be up to date at a given moment. In addition, not all jurisdictions are reflected in this document. Please contact your EY engagement team or the listed jurisdiction contact for more information.



# Index of measures (continued)

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Note: Yellow fill indicates the presence of an item at the jurisdictional or local level, please see the jurisdiction page for more details.

	Carbon pricing				Sustainability incentives											Environmental taxes							Environmental tax exemptions																
	ETS implemented	ETS under consideration	Carbon tax implemented	Carbon tax under consideration	Reduce				Switch			Innovate				Environmental taxes							Environmental tax exemptions																
					Energy efficient buildings	Energy efficient process equip.	Water use reduction technologies	Waste reduction/recycling tech.	Emission reduction technologies	Alt fuel - vehicles/infrastructure	Hydrogen-based fuels	On-site generation	Renewable energy generation	Recycled materials/recycling equipment	R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products	Carbon capture technologies	Green jobs/training	Plastics and packaging	Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges	Recycling, waste and landfills	Electronic waste	Emissions and air pollution	Conventional and alternative fuels	Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption	Industrial and manufacturing processes	Plastics and packaging	Water use reduction and thermal energy production	Waste reduction/recycling	Electronic waste	Emission reduction	Conventional and alternative fuel	On-site generation	Renewable energy	Conventional generation	Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes	Plastics and packaging			
Hong Kong																																							
India																																							
Indonesia																																							
Ireland																																							
Italy																																							
Japan																																							
Lithuania																																							
Luxembourg																																							
Malaysia																																							
Mexico																																							
The Netherlands																																							
New Zealand																																							
Norway																																							
Peru																																							
Poland																																							



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J = Jurisdictional level; L = Local level

## Overview

Sustainability tax incentives have been in place for over 15 years in Argentina and a national carbon tax was implemented in 2018, but the country's holistic approach to environmental tax policy is still emerging.

The national carbon tax - estimated to cover 20% of the country's greenhouse gas emissions - is the top focus area of environmental tax policy.

Argentina also has several incentive programs to promote technological development, renewable energy and biofuel utilization, wind and solar energy generation, and investment in forestry projects.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		
<b>Environmental tax exemptions</b>		
	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Australia's new Labor Federal government has a target of net-zero emissions by 2050 and a 43% reduction over 2005 levels by 2050. These targets will be legislated to increase policy certainty and stability.

Instead of placing a moratorium on new oil and gas projects to reach the targets, the safeguard mechanism will continue to apply to the 215 entities that currently emit more than 100,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> a year and a revised mechanism to apply from 2023-24 will require them to reduce aggregate emissions by 5 million tons a year to collectively achieve net-zero emissions by 2050.

There is a national excise tax on petrol, diesel and other fuels such as liquefied petroleum gas or ethanol. Additionally, there are multiple state and territory levies, charges and fines on pollution. Initially individual states applied user charges on zero and low emission vehicles at purchase, but programs are emerging on the federal level proposing a limited fringe benefits tax exemption and customs duty relief.

Sustainability tax programs continue, including additional clean energy technology incentive measures. There are many targeted sustainability grant funding programs offered by both federal and state governments.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
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Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

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Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
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Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
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## Overview

Sustainability tax policies are well established in Austria, for example, the fuel tax can be traced back to the first half of the 20th century. Further sustainability tax programs are expected in the future.

The most significant measures are on a national level, however, there are also measures at a local level. Energy taxes (fuel taxes, electricity tax) have been a focus in recent years.

A new carbon tax, by way of national emission certificate trading, is effective 1 October 2022. National emissions trading will start with a fixed price phase. The initial value for the emission of one ton of carbon dioxide will be €30; this value increases to €35 as of 2023, to €45 as of 2024 and to €55 as of 2025. Trading participants placing on the market sources of energy such as mineral oil, fuels, gas or coal will be liable to acquire national emission certificates.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
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<b>Innovate</b>		
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Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
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Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
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Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
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## Overview

Belgium's sustainability tax programs are well-established and wide ranging, including implementation of EU-level environmental legislation and policy. Most measures are at the local level, due to the federal nature of Belgium. Environmental regulation and policy sit with the regions (Brussels Region, Flanders Region, Wallonia Region), which each having their own parliaments and regional waste and environmental agencies.

