ESG Perspective

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

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY SPECIAL EDITION

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FOREWORD

As we bring you the sixth edition of our ESG & Sustainability Newsletter, we are witnessing a decisive shift in the global sustainability landscape. The gap between policy intent and on-the-ground implementation is narrowing, and the developments of the past month reflect this momentum - spanning forests, carbon markets, clean energy, water governance, and product regulation. Collectively, they signal a move from ambition to accountability.

What stands out is not simply the volume of change, but its growing coherence. Carbon markets are expanding their reach with new methodologies that translate commitments into measurable reductions. Sustainability standards are evolving from frameworks that set targets to platforms that support delivery. Regulatory developments across the EU, India, Germany, California, and beyond are reinforcing the message that environmental responsibility is now embedded in how industries operate, compete, and plan.

The shift is visible across both developed and emerging economies, reflecting a broader global convergence toward climate and sustainability objectives. These developments are not isolated regulatory events; they are actively reshaping how organizations approach risk, governance, capital allocation, and long-term resilience.

In this environment, the ability to stay ahead of change and translate it into informed action is what distinguishes organizations that lead from those that follow. This edition brings together key developments across climate policy, carbon markets, sustainability reporting, ESG standards, circular economy regulations, and water governance, distilling them into insights that are relevant and actionable for businesses.

Our experience continues to reinforce that ESG is no longer a peripheral consideration. It is a strategic lens that shapes how organizations manage risk, build resilience, and earn stakeholder trust. In a landscape that is evolving this rapidly, early awareness and proactive alignment remain among the most meaningful advantages an organization can create for itself.

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.

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CLIMATE & ENERGY POLICY

01

New York scales back elements of climate law to address cost and implementation concerns (8 May 2026)

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

The Government of New York in agreement with state lawmakers, has introduced revisions to scale back certain elements of the state's climate legislation in response to concerns around affordability, energy reliability, and implementation costs. The agreement modifies aspects of the state's clean energy transition strategy while maintaining its overarching climate objectives.

The update is particularly relevant for businesses, utilities, industrial stakeholders, and consumers affected by New York's climate and energy policies. It applies to entities subject to emissions regulations, the cap-and-invest program, and building electrification requirements under the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA).

The revisions include adjustments to penalty structures under the cap-and-invest program and increased flexibility in building electrification mandates. These changes are expected to ease compliance costs, reduce pressure on energy systems, and improve the feasibility of implementation, while continuing to support emissions reductions and clean energy investments. The broader CLCPA targets, including long-term greenhouse gas reduction and net-zero transition goals, remain unchanged, reflecting a more balanced approach between climate ambition and economic considerations.

The agreement was reached in May 2026 as part of ongoing implementation of New York's climate policy framework.

Germany moves to replace Green Heating Rule with Flexible Building Policy (13 May 2026)

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

The German Federal Cabinet has agreed to replace the 2023 heating law with a new, more flexible building modernization approach. The revised framework removes the earlier requirement for new heating systems to run at least 65% of renewable energy, giving households and businesses greater freedom in choosing how they heat their buildings.

The update is particularly relevant for households, construction companies, real estate developers, energy providers, and investors operating across Germany's building and heating sectors. It is especially significant for those planning new construction or renovation projects, as well as stakeholders involved in heating technologies, supply chains, and supporting energy infrastructure.

The reform aims to ease regulatory pressure and encourage investment in the construction sector by allowing continued use of gas and oil heating systems. At the same time, it introduces a gradual transition pathway requiring these systems to increasingly incorporate climate-neutral fuels starting from 2029, beginning at 10% and rising to 60% by 2040. The approach seeks to balance economic activity with Germany's longer-term climate neutrality goal of 2045, with implementation dependent on the availability and affordability of cleaner fuel alternatives.

The decision was approved by the Cabinet on 13 May 2026, signaling a shift toward a more balanced policy that accommodates both climate ambitions and practical investment considerations.

