Pierag

ESG Perspective

Key insights on the evolving ESG landscape, highlighting essential regulatory updates, market sends, and their real-world impact on businesses and policymakers



EDITION

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FOREWORD

As we bring you the fifth edition of our ESG & Sustainability Newsletter, we are witnessing a fundamental shift in the global sustainability landscape, where regulatory intent is increasingly translating into operational accountability. The past month reflects this transition, with significant policy developments across multiple jurisdictions and sectors, signalling a move from ambition to measurable implementation.

What stands out is not just the pace of change, but the increasing maturity and interconnectedness of sustainability frameworks. Carbon markets are evolving with greater precision and alignment, energy transition pathways are becoming more clearly defined, and sustainability disclosures are moving toward greater standardisation and comparability. At the same time, developments across circular economy regulations, water resource management, and sustainable finance are reinforcing the link between environmental priorities and economic systems.

We are also seeing strong policy momentum across both developed and emerging markets, reflecting a broader global alignment toward climate and sustainability objectives. These shifts are not occurring in isolation, they are shaping how organizations approach risk, compliance, capital allocation, and long-term strategy.

In this environment, the ability to interpret change and translate it into action is critical. This edition brings together key developments across climate policy, carbon markets, sustainability reporting, ESG governance, and resource management, distilling them into insights that are relevant and actionable for businesses.



Our experience continues to reinforce that ESG is no longer a compliance exercise. It is a strategic imperative that shapes resilience, competitive positioning, and stakeholder trust. In a rapidly evolving landscape, early awareness and proactive alignment can create meaningful advantages.

We sincerely appreciate your continued engagement and feedback, which shape our editorial direction and priorities. As the ESG landscape continues to evolve, we remain committed to delivering timely, relevant, and actionable insights that support informed decision-making.

Sarika Gosain
Partner & Leader – ESG & Sustainability
esg@pierag.com

CLIMATE POLICY, CARBON MARKETS & ENERGY TRANSITION

01

EU Aligns CBAM Certificate Pricing with ETS, Sets Quarterly Rates for 2026 (April 07, 2026)

ESG Focus: Environment (E), Governance (G)

The European Commission has outlined the methodology for calculating and publishing Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) certificate prices in line with Regulation (EU) 2023/956 and Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/2548. The pricing will be based on the weighted average auction clearing prices from the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), ensuring alignment of carbon prices between EU-producers and importers of goods.

The update is particularly relevant for importers of goods covered under CBAM and EU-based producers operating in sectors exposed to carbon pricing. It also holds significance for other market participants involved in emissions reporting and compliance, as well as stakeholders engaged in cross-border trade who may be impacted by evolving carbon cost structures.

The move enhances transparency, consistency, and predictability in carbon pricing, supporting a level playing field between domestic and imported products within the EU framework. Alignment with EU ETS pricing mechanisms will assist businesses in price discovery and compliance planning. However, as CBAM certificate prices are directly linked to EU ETS market dynamics, this may lead to increased costs for importers from 2026 onwards.

For 2026, prices will be published on a quarterly basis, calculated in the first week after each quarter. From 2027, prices will be updated weekly, with CBAM certificates becoming available for purchase via a central portal starting February 2027.



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EPA Finalizes Revised Methane Standards for Oil and Gas Sector (April 9, 2026)

ESG Focus: Environment (E), Governance (G)



On April 6, 2026, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released a final rule revising certain provisions of its 2024 methane emissions regulations for the oil and gas sector. The rule extends flaring limits for associated gas from new sources from 24 hours to 72 hours, exceeding the initially proposed 48-hour limit and allowing for potential future extensions. The rule also exempts most flares and enclosed combustion devices from continuous vent gas net heating value monitoring requirements. At the same time, it removes the previous exemption applicable to associated gas, resulting in a targeted revision rather than a broad relaxation of requirements.

The changes directly affect oil and gas operators covered under the New Source Performance Standards (OOOOb) and Emission Guidelines (OOOOc) under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act, covering new, modified and existing facilities.

The EPA estimates cost savings of approximately $2.5 billion over a 15-year period for regulated entities. However, the agency has not quantified the potential emissions or environmental impacts arising from the revised requirements. The update may reduce compliance burdens for operators, while also raising concerns regarding methane emissions oversight and regulatory certainty, particularly in light of ongoing discussions around the EPA's Endangerment Finding and its implications for future methane regulation.

