INFORMAL SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENT ON SUSTAINABLE TAXONOMY

THIS IS AN INFORMAL SUPPLEMENT TO KEY RECOMMENDATION NO. 1 PROVIDING FURTHER TECHNICAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SUSTAINBALE TAXONOMY– IT IS NOT AN OFFICIAL HLEG DOCUMENT

Introduction

The HLEG recommended that the Commission establish and maintain a common Sustainable Taxonomy at the EU level. As part of this recommendation, its recommended to adopt the following roadmap:

"Adopt the following roadmap to develop a fully-fledged sustainability taxonomy by 2020. The roadmap would start with activities linked with the EU's environmental ('green') policy goals, such as combating climate change, biodiversity loss and natural resource depletion, as well as pollution prevention and control. The climate mitigation element of the taxonomy could be delivered in early 2018, with climate adaptation and other environmental elements to follow. Work on the social dimensions of sustainable development, such as access to basic infrastructure and services for education and healthcare, could commence in 2019."

This document contains the following supplementary technical information:

1. The Draft Sustainable Taxonomy proposed to the European Commission;
2. Mapping of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) against this framework Sustainable Taxonomy;
3. Draft detailed Climate Mitigation element of the Sustainability Taxonomy for review by the proposed Technical Working Committee which should recommend to the Commission to endorse successively developed components of the taxonomy;
4. Asset Owner led Taxonomy on investing into the SDGs, supported by Dutch, Swedish and Australian Asset Owners, which serves as a reference point for developing the Sustainable Taxonomy further.

1. Draft Sustainable Taxonomy

Important notes when reading the draft Sustainable Taxonomy (next page):

Different types of finance are 1) used to finance different stages of a project or asset development (e.g. acquisition/ development, operation, refinancing) and 2) used to match varying levels of inherent risks in any investment, as this can affect ability to access different types of finance. Regardless, from a climate and sustainable development perspective, these sources of finance collectively are aimed at supporting the same underlying assets and activities, as identified as contributing to sustainable development goals. Therefore, in the taxonomy, where assets or activities are listed, it should be read that the associated finance may be either financing the acquisition, manufacture, development, distribution, operation and/ or refinancing of such assets, or any business stream or company built around those.

The Sustainability Taxonomy provides a framework for classifying all potential assets or activities against a comprehensive set of sustainability goals – from climate change to broader environmental and social goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals.

At this stage, the Sustainability Taxonomy is populated with the draft Mitigation Criteria as described in more detail in Appendix 3, agreed by HLEG, and limited examples of potentially eligible assets and activities across the fuller range of sustainability goals. These examples have been taken from the Asset Owner Led Taxonomy on investing into the SDGs as described in Appendix 4 and have not been agreed upon as constituents of do not represent actual elements of the taxonomy.