UK drops mandatory solar canopy requirement for new car parks (21 May 2026)

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

The UK's Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), following the outcome of its 2025 Call for Evidence, has confirmed that it will not proceed with a mandate requiring solar canopies on new outdoor car parks. The decision, published on 21 May 2026, comes after stakeholder responses highlighted significant cost barriers, complex ownership structures, and grid connection challenges that made a blanket mandate impractical.

This outcome is directly relevant to car park owners, operators, property developers, local authorities, and energy sector stakeholders across England, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Businesses that had been anticipating regulatory requirements for solar integration in new car park developments will no longer face a mandatory obligation under the current framework. While the mandate has been set aside, the government remains committed to exploring voluntary incentives and alternative mechanisms to encourage solar canopy deployment, in support of its broader Clean Power Action Plan and the target of 45-47 GW of solar capacity by 2030.

The call for evidence outcome was published on 21 May 2026.

EU introduces framework to standardize Life-Cycle Emissions for Buildings (24 May 2026)

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

The European Commission has published a new calculation framework under Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/52 (May 2026), harmonizing methodologies across Member States and supporting the implementation of the revised Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD).

The update is particularly relevant for EU Member States, construction and real estate stakeholders, developers, and certification authorities responsible for energy performance assessments. It specifically targets new buildings, requiring the calculation and disclosure of embodied and operational life-cycle emissions in Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) for buildings larger than 1,000 m^2 from January 2028, and extending to all new buildings by January 2030, while providing Member States flexibility in applying default values and standardized manufacturer data.

The regulation is expected to improve transparency and comparability of emissions data across the full life cycle of buildings from material production and construction to operation, renovation, and demolition thereby encouraging the use of low-carbon and recycled materials and promoting sustainable construction practices. It also supports alignment with related EU legislation by enabling the use of standardized manufacturer data and default values where necessary.

The regulation entered into force on 24 May 2026, marking a key step toward decarbonizing the EU's building sector by 2050.

CARBON MARKETS & EMISSIONS TRADING

02

EU approves ETS Compensation Scheme for energy-intensive industries (5 May 2026)

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

The European Commission has approved State Aid measure SA.121338 (2025/N) submitted by Austria to compensate certain energy-intensive undertakings for indirect emission costs arising from the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) for the period 2025-2029.

The scheme provides direct grants to eligible undertakings, reimbursing verified indirect carbon costs passed through electricity prices. Payments will be made in the year following the cost impact.

The measure is particularly relevant for energy-intensive industries in Austria that are exposed to international competition, where rising electricity costs could affect competitiveness, investment decisions, and operational continuity. By mitigating the risk of carbon leakage, the relocation of production to jurisdictions with weaker climate policies, the scheme safeguards industrial activity while maintaining alignment with EU decarbonization objectives.

The approval reflects the EU's broader approach of balancing climate ambition with industrial competitiveness, ensuring that carbon-intensive value chains remain viable while supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy.

The measure was approved on 5 May 2026 and will apply to eligible costs incurred from 2025 to 2029.

Bangladesh issues first Agroforestry Carbon Credits under Verra Standard (18 May 2026)

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

Varaha ClimateAg Private Limited and Sustainable Agriculture Foundation Bangladesh (SAF Bangladesh) have announced the issuance of carbon credits under VCS Project 4456, marking Bangladesh's first agroforestry carbon credits issued under Verra's Verified Carbon Standard (VCS). The update signifies the country's entry into agroforestry-linked carbon markets through a validated global standard.

The update is particularly relevant for smallholder farmers, carbon market participants, project developers, and policymakers involved in nature-based solutions and climate finance. It is especially applicable to stakeholders in developing economies seeking to integrate agriculture with carbon markets while improving land use and climate resilience.

The project has issued over 60,000 carbon credits across 160 demonstration farms, where farmers are restoring degraded land and adopting climate-resilient agroforestry practices, including high-density mango plantations. The initiative is expected to generate carbon revenue for participating farmers, helping bridge income gaps associated with long-gestation crops, while promoting sustainable land management and scalable agroforestry models. It also reflects a broader shift toward linking smallholder agriculture with global carbon markets to unlock climate finance.

