# International Platform on Sustainable Finance

## Common Ground Taxonomy Activity Tables– updated November 2024

*Disclaimer*

*The present table represents a technical work based on comparison between the EU and China taxonomies within the scope of the instruction report and is not legally binding for IPSF member jurisdictions. The result can be used to enhance the interoperability of taxonomies, whilst it does not create either a 'common' or single standard that is mandatory for IPSF member jurisdictions.*

| The EU-China bilateral Common Ground Taxonomy is… | The EU-China bilateral Common Ground Taxonomy is not… |
|---|---|
| ✓ An analysis on approaches of the EU taxonomy and China taxonomy, and the methodology for comparing and identifying commonalities and differences between some features of the two taxonomies | – A legal documentation by the EU and China which entails requirement/obligation for either jurisdiction to change their taxonomy. |
| ✓ An evolving tool that may help different actors to understand the types of activities that could be covered under the respective taxonomies within the scope of the comparison exercise | – A single taxonomy or exclusive definition of environmentally sustainable economic activities covering all environmental objectives, such as biodiversity, pollution prevention, etc. |
| ✓ A technical document for voluntary reference by interested parties within the limits of the scope of the comparison exercise | – Covering all eligibility features or all activities in the EU and China taxonomies as explained in the instruction report. |
| ✓ An analytical tool or reference for other jurisdictions to consider when developing their own taxonomies | – A proposal for international standards or legal document that imposes any global standard on other jurisdictions. |

Preface:

(1) The technical screening criteria explicitly listed in this document focus on factors that indicate substantial contribution to the following climate and environmental objectives:

a. Climate change mitigation

b. Pollution prevention and control

b. Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources

c. Biodiversity and ecosystem protection

d. Circular Economy

For consistency, the methodology[1] of the updated EU-China bilateral Common Ground Taxonomy (CGT) remains the same as the previous batch published in June 2022[2].

(2) At the operational level, all items included in this document are expected to comply with relevant environmental, climate, safety, social, and quality regulations, reflecting the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) and Minimum Safeguards (MS). However, it should be noted that mapping of the criteria for DNSH are not included in this table and is subject of a separate analysis.

(3) To make the Common Ground Taxonomy more self-explainable by readers with different technical backgrounds at the global level, the highest-level classification used is the "Section" from the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC)[3] according to the primary productive activities carried out. More specifically, the activities are grouped according to their "green" features and mapped against the "Division" classification from ISIC.

(4) The contents of this table are derived from identifying "activities that are recognized both by the EU and China taxonomies" using methodologies for analysing the following overlap scenarios:

   a. Scenario 1: Areas with clear overlaps
   b. Scenario 2: EU criteria are more stringent.
   c. Scenario 3: China criteria are more stringent.
   d. Scenario 4: Identifiable overlap.
   e. Scenario 5/6: Unclear overlap or obvious divergence.

(5) The overlap scenarios (scenario 1-6) are solely for the reference of members of the IPSF Taxonomy Technical Expert Group in order to facilitate their internal communication and analysis. The activities listed in this document are equivalently "green" and, therefore, the investments associated with the activities can be aggregated.

(6) The IPSF Common Ground Taxonomy is a living document. This updated version has considered additional technical inputs by EU and China expert teams from July 2023 to March 2024.

   a. It includes additional three sectors within the climate change mitigation objective that were beyond the sectoral scope of CGT Phase 1 instruction report. In particular, the ICT, Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities, & Environmental Protection and Restoration Activities are included.
   b. Additionally, it includes the analysis of activities within four environmental objectives (1 b-d)

(7) Latest update: November 2024. Please note that the technical screening criteria included in the EU Taxonomy may be subject to review in the future and therefore the EU-China CGT will be updated accordingly.

[1] Common Ground Taxonomy Instruction Report: https://finance.ec.europa.eu/document/download/82ef826b-b962-4ce1-b346-f7dd8067c978_en?filename=220603-international-platform-sustainable-finance-common-ground-taxonomy-instruction-report_en.pdf

[2] FAQ on the Common Ground Taxonomy Table: https://finance.ec.europa.eu/document/download/85430b19-dbae-4aca-a203-0c6e93ce93aa_en?filename=220603-international-platform-sustainable-finance-common-ground-taxonomy-table-faq_en.pdf

[3] Source: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/isic

# Contents

# 1. Climate Change Mitigation Objective

## A: Agriculture, forestry and fishing

ISIC mapping

| ISIC Section | ISIC Division | Common Ground Taxonomy category |
|---|---|---|
| A. Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 02. Forestry and logging | A1. Forestry and logging |

## A1: Forestry and logging

| CGT Number and Activity Name | A1.1 Afforestation |
|---|---|
| Description | Establishment of forest through planting, deliberate seeding or natural regeneration on land that, until then, was under a different land use or not used. Afforestation implies a transformation of land use from non-forest to forest, in accordance with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations ('FAO') definition of afforestation, where forest means a land matching the forest definition as set out in national law, or where not available, is in accordance with the FAO definition of forest. Afforestation may cover past afforestation as long as it takes place in the period between the planting of the trees and the time when the land use is recognized as a forest. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The EU Taxonomy criteria is more detailed/stringent for:<br>1. Afforestation plan and subsequent forest management plan or equivalent instrument<br>2. Climate benefit analysis<br>3. Guarantee of permanence<br>4. Audit<br>5. Group assessment |
| Additional notes | The China activities that overlap with but are collectively broader than the specified scope include:<br>• 4.2.1.5 Projects of turning farmlands back to forests or grasslands and restoring grazing lands to grasslands<br>• 4.2.1.8 Comprehensive treatment of key ecological areas<br>• 4.2.1.10 Comprehensive treatment of desertification, rocky desertification and soil erosion<br>• 4.2.2.1 Forest resources cultivation industry<br>• 4.2.2.3 Carbon sequestration forest, tree and grass planting, seedlings, and ornamental flowers |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | A1.2 Rehabilitation and restoration of forests, including reforestation and natural forest regeneration after an extreme event |
| Description | Rehabilitation and restoration of forests as defined by national law. Where national law does not contain such a definition, rehabilitation and restoration corresponds to a definition with broad agreement in the peer-reviewed scientific literature for specific countries or a definition in line with the FAO concept of forest restoration or a definition in line with one of the definitions of ecological restoration applied to forest, or forest rehabilitation under the Convention on Biological Diversity. The economic activities in this category also include forest activities in line with the FAO definition of "reforestation" and "naturally regenerating forest" after an extreme event, where extreme event is defined by national law, and where national law does not contain such a definition, is in line with the IPCC definition of extreme weather event; or after a wildfire, where wildfire is defined by national law, and where national law does not contain such a definition, as defined in the European Glossary for wildfires and forest fires.<br><br>The economic activities in this category imply no change of land use and occurs on degraded land matching the forest definition as set out in national law, or where not available, in accordance with the FAO definition of forest. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The EU Taxonomy criteria is more detailed/stringent for:<br><br>1. Forest management plan or equivalent instrument<br><br>2. Climate benefit analysis<br><br>3. Guarantee of permanence<br><br>4. Audit<br><br>5. Group assessment |
| Additional notes | The China activities that overlap with but are collectively broader than the specified scope include:<br>• 4.2.1.1 Protection of natural forest resources<br>• 4.2.1.5 Projects of turning farmlands back to forests or grasslands and restoring grazing lands to grasslands<br>• 4.2.1.7 Protection and restoration of national ecological security barriers |

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| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | A1.3 Forest management |
| Description | Forest management as defined by national law. Where national law does not contain such a definition, forest management corresponds to any economic activity resulting from a system applicable to a forest that influences the ecological, economic or social functions of the forest. Forest management assumes no change in land use and occurs on land matching the definition of forest as set out in national law, or where not available, in accordance with the FAO definition of forest. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The EU Taxonomy criteria is more detailed/stringent for:<br>1. Forest management plan or equivalent instrument<br>2. Climate benefit analysis<br>3. Guarantee of permanence<br>4. Audit<br>5. Group assessment |
| Additional notes | The China activities that overlap with but are collectively broader than the specified scope include:<br>• 4.2.1.1 Protection of natural forest resources<br>• 4.2.2.1 Forest resources cultivation industry<br>• 4.2.2.2 Under-forest economy of planting and animal farming industry |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | A1.4 Conservation forestry |
| Description | Forest management activities with the objective of preserving one or more habitats or species. Conservation forestry assumes no change in land category and occurs on land matching the forest definition as set out in national law, or where not available, in accordance with the FAO definition of forest. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The EU Taxonomy criteria is more detailed/stringent for:<br>1. Forest management plan or equivalent instrument<br>2. Climate benefit analysis<br>3. Guarantee of permanence<br>4. Audit<br>5. Group assessment |
| Additional notes | The China activities that overlap with but are collectively broader than the specified scope include:<br>• 4.2.1.2 Protection of animal and plant resources<br>• 4.2.1.3 Construction and operation of nature reserves<br>• 4.2.2.5 Protection and operation of national parks, world's heritages, national-level scenic and historic interest areas, national forest parks, national geo-parks, and national wetland parks |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