			.... From explicitly climate change....		....to broader environmental sustainability...					...to broader social and economic	
			Climate change mitigation (reductions in GHG emissions and/ or increases in GHG sequestration)	**Climate adaptation** (reduced disruption and damage arising from acute or chronic effects of climate change)	**Healthy natural habitats** (land & marine), including protected & enhanced **biodiversity** (relates to sustainable management & enhancement of ecosystems)	**Water resource management & conservation** (efficiency and sustainable management and withdrawals)	**Waste minimisation** (reuse of waste and circular economy)	**Pollution prevention and control** (pollutants to and in air, land, water and sea)	**Agricultural & fisheries productivity** (sustainable production and intensification)	**Access to food** (nutritional needs being met)	**Access to basic infrastructure** (access to water, energy, transport, housing, waste management infrastructure)	**Access to essential services** (access to health, education, IT and financial services)
Cross cutting across all sectors				Assets' resilience to extreme events and other climate changes: e.g. via relocation or other onsite protection measures. Also, supply chain investments such as climate resistant equipment. PLUS, Assets intended explicitly/ dedicated to increase adaptation and resilience Infrastructure - e.g. "hubs" that support business continuity during and after extreme weather events, flood defences. SDG references: 1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries. 1.5 & 9.1) Reduce exposure of poor and vulnerable to climate related extreme events and other shocks and disasters. 11.5: Reduce impact of disasters through upgrading of adaptation measures - e.g. flood protection, natural disaster warning systems, fire retardant materials, flood barriers, tsunami warning systems (if focus on poor and vulnerable and designed to decrease direct economic losses)	12.2) Achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources. 12.4) Sound management of chemicals and all waste and significant reduction in their release to minimise impacts on the environment	6.4) Substantially increase water efficiency, and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater. 12.2) Achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources (including water)	8.4) Improve resource efficiency in consumption and production by promoting reusing & recycling. 12.5) Substantially reduce waste generation through prevention (incl product design, and sharing economy), reduction (through process improvement), recycling reuse	6.3) Improve water quality (by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising hazardous chemicals and materials). 12.4) Sound management of chemicals and all waste and significant reduction in their release to minimise impacts on the environment			1.4) Access to basic services, natural resources, new technologies and financial services. 11.1) Ensure access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums - encompasses access to services crossing a number of sectors: waste collection infrastructure, electricity grid, utilities, comms, transport. All eligible where focus on inclusive, affordable and equitable access. 3.9) Reducing deaths and illnesses from pollution and contamination - hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination. Sound management of chemicals and all waste and significant reduction in their release to minimise impacts on human health	
ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION	**Renewable energy power plants**	Wind, marine, tidal and solar photovoltaic (PV)	**Screening Criteria:** Automatically eligible. **Primary Screening Metric:** n.a.									
		Concentrated solar power plant (CSP)	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings., e.g. by avoiding the substantial combustion of fossil fuels for preheating or increasing electricity production. **Primary Screening Metric**: GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/kWh **Secondary Screening Metric**: XX% of the electricity generation from fossil fuel									
		Geothermal power plant	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings., e.g. by avoiding the substantial release of CO2 and other non-condensable GHGs to the atmosphere. **Primary Screening Metric:** Release of GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/kWh **Secondary Screening Metric:** Reinjection of liquid and fugitive emissions									
		Biomass, biogas and bioliquid power plant	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings. Use sustainable biofuel feedstock, with a clear definition of "sustainable" that covers the environmental impacts of changes in land use. Avoid life-cycle GHG emissions from cultivation, harvesting, processing and transportation. Avoid substantial GHG emissions from co-combustion with fossil fuels. Peat is not eligible. **Primary Screening Metric:** Life-cycle GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/kWh **Secondary Screening Metric:** Maximum share of fossil fuel generation < XX%; GHG emissions from the biofuel production, processing and transport < XX% of CO2 emissions from alternative fossil fuels; Certification that the biomass, biogas or bioliquid fuel is eligible taking into consideration the climate screening criteria indicated above.									
		Hydropower plant	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings., e.g. by avoiding substantial methane emissions from the anaerobic decomposition of biomass in reservoirs. **Primary Screening Metric:** Release of GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/kWh **Secondary Screening Metric:** Power density > XX W/m3									
	Conventional fossil fuel power plants	Coal power plant, natural gas power plant, oil power plant	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG savings for repowering and rehabilitation of existing fossil fuel power plants, e.g. by improving energy efficiency, fuel switching to natural gas only, or fuel switching partially to biomass. Existing assets should have substantial remaining economic life. Rehabilitation should not substantially increase generation capacity or utilisation of the power plant. Avoid lock-in of high carbon technology. Coal plants are not eligible. New conventional fossil fuel power plants are not eligible. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/kWh **Secondary Screening Metric:** GHG savings > XX gCO2e/kWh	Thermal power generators with minimal cooling water requirements								
	Other power plants	Advanced alternative fuel power plants	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings, e.g. avoiding emissions from the production, processing and transport of fuel. **Primary Screening Metric**: GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/kWh									
		Nuclear power plant	**Screening Criteria:** Automatically eligible, but not universally acceptable because of other environmental and social risks. **Primary Screening Metric**: n.a.									
HEAT PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY	**Cogeneration / combined heat and power production (CHP)**	Biofuel (biomass, bio	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings compared to the separate production of heat and electricity. For renewable energy, see screening criteria for the relevant sector. Avoid lock-in of high carbon technology. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/kWh; **Secondary Screening Metric:** Maximum share of fossil fuel generation < XX%; GHG savings > XX gCO2e/kWh (rehabilitation)	Thermal power generators with minimal cooling water requirements								
	Heat-only production	Biofuel Heat Systems (biomass, biogas and bioliquid), soil, air and marine thermal gradients, solar thermal and geothermal heat systems,	**Screening Criteria:** For fossil fuel boilers, demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings. Renewable energy production that meets the screening criteria for the relevant sector is automatically eligible, e.g. biofuels, heat pumps using soil, air or marine thermal gradients, solar thermal and geothermal heat systems. Avoid lock-in of high carbon technology. Exclude coal. **Primary Screening Metric**: GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/kWh or gCO2e/GJ **Secondary Screening Metric**: Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost									
	District heating and/ or cooling systems		**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings compared to individual heating/cooling systems, e.g. by using waste heat from solid waste incineration, efficient cogeneration of heat and electricity, reduction of energy losses in distribution networks, etc. **Primary Screening Metric**: GHG emissions of energy supplied to the final consumer < XX gCO2e/GJ **Secondary Screening Metric**: GHG emissions reduction > XX %									
ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION, DISTRIBUTION & STORAGE	**Electricity transmission**	Transmission systems	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emission savings, e.g. by connecting to new renewable energy sources, improving the dispatch of electricity from low carbon generation and reduce curtailment of renewable energy through an interconnection, or reducing losses and improving energy efficiency through ultra-high voltage transmission lines Transmission investments primarily needed to meet demand growth are not eligible. Avoid investments that increase GHG emissions by facilitating the dispatch of low cost, high carbon generation plants. **Primary Screening Metric:** Investments 100% dedicated to connection of eligible renewables **Secondary Screening Metric:** For investments not 100% dedicated to renewable energy; Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost								9.1 Transmission and distribution infrastructure If focus on affordable and equitable access, in underdeveloped regions in emerging markets (enabling grid access), if electricity specifically originated from renewable sources (if bioenergy - must be cleaner than fossi fuel substitutes and not competing with food) or sourced from protected or controversial areas	
	Electricity distribution	Distribution systems	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings, e.g. by connecting to rooftop and distributed renewable energy sources, reducing energy losses, improving energy demand management through smart grid technologies, batteries and automated smart meters. Distribution investments primarily needed to meet demand growth are not eligible. Consider the GHG emissions impacts of the co-use of infrastructure for fossil fuel based electricity generation and supply. For mini-grids, demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions compared to alternative sources of energy supply, e.g. individual diesel generators or kerosene lamps. **Primary Screening Metric:** Investment is 100% dedicated to the connection of eligible renewable energy **Secondary Screening Metric:** For investments not 100% dedicated to renewable energy; Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost								9.1 Smart grids - if focus on affordable and equitable access and not the case that coal/ nuclear is solely driving the investment	
	Electricity storage	Storage systems (e.g. battery, mechanical, heat, pumped storage)	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings, e.g. by being directly connected to or enabling the connection of eligible renewable energy, reducing the curtailment of renewable energy, or facilitating lower carbon sources of electricity generation during charging/storage compared to alternative fossil fuel options during discharge. Energy storage technologies may include batteries, capacitors, flywheels and thermal energy storage, typically integrated within distribution networks or large scale technologies for generation and transmission applications such as pumped storage. Pumped storage facilities consume significant amounts of electricity for pumping. Avoid investments that increase dispatch of high carbon electricity generation. Avoid investments primarily serving non-climate change purposes. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions for charging or storing energy < XX gCO2e/kWh **Secondary Screening Metric:** Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost								9.1 Local storage and infrastructure - if focus on affordable and equitable access	
INDUSTRY	**Industrial facilities**	Facilities producing primary resources including cement, iron and steel, aluminium, chemicals, glass, pulp and paper, food, and other production/ manufacturing and processing facilities	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions for upgrades of existing industrial facilities through improvements in energy efficiency or changes in production processes, e.g. reducing energy losses, reducing fugitive emissions, methane capture, reducing gas flaring, use of waste gas, replacing cooling agents, integrating carbon capture and storage. Avoid upgrades that substantially increase GHG emissions as a result of increased production capacity. Demonstrate the use of transformational, low carbon technology for new industrial facilities that results in substantial GHG emissions savings compared to new facilities normally developed, and only if such technology prevents lock-in to high carbon infrastructure. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e unit of production **Secondary Screening Metric:** Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost					6.4 Increase resource efficiency through focus on recycling or utilising waste or byproducts. Excludes purchasers of recycled materials	12.4 Biochemicals if safe and environmentally sound - except not synthetic of biochemical ingredients where natural alternatives exist				
	Fuel production facilities	Biofuel production facilities (solid biomass, biogas and bioliquids)	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings compared to alternative fossil fuels, e.g. chipped, pelletized or torrfaction of solid biomass, direct use of biogas, biogas injection to gas distribution networks, bioethanol, biodiesel, or other automotive, shipping or aviation biofuel. Avoid substantial GHG emissions from biofuel production, processing and transport. Use sustainable biofuel feedstock, with a clear definition of "sustainable" that covers the environmental impacts of changes in land use. **Primary Screening Metric:** Life-cycle GHG emissions of the biofuel < XX tCO2e/tonne or GJ fuel **Secondary Screening Metric:** Life-cycle GHG emissions of the biofuel < XX% of CO2 emissions from alternative fossil fuels									
		Hydrogen fuel production facilities	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings taking into consideration the full production cycle, e.g. hydrogen can be produced from diverse sources primarily fossil fuels, but could be produced from biomass or water electrolysis. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e unit of production **Secondary Screening Metric:** Life-cycle GHG emissions of the hydrogen fuel < XX% of CO2 emissions from alternative fossil fuels									
	Carbon capture and storage	Carbon capture and storage facilities	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate high carbon capture rates and low CO2 leakage from storage sites. **Primary Screening Metric:** CO2 capture rate > XX%; CO2 leakage rate for storage < XX%									
PRODUCTS AND SUPPLY CHAIN ACTIVITIES	**Products, equipment and appliances**	Across all sectors included in this taxonomy, but particularly buildings, power generation, water infrastructure *[to be broken down further in next iteration]*	**Screening Criteria:** Products, equipment and appliances needed for the implementation of eligible climate change mitigation activities, e.g. LEDs, wind turbines, solar panels, building insulation materials, electric vehicles, efficient HVAC units, efficient water boilers, home energy management systems, equipment for resource efficient farming etc. **Primary Screening Metric:** Energy efficiency rating > XX percentile **Secondary Screening Metric:** Products, equipment and appliances 100% dedicated to eligible climate mitigation activities			6.4 Water saving systems, technologies and water metering that increase water efficiency		11.6 Products and services for pollution control (excluding specific examples given above - eg in transport) if improve air quality in cities and communities	14.2 Equipment for sustainable fishing - not trawling related. 14.1 - Marine products services and equipment (e.g. marine operation services, moorings and aid to navigation, subsea services to reduce marine pollution			
	Product manufacturing facilities	Manufacturing facilities for all eligible products, equipment and appliances as per above	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate dedication or substantial support to the manufacture of eligible products, equipment and appliances that are needed for climate change mitigation activities, as defined above. Avoid GHG intensive manufacturing processes. **Primary Screening Metric:** Eligible products, equipment and appliances account for > XX% of total production or revenues									
	Storage and distribution	Storage and distribution facilities for all eligible products, equipment and appliances as per above	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions, e.g. installation of energy efficient equipment, renewable energy, or the application of technologies that improve resource efficiency, reduce waste. Most investments in the sector are not typically associated with climate change mitigation. **Primary Screening Metric:** Eligible products, equipment and appliances account for > XX% of total volume or revenues	Improved refridgeration or other changes for agricultural production that address more extreme heat			2.4 Recycling of food waste - eg converting to feed (if reducing waste)		2.4 Reduction in food waste e.g. through improved logistics, cold storage, reduced spoilage, minimised packaging. 12.3 Ingredients and enzymes that prevent or delay food spoilage, or equipment for improved logistics (eg cold chain) if reduce food waste. 12.3 Packaging for spoilage prevention - if reduce food			
	Retail outlets	Retail outlets for all eligible products, equipment and appliances as per above	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions, e.g. installation of energy efficient equipment, renewable energy or waste reduction, energy efficiency in buildings. Demonstrate dedication or substantial support to the sale or leasing of renewable energy, energy efficiency and low carbon products, e.g. solar lighting systems, energy efficient pumps, biomass cook stoves or low carbon technology products and appliances. **Primary Screening Metric:** Eligible products, equipment and appliances account for > XX% of total retail volume or revenues						2.3 Retail co-operatives for smallholders; 2.4 Extension services to smallholders			
	Installation, operation and maintenance services	Installation, operation and maintenance services for all eligible products, equipment and appliances as per above	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial support of climate change mitigation activities, e.g. leasing and installation of renewable energy, energy efficiency and low carbon technologies, maintenance and operation of climate change mitigation assets. Investment in companies substantially dedicated to providing such services. **Primary Screening Metric:** Retail volume of eligible products, equipment and appliances > XX%									
BUILDINGS	**Buildings**	Buildings in use (offices, retail, leisure, public, residential), educational	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial CO2 emissions reductions in existing buildings through energy efficiency or renewable energy investments, e.g. energy efficient or renewable heating ventilation and air conditioning systems (HVAC), communal heating/cooling, LED lighting, wall insulation, roof insulation, door and window insulation, energy efficient or renewable water heating systems, energy efficient or renewable swimming pool heating, smart meters for demand management, energy management systems, and renewable electricity generation. Demonstrate top energy efficiency percentiles in new buildings complying with recognised high energy efficiency building standards or rating schemes, e.g. Near Zero Energy Buildings (NZEB), passive energy buildings. Avoid lock-in of low energy efficiency building stock. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG savings > XX gCO2e/m2 per year; **Secondary Screening Metric:** Energy performance of the building net of self production of renewable energy < XX kWh/m2 per year (building type and climate region specific).									9.1 Schools, hospitals, retirement homes, student housing etc - if a focus on affordable and equitable access for all - ex:luxury retirement homes or exclusive private clinics. 11.1a Social housing, student housing, senior housing where focus on inclusive, affordable and equitable access, - excludes luxury housing 11.1b Upgrading/ adapting existing housing (e.g. asbestos removal, soil remediation, fire safety systems) if aim is to address risks of natural disasters and conflicts, address H&S or regulatory requirements, in underdeveloped areas in existing markets, if leads to increased availability of social housing) - excludes security systems for gated communities and non-essential structures. 4.a Real estate & infrastructure related to affordable and accessible education (e.g. schools, universities). And refurbishment of such facilities which take into account environmental and social factors.