Belgium has relatively high fuel taxes on consumer fuels and a very high recycling rate, in part due to the early introduction of landfill bans and high landfill taxes and charges. Linked to this, Belgium has a relatively successful extended producer responsibility (EPR) system for both household and industrial packaging. Belgium is often cited as a European leader in terms of recycling and EPR.

There is a political impetus – combined with strong consumer and citizen support – for further or stricter environmental taxes, regulations and policies, going forward.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
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R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		
<b>Environmental tax exemptions</b>		
	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
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Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Sustainability tax programs are still emerging in Brazil. However, some general incentives focused on infrastructure and innovation often apply to sustainable projects.

Carbon taxes and an ETS are currently under analysis by the Brazilian government, with no set date for new rules. The government is carrying out a study for economic impact, and ETS simulations with three top Brazil companies. Some states, such as São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro are assessing the possibility of ETS programs on a state level.

The government is currently focusing on biofuels (the RenovaBio program) and vehicles (ROTA2030). RenovaBio was approved in 2017 and establishes mandatory goals for the reduction of GHG emissions by avoiding the use of fossil fuels. The system basically allows for the certification of biofuels. The law also creates a decarbonization credit that combines the emissions reduction targets and the live cycle assessment of each biofuel producer.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

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<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
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## Environmental tax exemptions

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## Overview

Canada's sustainability tax programs at both the federal and provincial levels have been in place for several years and continue to evolve. Over time, the two levels have worked together to harmonize the application of environmental regulations including water, air, land and environmental assessment.

In 2016, Canada adopted the Pan-Canadian Framework (PCF) which focused on pricing carbon pollution, complementary actions to reduce emissions economy-wide, adaptation and climate resilience, and clean technology, innovation and jobs.

There are currently federal sustainability funding programs, federal accelerated depreciation for qualifying clean energy investments and several provincial sustainability programs, most taking the form of grants or rebates.

Canada established a carbon pricing framework in 2018. Flexibility was provided to provinces and territories to establish their own pricing plans with a federal backstop implemented if a local plan did not meet federal standards.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
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## Environmental taxes

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## Overview

Chile started a sustainability plan to transition away from coal-fired plants in response to the Paris Agreement in 2015. However, sustainability tax programs are still emerging and are generally promoted at national level. The top focus areas are green taxes on discharged pollution of particulate matter, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> and fuel taxes.

Chile has a strong and legal commitment in achieving the carbon neutrality by 2050 and the government is actively working on additional measures. In June 2022, the Congress approved the Climate Change Act of Chile that seeks to promote climate action by proclaiming the fight against this phenomenon and carbon neutrality as one of its State policies, establishing a legal commitment in achieving the carbon neutrality by 2050. There are proposals currently being legislated and expected tax reforms involving corrective taxes are expected to be submitted by President Boric by December 2022 (i.e., plastic tax, increase in green taxes, among others).

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
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## Environmental taxes

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## Environmental tax exemptions

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## Overview

China Mainland has long established, but still evolving, sustainability tax programs. At the national level, there are three environmental protection focus areas: pollution reduction, greenhouse gas reduction and resource conservation. There are multiple tax incentives that address the three focus areas and utilize different mechanisms, including reduced corporate income tax rates for certain enterprises or for certain revenue sources, increased VAT refunds or tax exemptions.

For pollution reduction, China Mainland launched the Environmental Protection Tax (EPT), which is levied on the emission of four categories of pollutants, namely gas, water, solid wastes, as well as noises. The EPT was launched in 2018, but in fact replaced the long existing Pollutants Discharge Fee, which was levied on basically the same classes of pollutants.

For greenhouse gas reduction, a carbon emission trading system was recently established and there is discussion regarding a carbon tax to help China Mainland achieve its carbon goals of reaching carbon peak by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
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## Environmental taxes

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## Overview

Green tax programs are still emerging in Colombia, with most existing measures occurring at the national level, such as the carbon tax and the plastic bag consumption tax.

In addition to taxes, there are favorable tax benefits for environment friendly investments, such as energy efficiency investments and unconventional sources of energy investments.