## C: Manufacturing

| ISIC Section | ISIC Division | Common Ground Taxonomy category |
|---|---|---|
| C. Manufacture | 10 – 19, 21-23, 31 | Not covered |
| | 20. Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products<br>24. Manufacture of basic metals | C1. Manufacture of low-carbon footprint materials |
| | 20. Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products<br>27. Manufacture of electrical equipment<br>28. Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. | C2. Manufacture of clean energy technologies |
| | 29. Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers<br>30. Manufacture of other transport equipment | C3. Manufacture of clean energy vehicles and parts |
| | 28. Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. | C4. Manufacture of recycling equipment |
| | 25. Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment<br>26. Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products<br>27. Manufacture of electrical equipment<br>28. Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. | C5. Manufacture of energy-saving equipment |

## C1: Manufacture of low-carbon footprint materials

| CGT Number and Activity Name | C1.1 Manufacture of organic basic chemicals |
|---|---|
| Description | Manufacture of:<br>(a)high value chemicals (HVC):<br>(i) acetylene;<br>(ii) ethylene;<br>(iii) propylene;<br>(iv) butadiene.<br>(b) Aromatics:<br>(i) mixed alkylbenzenes, mixed alkylnaphthalenes other than HS 2707 or 2902;<br>(ii) cyclohexane;<br>(iii) benzene;<br>(iv) toluene;<br>(v) o-Xylene;<br>(vi) p-Xylene;<br>(vii) m-Xylene and mixed xylene isomers;<br>(viii) ethylbenzene;<br>(ix) cumene; |

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|---|---|
| | (x) biphenyl, terphenyls, vinyltoluenes, other cyclic hydrocarbons excluding cyclanes, cyclenes, cycloterpenes, benzene, toluene, xylenes, styrene, ethylbenzene, cumene, naphthalene, anthracene;<br><br>(xi) benzol (benzene), toluol (toluene) and xylol (xylenes)<br><br>(xii) naphthalene and other aromatic hydrocarbon mixtures (excluding benzole, toluole, xylole).<br><br>(c) vinyl chloride;<br><br>(d) styrene;<br><br>(e) ethylene oxide;<br><br>(f) monoethylene glycol;<br><br>(g) adipic acid. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | GHG emissions from the organic basic chemicals production processes are lower than:<br><br>(a) for HVC: 0,693 tCO2e/t of HVC;<br><br>(b) for aromatics: 0,0072 tCO2e/t of complex weighted throughput;<br><br>(c) for vinyl chloride: 0,171 tCO2e/t of vinyl chloride;<br><br>(d) for styrene: 0,419 tCO2e/t of styrene;<br><br>(e) for ethylene oxide/ethylene glycols: 0,314 tCO2e/t of ethylene oxide/glycol;<br><br>(f) for adipic acid: 0,32 tCO2e /t of adipic acid.<br><br>Where the organic chemicals in scope are produced wholly or partially from renewable feedstock, the life-cycle GHG emissions of the manufactured chemical, manufactured wholly or partially from renewable feedstock, are lower than the life-cycle GHG emissions of the equivalent chemical manufactured from fossil fuel feedstock.<br><br>Life-cycle GHG emissions are calculated using Recommendation 2013/179/EU or, alternatively, using ISO 14067:2018 or ISO 14064-1:2018.<br><br>Quantified life-cycle GHG emissions are verified by an independent third party. |

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| | Agricultural biomass used for the manufacture of organic basic chemicals complies with the criteria laid down in Article 29, paragraphs 2 to 5 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. Forest biomass used for the manufacture of organic basic chemicals complies with the criteria laid down in Article 29, paragraphs 6 and 7 of that Directive. |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 2.1.3.2 Transformation of major Industries into cleaner production |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | C1.2 Manufacture of iron and steel |
| Description | Manufacture of iron and steel |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The activity manufactures one of the following:<br><br>(a) iron and steel where GHG emissions, reduced by the amount of emissions assigned to the production of waste gases in accordance with point 10.1.5(a) of Annex VII to Regulation (EU) 2019/331 do not exceed the following values applied to the different Manufacture process steps:<br><br>(i) hot metal = 1,331 tCO2e/t product;<br><br>(ii) sintered ore = 0,163 tCO2e/t product;<br><br>(iii) coke (excluding lignite coke) = 0,144 tCO2e/t product;<br><br>(iv) iron casting = 0,299 tCO2e/t product;<br><br>(v) electric Arc Furnace (EAF) high alloy steel = 0,266 tCO2e/t product;<br><br>(vi) electric Arc Furnace (EAF) carbon steel = 0,209 tCO2e/t product.<br><br>(b) steel in electric arc furnaces (EAFs) producing EAF carbon steel or EAF high alloy steel, as defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/331 and where the steel scrap input relative to product output is not lower than:<br><br>(i) 70 % for the production of high alloy steel;<br><br>(ii) 90 % for the production of carbon steel.<br><br>Where the CO2 that would otherwise be emitted from the Manufacture process is captured for the purpose of underground storage, the CO2 is transported and stored underground, in accordance with the technical screening criteria set out in Sections X of this document. |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br><br>• 2.1.3.2 Transformation of major Industries into cleaner production |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | C1.3 Manufacture of liquid biofuel for use in transport |
| Description | Manufacture of liquid biofuel for use in transport |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Scope: Agriculture/forest waste and food waste only<br><br>Bio-liquids only<br><br>Operation/Manufacture process only<br><br>Criteria:<br><br>1. Agricultural biomass used for the manufacture of liquid biofuel for use in transport, such as fuel ethanol and biodiesel, complies with the criteria laid down in Article 29, paragraphs 2 to 5, of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. Forest biomass use complies with the criteria laid down in Article 29, paragraphs 6 and 7, of that Directive.<br><br>Food-and feed crops are not used for the manufacture of biofuels for use in transport.<br><br>2. The greenhouse gas emission savings from the manufacture of liquid biofuel for use in transport are at least 65 % in relation to the GHG saving methodology and the relative fossil fuel comparator<br><br>3. Where the CO2 that otherwise would be emitted from the Manufacture process is captured for the purpose of underground storage, the CO2 is transported and stored underground in accordance with the technical screening criteria set out in Sections 5.11 and 5.12 of this Annex. |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br><br>• 3.2.2.3 Construction and operation of biomass energy utilization facilities<br><br>The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br><br>• 4.13 Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids |
| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap |

## C2: Manufacture of clean energy technologies

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | C2.1 Production of smart grid products and equipment (excluding batteries) |
| Description | Manufacture of transmission/distribution transformers related to smart grids and new energy. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Scope – Eligible equipment as per 4.9 of EU Taxonomy, sub-criterion point 2 if they comply with the Tier 2 requirements set out in Annex I to the Commission Regulation No 548/2014 and meet the maximum voltage requirements and no-load losses.<br><br>The economic activity manufactures technologies demonstrate substantial life-cycle GHG emission savings compared to the best performing alternative technology/product/solution available on the market. Life-cycle GHG emission savings are calculated using ISO 14067:201897 or ISO 14064-1:201898. |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.6 Manufacture of other low carbon technologies<br>• 4.9 Transmission and distribution of electricity |
| Overlap scenario | 4: identifiable overlap |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | C2.2 Manufacture of batteries |
| Description | Manufacture of rechargeable batteries, battery packs and accumulators for transport, stationary and off-grid energy storage and other industrial applications. Manufacture of respective components (battery active materials, battery cells, casings and electronic components).<br><br>Recycling of end-of-life batteries. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The economic activity manufactures rechargeable batteries, battery packs and accumulators (and their respective components), including from secondary raw materials, that result in substantial GHG emission reductions in transport, stationary and off-grid energy storage and other industrial applications.<br><br>The economic activity recycles end-of-life batteries. |
| Additional notes | The China activities that overlap with but are collectively broader than the specified scope include<br>• 3.1.1.1 Production of smart grid products and equipment<br>• 1.6.1.1 Manufacture of key components of new energy automobiles and its industrialization |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | C2.3 Production of wind generators |
| Description | Manufacture of onshore and offshore wind turbines, wind turbine generators, wind turbine blades, bearings, cables, gearboxes, towers and other key components of 3MW and above wind turbines for plateau, low-temperature, low wind speed environments, and wind farm-related systems and equipment. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Meets description of activity above |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.1 Manufacture of renewable energy technologies |
| Overlap scenario | 3: China criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | C2.4 Production of solar generators |
| Description | Manufacture of photovoltaic (PV) power generators and solar thermoelectric equipment. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The China Taxonomy criteria is more detailed/stringent for:<br><br>PV power generator Manufacture enterprises and projects as specified in the *Specifications for the Photovoltaic Manufacture Industry (2021 Edition).*<br><br>The production of PV cells as specified in the Level 1 requirements in the *System of Clean Production Assessment Indexes for the Photovoltaic Cell Industry (2016 Edition)* |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.1 Manufacture of renewable energy technologies |
| Overlap scenario | 3: China criteria are more stringent |

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | C2.5 Production of biomass energy utilization equipment |
| Description | Manufacture of collection, crushing, transportation, and storage equipment for agricultural by-products such as straw and rice husk; Manufacture of biomass-power generators and heating equipment, marsh gas and biogas production equipment, biomass solid and liquid fuel production equipment, and other equipment making use of biomass energy. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Activity meets description above |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.1 Manufacture of renewable energy technologies |
| Overlap scenario | 3: China criteria are more stringent |