			Climate change mitigation (reductions in GHG emissions and/ or increases in GHG sequestration)	**Climate adaptation** (reduced disruption and damage arising from acute or chronic effects of climate change)	**Healthy natural habitats** (land & marine), including protected & enhanced **biodiversity** (relates to sustainable management & enhancement of ecosystems)	**Water resource management & conservation** (efficiency and sustainable management and withdrawals)	**Waste minimisation** (reuse of waste and circular economy)	**Pollution prevention and control** (pollutants to and in air, land, water and sea)	**Agricultural & fisheries productivity** (sustainable production and intensification)	**Access to food** (nutritional needs being met)	**Access to basic infrastructure** (access to water, energy, transport, housing, waste management infrastructure)	**Access to essential services** (access to health, education, IT and financial services)
URBAN DEVELOPMENT	**Urban planning**	Urban policies and regulation	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial avoidance of CO2 emissions through support for implementation of urban policies and regulations dedicated to climate change mitigation, e.g. congestion charging or road pricing, parking management, restriction or auctioning of license plates, car-free city areas, low-emission zones. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions reductions > XX% of total GHG emissions in the urban planning area									
	Urban infrastructure	Including heating/ cooling, public lighting, development and land use, transport infrastructure	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial avoidance of CO2 emissions through dedication or substantial support to eligible climate change mitigation activities, e.g. infrastructure for passive heating / cooling, infrastructure to support the installation of eligible renewable energy, energy efficient public lighting - installation of LED, and infrastructure dedicated to reducing GHG emissions from vehicle traffic - investments for dense development, multiple land-use, walking communities, transit connectivity, investments dedicated to bicycle and pedestrian mobility. **Primary Screening Metric:** (to be determined)					11.6 Charging stations and other supporting infrastructure for electric vehicles - if improving air quality,			9.1 Focussed on electrical transportation e.g. EV charging stations - if focus on affordable and equitable access. 11.2 Transport sharing schemes if affordable and accessible, or electric or natural gas powered, or if special attention to the vulnerable - excluding taxi companies	11.2 Products and services to increase road safety (e.g. vision and sensor systems, airbags if contribute to road safety for all, or special attention to the vulnerable
TRANSPORT	**Rail**	Inter-urban rail infrastructure	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial avoidance of CO2 emissions through a modal shift of freight and passengers from road or air transport to rail. Avoid dedicated use of infrastructure for transportation of fossil fuels. Low carbon emissions intensity rail transport should be used (e.g. avoid diesel). **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/passenger-km and/or tonne-km. **Secondary Screening Metric:** Shift in traffic volume from higher carbon modes to rail > XX%, Transportation of fossil fuels < XX% of total volume					11.6 Sustainable transport that improves air quality			9.1 Infrastructure if focus on affordable and equitable access. 11.2 Public transport infrastructure and equipment if affordable and accessible, or electric or natural gas powered, or if special attention to the vulnerable.	
		Urban rail infrastructure including light rail, monorail, metro, tramways	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial avoidance of CO2 emissions through a modal shift of freight and passengers from road to rail, e.g. light rail, monorail, metro and tramways. Investment should be part of a sustainable urban development plan including journey avoidance. Avoid high carbon emissions rail transport (e.g. avoid diesel). Avoid contributing to urban sprawl. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/passenger-km; **Secondary Screening Metric:** Shift in traffic volume from higher carbon modes to rail > XX%									
		Rolling stock	**Screening Criteria:** Rolling stock needed to support eligible rail sectors, including light rail, monorail, metro, tramways. Avoid high carbon emissions rail transport (e.g. avoid diesel). Low carbon emissions intensity rolling stock that are not dedicated to the transport of fossil fuels. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/passenger-km **Secondary Screening Metric:** Shift in traffic volume from higher carbon modes to rail > XX%									
	Road transport	Road infrastructure	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial avoidance of CO2 emissions, e.g. bus mass transit and rapid transit systems, high occupancy vehicles lanes, electric charging stations, electrified systems for trucks, hydrogen or biofuel fuelling stations. Avoid contribution to urban sprawl. **Primary Screening Metric:** (to be determined)									
		Road vehicles (buses, trucks, cars)	**Screening Criteria**: Low carbon emissions intensity vehicles that are not dedicated to the transport of fossil fuels. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/passenger-km and/or tonne-km.									
	Water transport	Short sea shipping infrastructure	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial avoidance of CO2 emissions through a modal shift of freight and passengers from road or air to water transport, e.g. docks and port infrastructure. Avoid dedicated use of infrastructure for transportation of fossil fuels. Avoid cruise ship subsector. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/passenger-km or tonne-km **Secondary Screening Metric:** Increased traffic in lower carbon modes > XX%.									
		Inland waterway transport infrastructure	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial avoidance of CO2 emissions through modal shift from road or air to water transport, e.g. docks and port infrastructure, canals. Avoid dedicated use of infrastructure for transportation of fossil fuels. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/passenger-km or tonne-km **Secondary Screening Metric:** Increased traffic in lower carbon modes > XX%.									
		Water transport fleets (vessels)	**Screening Criteria**: Vessels needed to support eligible shipping infrastructure. Low carbon emissions intensity vessels that are not dedicated to the transport of fossil fuels. Avoid cruise ships. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/passenger-km and/or tonne-km									
	Air transport	Air transport infrastructure	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions in eligible climate change mitigation activities, e.g. in buildings, transport management, built environment, etc. Investments that support increased air traffic or facilitate air traffic where other low carbon emissions intensity transport options are available are not eligible. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/passenger-km and/or tonne-km									
		Aircraft fleets	**Screening Criteria**: Low carbon emissions intensity airplanes, e.g. using hybrid engines, biofuels, or other technology solutions that result in substantially lower carbon emissions compared to other new airplanes. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/passenger-km or tonne-km									
	Other	Multi-modal transport terminals	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial avoidance of CO2 emissions through a modal shift of freight or passenger traffic from road or air to rail transport, short sea shipping or inland waterways transport . Avoid investments increasing traffic in other modes. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/passenger-km or tonne-km. **Secondary Screening Metric**: Shift in traffic volume from higher carbon emissions intensity modes to rail, inland waterways or short sea shipping > XX%									
WATER SUPPLY AND MANAGEMENT	**Water supply and management**	Watershed management	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings from use of renewable energy, avoided resource and energy consumption, or methane emissions. Most investments in this sector are not expected to contribute to climate change mitigation. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions intensity < XX gCO2e/m3; (other metrics to be determined) **Secondary Screening Metric:** Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost			**Improved** catchment management and planning and regulation of water abstraction						
		Water treatment plants (incl desalination)	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions from resource or energy savings or avoided methane emissions. Most investments in this sector are not expected to contribute to climate change mitigation. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions intensity < XX gCO2/m3 **Secondary Screening Metric:** Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost			6.3 Water treatment networks - excluding those that are highly fossil fuel intensive in a region with other options. 6.3 Laboratory equipment and services for water testing.						
		Water supply and distribution	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions from resource or energy savings, e.g. leakage reduction, metering for demand management. Most investments in this sector are not expected to contribute to climate change mitigation. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions intensity < XX gCO2e/m3 **Secondary Screening Metric:** Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost								6.1 Water supply and distribution networks - excluding bottled water	
		Water storage	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings from use of renewable energy, avoided resource and energy consumption, or methane emissions. Most investments in this sector are not expected to contribute to climate change mitigation. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions intensity < XX gCO2e/m3 **Secondary Screening Metric:** Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost			6.4 Storage infrastructure and tanks					6.4 Storage infrastructure and tanks	
WASTEWATER TREATMENT	**Wastewater treatment**	Wastewater treatment plants	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions in existing assets through rehabilitation/upgrade, e.g. energy savings or methane capture. For additional treatment capacity or new wastewater treatment plants, demonstrate GHG emissions savings are associated with avoiding GHG emissions from septic tanks. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions intensity < XX gCO2e/m3 **Secondary Screening Metric:** Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost									
		Sewage networks	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions in existing assets through rehabilitation/upgrade, e.g. energy savings. For new sewer networks and extensions, demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions are associated with avoiding GHG emissions from septic tanks. Confirm all waste is transported to wastewater treatment plants. Take into consideration GHG emissions from existing wastewater treatment facilities and end treatment of wastewater. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions intensity < XX gCO2e/m3 **Secondary Screening Metric:** Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost					14.1 Treatment of sewage to reduce discharge and water pollution			6.2 Wastewater discharge networks	
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	**Waste collection, sorting and materials recovery facilities**	Collection, sorting and recovery facilities	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate separate collection of recyclable materials, waste sorting and materials recovery. Demonstrate substantial lifecycle GHG emissions savings of materials recovery through energy savings obtained by avoiding the extraction and processing of natural resources, avoiding waste to landfill or other waste management options with higher GHG emissions, e.g. recovery of steel, aluminum, glass, plastic, paper. Assets not used predominantly for recycling purposes are not eligible. **Primary Screening Metric:** Recovery rate of materials > XX%				11.6 Waste collection infrastructure if improve resource efficiency (e.g. recycling)	11.6 Waste collection facilities and infrastructure if reduce environmental impact of cities - exception, incineration without adequate filtering and/ or energy recovery, and excluding landfill				
	Recycling	Recycling facilities for e.g. glass, metal, paper and other recycling facilities	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial lifecycle GHG emissions reductions through gains in resource and energy efficiency and by avoiding the GHG emissions associated with the extraction and processing of natural resources, e.g. recycling of steel, aluminium, glass, plastic, paper. **Primary Screening Metric:** Recovery rate of materials > XX%				11.6 Waste treatment facilities if improve resource efficiency (e.g. recycling) - 12.5. Recycling (with adequate pollution control measures)					
	Waste treatment	Mixed solid waste treatment plants	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings through energy efficiency. Avoid investments that do not employ mechanical or manual pre-sorting for recycling, or do not provide for recovery of materials. **Primary Screening Metric:** Investments 100% dedicated to eligible solid waste management activities (see other categories for appropriate metrics) **Secondary Screening Metric:** Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost				9.1 If improving resource efficiency (reduce, reuse, recycle) - excl waste incineration without adequate filtering and/ or energy recovery, and excl landfill - see also SDG 6. 11.6 Waste treatment facilities if improve resource efficiency (e.g. recycling) - 12.5. Waste management and waste-to-energy (with adequate pollution control measures)					
		Biological treatment facilities (composting, anaerobic digestion)	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings through composting, anaerobic digestion. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions intensity < XX kgCO2e/tonne **Secondary Screening Metric:** Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost									
		Waste-to-energy plants (e.g. incineration, gasification, pyrolysis and plasma)	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings through combustion of a mixture of organic or biogenic materials such as food scraps, wood and paper, and carbon intensive solid waste derived from fossil fuels, such as rubber and plastics, to produce heat and/or electricity. Avoid combustion of recyclable materials. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/kWh or kgCO2e/tonne (taking into account the displaced energy) **Secondary Screening Metric:** Incineration of organic waste > XX%. Incineration of recyclable materials < XX%									
		Landfill	**Screening Criteria:** Methane gas capture on existing landfills and its utilisation. **Primary Screening Metric**: n.a.									