The credits were issued on 18 May 2026, with revenue distribution expected to begin in 2026 and continue with future credit issuances.

FASB finalizes Accounting Standards for Environmental Credits and Environmental Credit Obligations (19 May 2026)

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

The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) has issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU 2026-02) under Topic 818, establishing a comprehensive and standardized framework for the accounting and disclosure of environmental credits and environmental credit obligations. The update introduces specific guidance to improve clarity and consistency in financial reporting related to these instruments.

The update is particularly relevant for entities that generate, purchase, receive, or hold environmental credits, as well as those subject to regulatory compliance programs that may be settled using such credits. This includes corporates participating in compliance and voluntary carbon markets, where environmental credits form part of financial reporting and regulatory obligations.

The ASU defines environmental credits as assets, specifies when they should be recognized, and distinguishes between compliance and non-compliance credits for subsequent measurement. It also establishes requirements for recognizing and measuring environmental credit obligations arising from regulatory programs, along with enhanced disclosures on acquisition, usage, and valuation of credits. The guidance is limited to amounts reported in financial statements and does not address emissions tracking, sustainability performance, or net-zero commitments.

The standard is effective for public business entities for annual reporting periods beginning after 15 December 2027 and for other entities after 15 December 2028, with early adoption permitted.

Singapore and World Bank launch carbon markets programme to scale National Systems (20 May 2026)

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

The Government of Singapore, through the National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS), in partnership with the World Bank Group, has launched the Singapore Carbon Markets Programme to support the development and scaling of high-integrity carbon markets. The programme was announced on 20 May 2026 at the Innovate4Climate conference as part of their broader strategic collaboration.

The update is particularly relevant for national governments, policymakers, and institutions involved in developing carbon market frameworks, as well as project developers and stakeholders participating in global carbon markets. It is especially applicable to countries seeking to strengthen institutional capacity, build technical infrastructure, and participate effectively in international carbon trading mechanisms.

The programme focuses on strengthening carbon market infrastructure, facilitating the monetization of carbon credits, and supporting capacity building and market readiness. It includes the development of interoperable carbon registries aligned with international standards and monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems, alongside mechanisms to aggregate demand and supply to reduce transaction costs and improve market access. The initiative is expected to enhance market integrity, improve access to climate finance, and support countries in building robust and scalable carbon market systems.

The programme was launched on 20 May 2026 and will support participating countries on an ongoing basis through technical assistance and institutional development.

UN Body adopts new carbon market methodology to cut potent Greenhouse Gas from industry(21 May 2026)

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

The Article 6.4 Supervisory Body, the United Nations (UN) body overseeing the Paris Agreement's carbon market, has adopted a new methodology enabling projects that reduce nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions from nitric acid production to generate carbon credits under the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism. The decision, agreed at a meeting in Bonn, also includes the adoption of a methodological tool on lock-in risk and a revised standard on the demonstration of additionality, collectively strengthening the credibility and integrity of emission reductions under the mechanism.

The update is particularly relevant for operators of nitric acid plants, industrial emitters in developing countries, carbon market participants, project developers, climate finance institutions, and policymakers engaged in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) implementation and Paris Agreement compliance frameworks.

The methodology is expected to accelerate the deployment of proven abatement technologies across approximately 400 to 600 nitric acid plants operating globally, enabling measurable reductions in one of the most potent greenhouse gases. With N_2O levels having risen by around 40% since 1980 and featuring in 97% of recent NDCs, the adoption directly supports countries and companies in translating climate commitments into quantifiable emission reductions at scale.