A tax reform bill including green measures was recently proposed but is still subject to debate and there may be changes before law is enacted. The green measures include a national tax on single-use plastic products used to wrap, pack or package goods, a tax on exports of crude oil and coal and the inclusion of coal within the national carbon tax.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
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Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Currently, the only sustainability tax program in Cyprus is the Tonnage Tax Reduction of up to 30% for each marine vessel which demonstrates proactive measures to reduce its environmental impact.

More sustainability tax programs could emerge as part of the Cyprus Recovery and Resilience Plan. The plan includes several legislative changes which are expected to be implemented by June 2026. The aim is to promote a more efficient use of environmental resources, reduced greenhouse gas emissions and increase the availability of renewable energy.

The expected changes currently under review or discussion include: introduction of carbon tax for fuels used in the sectors of the economy that do not fall under the EU ETS, gradual introduction of a levy on water and introduction of a charge on household and landfill waste.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Sustainability tax programs are well established in Denmark and have existed for many years at the national level. There are several incentives that offer grants and rebates for investments in technologies or projects that lead to energy saving, CO<sub>2</sub> reduction or stimulation of the generation of sustainable energy.

The Denmark carbon tax applies to greenhouse gas emissions. The tax covers fossil fuels and waste.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Sustainability tax programs in the EU are very well established and increasing with the European Green Deal, the EU's plan to make its economy sustainable. Some measures occur at the EU level, but the majority are implemented at the Member State (MS) level and execution may vary in every MS due to different energy mixes and economy structures. Other times, a measure taken on the EU level cascades down and is complemented by a similar measure adopted by the MS(s). For instance, the plastics tax imposed by the EU on the MS will in most EU countries be supplemented by an equivalent tax that they will in turn impose on their domestic manufacturers.

The most significant focus areas are the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (cap-and-trade program) and corresponding Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, currently under development, the circular economy and decarbonization incentives.

The EU is actively working to implement new measures. Many acts are being revised and new mechanisms are being developed and formulated to increase the effectiveness of the sustainability tax programs and to reflect advancements in technology.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Sustainability tax programs are well-established in Finland. There are many environmental taxes and fees in place, and changes to current or new excise duties are constantly under public discussion as a tool to achieve Finland's climate change policies.

All energy and environmental taxes are national in Finland and measures are both in part harmonized on an EU-level (energy taxation) and are national (e.g. waste tax, tax on beverage containers). There are also various environmental levies implemented on the local level, for example water drainage charges implemented by municipalities.

Finland is part of the EU ETS. Recently there has been discussion of implementing a national emission trading system for fossil fuels used for transportation, but there is currently no consensus.

The Finnish Government is currently preparing a proposal for changes in waste tax legislation and a mining tax is being considered.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		
<b>Environmental tax exemptions</b>		
	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Sustainability tax programs have existed in France, mostly at the national level, since the 1990s, but have expanded in recent years. France passed an important energy and climate law in 2019 that sets ambitious environmental goals such as carbon neutrality by 2050 and a 40% reduction in fossil fuel consumption by 2030 compared to 2012.

The French environmental tax system is a behavior-based tax system, which means that it aims to change the behavior of companies and households by taxing the activities and products deemed to be the most harmful and by exempting the green economy. There are multiple taxes on energy consumption (e.g. TICFE, TICPE, TICGN) and transportation (e.g. Malus auto). Energy taxes also have a significant carbon component (i.e. taxe carbone).

There are multiple sustainability incentive programs, including income tax credits, accelerated depreciation and alternative funding.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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Overview		
<p>German sustainability tax programs are well established, mostly at the national level, and more are continuing to emerge. Sustainability taxes and incentives are a political focus in Germany and thus the environment is constantly evolving. There are program adjustments due to technological progress and other environmental needs, as well as the strong influence of supra-national EU legislation.</p> <p>There are multiple sustainability incentives available, including grants or rebates for the purchase of qualifying goods and reduced carbon taxes or taxes on fuels in certain qualifying situations.</p> <p>A national ETS for fuels (used in the building and transport sector) began in 2021, expanding to all fuels in 2023. This measure is part of the German Climate Protection Program 2030. There are several additional fuel and environmental taxes. Current government focus areas are carbon pricing, renewable energy and fuel taxes. Future possible developments include a packaging levy, a plastic tax, change to EU and national ETS and waiver of the Renewable Energies Act and waivers of energy and electricity tax refunds and exemptions.</p>		
Carbon pricing		
	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

Sustainability incentives		
	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