			Climate change mitigation (reductions in GHG emissions and/ or increases in GHG sequestration)	**Climate adaptation** (reduced disruption and damage arising from acute or chronic effects of climate change)	**Healthy natural habitats** (land & marine), including protected & enhanced **biodiversity** (relates to sustainable management & enhancement of ecosystems)	**Water resource management & conservation** (efficiency and sustainable management and withdrawals)	**Waste minimisation** (reuse of waste and circular economy)	**Pollution prevention and control** (pollutants to and in air, land, water and sea)	**Agricultural & fisheries productivity** (sustainable production and intensification)	**Access to food** (nutritional needs being met)	**Access to basic infrastructure** (access to water, energy, transport, housing, waste management infrastructure)	**Access to essential services** (access to health, education, IT and financial services)
AGRICULTURE, HUSBANDRY, AQUACULTURE, FISHERIES	**Agriculture & husbandry**	Land Use and Land Management Activities for agricultural production	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial reduction of GHG emissions from carbon sequestration or preserve and enhance carbon stock or improvements in energy efficiency, use of renewable energy, improvement in resource efficiency and waste reduction in cultivation and harvesting, e.g. land use and land management, inter cropping of diverse crops, agroforestry, biochar, reduced tillage techniques that increase carbon contents of soil, rehabilitation of degraded agricultural lands, collection and use of agriculture waste - bagasse, rice husks, other agricultural waste, dedicated biofuel crops. Adherence to approved best practice standards or certification schemes. No conversion of natural ecosystems or high carbon stock land after specific dates (to be specified). **Primary Screening Metric**: gCO2e emissions per tonne of output **Secondary Screening Metric**: Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost	Development and use of crops that are **more resilient** to climate change extremes and change, Efforts to reduce crop failures e.g. supplemental irrigation, intercropping systems, drip irrigation, levelling etc. Management of pest or disease outbreaks. Management of forest fires			2.4 **Reduction** in food waste e.g. through improved logistics, cold storage, reduced spoilage, minimised packaging, recycling waste	14.1 Treatment of agricultural run off, discharge of nutrients and pesticides to **reduce** water pollution	2.1, 2.2 & 2.5 **Sustainable** and **genetically diverse** production. 2.4 **Increasing** productivity and production. 2.3 **Intensified** productivity and livelihoods (e.g. doubling) of small scale producers . 15.3) Restore degraded land for agricultural purposes, agriculture on marginal lands, prevent land degradation arising from damaging agricultural activities (e.g. by overgrazing, deforestation etc).	2.1, 2.2 & 2.5 Production of **basic food products** (i.e. covering basic needs) and/ or **organic**, and/ or **healthier** or **nutritious** food products or ingredients (eg as substitute for sugar, sodium, fat).		
		Livestock management	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial reduction of GHG emissions, e.g., manure management, biodigesters, improved feeding practices to reduce methane emissions. Introduction of new processes and technologies to improve energy efficiency, resource efficiency and reduce waste. Avoid increase in livestock. Adherence to approved best practice standards or certification schemes. **Primary Screening Metric**: gCO2e emissions per tonne of output **Secondary Screening Metric:** Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost									
	Fisheries and aquaculture	Aquaculture and fisheries management	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial reduction of GHG emissions from energy and/or resource efficiency compared to existing practices - equipment and vehicle replacement, resource efficiency in processing, storage and reducing spoilage, reduction of embedded emissions for feed in fish farms. Adherence to approved best practice standards or certification schemes. **Primary Screening Metric:** gCO2e emissions per tonne of output **Secondary Screening Metric:** Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost						14.2 **Sustainable** fishing - where products certified as 'line-caught or under other certification schemes - if contributing to end overfishing or restore fish stocks, or fishfarming in ponds or indoor basins, not trawling related, and no direct open connection to the natural environment			
FORESTRY	**Forestry**	Plantations, reforestation and afforestation	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial carbon sequestration, e.g. through sustainable forest management, afforestation plantations, reforestation, rehabilitation/restoration of degraded forest. Consider the permanence of sequestration. Adherence to approved best practice standards or certification schemes. No conversion of natural ecosystems or high carbon stock land after specific dates (to be specified). **Primary Screening Metric**: n.a. **Secondary Screening Metric:** Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost	Development and use of saplings that are more resilient to climate change extremes and change. Efforts to reduce failures e.g. supplemental irrigation, drip irrigation, levelling etc. Management of pest or disease outbreaks. Management of forest fires					15.2 **Sustainable** forest management - FSC or SFI certified			
RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION	**Natural ecosystems**	Conservation, restoration and enhancement of all natural land and marine based habitats	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions and or increased sequestration, e.g. biosphere conservation and restoration, protection through payments for ecosystem services, protection against deforestation or degradation of ecosystems. Adherence to best practice standards . **Primary Screening Metric:** n.a. **Secondary Screening Metric:** Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost	Ecosystem flood and/ or storm damage protection measures - e.g. establishment of core protected areas and buffer zones, natural re-inforcement of coastal structures and vegetation etc. Increased river dredging programmes, re-inforcement of levees, re-establishment of natural flood plains and vegetation in upstream areas or river banks (to protect against higher risk of flooding due to heavier or more frequent rainfall events). Management of pest or disease outbreaks. Management of forest fires	15.2 Forest development, REDD projects. 15.4 & 15.5. **Reduce degradation** of natural habitats, e.g. through nature conservation projects. Halt the loss of biodiversity and prevent extinction of threatened species e.g. through wildlife conservation projects, biological pesticides, ecotourism. 15.3 Restore degraded land, land degradation neutrality investment						
	Other restora	Degraded land restoration e.g. for agricultural use or for ecosystem enhancement Toxic land remediation										
EDUCATION	**Education facilities**		**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate contribution to eligible climate change mitigation activities under other categories, e.g. renewable energy and energy efficiency in buildings. **Primary Screening Metric:** (see other categories for appropriate metrics)									4.1-4.6 **Accessible** and **affordable** pre-school education facilities
	Education services		**Screening Criteria:** Delivering education, training, capacity-building and awareness-raising for climate change, climate change mitigation, sustainable energy, sustainable transport; sustainable agriculture, climate change mitigation research. This is covered under other sectors, e.g. Cross Cutting Activities - Technical Support Services, please see criteria for the appropriate category. **Primary Screening Metric:** (see other categories for appropriate metrics)									4.1-4.6 **Accessible** and **affordable** provision of products and services for early, pre-school, primary and secondary, vocational and tertiary education (e.g. software, educational publications and materials) - particularly if targeted to disadvantaged groups
HEALTHCARE	**Healthcare facilities**		**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate contribution to eligible climate change mitigation activities under other categories, e.g. renewable energy and energy efficiency in buildings. **Primary Screening Metric:** (see other categories for appropriate metrics)									3.8 **Affordable** hospitals, clinics, other health care facilities
	Healthcare services	Universal healthcare programmes	**Screening Criteria**: Healthcare services do not typically contribute to GHG emissions reductions. **Primary Screening Metric:** n.a.									3.8 **Promoting** universal healthcare coverage/ access to services, medicines and vaccines, and Affordable healthcare coverage and associated financial services
		For maternal care and children under 5										3.1 & 3.2 Provision of **skilled, quality** maternal care and care for children < 5 years old (including family planning services, and pregnancy care), with access to diagnostics, medicines and treatment.
		For communicable and non-communicable diseases										3.3 & 3.4 Provision of **skilled, quality** care and access to vaccines, diagnosis, medicine and treatment for preventing communicable and non-communicable diseases that **substantially** contribute to reducing premature mortality
		For mental health										3.4 Provision of **skilled, quality** care and access to diagnostics, medicine
		For sexual health and planning										3.7 & 5.6 Family planning services, information and education.
	Healthcare	Vaccines	**Screening Criteria**: Healthcare products do not typically contribute to GHG emissions reductions. **Primary Screening Metric:** n.a.									3.b Products associated with services outlined above (eg vaccines for
		Pollution protection										3.9 Products for health protection (e.g. protective devices against pollution)
		Hygiene products										6.2 Personal hygiene products that consider **environmental impacts** -
		Equipment for treatm										3.8 Equipment and software for **more accurate** diagnosis and treatment
		Equipment for efficie										3.8 Equipment and software for **more efficient** healthcare delivery systems
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	**Networks and communications facilities**	e.g. Datacentres, broadbank networks, video conferencing facilities	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions, e.g. energy efficiency in data centres, energy efficiency in broadband networks, roll out of video conference facilities that displace travel, etc. **Primary Screening Metric:** (to be determined) **Secondary Screening Metric:** Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost									9.1 Networks, antenna towers, fibre cables, internet providers - if in **underdeveloped** areas in emerging markets with focus on **affordable** access, and/or if if enabling **significant** progress in other SDGs (fibre cable networks for energy transition)
	Information management systems	Various	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions, e.g. transport management systems dedicated to reducing GHG emissions, energy management systems that improve energy efficiency or increase the utilisation of low carbon electricity or heat generation, resource management systems that improve resource efficiency or reduce waste. **Primary Screening Metric:** (to be determined) **Secondary Screening Metric:** Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost	13.1 & 13.3 Weather forecasting technologies, sensors. Weather and climate services and information provision			11.6 Alternatives/ substitutes to transport (e.g. virtualisation, vide-conferencing) - if contribute to **improved** air quality and waste management				9.3 Electronic payment systems enabling SMEs to access finance when can't access traditional finance sector
CROSS CUTTING ACTIVITIES	**Technical support/ capacity building**	Education, training, capacity building, awareness raising	**Screening Criteria**: Activities dedicated to climate change mitigation, covering a broad range of advisory, capacity building and training across any sector, e.g. energy efficiency audits, resource efficiency audits, renewable energy resource assessments, low carbon technologies under recognised standards for end-users, industries, buildings, and transport systems. Technical support for national, sectoral or territorial policies/action plans and institutions dedicated to climate mitigation - such as NDCs, NAMAs and plans for scaling up renewable energy. **Primary Screening Metric:** n.a.	13.3 Mechanisms to raise capacity for **effective** climate change related planning and management in LDCs and SIDs, including focussing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities)	14.1 Ecological surveys and testing focussed on marine pollution							9.3 Enabling SMEs that lack access to traditional finance sector to access finance
	Research & development	Across all sectors	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate targets for substantial GHG emissions reductions in any sector, e.g. renewable energy, energy efficiency, resource efficiency or other low carbon technologies. **Primary Screening Metric:** n.a.									
	Public policy & regulatory services	Planning - eg national, sectoral or territorial planning/ actors/ institutions - such as NDCs, NAMAs, disaster planning etc	**Screening Criteria:** Activities dedicated to substantial GHG emissions reductions in any sector, e.g. monitoring the emissions of greenhouse gases, or mainstreaming of climate action, establishment of energy efficiency standards or certification schemes; energy efficiency procurement schemes; renewable energy policies, power market reform to facilitate renewable energy, efficient pricing of fuels and electricity, subsidy rationalisation, efficient end-user tariffs, efficient regulations on electricity generation, transmission or distribution and carbon pricing, fiscal incentives for low-carbon vehicles, sustainable afforestation standards. **Primary Screening Metric:** n.a.	More robust resilience programmes and improved enforcement. Disaster risk plans and preparedness. Development of revised codes for all design and operation of assets in all sectors, that consider climate change risks and require asset owners and managers to do so							
	Disaster relief products and services	Various	**Screening Criteria**: Healthcare services do not typically contribute to GHG emissions reductions. **Primary Screening Metric**: n.a.		14.1 Oil spill response where focussed on marine pollution							11.5 Emergency packs, survival kits, medical equipment and short and long term emerging housing, in response to natural disasters or conflicts - if focus on **poor** and **vulnerable**
FINANCIAL PRODUCTS AND SERVICES	**Financial products and services**	Various	**Screening Criteria:** Development of carbon market products and instruments and financial services dedicated to climate mitigation activities, e.g. climate insurance, voluntary carbon trading schemes, etc. **Primary Screening Metric:** n.a.	Insurance for climate related events, especially where linked to resilience measures								1.4 Microfinance and other specific financial services aimed at the poor and vulnerable. E.g. in developing countries with **low** per capita GDP and/ or average bank account size and/ or level of financial penetration. 2.3 Impact funds focussing on small scale food producers (for land conversion, development and management). 4.3-4.5 Finance for access to education e.g. microfinance funds and affordable .8.3 Microfinance to small and medium enterprises in particular developing countriesfinance/ loans/ credit from SMEs, or those focussed on disadvantaged groups _ Equitable and affordable student loan. 11.5. Disaster relief products e.g. Catastrophy insurance, if focus on protecting poor and/ or vulnerable, and covered for natural disasters and conflicts and reduce economi losses. 13.1 Insurance e.g. climate related risk insurance, catastrophe insurance, weather bonds. 15.4 & 15.5 Restoration finance (e.g. carbon, biodiversity, stream, wetlands, mitigation and restoration finance)
	Financial instruments	Various	**Screening Criteria**: Purchase, sale, trading and financing of portfolios of assets and activities, e.g. bonds, loans, funds, equity, and other financial instruments, dedicated to the eligible climate change mitigation activities. **Primary Screening Metric:** Value of financing for climate change mitigation activities > XX% of total value of the instrument **Secondary Screening Metric:** Company revenues from climate change mitigation activities > XX% of total revenues.									