The decision was adopted at the Bonn meeting of the Supervisory Body, with further methodologies under development for consideration later in 2026.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY & ESG DISCLOSURE

03

UAE activates Green Certificates for factories under National Programme (6 May 2026)

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

On 6 May 2026, the UAE Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure announced the activation of Green Certificates for factories under the National Green Certificates Programme during the *'Make it in the Emirates Forum'.*

The programme establishes a national certification framework for industrial facilities, assessing performance across energy use, water consumption, emissions, and innovation. Leveraging artificial intelligence, it introduces a structured mechanism for factories to apply based on defined criteria.

This initiative is particularly relevant for industrial facilities, manufacturers, and businesses operating in the UAE seeking to strengthen sustainability credentials. It supports alignment with the UAE Net Zero 2050 strategy, incentivizes adoption of clean technologies, and enhances operational efficiency and market positioning.

The programme builds on the earlier Green Certificates initiative for commercial buildings (2024), extending the scope to industrial facilities. Eligible factories can now apply for certification, gaining both competitive advantages and recognition for sustainability performance.

SBTi launches 2026-2030 strategy to shift from target-setting to implementation support (21 May 2026)

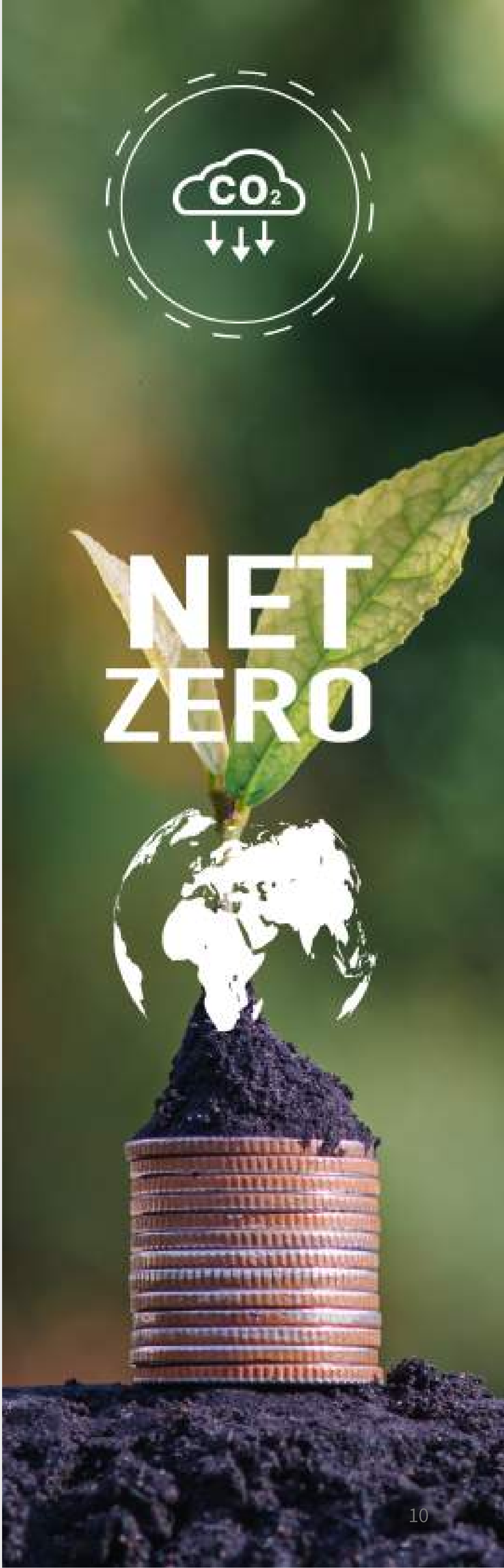
ESG Focus: Environment (E), Governance (G)

The Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) has published its 2026-2030 strategy, outlining a transition from an ambition-setter to a transformation partner, with a stronger emphasis on supporting companies in delivering emissions reductions rather than only setting targets. The strategy reflects the evolution of SBTi, from an initial cohort of 100 companies to a global network of over 13,000 companies that have set or committed to science-based targets across sectors and regions.