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | C2.6 Production of hydropower generators and pumped-storage equipment |
| Description | Manufacture of high-performance and large-capacity hydropower generators, high-head and large-capacity pumped storage equipment, thousand-megawatt large hydraulic turbine generators, variable-speed pumped storage equipment, ultra-high-head large-impact hydraulic turbine generators, seawater pumped storage equipment, and other relevant hydropower generators and pumped storage equipment |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Activity meets description above |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.1 Manufacture of renewable energy technologies |
| Overlap scenario | 3: China criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | C2.7 Production of fuel cell equipment |
| Description | Manufacture of fuel cells using proton exchange membrane, direct methanol, alkaline fuel, molten carbonic acid fuel, phosphoric acid fuel, and solid oxide. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The economic activity manufactures technologies demonstrate substantial life-cycle GHG emission savings compared to the best performing alternative technology/product/solution available on the market. Life-cycle GHG emission savings are calculated using ISO 14067:201897 or ISO 14064-1:201898. |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.6 Manufacture of other low carbon technologies |
| Overlap scenario | 4: identifiable overlap |

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | C2.8 Production of geothermal energy utilization equipment |
| Description | Manufacture of ground source heat pumps, high-temperature geothermal heat pumps, key equipment of geothermal absorption refrigeration systems, medium and low-temperature geothermal power generation systems and geothermal drying and hot water supply systems, and anti-corrosion and anti-incrustation equipment for geothermal energy utilization. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Activity meets description above |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.1 Manufacture of renewable energy technologies |
| Overlap scenario | 3: China criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | C2.9 Production of marine energy utilization equipment |
| Description | Manufacture of marine energy utilization equipment that generates electricity from resources, such as marine tidal energy, tidal current energy, wave energy, temperature difference energy, and salt difference energy. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Activity meets description above |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.1 Manufacture of renewable energy technologies |
| Overlap scenario | 3: China criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | C2.10 Manufacture of hydrogen |
| Description | Manufacture of hydrogen and hydrogen-based synthetic fuels |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The activity complies with the life-cycle GHG emissions savings requirement of 73.4% for hydrogen [resulting in 3tCO2eq/tH2] and 70% for hydrogen-based synthetic fuels relative to a fossil fuel comparator of 94g CO2e/MJ in analogy to the approach set out in Article 25(2) of and Annex V to Directive (EU) 2018/2001.<br><br>Life-cycle GHG emissions savings are calculated using the methodology referred to in Article 28(5) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 or, alternatively, using ISO 14067:2018 or ISO 14064- 1:2018.<br><br>Quantified life-cycle GHG emission savings are verified in line with Article 30 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 where applicable, or by an independent third party.<br><br>Where the CO2 that would otherwise be emitted from the Manufacture process is captured for the purpose of underground storage, the CO2 is transported and stored underground, in accordance with the technical screening criteria set out Section X of this document |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.2.2.8 Construction and operation of hydrogen energy utilization facilities |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

## C3: Manufacture of clean energy vehicles and parts

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | C3.1 Manufacture of key components of new energy automobiles and its industrialization |
| Description | Manufacture of core components of new energy vehicles including batteries, motors and its control systems, electrical accessories, plug-in hybrid special engines, electromechanical coupling systems, and energy recovery systems, the construction and operation of its industrial facilities, and of new and clean energy vehicles. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Road passenger transport devices, where the direct (tailpipe) CO2 emissions of the vehicles are zero;<br><br>The relevant projects should meet the requirements of the *Administrative Provisions on the Admission of New Energy Automobile Enterprises and Products (Amendment No.54 of the Order of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, PRC)*.<br><br>The economic activity manufactures technologies that demonstrate substantial life-cycle GHG emission savings compared to the best performing alternative technology/product/solution available on the market. Life-cycle GHG emission savings are calculated using ISO 14067:201897 or ISO 14064-1:201898. |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.4 Manufacture of batteries<br>• 3.6 Manufacture of other low carbon technologies |
| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap |

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | C3.2 Manufacture of low carbon transport fleets and vessels |
| Description | Manufacture of low carbon transport fleets and vessels. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The economic activity manufactures (j) inland passenger water transport vessels that:<br><br>(i) have zero direct (tailpipe) CO2 emissions;<br><br>(ii) until 31 December 2025, are hybrid and dual fuel vessels using at least 50 % of their energy from zero direct (tailpipe) CO2 emission fuels or plug-in power for their normal operation;<br><br>(k) inland freight water transport vessels, not dedicated to transporting fossil fuels, that:<br><br>(i) have zero direct (tailpipe) CO2 emission;<br><br>(ii) until 31 December 2025, have direct (tailpipe) emissions of CO2 per tonne kilometre (gCO2/tkm), calculated (or estimated in case of new vessels) using the Energy Efficiency Operational Indicator, 50 % lower than the average reference value for emissions of CO2 defined for heavy duty vehicles (vehicle subgroup 5-LH) in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1242;<br><br>(l) sea and coastal freight water transport vessels, vessels for port operations and auxiliary activities, that are not dedicated to transporting fossil fuels, that:<br><br>(i) have zero direct (tailpipe) CO2 emissions;<br><br>(ii) until 31 December 2025, are hybrid and dual fuel vessels that derive at least 25 % of their energy from zero direct (tailpipe) CO2 emission fuels or plug-in power for their normal operation at sea and in ports;<br><br>(iii) until 31 December 2025, and only where it can be proved that the vessels are used exclusively for operating coastal and short sea services designed to enable modal shift of freight currently transported by land to sea, the vessels that have direct (tailpipe) CO2 emissions, calculated using the International Maritime Organization (IMO) Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI), 50 % lower than the average reference CO2 emissions value defined for heavy duty vehicles (vehicle subgroup 5-LH) in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1242;<br><br>(iv) until 31 December 2025, the vessels have an attained Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) value 10 % below the EEDI requirements applicable on 1 April 2022 if the vessels are able to run on zero direct (tailpipe) CO2 emission fuels or on fuels from renewable sources; |

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| | (m) sea and coastal passenger water transport vessels, not dedicated to transporting fossil fuels, that:<br><br>(i) have zero direct (tailpipe) CO2 emissions;<br><br>(ii) until 31 December 2025, hybrid and dual fuel vessels derive at least 25 % of their energy from zero direct (tailpipe) CO2 emission fuels or plug-in power for their normal operation at sea and in ports;<br><br>(iii) until 31 December 2025, the vessels have an attained Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) value 10 % below the EEDI requirements applicable on 1 April 2022 if the vessels are able to run on zero direct (tailpipe) CO2 emission fuels or on fuels from renewable sources. |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br><br>• 1.6.1.3 manufacture of green ships<br><br>The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br><br>• 3.3 Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport |
| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap |

## C4: Manufacture of recycling equipment

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | C4.1 Manufacture of equipment for the recycling and harmless treatment of food waste |
| Description | Manufacture of equipment for kitchen waste reduction, harmless treatment, and recovery of resources through using food waste to produce biodiesel, organic fertilizer, biogas, and industrial ethanol, etc., including the manufacture of equipment produced for classification and recycling, transportation, sorting, pre-processing, and recycling of resources and energy. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The economic activity manufactures technologies demonstrate substantial life-cycle GHG emission savings compared to the best performing alternative technology/product/solution available on the market. Life-cycle GHG emission savings are calculated using ISO 14067:201897 or ISO 14064-1:201898. |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.6 Manufacture of other low carbon technologies |
| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap |

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | C4.2 Manufacture of facilities for resource recycle and reuse |
| Description | Manufacture of equipment for harmless recycling of scrap metal such as used power batteries, tires, electromechanical products, etc., rubber, glass, biomass materials, etc., in line with the *Technological Guidance for Recycle and Reuse of Waste Lubricating Oil (GB/T 17145)*, the *Labels for Recyclable Products and Parts (GB/T 23384)*, the *General Requirements and Labels for Recycled and Remanufactured Products (GB/T 27611)*, the *Test Method for Oxidation Resistance of Nitrogen Oxide Materials -Variable Temperature Oxidation (GB/T 32329)* and other national standards. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Activity meets description above<br><br>The economic activity manufactures technologies that demonstrate substantial life-cycle GHG emission savings compared to the best performing alternative technology/product/solution available on the market. Life-cycle GHG emission savings are calculated using ISO 14067:201897 or ISO 14064-1:201898. |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.6 Manufacture of other low carbon technologies |
| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | C4.3 Manufacture of equipment for the recycling and harmless treatment of agricultural and forestry residues |
| Description | Manufacture of equipment for the recycling and harmless treatment of agricultural and forestry residues, which produce fermented feed, biogas, bio-natural gas, solid fuel, and organic fertilizers, etc. based on using agricultural and forestry wastes such as straw, livestock and poultry feces, and rural toilet feces, etc. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The economic activity manufactures technologies demonstrate substantial life-cycle GHG emission savings compared to the best performing alternative technology/product/solution available on the market. Life-cycle GHG emission savings are calculated using ISO 14067:201897 or ISO 14064-1:201898. |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.6 Manufacture of other low carbon technologies |
| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap |

## C5: Manufacture of energy-saving equipment

| CGT Number and Activity Name | C5.1 Manufacture of energy-saving furnace/kiln |
|---|---|
| Description | Manufacture of metallurgical heating furnaces, non-electric metal treatment furnaces, industrial electric furnaces, industrial kiln and other energy-saving furnaces/kiln using high-temperature air combustion, oxygen-enrichment combustion, and waste heat utilization technologies, as well as the equipment like energy-saving furnace burners. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The economic activity manufactures technologies that are aimed at and demonstrate substantial life-cycle GHG emission savings compared to the best performing alternative technology/product/solution available on the market.<br><br>Life-cycle GHG emission savings are calculated using Commission Recommendation 2013/179/EU96 or, alternatively, ISO 14067:2018 or ISO 14064-1:2018.<br><br>Quantified life-cycle GHG emission savings are verified by an independent third party. |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.6 Manufacture of other low carbon technologies<br><br>The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 1.1.1.2 Manufacture of energy-saving furnace/kiln |
| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap |

| | |
|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | C5.2 Manufacture of high-efficient energy-saving household appliances |
| Description | Manufacture of household appliances such as energy-saving air conditioners, air-conditioning units, refrigerators, electric washing machines, flat-screen TVs, electric fans, etc. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Household appliances falling into the highest two populated classes of energy efficiency in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council and delegated acts adopted under that Regulation;<br><br>Cooling and ventilation systems rated in the highest two populated classes of energy efficiency in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 and delegated acts adopted under that Regulation;<br><br>OR<br><br>The energy efficiency of the energy-saving products should meet or exceed Level 1 of the national standards including the *Energy Efficiency Limits and Grades of Household Air Conditioners (GB 21455),* the *Energy Consumption Limits and Energy Efficiency Grades of Household Refrigerators (GB12021.2)*, the *Water Efficiency Limits and Grades of Electric Washing Machines (GB12021.4)*, the *Energy Efficiency Limits and Grades of Flat-screen TVs and Set-top Boxes (GB 24850)*, and the *Energy Efficiency Limits and Grades of AC Electric Fans (GB 12021.9)* |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.6 Manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings |
| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | C5.3 Manufacture of energy-saving pumps and vacuum equipment |
| Description | Manufacture of energy-saving pumps, energy-saving vacuum drying equipment, energy-saving vacuum kiln and other relevant equipment. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The energy efficiency of energy-saving pumps should meet or exceed Level 1 of energy efficiency standards or relevant energy saving evaluation levels, including the<br>• *Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Evaluating Values of Energy Conservation of Centrifugal Pump for Fresh Water (GB19762),*<br>• *Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for Petrochemical Centrifugal Pumps (GB 32284)*<br>• *Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for Submersible Pumps for Deep Well (GB 32030),*<br>• *Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for Small-size Submersible Motor-pumps (GB32029)*<br>• *Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for Waste Submersible Motor-pumps (GB32031)*<br>, |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.6 Manufacture of other low carbon technologies |
| Overlap scenario | 3: China criteria are more stringent |

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | C5.4 Manufacture of energy-saving gas compression equipment |
| Description | Manufacture of energy-saving air compressors, compressors for air conditioners and other relevant equipment. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The energy efficiency of the equipment should meet or exceed Level 1 of the national standards including the<br>• *Energy Efficiency Limits and Evaluation Value of Energy Conservation for Positive Displacement Air Compressors (GB 19153)*<br>• *Energy Efficiency Limits and Grades of Fully Enclosed Motor Compressor for Air Conditioners (GB 35971)*. |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.6 Manufacture of other low carbon technologies |
| Overlap scenario | 3: China criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | C5.5 Manufacture of energy-saving hydraulic and pneumatic pressure equipment |
| Description | Manufacture of energy-saving hydraulic and pneumatic power generation machinery and components. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The economic activity manufactures technologies demonstrate substantial life-cycle GHG emission savings compared to the best performing alternative technology/product/solution available on the market. Life-cycle GHG emission savings are calculated using ISO 14067:201897 or ISO 14064-1:201898 |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.6 Manufacture of other low carbon technologies |
| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | C5.6 Manufacture of energy-saving blowers and fans |
| Description | Manufacture of energy-saving ventilator, blower, industrial fan, ventilation hood, circulating air hood and other relevant equipment. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The energy efficiency of the equipment should meet or exceed Level 1 of the national standards including the<br>• *Energy Efficiency Limits and Energy Saving Evaluation for Ventilators (GB 19761)*<br>• *Energy Efficiency Limits and Energy Saving Evaluation Value for Centrifugal Blowers (GB 28381)*. |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.6 Manufacture of other low carbon technologies |
| Overlap scenario | 3: China criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | C5.7 Manufacture of high-efficient generator and generator sets |
| Description | Manufacture of energy-saving generators, generator sets and their special parts. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The economic activity manufactures technologies that are aimed at and demonstrate substantial life-cycle GHG emission savings compared to the best performing alternative technology/product/solution available on the market.<br><br>Life-cycle GHG emission savings are calculated using Commission Recommendation 2013/179/EU96 or, alternatively, ISO 14067:201897 or ISO 14064-1:2018.<br><br>Quantified life-cycle GHG emission savings are verified by an independent third party. |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.6 Manufacture of other low carbon technologies |
| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | C5.8 Manufacture of energy-saving motors |
| Description | Manufacture of energy-saving AC, DC, AC/DC electrical equipment. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The energy efficiency of the equipment should meet or exceed Level 1 of the<br>• *Energy Efficiency Limits and Energy Saving Evaluation for Motor (GB 18613)*<br>• *Energy Efficiency Limits and Energy Saving Evaluation for Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor (GB 30253)*<br>• *Energy Efficiency Limits and Energy Saving Evaluation for High Voltage Three-phase Cage Induction Motor (GB 30254)*<br>• *Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Values of Efficiency Grade for Small-power Motors (GB 25958).*<br>Other energy-saving electrical equipment should meet the corresponding energy efficiency requirements. |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.6 Manufacture of other low carbon technologies |
| Overlap scenario | 3: China criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | C5.9 Manufacture of energy-saving transformers, rectifiers, inductors and electric welding machines |
| Description | Manufacture of energy-saving transformers, mutual inductor, static converters, reactors, inductors, frequency converters, welding machines and other equipment. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The energy efficiency of energy-saving electrical transformers should meet or exceed Level 1 of the<br>• *Energy Efficiency Limits and Energy Saving Evaluation for Power Transformers (GB 20052)*<br>• *Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for AC Contactors (GB 21518)*<br>Other energy-saving transformers and reactors should meet the corresponding energy efficiency requirements |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.6 Manufacture of other low carbon technologies |
| Overlap scenario | 3: China criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | C5.10 Manufacture of residual heat, pressure and gas utilization facilities |
| Description | Manufacture of residual heat highly-recovering device for low-temperature flue gas, residual heat utilization device for the kiln, circulated water and residual gas recovering equipment based on heat pump, high-efficient heat exchanger, high-efficient accumulator, high-efficient condenser, and other relevant equipment. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The energy efficiency of the heat exchanger shall meet the requirements of *the Energy Efficiency Test and Evaluation Regulation for Heat Exchanger (TSG R0010)*.<br><br>The utilization of residual energy should be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the *Evaluation Method of Industrial Residual Energy Resource (GB/T 1028)* and relevant national standards. |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.6 Manufacture of other low carbon technologies |
| Overlap scenario | 3 : China criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | C5.11 Manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings |
| Description | Manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The economic activity manufactures one or more of the following products and their key components:<br>(a) windows with U-value lower or equal to 1,0 W/m2K;<br>(b) doors with U-value lower or equal to 1,2 W/m2K;<br>(c) external wall systems with U-value lower or equal to 0,5 W/m2K;<br>(d) roofing systems with U-value lower or equal to 0,3 W/m2K;<br>(e) insulating products with a lambda value lower or equal to 0,06 W/mK;<br>(f) household appliances falling into the highest two populated classes of energy efficiency in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council and delegated acts adopted under that Regulation;<br>(g) light sources rated in the highest two populated classes of energy efficiency in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 and delegated acts adopted under that Regulation;<br>(h) space heating and domestic hot water systems rated in the highest two populated classes of energy efficiency in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 and delegated acts adopted under that Regulation;<br>(i) cooling and ventilation systems rated in the highest two populated classes of energy efficiency in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 and delegated acts adopted under that Regulation;<br>(j) presence and daylight controls for lighting systems;<br>(k) heat pumps compliant with the technical screening criteria set out in Section 4.16 of this Annex;<br>(l) façade and roofing elements with a solar shading or solar control function, including those that support the growing of vegetation;<br>(m) energy-efficient building automation and control systems for residential and non- residential buildings;<br>(n) zoned thermostats and devices for the smart monitoring of the main electricity loads or heat loads for buildings, and sensoring equipment; |

| | |
|---|---|
| | (o) products for heat metering and thermostatic controls for individual homes connected to district heating systems, for individual flats connected to central heating systems serving a whole building, and for central heating systems;<br><br>(p) district heating exchangers and substations compliant with the district heating/cooling distribution activity set out in Section 4.15 of this Annex;<br><br>(q) products for smart monitoring and regulating of heating system, and sensoring equipment. |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br><br>• 1.2.1.1 Manufacture of green building materials |
| Overlap scenario | 4 – identifiable overlap; |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | C5.12 Manufacture of high-efficient energy-saving heat pumps and cooling/ventilation systems for buildings |
| Description | Manufacture of energy-saving commercial refrigerating appliances, chillers, heat pump units, modular air conditioners and other cooling/ventilation systems |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Scope as per Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 Annex 1 3.5"Manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings".<br>The energy efficiency of energy-saving equipment should meet or exceed Level 1 of the<br>• Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for water chillers (GB 19577)<br>• Minimum allowable values of energy efficiency and energy efficiency grades for unitary air conditioners (GB 19576). |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.5 Manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings |
| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | C5.13 Manufacture of high-efficient light-emitting diode (LED) products and systems |
| Description | Manufacture of light-emitting diode LED in the semiconductor lighting industry chain. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The energy efficiency of the products should meet Level 1 of relevant energy efficiency standards, such as the<br>• *Energy Efficiency Limits and Grades of LED Products for Indoor Lighting (GB 30255)*,<br>• *Energy Efficiency Limits and Grades of LED Luminaires for Road and Tunnel Lighting (GB 37478),* t<br>• *Energy Efficiency Limits and Grades of LED Flat Lamp for General Lighting (GB 38450)*,<br>• *Energy Efficiency Limits and Grades of LED Flat Lamp for Tube Fluorescent Lamp (GB 17896)*,<br><br>The economic activity manufactures technologies that are aimed at and demonstrate substantial life-cycle GHG emission savings compared to the best performing alternative technology/product/solution available on the market.<br>Life-cycle GHG emission savings are calculated using Commission Recommendation 2013/179/EU96 or, alternatively, ISO 14067:201897 or ISO 14064-1:2018.<br>Quantified life-cycle GHG emission savings are verified by an independent third party. |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.6 Manufacture of other low carbon technologies |
| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap |

## D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

ISIC Mapping

| ISIC Section | ISIC Division | Common Ground Taxonomy category |
|---|---|---|
| D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 35. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | D1. Electric power generation, transmission and distribution |
| | 35. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | D2. Steam and air conditioning supply |

## D1: Electric power generation, transmission and distribution

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | D1.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology |
| Description | Construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using solar photovoltaic (PV) technology. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The component products selected for solar photovoltaic power generation facilities should meet the following requirements:<br><br>1) The minimum photoelectric conversion efficiency of polycrystalline silicon cells and monocrystalline silicon cells shall not be less than 19% and 21% respectively;<br><br>2) The minimum photoelectric conversion efficiency of polycrystalline silicon cell modules and single crystal silicon battery modules shall not be less than 17% and 17.8% respectively;<br><br>3) The minimum photoelectric conversion efficiency of silicon-based, CIGS, CdTe and other thin-film battery modules shall not be less than 12%, 14% , 14% , 12% ;<br><br>4) The decay rates of polycrystalline silicon battery modules and monocrystalline silicon battery modules shall not be higher than 2.5% and 3% in the first year, and not higher than 0.7% per year, and not higher than 20% within the period of 25 years; the attenuation rate of thin-film battery module shall not be more than 5% in the first year, no more than 0.4% per year in the following year, no more than 15% within the period of 25 years. |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br><br>• 4.1. Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology |
| Overlap scenario | 3: China criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | D1.2 Electricity generation using concentrated solar power (CSP) technology |
| Description | Electricity generation using concentrated solar power (CSP) technology.<br><br>Construction and operation of facilities using solar thermal power to generate electricity. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Activity meets description above |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br><br>• 3.2.2.2 Construction and operation of solar energy utilization facilities |
| Overlap scenario | 1: Areas with clear overlaps |

| | |
|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | D1.3 Electricity generation from wind power |
| Description | Construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity from wind power. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Activity meets description above |
| Additional notes | China activity: 3.2.2.1 Construction and Operation of Wind Generators<br><br>EU activity: 4.3 Electricity generation from wind power |
| Overlap scenario | 1: Areas with clear overlaps |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | D1.4 Electricity generation from ocean energy technologies |
| Description | Construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity from ocean energy including g marine tidal energy, wave energy, tidal current energy, temperature difference energy, salt difference energy and other resources. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Activity meets description above |
| Additional notes | China activity: 3.2.2.7 Construction and Operation of marine energy utilization facilities<br><br>EU Activity: 4.4. Electricity generation from ocean energy technologies |
| Overlap scenario | 1: Areas with clear overlaps |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | D1.5 Electricity generation from hydropower |
| Description | Construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity from hydropower. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The activity complies with either of the following criteria:<br>(a) the electricity generation facility is a run-of-river plant and does not have an artificial reservoir;<br>(b) the power density of the electricity generation facility is above 5 W/m2;<br>(c) the life-cycle GHG emissions from the generation of electricity from hydropower, are lower than 100gCO2e/kWh. The life-cycle GHG emissions are calculated using Recommendation 2013/179/EU or, alternatively, using ISO 14067:2018, ISO 14064-1:2018 or the G-res tool. Quantified life-cycle GHG emissions are verified by an independent third party. |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br>• 3.2.2.4 Construction and operation of large-scale hydropower facilities |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | D1.6 Electricity generation from bio-energy |
| Description | Construction and operation of electricity generation installations that produce electricity exclusively from biomass, biogas or bioliquids wastes, excluding electricity generation from blending of renewable fuels with biogas or bioliquids |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Total rated thermal input less than 2 MW<br><br>1. Agricultural biomass used in the activity complies with the criteria laid down in Article 29, paragraphs 2 to 5, of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. Forest biomass used in the activity complies with the criteria laid down in Article 29, paragraphs 6 and 7, of that Directive.<br><br>2. The greenhouse gas emission savings from the use of biomass are at least 80 % in relation to the GHG saving methodology and the relative fossil fuel comparator set out in Annex VI to Directive (EU) 2018/2001.<br><br>3. Where the installations rely on anaerobic digestion of organic material, the production of the digestate meets the criteria in Section E1 of this document, as applicable.<br><br>4. Points 1 and 2 do not apply to electricity generation installations with a total rated thermal input below 2 MW and using gaseous biomass fuels.<br><br>5. For electricity generation installations with a total rated thermal input from 50 to 100 MW, the activity applies high-efficiency cogeneration technology, or, for electricity-only installations, the activity meets an energy efficiency level associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set out in the latest relevant best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, including the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for large combustion plants172.<br><br>6. For electricity generation installations with a total rated thermal input above 100 MW, the activity complies with one or more of the following criteria:<br><br>(a) attains electrical efficiency of at least 36 %;<br><br>(b) applies highly efficient CHP (combined heat and power) technology as referred to in Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council; |

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| | (c) uses carbon capture and storage technology. Where the CO2 that would otherwise be emitted from the electricity generation process is captured for the purpose of underground storage, the CO2 is transported and stored underground in accordance with the technical screening criteria set out in Sections 5.11 and 5.12, respectively, of this Annex. |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.2.2.3 Construction and operation of biomass energy utilization facilities<br>The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 4.8. Electricity generation from bio-energy |
| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | D1.7 Electricity generation from geothermal energy |
| Description | Construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity from geothermal energy. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Life-cycle GHG emissions from the generation of electricity from geothermal energy are lower than 100gCO2e/kWh.<br>Life-cycle GHG emission savings are calculated using ISO 14067:2018 or ISO 14064-1:2018.<br>Quantified life-cycle GHG emissions are verified by an independent third party. |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.2.2.6 Construction and Operation of geothermal energy utilization facilities |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | D1.8 Storage of electricity |
| Description | Construction and operation of facilities that store electricity and return it at a later time in the form of electricity. The activity includes pumped hydropower storage. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Criteria:<br>The activity meets the description above (China 3.2.3.2)<br><br>Exceptions:<br>Chemical energy storage: medium of storage (such as ammonia) complies with the criteria for Manufacture of the corresponding product specified in Section C or, if unspecified, in the technical annex X. (EU, 4.10)<br>Hydrogen electricity storage: hydrogen meets the screening criteria specified in C2.10 Annex, re-electrification of hydrogen is also considered part of the activity. (EU, 4.10) |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.2.3.2 The Operation and Construction of Efficient Energy Storage Facilities<br>• 3.2.3.5 The Construction and Operation of Pumped-Storage Power<br>The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 4.10. Storage of electricity |
| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap |

## D2: Steam and air conditioning supply

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | D2.1 District heating and cooling |
| Description | Construction of urban centralized heating facilities using low-grade industrial waste heat sources or other clean heat sources; and energy-saving and environmentally friendly technological renovation activities of urban centralized heating boilers, heating pipe networks and other centralized heating facilities.<br><br>Construction, refurbishment and operation of pipelines and associated infrastructure for distribution of heating and cooling, ending at the sub-station or heat exchanger. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | (a) construction and operation of pipelines and associated infrastructure for distributing heating and cooling, that are using at least 50 % renewable energy, 50 % waste heat, 75 % cogenerated heat or 50 % of a combination of such energy and heat<br><br>(b) refurbishment of pipelines and associated infrastructure for distributing heating and cooling, where the investment that makes the system use at least 50 % renewable energy, 50 % waste heat, 75 % cogenerated heat or 50 % of a combination of such energy and heat within a three-year period; |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br><br>• 5.1.1.1 Operation and upgrade of cleaning construction of urban central heating system |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | D2.2 Construction, installation and operation of heat pump facilities |
| Description | Installation and operation of electric heat pumps. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The installation and operation of electric heat pumps complies with both of the following criteria:<br>(a) refrigerant threshold: Global Warming Potential does not exceed 675;<br>(b) energy efficiency requirements laid down in the implementing regulations under Directive 2009/125/EC are met. |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.2.2.9 Construction and operation of heat pump facilities |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | D2.3 Production of heat/cool from solar thermal heating |
| Description | Construction and operation of facilities producing heat/cool from solar thermal heating technology. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Activity meets description above |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br>• 5.1.1.1 Operation and upgrade of cleaning construction of urban central heating systems<br>• 3.2.3.4 Construction and operation of distributed energy resources (Ders) projects |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | D2.4 Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from solar energy |
| Description | Construction and operation of facilities co-generating electricity and heat/cool from solar energy. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Activity meets description above |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br>• 5.1.1.1 Operation and upgrade of cleaning construction of urban central heating systems<br>• 3.2.3.4 Construction and operation of distributed energy resources (Ders) projects |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | D2.5 Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from geothermal energy (Production of heat/cool from geothermal energy) |
| Description | Construction and operation of facilities co-generating heat/cool and power from geothermal energy. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Meet all requirements:(a) Life cycle emissions from the combined generation of heat/cool and power from geothermal energy <100g<br><br>(b) Life cycle emissions should be calculated using ISO 14067:2018 or ISO 14064-1:2018.<br><br>(c)Mandatory third-party verification of life cycle emissions |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br>• 5.1.1.1 Operation and upgrade of cleaning construction of urban central heating systems<br>• 3.2.3.4 Construction and operation of distributed energy resources (Ders) projects |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