2. Mapping of the Sustainable Taxonomy against the SDGs

NB: The number in the cell references the specific SDG sub-goal. The colour intensity of the cell denotes the strength of focus of that SDG on that Sustainability Theme

	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS															
THEME IN SUSTAINBILITY TAXONOMY	**1. No poverty**	**2. Zero Hunger**	**3. Good health & well being**	**4. Quality Education**	**5. Gender equality**	**6. Clean Water and Sanitation**	**7.Affordable & Clean Energy**	**8. Decent Work & Economic Growth**	**9. Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure**	**10. Reduced Inequalities**	**11. Sustainable Cities & Communities**	**12. Responsible Consumption & Production**	**13. Climate Action**	**14. Life Below Water**	**15. Life on Land**	**16. Peace & Justice Strong Institutions**	**17. Partnerships for the goals**
Climate change mitigation (reductions in GHG emissions and/ or increases in GHG sequestration)	1.5	2.4					7.2-7.3		9.4								
Climate adaptation (reduced disruption and damage arising from acute or chronic effects of climate change)									9.1				13.1, 13.3				
Healthy natural habitats (land & marine), including protected & enhanced **biodiversity** (relates to sustainable management & enhancement of ecosystems)												12.2, 12.4		14.1	15.2-15.5		
Water resource management & conservation (efficiency and sustainable management and withdrawals)						6.3-6.4						12.2					
Waste minimisation (reuse of waste and circular economy)		2.4						8.4	9.1, 9.4		11.6	12.5					
Pollution prevention and control (pollutants to and in air, land, water and sea)						6.3					11.6	12.4		14.1			
Agricultural & fisheries productivity (sustainable production and intensification)		2.1-2.5										12.3		14.1, 14.2	15.2, 15.3		
Access to food (nutritional needs being met)		2.1, 2,2, 2.5															
Access to basic infrastructure (access to water, energy, transport, housing, waste management infrastructure)	1.4		3.9			6.1, 6.2, 6.4			9.1		11.1, 11.2						
Access to essential services (access to health, education, IT and financial services)	1.4	2.3	3.1-3.4, 3.7-3.9	4.1-4.6	5.6	6.2			9.1, 9.3		11.1, 11.2, 11.5		13.1		15.4, 15.5		

3. Draft detailed Climate Mitigation Taxonomy

Sectors	Subsectors	Climate Change Mitigation Activities (considering relevant "climate screening criteria" and applying appropriate "primary screening metrics")	EIB Proposal for the EU's Climate Change Mitigation Screening Criteria (possible examples highlighted in orange)	FURTHER ISSUES RAISED BY STAKEHOLDERS. NOTES AND REMAINING CHALLENGES
Electricity production	**General Notes**	**Definition:** Climate change mitigation activities are defined as those that result in substantial GHG emissions savings from the use of renewable energy, improvements in energy efficiency, avoided GHG emissions from sources of CO2, methane and other gases, increased carbon sequestration, or improvements in resource efficiency that avoid GHG emissions associated with the production and supply of the resource, compatible with low-emissions pathways - ref Paris Agreement, December (2015 FCCC/CP/2-15/L.9/Rev.1, Article 2c). As a consequence, not all activities that reduce GHGs in the short term are counted as Climate Change Mitigation Activities. Activities considered as climate change mitigation may result in direct impacts on emissions or sequestration (e.g. energy efficiency or forestry projects), or have indirect benefits (e.g. transmission projects enabling connection of renewable energy to the grid). Counting of climate change mitigation activities can only occur in the context of **necessary climate resilience of the investments** and **good environmental, social and governance in investment planning, project preparation**, **implementation and operation**. **Principles:** The following principles apply generally to the definition of climate change mitigation activities and are the basis for the screening criteria below: 1. Conservative estimates of GHG emissions savings - This is an important principle needed to sustain the credibility of the agency defining climate change mitigation activities and to address the risk of "greenwashing" activities that are perceived as "business as usual". With respect to energy efficiency, old technologies must be replaced well before the end of their lifetime with new technologies that are substantially more efficient. New technologies or processes must be substantially more efficient than those typically used in greenfield projects. 2. Demonstrate GHG emissions savings - This principle is needed to avoid the selection of activities that are justified as contributing to climate change mitigation, but for which there is little or no proof of impact. Demonstration would typically be addressed by providing an estimate of avoided/increased sequestration of tonnes CO2e or by confirming a direct link between the proposed activity and other climate change mitigation activities that unambiguously demonstrate GHG emissions savings. For research and development projects or similar where GHG estimates may not be available due to the uncertainty of research outcomes, a clear expectation of mitigation results should be nevertheless demonstrated. 3. Substantial GHG emissions reductions - This principle is needed to distinguish activities that make a significant contributions to climate change mitigation from those that make small incremental improvements, typically associated with technological progress. Note that "substantial" typically refers to the volume of GHG emissions savings with respect to the proposed investment, rather than the percent of improvement. To avoid activities with a significant percentage improvement in GHG emissions savings but a relatively low total volume of avoided emissions, or to assess investment programmes with diverse components or components with multiple benefits, a general screening indicator is proposed that compares the estimated monetary value of avoided GHG emissions over the economic life of the asset (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) to the investment cost. Other sector specific indicators are proposed, where relevant. In most sectors, several indicators are proposed for consideration. 4. Granularity of investments - The granularity of investments is needed to avoid including a significant share of investment activities that are unrelated to climate change mitigation. This is particularly important when identifying investments that are part of a broadly defined investment programme or when distinguishing a share of a specific investment activity that partially contributes to climate change mitigation. Either 100% or a significant share of the investment cost should consist of climate change mitigation activities. 5. Exclusions - Investment in climate change mitigation activities associated with energy intensive industries or industries associated with negative social or environmental impacts may be excluded from investment by specific agencies. The sub-sectors most commonly exposed to these exclusions are indicated.		
	Biomass, Biogas and Bioliquid Power Plants	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings. Use sustainable biofuel feedstock, with a clear definition of "sustainable" that covers the environmental impacts of changes in land use. Avoid life-cycle GHG emissions from cultivation, harvesting, processing and transportation. Avoid substantial GHG emissions from co-combustion with fossil fuels. Peat is not eligible. **Primary Screening Metric**: Life-cycle GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/kWh **Secondary Screening Metric:** Maximum share of fossil fuel generation < XX%; GHG emissions from the biofuel production, processing and transport < XX% of CO2 emissions from alternative fossil fuels; Certification that the biomass, biogas or bioliquid fuel is eligible taking into consideration the climate screening criteria indicated above.	Biomass, biogas and bioliquid fuelled power plants from eligible sustainable feedstock, as defined by the EU. GHG emissions from cultivation, harvesting and transport of biofuels < XX gCO2e/kWh, taking into consideration GHG savings of at least XX% compared to fossil fuels.	
	Geothermal Power Plants	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings., e.g. by avoiding the substantial release of CO2 and other non-condensable GHGs to the atmosphere. **Primary Screening Metric**: Release of GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/kWh **Secondary Screening Metric**: Reinjection of liquid and fugitive emissions	Geothermal: release of GHGs < XX gCO2e/kWh.	
	Hydropower Plants	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings., e.g. by avoiding substantial methane emissions from the anaerobic decomposition of biomass in reservoirs. **Primary Screening Metric**: Release of GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/kWh **Secondary Screening Metric:** Power density > XX W/m3	Hydropower: release of GHGs from reservoirs over the economic life of the asset < XX gCO2e/kWh, or power density > XX W/m3.	
	Solar Concentrated Power (CSP) Plants	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings., e.g. by avoiding the substantial combustion of fossil fuels for preheating or increasing electricity production. **Primary Screening Metric**: GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/kWh **Secondary Screening Metric**: XX% of the electricity generation from fossil fuel	Solar CSP: GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/kWh, or co-combustion with fossil fuels limited to less than XX % of the electricity generation	
	Solar Photovoltaic (PV), Wind, Marine and Tidal Power Plants	**Screening Criteria:** Automatically eligible. **Primary Screening Metric**: n.a..	Solar photovoltaic, wind, marine and tidal are automatically eligible.	
	Conventional Fossil Fuel Power Plants (e.g. coal, natural gas, oil)	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG savings for repowering and rehabilitation of existing fossil fuel power plants, e.g. by improving energy efficiency, fuel switching to natural gas only, or fuel switching partially to biomass. Existing assets should have substantial remaining economic life. Rehabilitation should not substantially increase generation capacity or utilisation of the power plant. Avoid lock-in of high carbon technology. Coal plants are not eligible. New conventional fossil fuel power plants are not eligible. **Primary Screening Metric**: GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/kWh **Secondary Screening Metric:** GHG savings > XX gCO2e/kWh	Only retrofitting of fossil fuel power plants for biomass/biogas or rehabilitation of natural gas power plants with at least 5 years remaining economic life, resulting in substantial GHG emissions reductions from energy efficiency. Exclude the rehabilitation of coal power plants. Exclude all new fossil fuel power plants. GHG emissions < Emissions Performance Standard (EPS) (XX gCO2e/kWh)	
	Advanced Alternative Fuel Power Plants	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings, e.g. avoiding emissions from the production, processing and transport of fuel. **Primary Screening Metric**: GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/kWh	GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/kWh (technology based)	
	Nuclear Power Plants	**Screening Criteria:** Automatically eligible, but not universally acceptable because of other environmental and social risks. **Primary Screening Metric**: n.a.		
Heat Production and Supply	Cogeneration / Combined Heat and Power Production	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings compared to the separate production of heat and electricity. For renewable energy, see screening criteria for the relevant sector. Avoid lock-in of high carbon technology. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/kWh; **Secondary Screening Metric:** Maximum share of fossil fuel generation < XX%; GHG savings > XX gCO2e/kWh (rehabilitation)	Renewable CHP is eligible (see criteria for renewable energy). Limit the share of co-combustion of fossil fuels with renewable energy. Fossil fuel CHP demonstrates energy efficiency or GHG savings of at least 10% compared to separate electricity and heat production using available low carbon options. Exclude coal. GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/kWh-electricity (technology-fuel based); GHG emissions < Emissions Performance Standard (XX gCO2e/kWh-electricity)	
	Heat-only Production	**Screening Criteria:** For fossil fuel boilers, demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings. Renewable energy production that meets the screening criteria for the relevant sector is automatically eligible, e.g. biofuels, heat pumps using soil, air or marine thermal gradients, solar thermal and geothermal heat systems. Avoid lock-in of high carbon technology. Exclude coal. **Primary Screening Metric**: GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/kWh or gCO2e/GJ **Secondary Screening Metric**: Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost	Renewable heat-only boilers are eligible (see criteria for renewable energy). Limit the share of co-combustion of fossil fuels with renewable energy. Rehabilitation or replacement of fossil fuel heat-only boilers demonstrates GHG savings of at least 10% compared to available low carbon options. Exclude coal. GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/kWh or gCO2e/GJ (technology-fuel based)	
	District Heating / Cooling Systems	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings compared to individual heating/cooling systems, e.g. by using waste heat from solid waste incineration, efficient cogeneration of heat and electricity, reduction of energy losses in distribution networks, etc. **Primary Screening Metric**: GHG emissions of energy supplied to the final consumer < XX gCO2e/GJ **Secondary Screening Metric**: GHG emissions reduction > XX %	Rehabilitations and new installations demonstrate GHG savings of at least X% compared to individual heating/cooling units. GHG emissions of energy supplied to the final consumer < XX gCO2e/GJ (all) GHG emissions reduction > XX %	
Electricity Transmission, Distribution and Storage	Electricity Transmission	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emission savings, e.g. by connecting to new renewable energy sources, improving the dispatch of electricity from low carbon generation and reduce curtailment of renewable energy through an interconnection, or reducing losses and improving energy efficiency through ultra-high voltage transmission lines Transmission investments primarily needed to meet demand growth are not eligible. Avoid investments that increase GHG emissions by facilitating the dispatch of low cost, high carbon generation plants. **Primary Screening Metric:** Investments 100% dedicated to connection of eligible renewables **Secondary Screening Metric:** For investments not 100% dedicated to renewable energy; Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost	Infrastructure dedicated to connection of renewable energy. General efficiencies in Transmission systems not included unless substantial impact demonstrated, and no additional capacity of fossil fuel power supported. Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost.	Further work to define primary screening metrics when not 100% dedicated to eligible renewables.
	Electricity Distribution	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings, e.g. by connecting to rooftop and distributed renewable energy sources, reducing energy losses, improving energy demand management through smart grid technologies, batteries and automated smart meters. Distribution investments primarily needed to meet demand growth are not eligible. Consider the GHG emissions impacts of the co-use of infrastructure for fossil fuel based electricity generation and supply. For mini-grids, demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions compared to alternative sources of energy supply, e.g. individual diesel generators or kerosene lamps. **Primary Screening Metric:** Investment is 100% dedicated to the connection of eligible renewable energy **Secondary Screening Metric**: For investments not 100% dedicated to renewable energy; Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost	Infrastructure dedicated to connection of renewable energy, or demonstrates substantial avoided GHG emissions. Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost.	Further work to define primary screening metrics when not 100% dedicated to eligible renewables.
	Electricity Storage (batteries, mechanical storage, heat storage, pumped storage)	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings, e.g. by being directly connected to or enabling the connection of eligible renewable energy, reducing the curtailment of renewable energy, or facilitating lower carbon sources of electricity generation during charging/storage compared to alternative fossil fuel options during discharge. Energy storage technologies may include batteries, capacitors, flywheels and thermal energy storage, typically integrated within distribution networks or large scale technologies for generation and transmission applications such as pumped storage. Pumped storage facilities consume significant amounts of electricity for pumping. Avoid investments that increase dispatch of high carbon electricity generation. Avoid investments primarily serving non-climate change purposes. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions for charging or storing energy < XX gCO2e/kWh **Secondary Screening Metric**: Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost	Infrastructure dedicated to connection of renewable energy, or demonstrates substantial avoided GHG emissions. Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost.	Further work to define primary screening metrics when not 100% dedicated to eligible renewables. Criteria definition needs cleaning.