Environmental taxes		
	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		
Environmental tax exemptions		
	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

Note: Germany operates a national ETS in addition to participating in the EU ETS

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## Overview

In November 2020, the HKSAR Government indicated that Hong Kong would strive to achieve carbon neutrality before 2050 and will set out more proactive strategies and measures to reduce carbon emissions to meet this goal. The Government will examine various means to reduce carbon emissions, including explore different types of zero-carbon energy and decarbonization technology, enhance the energy efficiency of new and existing buildings, introduce more stringent energy efficiency standards, promote zero-carbon vehicles and green transportation, build large-scale waste-to-energy facilities and publicly promote low-carbon lifestyles. The HKSAR Government will also develop green finance to boost investments conducive to reducing carbon emissions and build a low-carbon economy which is more resilient to climate change.

In February 2021, the HKSAR Government announced the "Waste Blueprint for Hong Kong 2035", with two main goals. The medium-term goal is to gradually reduce the per capita municipal solid waste disposal rate by 40-45% and raise the recovery rate to about 55%. The long-term goal is to move away from reliance on landfills for direct waste disposal by creating adequate waste-to-energy facilities.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

India has well established sustainability tax programs, primarily at the national level, though there are also local taxes on fuels and incentives granted for clean energy initiatives.

India does not have an explicit carbon pricing regime either through carbon trading or as a carbon tax. The Government has recently brought out an amendment of The Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2022, that paves the way for the government to push its decarbonization agenda through carbon trading, mandatory usage of non-fossil fuel and energy efficiency standards.

There are high taxes on petrol and diesel, a “Green Tax” on old vehicles and lower taxes on electric vehicles.

There are fiscal measures proposed that would incentivize domestic manufacturing of ACC batteries, manufacturing of solar panels and other qualifying activities. A Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme has been proposed to boost domestic manufacturing capabilities of the automobile industry, including electric and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		
<b>Environmental tax exemptions</b>		
	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Green policies are still emerging in Indonesia with no measures currently implemented at the jurisdictional or local level, though some investment tax incentives do apply to green investments.

The Indonesian government has stated plans to introduce a carbon tax. Under Indonesia's Proposed Tax Bill that is still being reviewed and discussed by the Parliament, carbon emissions having a negative impact on the environment will be subject to a minimum carbon tax of IDR 75 per kilogram of CO<sub>2</sub>e or other equivalent measurement unit (equivalent to around US\$5.2 per tCO<sub>2</sub>e).

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Ireland has a relatively long history of sustainability tax measures, mostly at the national level. Ireland was one of the first countries to introduce a plastic bag tax, which came into effect in 2002 and led to a 90% decrease in the use of plastic bags. A carbon tax was introduced in 2010. There are also several sustainability incentive programs. Measures are continuing to evolve and are steadily increasing in importance.

The Irish government has stated the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 7% a year from 2021, which equates to a reduction of 51% over the decade (2021–30). There is also a target of meeting 70% of electricity demand by renewables by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2050. In progress toward these goals, the 2022 budget increased the level of the carbon tax to €41, increased the carbon tax target to €100 per ton by 2030 and included additional environmental tax measures.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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Overview		
<p>Italy has well-established sustainability taxes, programs and incentives with most of the policy decided at the national level. Italy is set to receive 37% of the EU Next Generation program which will assist the country with its green transition. The use of these funds and implementation will be decided at the national level in agreement with the EU. Local jurisdictions retain some control with their own specific requirements, taxable bases and compliance obligations.</p> <p>There are several national and regional green incentives available to taxpayers, including the “super-bonus” incentive to convert buildings to increase energy efficiency. It is important to note the effective dates of many incentives and green benefits are in flux with some renewed on a yearly basis and others designed as one-off programs.</p> <p>There is currently no carbon pricing regime in Italy. There are multiple fuel taxes, however these taxes were primarily introduced to pay for extraordinary and unexpected costs. A tax on single-use plastic manufactured goods took effect in July 2021. More green taxes and incentives are expected during Italy’s green transition.</p>		
Carbon pricing		
	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

Sustainability incentives		
	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

Environmental taxes		
	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		
Environmental tax exemptions		
	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Japan announced an ambition to become net zero by 2050, highlighting the goal as one of the government's key policy items. In this context, more carbon-related policy measures - including a more substantial carbon tax - are expected.

