



European  
Commission

# The EU Taxonomy's uptake on the ground

June 2024 | #EUSustainableFinance



The EU Taxonomy, a classification system, is an important market transparency tool that helps direct investments to activities most needed for the transition to net zero and environmental sustainability.

Under new EU rules, large, listed EU companies started in 2023 to report against the Taxonomy's two climate objectives – climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation. First reports from this year are also becoming available, which now also include information on the Taxonomy's other four environmental objectives<sup>1</sup>. The initial evidence is encouraging: companies, public entities, and financial actors are increasingly using the Taxonomy for their business strategies, transition planning, investing and lending.

## COMPANIES



**Companies have started using the Taxonomy** to plan and highlight their green investments. On average, **around 20% of companies' capital investments** are aligned with the Taxonomy. The highest investments are made in the utilities sector, in particular by electricity providers (over 60% Taxonomy-aligned)<sup>2</sup>.



**Capital investments into Taxonomy-aligned activities have increased in 2024 compared to the previous year.** In 2023, around 600 European companies reported capital investments into Taxonomy-aligned activities of €191bn. Thus far in 2024, companies have already reported €249bn, signalling significant growth<sup>3</sup>. **This adds up to a total of €440bn in 2023 and 2024 so far** (as of 6 May 2024). These numbers are expected to grow further as companies start to report on the four environmental objectives of the Taxonomy, increasing the scope of eligible companies.

<sup>1</sup> The four environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy are: i) sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, ii) transition to a circular economy, iii) pollution prevention and control, and iv) protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

<sup>2</sup> These figures are based on the reporting by companies in the scope of the Non-financial Reporting Directive.

<sup>3</sup> The latest data are based on companies' reporting for financial year 2023 and, for companies that haven't yet reported, financial year 2022. The investment amount includes the EU as well as Norway, Switzerland and the UK.



Companies are increasingly using the Taxonomy to guide and showcase their **taxonomy-aligned capital investments in key sectors to meet the Green Deal targets** (see table below).

	TAXONOMY-ALIGNED INVESTMENTS			
	Number of companies reporting		Total aligned investments (€bn)	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Utilities	62	67	109	132
Consumer Discretionary	66	86	35	45
Industrials	207	243	22	27
Energy	26	32	11	23
Real Estate	35	41	4	5
Other sectors	212	254	11	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>249</b>

*Note: Data from 6 May 2024; figures in the table have been rounded, hence totals may not always correspond exactly to the numbers shown.*

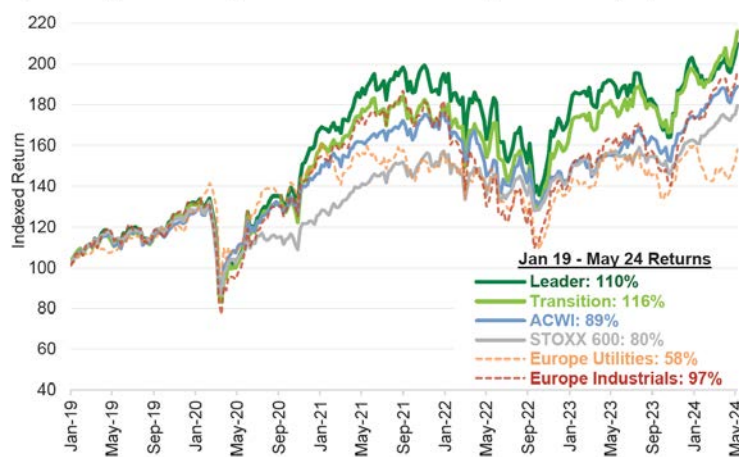


For the financial years 2022 and 2023 (as of 26 May 2024), companies located in Germany have reported the highest taxonomy-aligned investments (**€114bn**), followed by France (**€63bn**), Spain (**€60bn**) and Italy (**€48bn**).



Stock market data indicates that alignment to the Taxonomy correlates with **positive market performance** as companies disclosing high Taxonomy figures have outperformed the overall market in recent years (see graph below).

**EU Taxonomy Leader and Transition companies have outperformed the STOXX 600 and MSCI ACWI since 2019...**  
Equal-weighted weekly indexed TSR from Jan 1, 2019 to May 13, 2024



Source: FactSet, LSEG, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

## PUBLIC SECTOR



In 2023, **90% of green bonds issued by EU public actors referenced the EU Taxonomy** to illustrate their commitment of using the raised funds for green projects.

## BANKS & FINANCIAL MARKETS



**Banks are starting to use the Taxonomy** in their lending strategies and in their assessment of companies' investment plans. **Mortgages and other loans to activities in the scope of the Taxonomy represent, on average, over 50% of the assets** of large EU banks based on first-year figures.



The EU is a leading issuer of green bonds worldwide. More than half of the 2023 global green bond volume originated from Europe<sup>4</sup>.

## INVESTORS



**56% of EU funds** either promote environmental or social characteristics or have a sustainable investment objective as disclosed according to the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)<sup>5</sup>. The assets aligned with the Taxonomy form a small, but growing part of what these funds invest in.



**Going beyond the Taxonomy, latest figures show that €180bn of assets under management meet the criteria of the EU climate transition benchmarks and EU Paris aligned benchmarks (the EU climate benchmarks)<sup>6</sup>**, expected to surpass the €200bn mark in due course. These climate benchmarks have been recognized by major investment institutions as solid tools to help investors' decarbonization pathway strategies.



To improve the usability of the Taxonomy and its market uptake, the Commission is working on implementation guidance that is regularly updated and made available through the Taxonomy Navigator<sup>7</sup>. It addresses both large companies who have to report on Taxonomy alignment as well as small ones who don't, and regardless of their starting points in the green transition.

<sup>4</sup> Source: *Global State of the Market Report 2023, Climate Bonds Initiative*; the figure covers sovereign and private issuance, and includes the UK as well as EFTA.

<sup>5</sup> In accordance with Articles 8 and 9 of the EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation.

<sup>6</sup> The EU climate benchmarks are investment benchmarks that integrate specific criteria related to e.g. reducing greenhouse gas emissions and supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy.

<sup>7</sup> EU Taxonomy Navigator (<https://ec.europa.eu/sustainable-finance-taxonomy>).

**Sources:** Bloomberg, Platform on Sustainable Finance, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research, LSEG, FactSet, Climate Bonds Initiative.