Sectors	Subsectors	Climate Change Mitigation Activities (considering relevant "climate screening criteria" and applying appropriate "primary screening metrics")		EIB Proposal for the EU's Climate Change Mitigation Screening Criteria (possible examples highlighted in orange)	FURTHER ISSUES RAISED BY STAKEHOLDERS. NOTES AND REMAINING CHALLENGES
Industry	Industrial Facilities (cement, iron and steel, aluminium, chemicals, glass, pulp and paper, food, and other production/ manufacturing and processing facilities, etc.)	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions for upgrades of existing industrial facilities through improvements in energy efficiency or changes in production processes, e.g. reducing energy losses, reducing fugitive emissions, methane capture, reducing gas flaring, use of waste gas, replacing cooling agents, integrating carbon capture and storage. Avoid upgrades that substantially increase GHG emissions as a result of increased production capacity. Demonstrate the use of transformational, low carbon technology for new industrial facilities that results in substantial GHG emissions savings compared to new facilities normally developed, and only if such technology prevents lock-in to high carbon infrastructure. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e unit of production **Secondary Screening Metric:** Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost		Upgrades to existing industrial facilities that demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions. GHG emissions < XX gCO2e unit of production. Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost	Further work to determine whether, or under what conditions, innovative industrial processes can be considered an eligible climate mitigation activities.
	Biofuel Production Facilities (solid biomass, biogas and bioliquids)	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings compared to alternative fossil fuels, e.g. chipped, pelletized or torrifaction of solid biomass, direct use of biogas, biogas injection to gas distribution networks, bioethanol, biodiesel, or other automotive, shipping or aviation biofuel. Avoid substantial GHG emissions from biofuel production, processing and transport. Use sustainable biofuel feedstock, with a clear definition of "sustainable" that covers the environmental impacts of changes in land use. **Primary Screening Metric**: Life-cycle GHG emissions of the biofuel < XX tCO2e/tonne or GJ fuel **Secondary Screening Metric:** Life-cycle GHG emissions of the biofuel < XX% of CO2 emissions from alternative fossil fuels		Biofuels must achieve greenhouse gas savings of at least 50% in comparison to fossil fuels. GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/GJ fuel	
	Hydrogen Fuel Production Facilities	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings taking into consideration the full production cycle, e.g. hydrogen can be produced from diverse sources primarily fossil fuels, but could be produced from biomass or water electrolysis. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e unit of production **Secondary Screening Metric:** Life-cycle GHG emissions of the hydrogen fuel < XX% of CO2 emissions from alternative fossil fuels			
	Carbon Capture and Storage Facilities	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate high carbon capture rates and low CO2 leakage from storage sites. **Primary Screening Metric:** CO2 capture rate > XX%; CO2 leakage rate for storage < XX%			
Products and Supply Chain Activities	Products, Equipment and Appliances	**Screening Criteria:** Products, equipment and appliances needed for the implementation of eligible climate change mitigation activities, e.g. LEDs, wind turbines, solar panels, building insulation materials, electric vehicles, efficient HVAC units, efficient water boilers, home energy management systems, etc. **Primary Screening Metric:** Energy efficiency rating > XX percentile **Secondary Screening Metric:** Products, equipment and appliances 100% dedicated to eligible climate mitigation activities			Further work to determine whether, or under what conditions, consumer appliances can be considered an eligible climate mitigation activity.
	Product Manufacturing Facilities	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate dedication or substantial support to the manufacture of eligible products, equipment and appliances that are needed for climate change mitigation activities, as defined above. Avoid GHG intensive manufacturing processes. **Primary Screening Metric:** Eligible products, equipment and appliances account for > XX% of total production or revenues		Dedicated manufacture of products and equipment for climate change mitigation activities	
	Storage and Distribution	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions, e.g. installation of energy efficient equipment, renewable energy, or the application of technologies that improve resource efficiency, reduce waste. Most investments in the sector are not typically associated with climate change mitigation. **Primary Screening Metric:** Eligible products, equipment and appliances account for > XX% of total volume or revenues			
	Retail Outlets	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions, e.g. installation of energy efficient equipment, renewable energy or waste reduction, energy efficiency in buildings. Demonstrate dedication or substantial support to the sale or leasing of renewable energy, energy efficiency and low carbon products, e.g. solar lighting systems, energy efficient pumps, biomass cook stoves or low carbon technology products and appliances. **Primary Screening Metric:** Eligible products, equipment and appliances account for > XX% of total retail volume or revenues			
	Installation, Operation and Maintenance Services	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial support of climate change mitigation activities, e.g. leasing and installation of renewable energy, energy efficiency and low carbon technologies, maintenance and operation of climate change mitigation assets. Investment in companies substantially dedicated to providing such services. **Primary Screening Metric:** Retail volume of eligible products, equipment and appliances > XX%			
Buildings	Buildings (e.g. offices, retail, leisure, public, residential, health, educational)	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial CO2 emissions reductions in existing buildings through energy efficiency or renewable energy investments, e.g. energy efficient or renewable heating ventilation and air conditioning systems (HVAC), communal heating/cooling, LED lighting, wall insulation, roof insulation, door and window insulation, energy efficient or renewable water heating systems, energy efficient or renewable swimming pool heating, smart meters for demand management, energy management systems, and renewable electricity generation. Demonstrate top energy efficiency percentiles in new buildings complying with recognised high energy efficiency building standards or rating schemes, e.g. Near Zero Energy Buildings (NZEB), passive energy buildings. Avoid lock-in of low energy efficiency building stock. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG savings > XX gCO2e/m2 per year; **Secondary Screening Metric**: Energy performance of the building net of self production of renewable energy < XX kWh/m2 per year (building type and climate region specific).		Rehabilitation that improves energy performance certification by at least 2 levels in Member States (or equivalent outside the EU). Improvement in energy performance > XX kWh/m2 per year. Only investment costs related to energy efficiency and renewable energy components. Construction of Nearly Zero Energy Buildings and Passive Buildings. Energy performance of new buildings < XX kWh/m2 per year (building type and climate region specific).	Further work needed to define specific screening metrics
Urban Development	Urban Planning and Policies	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial avoidance of CO2 emissions through support for implementation of urban policies and regulations dedicated to climate change mitigation, e.g. congestion charging or road pricing, parking management, restriction or auctioning of license plates, car-free city areas, low-emission zones. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions reductions > XX% of total GHG emissions in the urban planning area			
	Urban Infrastructure (e.g. heating / cooling, public lighting, development and land use, transport infrastructure)	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial avoidance of CO2 emissions through dedication or substantial support to eligible climate change mitigation activities, e.g. infrastructure for passive heating / cooling, infrastructure to support the installation of eligible renewable energy, energy efficient public lighting - installation of LED, and infrastructure dedicated to reducing GHG emissions from vehicle traffic - investments for dense development, multiple land-use, walking communities, transit connectivity, investments dedicated to bicycle and pedestrian mobility. **Primary Screening Metric:** (to be determined)			Further work needed to define specific screening metrics
Transport	Inter-urban-Rail Transport	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial avoidance of CO2 emissions through a modal shift of freight and passengers from road or air transport to rail. Avoid dedicated use of infrastructure for transportation of fossil fuels. Low carbon emissions intensity rail transport should be used (e.g. avoid diesel). **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/passenger-km and/or tonne-km. **Secondary Screening Metric:** Shift in traffic volume from higher carbon modes to rail > XX%; Transportation of fossil fuels < XX% of total volume			
	Urban Rail Transport ((including light rail, monorail, metro, tramways, and associated rolling stock)	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial avoidance of CO2 emissions through a modal shift of freight and passengers from road to rail, e.g. light rail, monorail, metro and tramways. Investment should be part of a sustainable urban development plan including journey avoidance. Avoid high carbon emissions rail transport (e.g. avoid diesel). Avoid contributing to urban sprawl. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/passenger-km; **Secondary Screening Metric:** Shift in traffic volume from higher carbon modes to rail > XX%		Electric powered urban rail. Fossil powered urban rail subject to GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/passenger-km and/or tonne-km	
	Rail Transport Rolling Stock	**Screening Criteria**: Rolling stock needed to support eligible rail sectors, including light rail, monorail, metro, tramways. Avoid high carbon emissions rail transport (e.g. avoid diesel). Low carbon emissions intensity rolling stock that are not dedicated to the transport of fossil fuels. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/passenger-km **Secondary Screening Metric**: Shift in traffic volume from higher carbon modes to rail > XX%			
	Road Transport Infrastructure	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial avoidance of CO2 emissions, e.g. bus mass transit and rapid transit systems, high occupancy vehicles lanes, electric charging stations, electrified systems for trucks, hydrogen or biofuel fuelling stations. Avoid contribution to urban sprawl. **Primary Screening Metric:** (to be determined)			Further work needed to define specific screening metrics
	Road Vehicles (buses, trucks and cars)	**Screening Criteria**: Low carbon emissions intensity vehicles that are not dedicated to the transport of fossil fuels. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/passenger-km and/or tonne-km.			
	Short Sea Shipping Infrastructure	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial avoidance of CO2 emissions through a modal shift of freight and passengers from road or air to water transport, e.g. docks and port infrastructure. Avoid dedicated use of infrastructure for transportation of fossil fuels. Avoid cruise ship subsector. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/passenger-km or tonne-km **Secondary Screening Metric:** Increased traffic in lower carbon modes > XX%.			
	Inland Waterway Transport Infrastructure	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial avoidance of CO2 emissions through modal shift from road or air to water transport, e.g. docks and port infrastructure, canals. Avoid dedicated use of infrastructure for transportation of fossil fuels. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/passenger-km or tonne-km **Secondary Screening Metric:** Increased traffic in lower carbon modes > XX%.			
	Water Transport Fleets	**Screening Criteria**: Vessels needed to support eligible shipping infrastructure. Low carbon emissions intensity vessels that are not dedicated to the transport of fossil fuels. Avoid cruise ships. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/passenger-km and/or tonne-km			
	Air Transport Infrastructure	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions in eligible climate change mitigation activities, e.g. in buildings, transport management, built environment, etc. Investments that support increased air traffic or facilitate air traffic where other low carbon emissions intensity transport options are available are not eligible. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/passenger-km and/or tonne-km		Likely ineligible unless technologies result in substantial reductions in comparison with market standards. OPTION TO EXCLUDE.	
	Aircraft	**Screening Criteria**: Low carbon emissions intensity airplanes, e.g. using hybrid engines, biofuels, or other technology solutions that result in substantially lower carbon emissions compared to other new airplanes. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/passenger-km or tonne-km		Likely ineligible unless technologies result in substantial reductions in comparison with market standards. OPTION TO EXCLUDE.	
	Multi-modal Transport Terminals	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial avoidance of CO2 emissions through a modal shift of freight or passenger traffic from road or air to rail transport, short sea shipping or inland waterways transport . Avoid investments increasing traffic in other modes. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/passenger-km or tonne-km. **Secondary Screening Metric**: Shift in traffic volume from higher carbon emissions intensity modes to rail, inland waterways or short sea shipping > XX%			
Water Supply and Management	Water Treatment Plants	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions from resource or energy savings or avoided methane emissions. Most investments in this sector are not expected to contribute to climate change mitigation. **Primary Screening Metric**: GHG emissions intensity < XX gCO2/m3 **Secondary Screening Metric**: Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost			
	Water Supply and Distribution	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions from resource or energy savings, e.g. leakage reduction, metering for demand management. Most investments in this sector are not expected to contribute to climate change mitigation. **Primary Screening Metric**: GHG emissions intensity < XX gCO2e/m3 **Secondary Screening Metric**: Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost			
	Water Storage	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings from use of renewable energy, avoided resource and energy consumption, or methane emissions. Most investments in this sector are not expected to contribute to climate change mitigation. **Primary Screening Metric**: GHG emissions intensity < XX gCO2e/m3 **Secondary Screening Metric**: Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost			
	Watershed Management	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings from use of renewable energy, avoided resource and energy consumption, or methane emissions. Most investments in this sector are not expected to contribute to climate change mitigation. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions intensity < XX gCO2e/m3; (other metrics to be determined) **Secondary Screening Metric:** Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost			Further work needed to define specific screening metrics