| | |
|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | D2.6 Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from renewable non-fossil gaseous and liquid fuels (Production of heat/cool from renewable non-fossil gaseous and liquid fuels) |
| Description | Construction and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using gaseous and liquid fuels of renewable origin. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | 1. Meet all of:<br>• Life-cycle GHG emissions from the co-generation of heat/cool and power are lower than 100gCO2e per 1 kWh of energy output to the co-generation.<br>• Life-cycle GHG emissions are calculated based on project-specific data, where available, using, using ISO 14067:2018 or ISO 14064-1:2018.<br>• Quantified life-cycle GHG emissions are verified by an independent third party.<br>2. In addition, if facilities incorporate any abatement (e.g, carbon capture or decarbonized fuels)<br>• Where the CO2 that would otherwise be emitted from the cogeneration process is captured for the purpose of underground storage, the CO2 is transported and stored underground, in accordance with the substantial contribution criteria set out in: Section X1 and Annex 1.1.<br>3. The activity meets either of the following criteria:<br>• at construction, measurement equipment for monitoring of physical emissions, such as methane leakage is installed or a leak detection and repair program is introduced;<br>• at operation, physical measurement of methane emissions are reported and leak is eliminated.<br>4. Where the activity blends renewable gaseous or liquid fuels with biogas or bioliquids, the agricultural biomass used for the production of the biogas or bioliquids complies with the criteria laid down in Section D1.6. |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br>• 5.1.1.1 Operation and upgrade of cleaning construction of urban central heating systems<br>• 3.2.3.4 Construction and operation of distributed energy resources (Ders) projects |

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| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | D2.7 Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy (Production of heat/cool from bioenergy) |
| Description | Construction and operation of installations used for cogeneration of heat/cool and power exclusively from biomass, biogas or bioliquids, and excluding cogeneration from blending of renewable fuels with biogas or bioliquids |
| Substantial contribution criteria | 1. Agricultural biomass used in the activity complies with the criteria laid down Additional notes below<br><br>Forest biomass used in the activity complies with the criteria laid down in Additional notes below.<br><br>2. The greenhouse gas emission savings from the use of biomass in cogeneration installations are at least 80 % in relation to the GHG emission saving methodology and fossil fuel comparator set out in Annex VI to Directive (EU) 2018/2001.<br><br>3. Where the cogeneration installations rely on anaerobic digestion of organic material, the production of the digestate meets the criteria in E1 of this document, as applicable.<br><br>4. Points 1 and 2 do not apply to cogeneration installations with a total rated thermal input below 2 MW and using gaseous biomass fuels. |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br>• 5.1.1.1 Operation and upgrade of cleaning construction of urban central heating systems<br>• 3.2.3.4 Construction and operation of distributed energy resources (Ders) projects |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | D2.8 Production of heat/cool using waste heat |
| Description | Construction and operation of facilities that produce heat/cool using waste heat. |
| Substantial contribution criteria | Activity meets the description above |
| Additional notes | Facility construction or technology upgrading of recycling energy resources such as low-grade waste heat and pressure in generating electricity, industrial heating, residential heating and production process reuse by saturated steam power generation technology, flue gas waste heat recovery and other related technologies. |
| | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br>• 5.1.1.1 Operation and upgrade of cleaning construction of urban central heating systems<br>• 1.1.2.3 Utilization of residual heat and pressure |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

## E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

ISIC Mapping

| ISIC Section | ISIC Division | Common Ground Taxonomy category |
|---|---|---|
| E. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 37. Sewerage | E1. Sewage sludge treatment |
| | 38. Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery | E2. Waste collection, treatment and recycling |

## E1: Sewage sludge treatment

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | E1.1 Sewage sludge treatment – anaerobic digestion |
| Description | Construction and operation of facilities for the treatment of sewage sludge by anaerobic digestion with the resulting production and utilisation of biogas or chemicals. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Scope: Anaerobic digestion only. Construction and operation of facilities for the treatment of sewage sludge by anaerobic digestion with the resulting production and utilisation of biogas or chemicals.<br><br>Criteria<br><br>1. A monitoring and contingency plan is in place in order to minimise methane leakage at the facility.<br><br>2. The produced biogas is used directly for the generation of electricity or heat, or upgraded to bio-methane for injection in the natural gas grid, or used as vehicle fuel or as feedstock in chemical industry. |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br><br>• 1.5.3.3 Comprehensive utilization of sludge from urban sewage treatment plants |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

## E2: Waste collection, treatment and recycling

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | E2.1 Collection and transport of non-hazardous waste in source segregated fractions |
| Description | Separate collection and transport of non-hazardous waste in single or comingled fractions aimed at preparing for reuse or recycling. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | All separately collected and transported non-hazardous waste that is segregated at source is intended for preparation for reuse or recycling operations. |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br>• 5.3.1.2 Construction and operation of garbage treatment facilities |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | E2.2 Recycling non-hazardous waste |
| Description | Construction and operation of facilities for the sorting and processing of separately collected non-hazardous waste streams into secondary raw materials involving mechanical reprocessing, except for backfilling purposes. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | At least 50% of the weight of collected materials is converted into secondary raw materials. |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br>• 1.5.2.2 Recycling of waste and discarded resources |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | E2.3 Composting of domestic and agricultural bio-waste |
| Description | Construction and operation of dedicated facilities for the treatment of separately collected bio- waste through composting (aerobic digestion) with the resulting production and utilisation of compost. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Scope: composting agricultural and bio-waste<br>Criteria:<br>1. The bio-waste that is composted is sourced, segregated and collected separately.<br>2. The compost produced is used as fertiliser or soil improver and meets national rules on fertilisers or soil improvers for agricultural use. |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br>• 5.8. Composting of bio-waste<br>The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br>• 1.5.3.1 Comprehensive utilization of urban and rural household waste<br>• 1.5.3.2 Recycling and utilization of agricultural waste resources |
| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | E2.4 Utilization/ treatment of domestic waste – anaerobic digestion |
| Description | Construction and operation of dedicated facilities for the treatment of separately collected bio- waste through anaerobic digestion with the resulting production and utilisation of biogas and digestate and/or chemicals. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Scope: Anaerobic digestion of bio-waste only<br><br>Criteria:<br><br>1. A monitoring and contingency plan is in place in order to minimise methane leakage at the facility.<br><br>2. The produced biogas is used directly for the generation of electricity or heat, or upgraded to bio-methane for injection in the natural gas grid, or used as vehicle fuel or as feedstock in chemical industry.<br><br>3. The bio-waste that is used for anaerobic digestion is source segregated and collected separately.<br><br>4. The produced digestate is used as fertiliser or soil improver, either directly or after composting or any other treatment.<br><br>5. In the dedicated bio-waste treatment plants, the share of food and feed crops used as input feedstock, measured in weight, as an annual average, is less than or equal to 10% of the input feedstock. |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br><br>• 5.7 Anaerobic digestion of bio-waste<br><br>The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br><br>• 1.5.3.1 Comprehensive utilization of urban and rural household waste |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | E2.5 Recycling of agricultural waste |
| Description | Construction and operation of resource utilization facilities for agricultural wastes such as crop stalks, livestock and poultry manure, tail vegetables, and primary processing residues of agricultural products. For example, of construction and operation of crop straw biomass fuel facilities, livestock and poultry manure biogas facilities and other related facilities. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Scope: Anaerobic digestion of bio-waste only<br><br>Criteria:<br><br>1. A monitoring and contingency plan is in place in order to minimise methane leakage at the facility.<br><br>2. The produced biogas is used directly for the generation of electricity or heat, or upgraded to bio-methane for injection in the natural gas grid, or used as vehicle fuel or as feedstock in chemical industry.<br><br>3. The bio-waste that is used for anaerobic digestion is source segregated and collected separately.<br><br>4. The produced digestate is used as fertiliser or soil improver, either directly or after composting or any other treatment.<br><br>5. In the dedicated bio-waste treatment plants, the share of food and feed crops used as input feedstock, measured in weight, as an annual average, is less than or equal to 10% of the input feedstock. |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br><br>• 5.8. Composting of bio-waste<br><br>The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br><br>• 1.5.3.2 Recycling and utilization of agricultural waste resources |
| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap |

## F: Construction

ISIC Mapping

| ISIC Section | ISIC Division | Common Ground Taxonomy category |
|---|---|---|
| F, Construction | 41. Construction of building | F1. Construction and renovation of buildings |
| | 42. Civil engineering | F2. Construction of transport infrastructure |
| | 43. Specialized construction activities | F3. Electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities |

## F1: Construction and renovation of buildings

| CGT Number and Activity Name | F1.1 Construction of new buildings |
|---|---|
| Description | Development of building projects for residential and non-residential buildings by bringing together financial, technical and physical means to realize the building projects for later sale as well as the construction of complete residential or non-residential buildings, on own account for sale or on a fee or contract basis. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | A variety of technical measures is applied to greatly reduce the energy demand for heating, air conditioning and lighting in such buildings, maximizing the energy efficiency of energy-consuming equipment and systems, making full use of renewable energy sources, and providing comfortable indoor environment with minimum energy consumption.<br><br>Constructions of new buildings for which:<br><br>1. The Primary Energy Demand (PED)*, defining the energy performance of the building resulting from the construction, is at least 10 % lower than the threshold set for the nearly zero-energy building (NZEB) requirements in national measures implementing Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council**. The energy performance is certified using an as built Energy Performance Certificate (EPC).<br><br>2. For buildings larger than 5000 $m^2$***, upon completion, the building resulting from the construction undergoes testing for air-tightness and thermal integrity****, and any deviation in the levels of performance set at the design stage or defects in the building envelope are disclosed to investors and clients. As an alternative; where robust and traceable quality control processes are in place during the construction process this is acceptable as an alternative to thermal integrity testing.<br><br>* The calculated amount of energy needed to meet the energy demand associated with the typical uses of a building expressed by a numeric indicator of total primary energy use in kWh/m2 per year and based on the relevant national calculation methodology and as displayed on the Energy Performance Certificate (EPC). |

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| | ** Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13).<br><br>*** For residential buildings, the testing is made for a representative set of dwelling/apartment types.<br><br>**** The testing is carried out in accordance with EN13187 (Thermal Performance of Buildings - Qualitative Detection of Thermal Irregularities in Building Envelopes - Infrared Method) and EN 13829 (Thermal performance of buildings. Determination of air permeability of buildings. Fan pressurization method) or equivalent standards accepted by the respective building control body where the building is located. |
| Additional notes | (1) Other EU taxonomy activities that partially overlap with the specified scope, but are broader, include:<br><br>7.7 Acquisition and ownership of buildings<br><br>(similar rules apply for 7.7 Acquisition and ownership of buildings – for buildings constructed as of 1 January 2021; different rules apply for older buildings)<br><br>(2) The China activities that overlap with but are collectively broader than the specified scope include:<br><br>5.2.1.1 Construction of ultra-low energy consumption buildings<br><br>5.2.1.2 Green buildings<br><br>(3) Both EU Taxonomy and China's regulation on NZEB requires life-cycle GHG calculation and disclosure, however, the disclosed data is not used as exclusion thresholds. For residential buildings, the calculation and disclosure are made for a representative set of dwelling/apartment types. |
| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | F1.2 Renovation of existing buildings |
| Description | Energy-saving renovation of existing buildings and energy-use systems of buildings |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The building renovation leads to a reduction of primary energy demand (PED)/energy consumption/ GHG emissions of at least 30%. |
| Additional notes | China activity:<br>• 5.2.1.5 Energy conservation and environmental-friendly renovation of existing buildings |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

## F2: Construction of transport infrastructure

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | F2.1 Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport |
| Description | Construction and operation of electric vehicle battery charging and charging service facilities, new energy vehicle hydrogenation and other clean energy vehicle-related infrastructure. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Scope: EV and hydrogen vehicle infrastructure only<br><br>Criteria<br><br>1. The activity complies with one or more of the following criteria:<br><br>(a) the infrastructure is dedicated to the operation of vehicles with zero tailpipe CO2 emissions: electric charging points, electricity grid connection upgrades, hydrogen fueling stations or electric road systems (ERS);<br><br>2. The infrastructure is not dedicated to the transport or storage of fossil fuels. |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br><br>• 6.15. Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport<br><br>The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br><br>• 3.2.2.8 Construction and operation of hydrogen energy utilization facilities<br><br>• 5.5.4.1 Construction and operation of charging, battery replacement, hydrogen refueling and Gas refueling Facilities |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent 4 |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | F2.2 Infrastructure enabling low carbon water transport |
| Description | Construction, modernisation, operation and maintenance of infrastructure that is required for zero tailpipe CO2 operation of vessels or the port's own operations. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | 1. The activity complies with one or more of the following criteria:<br>(a) the infrastructure is dedicated to the operation of vessels with zero direct (tailpipe) CO2 emissions: electricity charging, hydrogen-based refuelling;<br>(b) the infrastructure is dedicated to the provision of shore-side electrical power to vessels at berth;<br>(c) the infrastructure is dedicated to the performance of the port's own operations with zero direct (tailpipe) CO2 emissions;<br>(d) the infrastructure and installations are dedicated to transhipping freight between the modes: terminal infrastructure and superstructures for loading, unloading and transhipment of goods.<br>2. The infrastructure is not dedicated to the transport or storage of fossil fuels. |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br>• 5.5.3.1 Construction of power supply facilities at ports, docks and airport bridges<br>• 5.5.4.1 Construction and operation of charging, battery replacement, hydrogen refueling and Gas refueling Facilities |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | F2.3 Low carbon airport infrastructure |
| Description | Construction, modernisation, maintenance and operation of infrastructure that is required for zero tailpipe CO2 operation of aircraft or the airport's own operations, as well as for provision of fixed electrical ground power and preconditioned air to stationary aircraft. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | 1. The activity complies with one or more of the following criteria:<br>(a) the infrastructure is dedicated to the operation of aircraft with zero tailpipe CO2 emissions: electricity charging and hydrogen refuelling;<br>(b) the infrastructure is dedicated to the provision of fixed electrical ground power and preconditioned air to stationary aircrafts;<br>(c) the infrastructure is dedicated to the zero direct emissions performance of the airport's own operations: electric charging points, electricity grid connection upgrades, hydrogen refuelling stations.<br>2. The infrastructure is not dedicated to the transport or storage of fossil fuels. |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br>• 5.5.3.1 Construction of power supply facilities at ports, docks and airport bridges |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent. |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | F2.4 Infrastructure for electric rail transport |
| Description | Construction, modernisation, operation and maintenance of railways and subways as well as bridges and tunnels, stations, terminals etc. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Scope: electrified rail only<br><br>Criteria:<br><br>1. The infrastructure is either:<br><br>(a) electrified trackside infrastructure and associated subsystems: infrastructure, energy, on-board control-command and signalling, and trackside control- command and signalling subsystems; (EU, 6.14)<br><br>(b) new and existing trackside infrastructure and associated subsystems where there is a plan for electrification as regards line tracks, and, to the extent necessary for electric train operations, as regards sidings, or where the infrastructure will be fit for use by zero tailpipe CO2 emission trains within 10 years from the beginning of the activity: infrastructure, energy, on-board control-command and signalling, and trackside control-command and signalling subsystems;<br><br>2. The infrastructure is not dedicated to the transport or storage of fossil fuels. (EU, 6.14) |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br><br>• 5.5.2.1 Construction and operation of rail freight transport and the environmental-friendly transformation of railways<br><br>• 5.5.1.5 Construction and operation of public transportation system in urban and rural areas<br><br>The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br><br>• 6.14 Infrastructure for rail transport |
| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap. |

## F3: Electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | F3.1 Green lighting upgrades |
| Description | Energy-saving technology upgrading of high-efficient lighting product |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Scope: LED lighting upgrades |
| Additional notes | EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br>• 7.3. Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment |
| Overlap scenario | 1: Areas with clear overlaps |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | F3.2 Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies in buildings |
| Description | Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies, on-site.<br><br>The Application of Renewable Energy in Buildings |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Design and construction of renewable energy application systems for buildings using solar photovoltaic power generation devices installed on the roofs and walls of buildings to provide electricity to buildings, and the use of heat pumps and other facilities to provide cooling and heating to buildings, as well as renewable energy building application renovation activities.<br><br>The activity consists in one of the following individual measures, if installed on-site as technical building systems:<br><br>(a) installation, maintenance and repair of solar photovoltaic systems and the ancillary technical equipment;<br><br>(b) installation, maintenance and repair of solar hot water panels and the ancillary technical equipment;<br><br>(c) installation, maintenance, repair and upgrade of heat pumps contributing to the targets for renewable energy in heat and cool<br><br>(d) installation, maintenance and repair of wind turbines and the ancillary technical equipment;<br><br>(e) installation, maintenance and repair of solar transpired collectors and the ancillary technical equipment;<br><br>(f) installation, maintenance and repair of thermal or electric energy storage units and the ancillary technical equipment;<br><br>(g) installation, maintenance and repair of high efficiency micro CHP (combined heat and power) plant;<br><br>(h) installation, maintenance and repair of heat exchanger/recovery systems. |
| Additional notes | China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br><br>• 5.2.1.3 Application of renewable energy in buildings |
| Overlap scenario | 1: Areas with clear overlaps |

## H: Transportation and storage

ISIC mapping

| ISIC Section | ISIC Division | Common Ground Taxonomy category |
|---|---|---|
| H. Transportation and storage | 49. Land transport and transport via pipelines | H1. Land transport including railways |