Japan's sustainability tax programs are still emerging and a new corporate tax incentive to enhance investment in carbon neutrality was introduced as part of a 2021 tax reform proposal. There are currently sustainability incentives that take the form of tax credits, enhanced depreciation, grants or rebates.

There is a national carbon tax that applies to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from all fossil fuels and a multitude of fuel taxes. There are two regional ETSS that apply to energy-use related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the industry, power and building sectors.

In June 2022, Japan created a Green Transformation (GX) League with 440 companies, which is a framework for companies aiming to introduce a carbon emission trading scheme. The GX League launched an experimental voluntary ETS in September 2022 and aims to launch a voluntary ETS after April 2023.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Sustainability incentives are well established in Luxembourg. However sustainability taxes and exemption policies are still emerging. A National ETS enables emissions rights to be counted and the proper performance of operators' environmental obligations to be monitored. The EU Directive on the reduction of plastic products is not yet implemented into the national legislation and the law remains in a draft version.

Luxembourg introduced a carbon tax in 2021, that is set at €25 per ton of CO<sub>2</sub> for 2022 and participates in the EU ETS.

Investments in assets purchased or constructed for the purposes of protecting the environment, reducing waste or saving energy may also qualify for a tax credit of 8% up to an investment amount of €150,000 and 2% for investments over that amount. The tax credit is also available under certain conditions and up to a determined amount for the acquisition of passenger cars with zero emissions, functioning exclusively on electricity or on hydrogen fuel cells.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

A wide array of sustainability taxes have been in place in Lithuania for some time now, including taxes on pollution, fuels, waste and certain plastics and packaging. Lithuania also participates in the EU ETS.

More initiatives are expected in conjunction with the European Green Deal. Anticipated initiatives are expected to address: the circular economy and climate neutral economy, sustainable and accessible cities, green energy, protection and sustainable use of natural capital, sustainable agricultural, aquaculture and food production systems and society as a partner in the transformation of the European Green Deal.

It is worth noting that the packaging tax applies to more than just plastic in Lithuania, for example, there are separate tariffs for cardboard packaging, wood packaging and others.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Sustainability tax policies are still emerging in Malaysia. There are several green incentives available at the national level, taking the form of income tax credits, accelerated depreciation, grants and rebates.

The Malaysian Government has announced a proposal for a carbon tax to be implemented in Malaysia, as well as the development of a domestic emissions trading scheme.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Mexico's sustainability programs have been in place for several years, with a mix of incentives at the national and local level. Most local incentives are based in Mexico City.

Sustainability incentives include a 100% depreciation of machinery and equipment for renewable energy generation; reduction of payroll or property tax subject to the improvement of environmental conditions, such as, solid waste recycling, conservation of water and electric energy, reduction of polluting emissions, etc.

Mexico has two national cap and trade programs. An ETS is scheduled to begin in Mexico in 2023 after two years of a "pilot" phase (2020-2021) and one year of "transition" phase (2022). The Pilot covers direct CO2 emissions from entities in the energy and industry sectors generating at least 100,000 tCO2 per year. Approximately 300 entities are covered by the Pilot, corresponding to ~40% of national emissions.

There is also a tax on the carbon content of fossil fuels in effect since January 2014.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

The Netherlands has a well-established suite of environmental taxes and levies that mostly sit at the national level. New measures continue to emerge - such as a flight ticket tax and CO<sub>2</sub> taxes - that are intended to fight climate change and play a key role in the post-COVID-19 recovery and EU Green Deal.

The Dutch government is committed to an energy supply that is less dependent on other countries, high prices or polluting fuels. To achieve the Dutch Climate Plan target of a 43% emissions reduction compared to 2005, various incentive programs are available for Dutch entrepreneurs who invest in sustainable technologies.

Originally, Dutch environmental taxes were primarily focused on energy and fuel consumption. More recently, the government is concentrating on CO<sub>2</sub> reduction and new ways of raising revenues via plastic and carbon taxes. The Dutch Carbon Levy took effect in 2021 and applies to installations already subject to the existing EU ETS.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		
<b>Environmental tax exemptions</b>		
	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

The New Zealand Government has declared a climate emergency and indicated that climate action is one of its key priorities. The recently released "Emissions Reduction Plan" focuses on the development of clear action points for the coming decade, including mitigation strategies to manage climate change impacts.