Sectors	Subsectors	Climate Change Mitigation Activities (considering relevant "climate screening criteria" and applying appropriate "primary screening metrics")	EIB Proposal for the EU's Climate Change Mitigation Screening Criteria (possible examples highlighted in orange)	FURTHER ISSUES RAISED BY STAKEHOLDERS. NOTES AND REMAINING CHALLENGES
Wastewater Treatment	Wastewater Treatment Plants	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions in existing assets through rehabilitation/upgrade, e.g. energy savings or methane capture. For additional treatment capacity or new wastewater treatment plants, demonstrate GHG emissions savings are associated with avoiding GHG emissions from septic tanks. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions intensity < XX gCO2e/m3 **Secondary Screening Metric:** Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost		
	Sewer Networks	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions in existing assets through rehabilitation/upgrade, e.g. energy savings. For new sewer networks and extensions, demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions are associated with avoiding GHG emissions from septic tanks. Confirm all waste is transported to wastewater treatment plants. Take into consideration GHG emissions from existing wastewater treatment facilities and end treatment of wastewater. **Primary Screening Metric:** GHG emissions intensity < XX gCO2e/m3 **Secondary Screening Metric:** Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost		
Solid Waste Management	Waste Collection, Waste Sorting and Materials Recovery Facilities	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate separate collection of recyclable materials, waste sorting and materials recovery. Demonstrate substantial lifecycle GHG emissions savings of materials recovery through energy savings obtained by avoiding the extraction and processing of natural resources, avoiding waste to landfill or other waste management options with higher GHG emissions, e.g. recovery of steel, aluminium, glass, plastic, paper. Assets not used predominantly for recycling purposes are not eligible. **Primary Screening Metric**: Recovery rate of materials > XX%		
	Recycling Facilities	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial lifecycle GHG emissions reductions through gains in resource and energy efficiency and by avoiding the GHG emissions associated with the extraction and processing of natural resources, e.g. recycling of steel, aluminium, glass, plastic, paper. **Primary Screening Metric**: Recovery rate of materials > XX%		
	Mixed Solid Waste Treatment Facilities	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings through energy efficiency. Avoid investments that do not employ mechanical or manual pre-sorting for recycling, or do not provide for recovery of materials. **Primary Screening Metric**: Investments 100% dedicated to eligible solid waste management activities (see other categories for appropriate metrics) **Secondary Screening Metric**: Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost		
	Biological Treatment Facilities (composting, anaerobic digestion)	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings through composting, anaerobic digestion. **Primary Screening Metric**: GHG emissions intensity < XX kgCO2e/tonne **Secondary Screening Metric**: Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost		
	Waste-to-Energy Plants (e.g. incineration, gasification, pyrolysis and plasma)	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions savings through combustion of a mixture of organic or biogenic materials such as food scraps, wood and paper, and carbon intensive solid waste derived from fossil fuels, such as rubber and plastics, to produce heat and/or electricity. Avoid combustion of recyclable materials. **Primary Screening Metric**: GHG emissions < XX gCO2e/kWh or kgCO2e/tonne (taking into account the displaced energy) **Secondary Screening Metric**: Incineration of organic waste > XX%. Incineration of recyclable materials < XX%		
	Landfill	**Screening Criteria:** Methane gas capture on existing landfills and its utilisation. **Primary Screening Metric**: n.a.	Investments for methane gas capture and utilisation in existing landfills only. Consideration of methane capture equipment in new landfills only under certain limited circumstances such as residual landfill after maximising recycling and composting.	
Agriculture, Husbandry, Aquaculture and Fisheries	Land Use and Land Management Activities for agricultural production	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial reduction of GHG emissions from carbon sequestration or preserve and enhance carbon stock or improvements in energy efficiency, use of renewable energy, improvement in resource efficiency and waste reduction in cultivation and harvesting, e.g. land use and land management, inter cropping of diverse crops, agroforestry, biochar, reduced tillage techniques that increase carbon contents of soil, rehabilitation of degraded agricultural lands, collection and use of agriculture waste - bagasse, rice husks, other agricultural waste, dedicated biofuel crops. Adherence to approved best practice standards or certification schemes. No conversion of natural ecosystems or high carbon stock land after specific dates (to be specified). **Primary Screening Metric:** gCO2e emissions per tonne of output **Secondary Screening Metric**: Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost		
	Livestock Management	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial reduction of GHG emissions, e.g.. manure management, biodigesters, improved feeding practices to reduce methane emissions. Introduction of new processes and technologies to improve energy efficiency, resource efficiency and reduce waste. Avoid increase in livestock. Adherence to approved best practice standards or certification schemes. **Primary Screening Metric:** gCO2e emissions per tonne of output **Secondary Screening Metric:** Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost	Most investments likely ineligible. Specific GHG reduction focussed activities ONLY. Substantial GHG savings to be demonstrated.	
	Aquaculture and Fisheries Management	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial reduction of GHG emissions from energy and/or resource efficiency compared to existing practices - equipment and vehicle replacement; resource efficiency in processing, storage and reducing spoilage; reduction of embedded emissions for feed in fish farms. Adherence to approved best practice standards or certification schemes. **Primary Screening Metric:** gCO2e emissions per tonne of output **Secondary Screening Metric:** Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost	Most investments likely ineligible. Specific GHG reduction focussed activities ONLY. Substantial GHG savings to be demonstrated.	
Forestry	Plantations, Reforestation and Afforestation	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial carbon sequestration, e.g. through sustainable forest management, afforestation plantations, reforestation, rehabilitation/restoration of degraded forest. Consider the permanence of sequestration. Adherence to approved best practice standards or certification schemes. No conversion of natural ecosystems or high carbon stock land after specific dates (to be specified). **Primary Screening Metric:** n.a. **Secondary Screening Metric**: Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost		
Natural Ecosystems	Conservation, Restoration and Enhancement of all natural land and marine based habitats	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions and or increased sequestration, e.g. biosphere conservation and restoration, protection through payments for ecosystem services, protection against deforestation or degradation of ecosystems. Adherence to best practice standards . **Primary Screening Metric:** n.a. **Secondary Screening Metric:** Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost		
Education	Education Facilities	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate contribution to eligible climate change mitigation activities under other categories, e.g. renewable energy and energy efficiency in buildings. **Primary Screening Metric:** (see other categories for appropriate metrics)	Facilities focussed on CC Mitigation education activities (EE is covered under buildings)	
	Education Services	**Screening Criteria:** Delivering education, training, capacity-building and awareness-raising for climate change, climate change mitigation, sustainable energy, sustainable transport; sustainable agriculture, climate change mitigation research. This is covered under other sectors, e.g. Cross Cutting Activities - Technical Support Services, please see criteria for the appropriate category. **Primary Screening Metric:** (see other categories for appropriate metrics)	Education services with components for climate change mitigation activities >XX% of total investment cost	
Health	Healthcare Facilities	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate contribution to eligible climate change mitigation activities under other categories, e.g. renewable energy and energy efficiency in buildings. **Primary Screening Metric:** (see other categories for appropriate metrics)		
	Healthcare Services	**Screening Criteria**: Healthcare services do not typically contribute to GHG emissions reductions. **Primary Screening Metric:** n.a.		
Communications and Information Technology	Networks and Communications Facilities	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions, e.g. energy efficiency in data centres, energy efficiency in broadband networks, roll out of video conference facilities that displace travel, etc. **Primary Screening Metric:** (to be determined) **Secondary Screening Metric**: Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost		Further work needed to define specific screening metrics
	Information Management Systems	**Screening Criteria**: Demonstrate substantial GHG emissions reductions, e.g. transport management systems dedicated to reducing GHG emissions, energy management systems that improve energy efficiency or increase the utilisation of low carbon electricity or heat generation, resource management systems that improve resource efficiency or reduce waste. **Primary Screening Metric:** (to be determined) **Secondary Screening Metric:** Monetary value of GHG savings (calculated using a shadow price of CO2) over the economic life of the asset is worth > XX% of investment cost		Further work needed to define specific screening metrics
Cross Cutting Activities	Technical Support Services	**Screening Criteria**: Activities dedicated to climate change mitigation, covering a broad range of advisory, capacity building and training across any sector, e.g. energy efficiency audits, resource efficiency audits, renewable energy resource assessments, low carbon technologies under recognised standards for end-users, industries, buildings, and transport systems. Technical support for national, sectoral or territorial policies/action plans and institutions dedicated to climate mitigation - such as NDCs, NAMAs and plans for scaling up renewable energy. **Primary Screening Metric:** n.a.	Enables a recognised mitigation asset or activity as identified elsewhere in this taxonomy. Investment components for climate change mitigation activities > XX% of total investment cost; For service companies, revenues from climate change mitigation activities > XX% of total revenues.	
	Research and Development	**Screening Criteria:** Demonstrate targets for substantial GHG emissions reductions in any sector, e.g. renewable energy, energy efficiency, resource efficiency or other low carbon technologies. **Primary Screening Metric:** n.a.	Research and development towards a clear mitigation activity as identified elsewhere in this taxonomy. Investment components for climate change mitigation activities > XX% of total investment cost;	
	Public Policy and Regulatory Activities	**Screening Criteria:** Activities dedicated to substantial GHG emissions reductions in any sector, e.g. monitoring the emissions of greenhouse gases, or mainstreaming of climate action, establishment of energy efficiency standards or certification schemes; energy efficiency procurement schemes; renewable energy policies, power market reform to facilitate renewable energy, efficient pricing of fuels and electricity, subsidy rationalisation, efficient end-user tariffs, efficient regulations on electricity generation, transmission or distribution and carbon pricing, fiscal incentives for low-carbon vehicles, sustainable afforestation standards. **Primary Screening Metric:** n.a.	Policy and planning specifically for a recognised mitigation asset or activity as identified elsewhere in this taxonomy. Investment components for climate change mitigation activities > XX% of total investment cost;	
Finance	Financial Products and Services	**Screening Criteria:** Development of carbon market products and instruments and financial services dedicated to climate mitigation activities, e.g. climate insurance, voluntary carbon trading schemes, etc. **Primary Screening Metric:** n.a.	Investment components for climate change mitigation activities > XX% of total investment cost	
	Financial Instruments	**Screening Criteria**: Purchase, sale, trading and financing of portfolios of assets and activities, e.g. bonds, loans, funds, equity, and other financial instruments, dedicated to the eligible climate change mitigation activities. **Primary Screening Metric:** Value of financing for climate change mitigation activities > XX% of total value of the instrument **Secondary Screening Metric:** Company revenues from climate change mitigation activities > XX% of total revenues.		