The update is particularly relevant for corporates globally across sectors, financial institutions, and stakeholders involved in climate strategy, target-setting, and sustainability reporting. It is particularly relevant for companies that have already set science-based targets or are in the process of doing so, as well as those seeking to manage transition risks, improve resilience, and maintain competitiveness in a changing economic and regulatory environment.

The strategy introduces a shift toward implementation-focused support, including the development of action-oriented and commercially relevant standards aligned to specific sectors, geographies, and operating contexts. It also places emphasis on improving data transparency, providing system-level insights, and enabling benchmarking to help companies assess progress and prioritize actions. The strategy also aims to address fragmentation across sustainability frameworks by strengthening partnerships and expanding coverage across high-emitting sectors and regions, while highlighting the role of science-based targets in managing transition risk, improving access to capital, and strengthening long-term business value.

The strategy was launched on 21 May 2026 and will guide corporate climate engagement and implementation support over the period 2026-2030.



CIRCULAR ECONOMY & WASTE MANAGEMENT

04

California implements Packaging EPR Framework to shift waste responsibility to Producers (1 May 2026)

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

The California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), has implemented the Plastic Pollution Prevention and Packaging Producer Responsibility Act (SB 54), establishing a comprehensive Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programme for packaging and single-use plastic food service ware.

The framework shifts primary responsibility for managing products at end-of-life to producers, encouraging them to design packaging that is easier to reuse or recycle.

The update is applicable to producers, manufacturers, brand owners, and companies placing packaged goods and single-use plastic food service ware into the California market. It is particularly relevant for stakeholders across packaging supply chains, including those responsible for product design, material selection, and waste management outcomes, as well as entities required to comply with producer responsibility obligations under the programme.

The law introduces clear, measurable targets to address packaging waste, which accounts for over 50% of landfill volume in California. By 2032, producers are required to reduce single-use plastic packaging and food service ware by 25%, ensure that 100% of such materials are recyclable or compostable, and achieve a 65% recycling rate. The framework also establishes mechanisms such as a statewide needs assessment, producer responsibility organizations, and advisory oversight to support implementation. Additionally, restrictions on materials such as expanded polystyrene (EPS) have already been enforced where recycling thresholds have not been met, reinforcing compliance and accountability.

The regulations became effective on 1 May 2026, following approval by the Office of Administrative Law, marking the start of full implementation of California’s packaging EPR system.

EU simplifies Deforestation Regulation to ease compliance (4 May 2026)

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

The European Commission has released a simplification package under the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) through its press release IP/26/941 to ensure smoother and more effective implementation ahead of the regulation's application.

The package includes a formal review report, revised guidance, updated FAQs, a draft delegated act on product scope, and an implementing act for the information system, providing greater clarity and legal certainty for stakeholders.

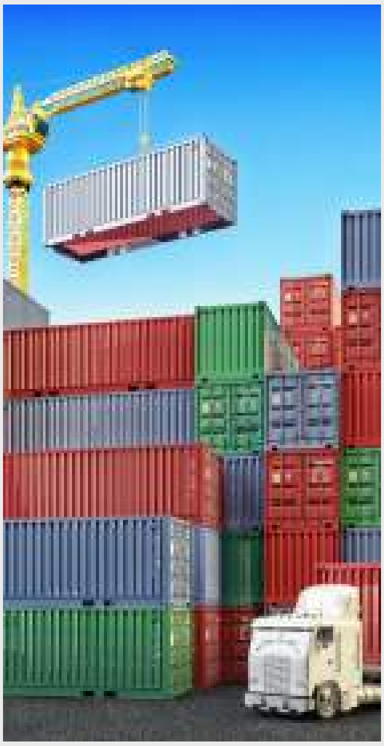
The update is particularly relevant for economic operators, traders, EU Member States, partner countries, and stakeholders across global supply chains linked to key commodities such as cattle, cocoa, soy, palm oil, coffee, wood, and rubber. It is particularly relevant for both large companies and smaller operators, with a simplified compliance regime introduced to make requirements more manageable for micro and small businesses while maintaining uniform enforcement across the EU.