Final rule published in the Federal Register on April 9, 2026.

EU ETS Emissions sustain downward trend in covered emissions (April 10, 2026)

ESG Focus: Environment (E), Governance (G)

The European Commission has issued verified data on 2025 emissions under the EU ETS. According to the latest report, EU emissions in 2025 decreased by 1.3% compared to 2024 levels. EU ETS covered sectors have demonstrated consistent emissions reductions over several years. Since 2005, the baseline year, these sectors have reduced emissions by approximately 50%, keeping the EU on track to achieve its 2030 target of a 62% reduction from 2005 levels.

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The update is particularly relevant for energy producers, energy-intensive industries such as cement, iron and steel, and companies in aviation and maritime sectors operating within or exposed to the EU ETS framework. It also holds significance for investors and policymakers associated with carbon markets or low-carbon transition strategies, as it provides insight into system performance and future regulatory direction.

The data indicates continued progress in decarbonisation of covered sectors, driven by an increasing share of renewable energy (47.3% of the total EU electricity generation). Solar generation growth has more than offset declines in wind and hydro output. Emissions reductions in industrial sectors are attributed to both lower industrial activity and structural changes in operations. This reinforces the effectiveness of the EU ETS as a key policy instrument and may influence compliance strategies, carbon pricing expectations, and transition planning for affected entities.

UK to Scrap Carbon Tax on Power by 2028 as Coal Exit Reshapes Energy Policy (April 16, 2026)

ESG Focus: Environment (E), Governance (G)

The UK government has announced plans to phase out the Carbon Price Support (CPS) levy on electricity generation by 2028. This marks a shift away from the national carbon pricing mechanism following the complete phase-out of coal from the energy mix in 2024. Introduced in 2013, the CPS imposed a levy of £18 per tonne of carbon emissions alongside the UK Emissions Trading System to incentivize reductions in fossil fuel use. With coal largely eliminated and ETS permit prices currently around £49 per tonne, authorities consider the levy to have fulfilled its purpose.

The announcement is particularly relevant for power generators and industrial players covered under the UK ETS, as it directly impacts carbon cost structures within the electricity sector. It also has broader implications for energy-intensive industries and consumers, given the potential effect on electricity pricing and overall energy cost dynamics.

The removal of CPS is expected to reduce the overall carbon cost burden on electricity generation, potentially lowering energy costs for both industries and consumers. Decarbonisation efforts will continue through the stricter cap under the UK ETS. The move reflects a broader policy approach to balance climate objectives with economic considerations, particularly in light of rising electricity prices.

This policy will be effective from April 2028.

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India Brings SAF-Blended Aviation Fuel Under ATF Control Order (April 23, 2026)

ESG Focus: Environment (E), Governance (G)



The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, through a notification dated 17 April 2026, has amended the Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) (Regulation of Marketing) Order, 2001 to include ATF blended with Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) under its purview. Previously, ATF primarily comprised conventional fuel meeting BIS specifications.

The amendment now incorporates co-processing in petroleum refineries, covering SAF that meets IS 1571 standards and SAF meeting IS 17081 when blended with ATF conforming to IS 1571.

Refineries, oil marketing companies, ATF suppliers, airlines, and international airline operators using aviation fuel in India need to pay attention to the update. The same applies to those who are gearing up for Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) under the International Civil Aviation Organization that will begin in 2027.

The amendment supports the operationalisation of India's SAF blending targets (1% by 2027, 2% by 2028, and 5% by 2030). Increased use of SAF derived from feedstocks such as agricultural residues and waste streams can reduce greenhouse gas emissions and lower reliance on CORSIA offsetting. It also facilitates India's integration into global carbon credit mechanisms for sustainable aviation fuels and strengthens the regulatory framework for SAF adoption.

The amendment is effective from 17 April 2026.