4. Asset Owner led Taxonomy on investing into the SDGs

Important notes when reading the Asset Owner led Taxonomy on investing into the SDGs (next page):

This taxonomy on Sustainable Development Investments (SDIs), translates the SDGs into investable opportunities from the perspective of Asset Owners. It is supported by further detail by how to identify qualifying investments and can serve as a reference for developing the Sustainable Taxonomy. Examples for all SDGs can be found here:
http://www.apg.nl/en/publication/SDI%20Taxonomies/918.

SDG 2: Zero Hunger

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Investable sub-goals

2.1: Ensure access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.2: End all forms of malnutrition and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

2.3: Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

2.4: Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production

2.5: Maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge

- 2.1 Ensure access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food
  - Access to food
    - Local access to fresh food, retailing
  - Nutritious food
    - Sustainable production of basic food, health food ingredients, healthy &natural foods
  - Safe food
    - Food packaging, food testing
- 2.2 End malnutrition and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
  - Increase the quality of food for all
    - Food additives, healthy food, food testing equipment & services
- 2.3 Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small scale food producers
  - Land conversion and development, land management /operations
    - Impact funds focusing on small scale food producers
- 2.4 Sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production
  - Production and Productivity
    - Sustainable agriculture, farmland
    - Fertilizer, crop protection materials, seeds
  - Reduction food waste
    - Food spoilage, cold chain, logistics, storage
      - See SDG 12.3
- 2.5 Maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domestic animals
  - Organic agricultural investments and food products
    - Organic farming, organic processing and retailing

SDG 4: Quality education

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities

Investable sub-goals

4.1: Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

4.2: Ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

4.3: Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

4.4: Substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

4.5: Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

4.6: Ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

4.1 / 4.6 Free primary and secondary education, literacy and numeracy youth & adults	Primary & secondary education products and services	Software, educational publications and materials	
4.2 Access to early education	Early education and pre-school products and services	Provision of pre-school education and related facilities, early learning publications and materials/educational toys	
4.3 / 4.4 / 4.5 Gender, vulnerable and disabled equal access, affordable tertiary and vocational education	Vocational education products and services	Provision of education and related facilities, software, educational publications and materials	
	Finance for access to education	Microfinance funds and affordable finance/loans/credits	
4a Build and upgrade educational facilities	Real Estate & infrastructure related to education	Schools , universities, (physical buildings), also refurbishment of such facilities	See also SDG 9.1

SDG 9: industry, innovation and infrastructure

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Investable sub-goals

9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

9.4: Upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes

- 9.1 Sustainable & Resilient infrastructure
  - Transportation infra
    - Public transportation and sustainable logistics
  - Social infra
    - Schools, hospitals, elderly homes (buildings only)
  - Water infra
    - Clean drinking water, distribution networks and waste water treatment
      - See SDG 6
  - Waste infra
    - Waste collection infra, waste treatment facilities
      - See also SDG 11.6
  - Communications infra
    - Networks, antenna towers, fiber cables
  - Energy infra
    - Transmission and distribution of renewable energy and alternative fuels
      - See also SDG 7 for renewable energy generation
- 9.3 Access of small-scale enterprises to financial services
  - Financial services in particular in developing countries
    - Microfinance, Electronic payment systems, other SME financial services
- 9.4 Upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable
  - Resource efficiency
    - Recycling, energy efficiency, reduced fuel consumption
      - See also SDG 7.3 and SDG 12