The measures are expected to reduce compliance costs by around 75% through simplified procedures, clarified obligations, and improved digital tools, including an upgraded information system and streamlined reporting procedures. The package clarifies due diligence obligations for downstream actors and smaller operators, introduces repositories of producing-country legislation and certification schemes to support risk assessment, and enhances transparency and traceability across supply chains while encouraging deforestation-free sourcing.

The revised regulation will apply from 30 December 2026 for large and medium enterprises and from 30 June 2027 for micro and small enterprises.

EU Waste Shipment Regulation and DIWASS Platform go live (21 May 2026)

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



The European Commission has implemented the revised Waste Shipment Regulation, with most provisions entering into application on 21 May 2026 alongside the launch of the Digital Waste Shipment System (DIWASS). The new framework introduces a fully digital system for tracking waste shipments across the EU, replacing paper-based procedures and strengthening oversight through real-time electronic documentation and monitoring.

The update is particularly relevant for EU Member States, regulatory authorities, waste management companies, recyclers, exporters, and industries involved in cross-border waste movements. It is particularly relevant for stakeholders engaged in waste trade, recycling operations, and circular economy value chains, as all waste shipments are now subject to the prior informed consent (PIC) procedure, which must be processed digitally through DIWASS.

The regulation is expected to enhance transparency, efficiency, and enforcement in waste shipments by enabling real-time tracking and automated data exchange. It simplifies administrative procedures, reduces compliance costs, and improves monitoring of waste flows, thereby supporting the development of secondary raw materials and reducing dependence on primary resource imports. The framework also introduces stricter controls, including mandatory PIC for plastic waste exports and a ban on exports of plastic waste to non-Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries from 21 November 2026, while maintaining a transitional approach for green-listed waste until the end of 2026.

The regulation and DIWASS platform entered into application on 21 May 2026, marking a significant step toward the digitalization of waste management systems and improved governance of cross-border waste flows within the EU, with the ban on plastic waste exports to non-OECD countries taking effect from 21 November 2026.

WATER & BIODIVERSITY

05

EU strengthens Water Protection Rules with updated pollutant lists (13 May 2026)

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

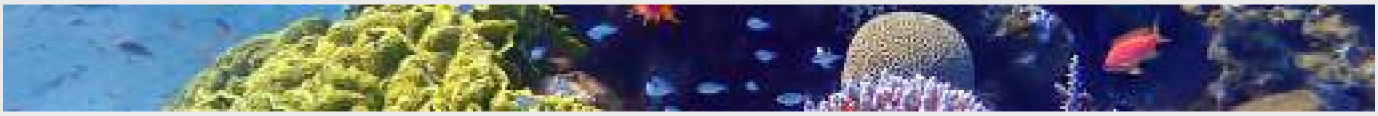
The European Commission has introduced updated rules revising pollutant lists in surface and groundwater under key EU water directives, with the aim of improving water resilience, reducing pollution, and aligning monitoring standards with the latest scientific understanding.

The framework introduces advanced monitoring approaches and simplified reporting processes, supporting more effective implementation across Member States. It is particularly relevant for regulators, industries discharging into aquatic ecosystems, and communities dependent on clean water resources.

The revised framework focuses on tackling both existing and emerging contaminants, including PFAS ("forever chemicals"), pesticides, pharmaceuticals, microplastics, and indicators of antimicrobial resistance.

In addition, the regulation strengthens governance by giving the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) a larger role in shaping future standards. It streamlines reporting through digital tools and improves data-sharing across Member States, making compliance more efficient. A key feature is the introduction of an effect-based monitoring approach, which assesses the combined impact of multiple pollutants rather than evaluating them individually, enabling more accurate risk assessment. At the same time, the framework allows limited flexibility under the "non-deterioration" principle to support essential infrastructure and economic activities without compromising environmental safeguards. The regulation is expected to contribute to cleaner ecosystems, stronger public health outcomes, and more consistent regulatory compliance across Member States.