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India Updates Climate Targets with Revised 2035 NDC Submission (April 27, 2026)

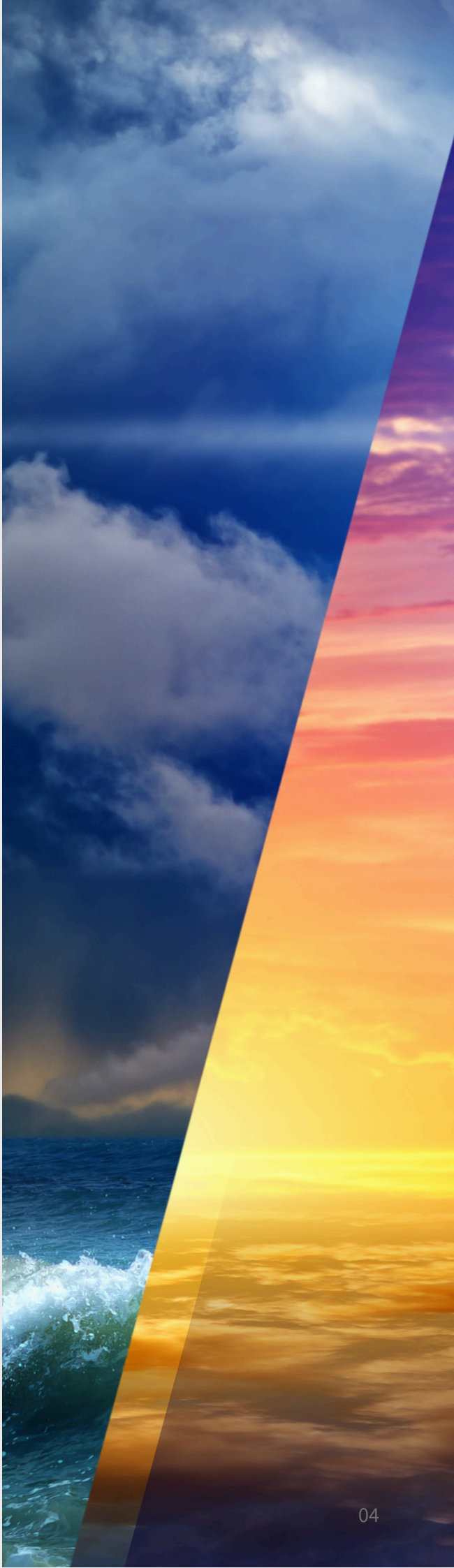
ESG Focus: Environment (E), Governance (G)

The Government of India has submitted its updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for the period 2031–2035 to the UNFCCC, as part of its commitments under the Paris Agreement. The updated targets include reducing emissions by at least 47% from 2005 levels, increasing non-fossil fuel-based electricity capacity to approximately 60%, and creating a carbon sink of 3.5 to 4.0 billion tonnes of CO_2 equivalent through enhanced forest and tree cover.

The revised targets apply at the national level and serve as policy guidance across sectors such as energy, infrastructure, and forestry. They impact enterprises, investors, and state-level stakeholders involved in India's low-carbon transition.

These commitments are expected to accelerate decarbonisation and renewable energy deployment in India. The targets build on India's prior achievements, including reaching 40% non-fossil fuel-based capacity and achieving a 33% reduction in emissions intensity ahead of earlier timelines. The NDC also reiterates India's expectation of financial support, technology transfer, and capacity building from developed countries to enable effective implementation.

The targets are defined for the period 2031 to 2035 and are subject to international support for their implementation.



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SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING & ESG DISCLOSURE FRAMEWORKS

02

GRI scales up Sustainability Know-how for Argentinian SMEs (April 21, 2026)