New Zealand has a national ETS that at present applies to all non-agricultural sources of emissions. Following a period of detailed industry consultation, the Government is expected to announce a decision to either incorporate the agricultural sector into the existing ETS or follow an industry proposed bespoke scheme to reduce agricultural emissions.

Proceeds raised through the ETS fund many sustainability related initiatives including several grant and rebate programs to support projects that reduce waste and carbon emissions. There are also fuel and waste charges levied, and a commitment to phase out certain single-use plastics by 2025.

Revenue officials are expected to soon release a framework for environmental taxation to guide the design of future taxes.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		
<b>Environmental tax exemptions</b>		
	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Norway has long established sustainability taxation at the national level. The main focus for several years has been on car emissions, for example, the VAT exemption on electric cars, leading to 64% of new cars purchased in Norway in 2021 being electric.

The recent focus is on carbon emissions related to the petrol industry and implementation of higher carbon taxes. The Norwegian government is actively working on more measures.

While not a member of the EU, Norway participates in the EU ETS and tends to follow the EU trends when it comes to sustainable taxation, often aligning national measures to EU initiatives. The Norwegian government has recently focused on how to cut emissions in transport, agriculture, waste, construction and civil engineering. These sectors are not part of the EU quota system and cutting emissions in the non-quota sector is largely the responsibility of each individual country.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Sustainability tax programs are still emerging in Peru with most existing measures occurring at the national level.

Currently, the main government focus is promoting the switch to energy produced from renewable sources and reducing the use of single use plastic bags, expanded polystyrene single use containers, and single use plastic wraps, plastic straws and containers.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Poland has well-established green policies regarding air emissions, packaging, waste, water and wastewater. Other policies and tax measures are emerging, for the most part to implement or respond to EU legislation (e.g. the proposed plastic tax). Most green measures are established at the national level.

There are a variety of incentives available in Poland for green investments, including grants, rebates, tax deductions and loans. Carbon pricing in Poland is mostly influenced by EU legislation pertaining to the EU ETS. Country-level taxes are focused on energy, air emissions, packaging, waste, water and wastewater.

Since Poland is at the beginning of its transition away from fossil fuels, the tax system remains dynamic to facilitate these changes. Taxes and surcharges also depend on EU legislation. Poland is actively working on additional measures like a plastic tax and Extended Producer Responsibility fees.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Sustainability tax policies are still emerging in the Philippines. There are several green taxes and exemptions available at the national level, taking the form of tax credits, duties and fees.

The Federal Government is currently considering new legislation that would underpin the release of additional tax sustainability mechanisms.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Sustainability tax programs have been increasing in Portugal over the past 10 years with a recent uptick in the number of initiatives. Most measures sit at the national level and are fairly consistent with those applied by other countries in the EU with a focus on carbon mitigation and low-emission initiatives such as support for battery electric vehicles.

There are two different carbon taxes in Portugal, one that generally applies to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions mainly from the industry, building and transport sectors and one on air and sea travel. Portugal also participates in the EU ETS. There are also multiple fuel and environmental taxes.

Portugal has implemented a tax on single-use plastic (or multi-material with plastic) packaging as of 1 July 2022. The tax is levied per package, completely or partially made of plastic (or multi-material with plastic) to be purchased in to-go food regimes.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		
<b>Environmental tax exemptions</b>		
	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Sustainability tax programs are well established in Romania and continue to develop at the national level. A wide array of green incentives are available and green taxes, including a packaging tax, oil tax and tire tax were implemented many years ago.

New taxes were introduced in 2017 on waste electrical and electronic equipment and portable batteries and accumulators. Additionally, single-use plastic restrictions were recently implemented.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Singapore has traditionally maintained sustainability tax incentives to encourage businesses to embrace sustainability. Singapore's sustainability tax incentives mainly focus on energy efficiency, adoption of technology or solutions for reduction of carbon emissions and the adoption of alternative sources of renewable energies. These incentives are periodically renewed or updated to ensure that Singapore stays on track to meet its environmental sustainability goals in the face of accelerating climate change.