The directive entered into force on 11 May 2026, with Member States required to implement the new rules into national law by 22 December 2027.



EU issues guidance to clarify Water Laws and Accelerate Permitting (22 May 2026)

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

The European Commission has issued a guidance document to strengthen Europe's water resilience by clarifying the application of EU water laws. The guidance aims to ensure simpler and more harmonized implementation of the Water Framework Directive, Groundwater Directive, and Environmental Quality Standards Directive, aligning with the Water Resilience Strategy and the RESourceEU Action Plan.

The update is particularly relevant for EU Member States, regulators, permitting bodies, and industries requiring environmental approvals, particularly those involved in mining, metals, renewable energy, semiconductors, and net-zero sectors, where water compliance is integral to project execution.

The guidance explains how to assess the environmental impact of projects on water quality, particularly those affecting the chemical status of water bodies. It clarifies the application of existing flexibilities under EU water legislation, including exemptions for projects that result in short-term deterioration or relocation of pollution without increasing overall levels. It also introduces simplified procedures to support faster and more consistent permitting decisions, while maintaining environmental protection standards and enabling access to critical raw materials necessary for the clean transition.

The guidance was issued in May 2026 and is non-binding as it does not replace, amend, or introduce new provisions but supports the interpretation and implementation of existing EU water laws.

Spain launches its first national red list of threatened species using IUCN methodology (22 May 2026)

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

The Iberian Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AIZA), in collaboration with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) via the Spanish IUCN Committee and the IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation has officially presented Spain's National Red List, a structured scientific assessment evaluating the extinction risk of over 1,580 species across terrestrial, marine, and freshwater ecosystems. Developed by the Spanish Species Specialist Group, established in February 2024, the initiative has received technical support from IUCN and institutional backing from Spain's Ministry for the Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge (MITECO).

The update is particularly relevant for conservation bodies, scientific institutions, policymakers, wildlife managers, zoological organizations, and stakeholders engaged in biodiversity governance and species protection frameworks across Spain and the broader European context.

The National Red List is expected to strengthen conservation priority-setting, improve the design of targeted intervention strategies, and mobilize resources toward Spain's most threatened species. Of the 1,580 species assessed, 471 have been classified as threatened, reinforcing the urgency of translating scientific assessment into concrete policy action and budgetary commitment.

The initiative was formally presented on 22 May 2026, with assessments continuing to be updated on an ongoing basis.

PIERAG PERSPECTIVE

From the desk of –
Dipesh Khushalani, Director - Technology Risk Advisory

World Environment Day provides an opportunity to reflect on our approach to Sustainability.

Too often, the conversation stays in the boardroom, focused on compliance deadlines, reporting frameworks, and investor disclosures. But sustainability touches several parts of how an organization operates, and technology is no exception. At times, it may be one of the most overlooked pieces of the puzzle.

The digital infrastructure that most organizations run or leverage today: data centers, cloud platforms scaling on demand, and sprawling software ecosystems, each carries a real environmental and governance footprint. Energy consumption, e-waste, data privacy, and the sheer volume of information we generate, and store are not background issues. These are material ESG risks that require the same structured attention we give to financial or operational risk.

Technology Risk and Governance frameworks can no longer stop at technical controls and resilience. Sustainability must be part of the conversation from the moment a technology decision is made, and not a retrofit.

One concern that does not get enough focus is cyber washing. This is a practice where organizations present a more favorable picture of their ESG progress in digital disclosures than what their underlying data can support. This is not always intentional, but the consequences are the same: regulatory scrutiny, reputational damage, and a breakdown of the trust that stakeholders place in an organization's commitments.

The resolution is not complicated in concept, even if it requires real effort in practice. ESG reporting needs to be built on systems that can be trusted, with capabilities such as clear audit trails and rigorous validation.

At Pierag, we believe this convergence of ESG and Technology is one of the defining governance challenges of our time. Organizations that focus on this aspect now will not just avoid the pitfalls; they will build organizations that are conscious of their impact on society due to technology.

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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