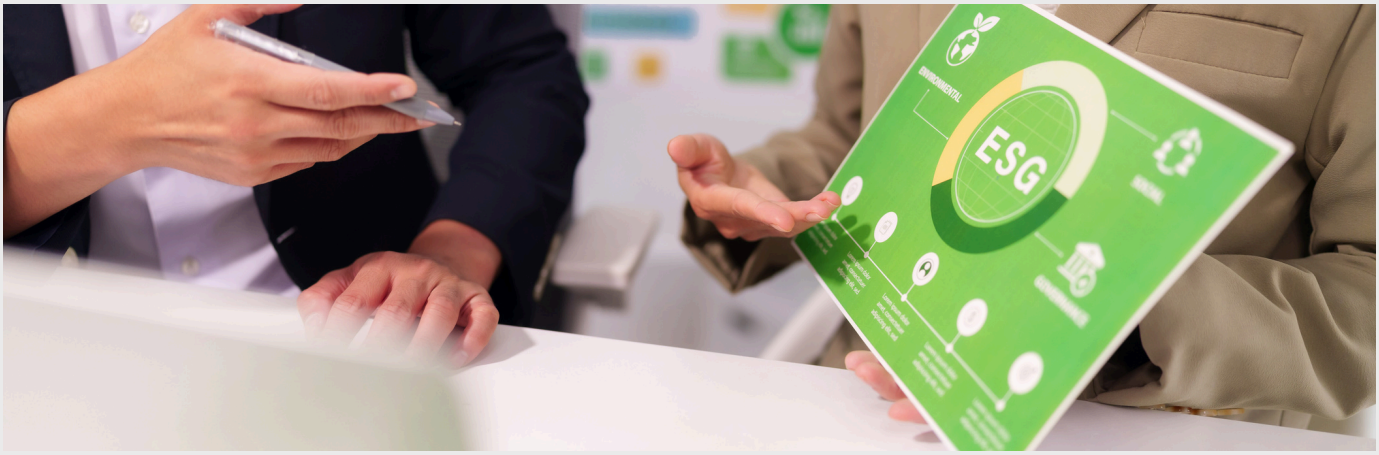
ESG Focus: Governance (G), Environment (E)

The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), in partnership with the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), has launched the program “Enhancing Sustainability Reporting for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs)” in Argentina. The initiative aims to support companies in accessing the benefits of sustainability reporting by providing practical tools and technical training based on internationally recognised standards. The program builds on prior implementation in Colombia and Peru.

The scheme is available to SMEs, business networks, financial institutions, policy players and larger companies working with SME suppliers. The initiative is particularly relevant given the significant role of SMEs in Argentina’s economy and the current low adoption of global sustainability reporting frameworks among them.

The program is expected to enhance SMEs’ ability to measure and communicate sustainability impacts, improve access to financing and international markets, and strengthen trust and credibility. It will also support alignment with increasing expectations from investors, regulators, and value chain partners. The SECO-funded initiative has already supported over 3,250 SMEs across the region, generating 120 sustainability reports in Colombia and 880 in Peru.

The program activities will start in 2026.



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GRI - CDP Disclosure Becomes More Aligned and Decision-Useful (April 28, 2026)

ESG Focus: Environment (E), Governance (G)



The GRI and CDP have released an updated mapping between GRI climate standards and CDP's 2026 corporate questionnaire to enhance alignment in climate reporting. The update links disclosures under GRI climate and energy standards with CDP's framework, expanding coverage of areas such as climate actions and land-related emissions, while providing clearer guidance on full and partial correspondence.

The update is relevant to organizations worldwide that report using GRI Standards and/or respond to CDP disclosures, particularly corporates operating across several sustainability reporting frameworks. It is important for organizations seeking to improve the efficiency and consistency of climate and energy-related disclosures in response to evolving regulatory and stakeholder expectations.

The improved mapping is expected to decrease duplication in reporting, improve comparability of data and improve the decision-usefulness of reported information. It allows for common underlying data to be used for the frameworks, which helps facilitate more streamlined reporting procedures and improves transparency. The program also draws on the existing relationship between GRI and CDP formalized in a 2023 Memorandum of Understanding.

The mapping aligns with CDP's 2026 questionnaire cycle; a specific effective date has not been separately specified.

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ESG STANDARDS & METHODOLOGIES

03

ISO 14001:2026 Published to Strengthen Measurable Environmental Performance (April 15, 2026)

ESG Focus: Environment (E), Governance (G)

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has issued the revised edition of ISO 14001:2026, the world's most widely used standard for environmental management systems (EMS). The updated version builds on framework adopted by over 670,000 organisations globally (ISO Survey, 2024). It provides enhanced guidance, improves alignment with other ISO standards, and places greater emphasis on climate change, biodiversity, resource efficiency, and governance.

The purpose of this standard is to give an organization, regardless of size or industry, guidance on developing an effective EMS, ensuring environmental responsibilities are a part of its overall strategic and operational plan. This is particularly beneficial for companies looking to show measurable environmental performance, as well as companies that want to be transparent and accountable due to increasing expectations for these characteristics.