Singapore was one of the first Asian countries to implement an economy-wide carbon tax in 2019. In the 2022 Budget, Singapore committed to raising the carbon tax from \$5 per tonne to \$25 per tonne in 2024, with a view to reaching up to \$80 per tonne by 2030. The proposed increase will take effect in 2023.

The Singapore Green Plan 2030, released in 2021, includes whole-of-government measures to improve public sector emissions targets and new incentives in order to encourage development of Singapore's competencies in food security, energy management and green finance.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		
<b>Environmental tax exemptions</b>		
	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Slovakia's sustainability tax programs are mature and well defined. To maintain its presence on the global sustainability stage, the Slovakian Government recently introduced measures to support transitioning to a low carbon economy, including efforts to improve energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Slovakia does not currently have a carbon tax system, but the implementation of a carbon tax is under consideration. Slovakia participates in the EU ETS. There are also energy, transport and pollution taxes in effect at the national level.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		
<b>Environmental tax exemptions</b>		
	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Sustainability tax programs in South Africa are still emerging and generally take place at the national level, including the carbon tax enacted in 2019.

There are currently sustainability incentives related to reducing energy usage or using renewable energy. These incentives take the form of tax credits, tax deductions, grants or rebates and apply to expenditures for certain technologies, assets or infrastructure. South Africa also offers incentives for electricity generation from clean/green sources.

The South African carbon regime applies an in-country cost to industrial greenhouse gas emissions. The current carbon tax regime is expected to be reviewed and most if not all existing allowances may be removed, which will drastically increase this tax (allowances currently allow for up to a 95% reduction).

In 2020, the government announced plans to introduce legislation to tax the use of plastic in production.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Sustainability tax programs in South Korea are constantly evolving, with some tax programs (e.g. green savings) recently eliminated and investment-related tax programs revised yearly. Most of the existing green policies are controlled by the central government, including the Korea ETS (K-ETS) launched in 2015.

With an increased focus on carbon mitigation and a vow to be carbon neutral by 2050, there are ongoing discussions regarding the design and implementation of a carbon tax. Some argue that the existing levies on water and air pollution are too complex to calculate, which could open the door for an economy-wide carbon regime.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Spain has an established, but still developing sustainability tax system with a national carbon tax as well as numerous green taxes, fees, exemptions, and incentives. The carbon tax and a few environmental taxes, exemptions, and incentives are implemented at the national level, but the majority of sustainability taxes and exemptions fall at the local level and thus treatment is inconsistent across Spain.

There are national tax credits available for investments in certain qualifying areas, including renewable energy sources, land-based means of transportation or to avoid pollution.

Spain has introduced a new plastic packaging tax. The tax is calculated on the weight of the non-recycled plastic material of the non-reusable plastic packages manufactured, intra-EU purchased or imported into Spain.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Switzerland has a long history of environmentally focused legislation and new initiatives are also under discussion. The legislative landscape around environmental issues remains firmly in motion and Switzerland remains a frontrunner with its environmental taxes at the federal, cantonal, and municipal level. A revised CO<sub>2</sub> law is envisaged to be implemented from 2025.

Significant legislative changes are on the horizon, with proposals currently being discussed. It seems likely that the Swiss government will - at some point - follow the EU's lead and propose a Swiss Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM).

Environmental topics enjoy a high degree of interest in society and economy in Switzerland, as reflected in popular initiatives past and present. Switzerland has one of the highest carbon prices on heating oil in the world through the CO<sub>2</sub> levy.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Sustainability tax policies in Taiwan are still emerging with most measures enacted at the federal level. In 2015, Taiwan passed an environmental protection regulation named the Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Administration Act. This law established a long-term Taiwan greenhouse gas emission reduction goal of 50% by 2050. Under the Act, there are no provisions for taxes, fees, or charges.

A proposed amendment to the Act includes a carbon fee proposal is currently being legislated by the Taiwanese government. The amendment is expected to be finalized in the near future.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Thailand's sustainability tax initiatives are newly emerging. The upcoming mechanisms are anticipated to be introduced at a national level.

Thailand is considering a carbon tax on products or processes with high carbon dioxide emissions, such as cement, iron, aluminium, fertiliser and the electricity production process.

At present, there is a preliminary draft legislation outlining potential funding for waste electrical and electronic equipment.