The revised standard is expected to strengthen environmental governance, improve operational efficiency, and enhance resilience by integrating environmental considerations across value chains. Supporting evidence indicates that increased adoption of ISO 14001 is associated with improved environmental outcomes, including reductions in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions intensity, highlighting its broader systemic benefits.

SBTi Updates Absolute Contraction Approach to Improve Target-Setting Consistency (April 29, 2026)

ESG Focus: Environment (E), Governance (G)

The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) has updated its Absolute Contraction Approach, a core methodology used by companies to set emissions reduction targets under its Corporate Net-Zero Standard.

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The revision aligns the current framework (V1.3) with the upcoming Corporate Net-Zero Standard V2.0, refining how annual reduction rates are calculated based on a company's base year and target timeline, while maintaining the 2050 net-zero target and minimum annual reduction rate of 4.2%.

The update applies to companies setting or revising targets in 2026 and 2027, including both new entrants and those undergoing mandatory five-year reviews. The update is applicable across sectors, including energy, industry, and forest, land, and agriculture (FLAG) emissions. The revised methodology will be automatically integrated into SBTi's validation tools, while previously validated targets remain unaffected.

The revisions aim to improve the consistency, practicality, and comparability of emissions reduction pathways by distributing efforts more evenly over time. It addresses prior challenges where compressed timelines led to unfeasible reduction rates, while continuing to incentivise early action and ensuring that delayed progress results in steeper future reduction requirements.

The update is effective immediately.



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SUSTAINABLE FINANCE & ESG GOVERNANCE

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Blue Economy Sees Surge in Investment and Growing Investor Interest (April 13, 2026)

ESG Focus: Environment (E), Governance (G)

The European Commission, through its report “BlueInvest Investor Report 2026: The Next Wave of Blue Growth,” highlights increasing investor interest in ocean-related industries driven by growing confidence in the blue economy. As of October 2023, the number of private funds with blue economy exposure has risen to approximately 159. These funds have collectively committed around €3 billion through dedicated blue economy funds and an additional €11 billion through partial exposure.

The update is relevant for investors, asset managers, early-stage companies operating in ocean-related sectors, and stakeholders across blue economy value chains, particularly those exploring sustainable investment opportunities within marine and coastal industries.

The growing flow of capital signals a shift from niche to more mainstream investment in the blue economy, supporting innovation and early-stage growth. It strengthens the positioning of the blue economy within broader “green” investment themes. However, challenges remain in securing late-stage funding, which may limit the ability of companies to scale and expand operations.



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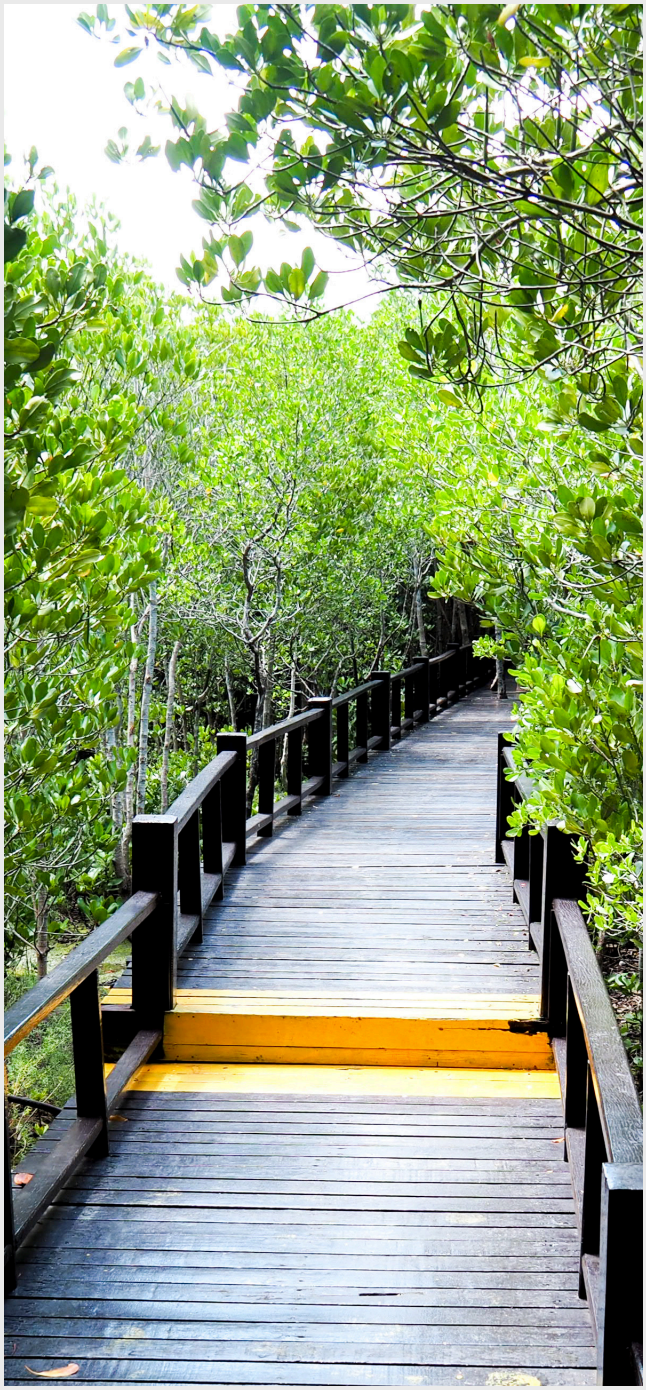
World Bank Launches $120m Climate Bond to Scale Spekboom Restoration in South Africa (April 23, 2026)

ESG Focus: Environment (E), Social (S)

The World Bank, through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, priced a $120 million outcome bond to speed up spekboom restoration in the Albany thicket biome across South Africa's Eastern Cape. The bond matures in 2040 and ties a portion of investor returns to actual ecosystem restoration and carbon outcomes, while offering principal protection backed by the World Bank's triple-A credit rating.

This update is relevant for investors, climate finance institutions, carbon market participants, policy makers, landowners and local SMEs involved in restoration, monitoring and land management activities. The transaction has been structured by BNP Paribas.

The bond is expected to mobilise $25 million in private capital for a 50,000-hectare restoration programme and generate approximately 11,000 jobs. Spekboom restoration will enhance soil stability, improve water retention, support biodiversity recovery, and increase carbon sequestration. Carbon removal units will be verified under Verra standards, with Amazon securing a significant share through a long-term fixed-price offtake agreement.



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CIRCULAR ECONOMY & PRODUCT REGULATIONS 05

European Commission Publishes Guidance to Support Implementation of New Packaging Rules for a More Sustainable EU Packaging Sector (April 01, 2026)

ESG Focus: Environment (E), Governance (G)

The European Commission has released guidance on the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR) to support organisations in implementing the regulation, clarifying requirements, and ensuring consistent compliance across EU Member States. The guidance covers key aspects such as identifying producers and manufacturers of packaged items, defining packaging types (primary, secondary, and tertiary), limiting single-use packaging, and restrictions on PFAS in food contact materials. It also outlines reusability targets and expectations under extended producer responsibility (EPR). Additionally, a set of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) has been provided to address common stakeholder queries and facilitate day-to-day compliance.

This update will be applicable to all packaging manufacturers, consumer goods companies, retailers, recyclers, and importers operating in the EU, as well all Member State authorities responsible for enforcing PPWR requirements. The guidance is particularly relevant for businesses involved in plastic packaging, waste management systems, and circular economy initiatives.

The guidance is expected to reduce regulatory uncertainty and administrative burden arising from fragmented national approaches, while accelerating the transition to sustainable packaging practices. It will support improved waste management, enhance material recyclability, and reduce environmental impacts, contributing to a more harmonised and competitive EU packaging market.

The PPWR entered into force on 11 February 2025, and the guidance document is intended to assist in the continued implementation of the PPWR along with other future delegated and implementing acts that are being developed.



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WATER & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

06

EPA Launches WRAP 2.0 to Advance Water Security and Industrial Growth (April 16, 2026)

ESG Focus: Environment (E), Social (S)



The U.S. EPA has updated its 2020 Water Reuse Action Plan (WRAP) to WRAP 2.0, expanding federal initiatives to accelerate water reuse across key sectors such as semiconductors, energy generation, and advanced manufacturing. WRAP 2.0 emphasises the role of advanced technologies in improving water recycling and treatment, supporting industrial growth, technological infrastructure (including AI-driven data centres), increased energy production, and improved community health outcomes. It builds on existing commitments under WRAP 2020 while introducing new initiatives addressing evolving water supply and demand dynamics.