It is too early to assess any unique parameters underpinning Thailand's sustainability tax measures as the country is firmly in the early stages of policy setting.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Sustainability tax programs in Türkiye are still emerging with new measures mostly introduced at the national level. The government is actively working to introduce more measures to protect the environment and increase resource productivity. In line with these efforts, the Environment Agency of Türkiye was established at the end of 2020.

There are currently national sustainability incentives that take the form of grants, rebates or loans.

Türkiye's most prominent green tax measures are the Environment Contribution Fee and the Recycling Contribution Fee, there is no carbon tax.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		
<b>Environmental tax exemptions</b>		
	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Sustainability tax programs are well established in the UK. The UK was a founding member of the EU ETS in 2005, the UK climate change levy caused a behavioural change away from coal-fired power generation and the carbon price under the EU ETS is underpinned by a carbon floor. The measures are predominantly national, though some environmental targets differ between England, Wales and Scotland. Scotland has, for example, a more ambitious emission reduction target than the UK.

With the UK's exit from the EU, the UK has introduced its own ETS which has generated a carbon price that is currently slightly above the EU carbon price. Other focus areas include a climate change levy, various fuel duties and other environmental taxes, such as the plastic packaging tax that came into force in 2022.

Green incentives continue to evolve with many new grant or rebate programs available.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

The US has well-established green incentives (both tax and non-tax) for renewable energy, fleet decarbonization and energy-efficiency at both the national and local level. Most regulatory measures have been established at the local level, while the incentives are spread across both national and local levels. Several local jurisdictions have implemented or are considering an ETS or carbon tax; however, the outlook for federal, bipartisan carbon pricing action remains limited.

The top focus areas in US sustainability measures are fleet decarbonization/electrification, corporate tax credits for - clean/renewable energy, advanced manufacturing, fleets, renewable fuels, carbon sequestration, energy investment and storage, fuel taxes, rebate and grant programs, green building incentives.

Enactment of The Inflation Reduction Act includes \$369b in climate- and energy-related provisions that are designed to stimulate and accelerate the build-out of renewable energy, domestic manufacturing for energy technologies, advance the adoption of EV technologies and improve the energy efficiency of buildings and communities. US local jurisdictions are also actively working on expanding green tax incentives and carbon pricing regimes.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental tax exemptions

	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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## Overview

Sustainability tax programs, mostly at the national level, have been established in Vietnam for a quite long time with a Natural Resources Tax in place since the 2000s and Environmental Protection Tax since 2010s.

However, new measures are still emerging. The Law on Environmental Protection went into force 1 January 2022. Additionally, the Vietnamese government is actively working to implement new measures and will release the detailed guidance on an emission trading system in the near future.

The Vietnamese government also enacted incentives and assistance for business activities related to environmental protection to encourage enterprises to seize opportunities from sustainability, clean energy transition and waste reduction.

## Carbon pricing

	J	L
ETS implemented		
ETS under consideration		
Carbon tax implemented		
Carbon tax under consideration		

## Sustainability incentives

	J	L
<b>Reduce</b>		
Construction/retrofit of energy-efficient buildings		
Energy efficient process equipment (VFD, refrigeration, furnace, etc.)		
Water use reduction technologies		
Waste reduction/recycling technologies		
Emission reduction technologies		
<b>Switch</b>		
Alt fuel (EV/LNG/CNG) vehicles/infrastructure		
Hydrogen-based fuels		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy generation (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
<b>Innovate</b>		
Use of recycled materials/investment in recycling equipment		
R&D machinery for manufacturing "green" products		
Carbon capture technologies (sequestration/utilization)		
Green jobs/training		
Plastics and packaging		

## Environmental taxes

	J	L
Water consumption, pollution and effluent charges		
Recycling, waste and landfills		
Electronic waste		
Emissions and air pollution		
Conventional and alternative fuels (vehicles and equipment)		
Energy/electricity generation, distribution and consumption		
Industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		
<b>Environmental tax exemptions</b>		
	J	L
Water use reduction and thermal energy production		
Waste reduction/recycling		
Electronic waste		
Emission reduction		
Conventional and alternative fuel vehicles and equipment		
On-site generation (cogeneration, waste heat, fuel cells, microturbines)		
Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)		
Conventional generation		
Energy efficiency, industrial and manufacturing processes		
Plastics and packaging		

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