WRAP 2.0 will apply to the broadest set of stakeholders including businesses that rely heavily on water for their operations, such as manufacturers, agriculture, energy, and technology, along with water utilities, state and local governments, and regulators of environmental impacts. WRAP 2.0 will benefit very water-intensive industries (semiconductor manufacturing, power generation) and will be beneficial for businesses and policymakers who are focused on the sustainable management of natural resources and will enable the planning and development of necessary infrastructures.

WRAP 2.0 aims to promote cost-effective and reliable water reuse solutions, reducing pressure on limited freshwater resources and minimising environmental discharge. It is expected to enhance operational predictability for industries, support infrastructure development, and encourage innovation through public-private partnerships, thereby strengthening both environmental sustainability and economic resilience.

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PIERAG PERSPECTIVE

From the desk of –
Sanchit Gupta, Partner - COO & Assurance Leader

In today's business environment, organizations are navigating increasing complexity driven by evolving regulations, technological transformation, and rising stakeholder expectations. ESG is no longer a peripheral consideration, it is central to how enterprises manage risk, governance, and long-term value creation.

In this edition: I am sharing my experience as to how GCCs are helping enterprises operationalize ESG—by strengthening data, reporting, governance, and decision-making at scale.

Why ESG execution is getting harder
As ESG frameworks become more structured and measurable, the focus is shifting from defining commitments to executing them consistently across global operations. In this context, Global Capability Centres (GCCs) are emerging as key enablers of ESG implementation.

How GCCs enable scalable ESG
GCCs have evolved beyond traditional delivery roles into integrated hubs that combine talent, technology, and process excellence. This evolution positions them uniquely to address a core ESG challenge **driving scalability with consistency**. By centralizing ESG activities such as data management, reporting, and compliance, GCCs enable organizations to enhance transparency, improve data quality, and respond effectively to expanding regulatory requirements.

Their role extends beyond reporting. GCCs are increasingly supporting stronger governance and risk management by embedding ESG considerations into enterprise processes, controls, and monitoring frameworks. This shift enables organizations to move from reactive compliance to more proactive and structured ESG management.

From reporting to insights
At the same time, GCCs are enabling more **data-driven decision -making**. Leveraging analytics, automation, and emerging technologies, they provide real-time insights into sustainability performance, helping organizations link ESG outcomes with financial and operational priorities.

In a global landscape marked by diverse regulatory regimes and stakeholder expectations, GCCs offer a scalable and coordinated approach to managing ESG. Their ability to integrate processes across geographies while maintaining agility makes them an important part of the evolving ESG operating model.

At Pierag Consulting, we believe GCCs will continue to evolve as strategic platforms that integrate governance, technology, and sustainability priorities. Organizations that leverage this model effectively will be better positioned to embed ESG into the core of their operations, strengthening resilience, building trust, and creating long-term value.



About Us

Pierag Consulting was founded in February 2021 by Abhishek Gupta, Thomas Raffa and Pierian Services as a unique business model to serve clients globally by blending domestic proficiency with global expertise. Since then, we have been serving prominent clients across the US, SEA, India and UK in the field of Accounting Advisory, Business Risk, Technology Risk, Assurance, ESG &Sustainability, Deals Advisory, Tax and Digital.

With highly skilled team members, we are fueled by our purpose of 'Inspiring people to do things that inspires them' and our values of 'Excellence, Equity & Empathy'.

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Our Locations:

Gurugram
DLF Square,
Level 18, DLF Phase II,
Gurugram - 122002

Mumbai
One International Centre,
Tower 1, Level 8, Lower Parel,
Mumbai – 400013

Bengaluru
Brigade Software Park
Banashankari Stage II,
Bengaluru - 560070,

Jaipur
Jaipur Centre,
Level 5, Tonk Road,
Jaipur – 302018

Chandigarh
Godrej Eternia Towers,
Level 4,Tower A,
Chandigarh - 160002

Washington, D.C.
34,Kalorama Circle
NW, Washington
D.C. – 20008

Melbourne
214, III Overton Road
Williams Landing,
Melbourne, VIC - 3027

Singapore
Marina Bay Financial Centre
12 Marina Boulevard
Singapore 018982

More information
www.pierag.com | esg@pierag.com

pierag/socialmedia