## H1: Land transport including railways

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | H1.1 Construction and operation of public transportation system in urban and rural areas |
| Description | Construction and operation of subways, light railways, tram and other urban rail transportation facilities; construction and operation of high-capacity public transportation facilities, such as BRT bus stations, lines and other facilities construction and operation; purchase of public transportation vehicles, etc. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Scope: passenger public transport<br>The activity complies with one of the following criteria:<br>(a) the trains and passenger coaches have zero direct (tailpipe) CO2 emissions; (EU, 6.3) |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 6.3 Urban and suburban transport, road passenger transport<br>The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 5.5.1.5 Construction and operation of public transportation system in urban and rural areas |
| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | H1.2 Construction and operation of rail freight transport and upgrade of existing railways |
| Description | Construction and operation of freight railway facilities such as freight railway routes, yards and stations, and special power substations; construction and operation of existing railway electrification, yards and stations and relevant energy-saving and environmental protection renovation projects. Among all, railway yards and stations must meet the relevant provisions of the *Green Railway Passenger Station Evaluation Standard (TB/T 10429)*. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | 1. The activity complies with one or both of the following criteria:<br>(a) the trains and wagons have zero direct tailpipe CO2 emission;<br>(b) the trains and wagons have zero direct tailpipe CO2 emission when operated on a track with necessary infrastructure, and use a conventional engine where such infrastructure is not available (bimode).<br>2. The trains and wagons are not dedicated to the transport of fossil fuels. |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 6.2 Freight rail transport<br>The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 5.5.2.1 Construction and operation of rail freight transport and upgrade of existing railways to energy-saving and environmentally friendly ones |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | H1.3 Construction and operation of facilities for shared transport, including motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles |
| Description | Construction and operation of shared private transportation infrastructure, such as systems for public rental bicycles, online bicycle rental, online electric bicycle rental, online car rental, car sharing, parking facilities and equipment, and bicycle parking facilities |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Scope: Shared private transport (China 5.5.1.6)<br>The activity complies with the following criteria: (EU 6.5)<br>(a) for vehicles of category M1 and N1, both falling under the scope of Regulation (EC) No 715/2007:<br>(i) until 31 December 2025, specific emissions of CO2, as defined in Article 3(1), point (h), of Regulation (EU) 2019/631, are lower than 50gCO2/km (low- and zero-emission light-duty vehicles);<br>(ii) from 1 January 2026, specific emissions of CO2, as defined in Article 3(1), point (h), of Regulation (EU) 2019/631, are zero.<br>(b) for vehicles of category L, the tailpipe CO2 emissions equal to 0g CO2e/km calculated in accordance with the emission test laid down in Regulation (EU) 168/2013. |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 6.5 Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles<br>The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 5.5.1.6 Construction and operation of facilities for shared transport<br>Activity scope varies across taxonomies- as China taxonomy refers to only shared private transport. |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | H1.4 Passenger interurban rail transport |
| Description | Purchase, financing, rental, leasing and operation of passenger transport using railway rolling stock on mainline networks, spread over an extensive geographic area, passenger transport by interurban railways and operation of sleeping cars or dining cars as an integrated operation of railway companies. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The activity complies with one of the following criteria:<br>(a) the trains and passenger coaches have zero direct (tailpipe) CO2 emissions;<br>(b) the trains and passenger coaches have zero direct (tailpipe) CO2 emission when operated on a track with necessary infrastructure, and use a conventional engine where such infrastructure is not available (bimode). |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 5.5.1.3 Construction and operation of smart transportation |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | H1.5 Construction and operation of personal mobility devices, cycle logistics |
| Description | Construction, leasing, renting and operation of personal mobility or transport devices where the propulsion comes from the physical activity of the user, from a zero- emissions motor, or a mix of zero-emissions motor and physical activity. This includes the provision of freight transport services by (cargo) bicycles. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | 1. The propulsion of personal mobility devices comes from the physical activity of the user, from a zero-emissions motor, or a mix of zero-emissions motor and physical activity. (EU, 6.4)<br>2. The personal mobility devices are allowed to be operated on the same public infrastructure as bikes or pedestrians. (EU, 6.4) |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 5.5.1.6 Construction and operation of facilities for shared transport<br>• 5.5.1.4 Construction and operation of slow mode transportation system |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

## J: Information and communication

ISIC mapping

| ISIC Section | ISIC Division | Common Ground Taxonomy category |
|---|---|---|
| J. Information and Communication | 61. Telecommunications | J1.1 Data-driven solutions for GHG emissions reductions |
| | 62. Computer Programming, Consultancy and Related Activities | |
| | 63. Information Service Activities | |

## J1: Information and communication

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|---|---|
| CGT Number and Activity Name | J1.1 Data-driven solutions for GHG emissions reductions |
| Description | Development or use of ICT solutions that are aimed at collecting, transmitting, storing data and at its modelling and use where those activities are predominantly aimed at the provision of data and analytics enabling GHG emission reductions. Such ICT solutions may include, inter alia, the use of decentralized technologies (i.e. distributed ledger technologies), Internet of Things (IoT), 5G and Artificial Intelligence.<br><br>This includes activities aimed at providing data and analytics that facilitate environmental monitoring and environmental rights transaction |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | 1. The ICT solutions are predominantly used for the provision of data and analytics enabling GHG emission reductions.<br>2. Where an alternative solution/technology is already available on the market, the ICT solution demonstrates substantial life-cycle GHG emission savings compared to the best performing alternative solution/technology.<br><br>Life-cycle GHG emissions and net emissions are calculated using Recommendation 2013/179/EU or, alternatively, using ETSI ES 203 199, ISO 14067:2018 or ISO 14064- 2:2019.<br><br>Quantified life-cycle GHG emission reductions are verified by an independent third party which transparently assesses how the standard criteria, including those for critical review, have been followed when the value was derived. |
| Additional notes | The China activities that overlap with but are collectively broader than the specified scope include:<br><br>• 6.2.2.1 Provision of Services for Energy-use Rights Transactions<br>• 6.2.2.2 Provision of Services for Water-use Rights Transactions<br>• 6.2.2.3 Pollutant Discharge Permit and Transaction Services<br>• 6.4.1.1 Building of Online Energy Monitoring System |

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| | • 6.4.1.2 Monitoring of Polluting Sources<br>• 6.4.1.5 Environmental Monitoring for Enterprises<br>These activities aimed at providing data and analytics that facilitate environmental monitoring and environmental rights transaction. They are collectively aligned to this CGT activity as professional services to capture data and information that facilitate GHG calculations. Although these activities do not directly mandate GHG emissions reductions, in business practice, they provide technical data such as: water consumption (m3), pollutant concentrations, waste generation (kg), among others, which are needed to facilitate the GHG accounting, hence promote the analysis of data for GHG reduction based on these analytics. |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

## M: Professional, scientific and technical activities

ISIC mapping

| ISIC Section | ISIC Division | Common Ground Taxonomy category |
|---|---|---|
| M. Professional, scientific and technical activities | 71. Architectural and Engineering Activities; Technical Testing and Analysis | M 1.1 Close to market research, development and innovation |
| | 72. Scientific Research and Development | |
| | 71. Architectural and Engineering Activities; Technical Testing and Analysis | M 1.2 Professional services related to energy performance of certified green buildings |

## M1: Professional, scientific and technical activities

| CGT Number and Activity Name | **M 1.1 Close to market research, development and innovation**[4] |
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| Description | Research, applied research and experimental development of solutions, processes, technologies, and products dedicated to the reduction, avoidance or removal of GHG emissions (RD&I) for which the ability to reduce, remove or avoid GHG emissions in the target economic activities has at least been demonstrated in a relevant application context.<br><br>This includes<br><br>(1) technical services assessing potential commercial use of green resources and scaled construction of such projects which contributes to GHG reduction;<br><br>(2) clean production audit services specifically referring to technical diagnosis of production process, energy consumption, etc, so as to identify potential improvement areas, propose improvement plans, and achieve better energy efficiency, less emissions and less resource inputs into production. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | 1. The activity researches, develops or provides innovation for technologies, products or other solutions that are dedicated to one or more economic activities for which the technical screening criteria have been set out in the CGT.<br><br>2. The results of the research, development and innovation enable one or more of those economic activities to meet the respective criteria for substantial contribution to climate change mitigation, while respecting the relevant criteria for doing no significant harm to other environmental objectives.<br><br>3. The economic activity aims at bringing to market a solution that is not yet in the market and is expected to have a better performance in terms of life-cycle GHG emissions than best commercially available technologies based on public or market |

[4] The activity is integrated only to reflect the current thinking and the progress made around finding a common ground on the EU and Chinese Taxonomy criteria for RD&I. At this stage, the activity is not formally adopted as part of the CGT due to methodological incompatibilities.

In the EU Taxonomy this activity is considered as enabling per the following definition:
An economic activity shall qualify as contributing substantially to one or more of the other environmental objectives by directly enabling other activities to make a substantial contribution to one or more of those objectives, provided that such economic activity:
a) does not lead to a lock-in of assets that undermine long-term environmental goals, considering the economic lifetime of those assets; and
b) has a substantial positive environmental impact, on the basis of life-cycle considerations.

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| | information. The implementation of the technologies, products or other solutions being researched results in overall net GHG emissions reductions over their life cycle.<br><br>4. Where the researched, developed or innovated technology, product or other solution already enables an activity or several activities addressed in the CGT to meet the technical screening criteria specified in the applicable Section of the CGT, or where that technology, product or other solution already enables one or more economic activities considered as enabling or transitional to meet the requirements specified in points 5 and 6 respectively, the research, development and innovation activity focuses on the development of equally low- or lower-emission technologies, products or other solutions with new significant advantages, such as lower cost.<br><br>5. Where a research activity is dedicated to one or more economic activities considered as enabling activities in the CGT, the results of the research deliver innovative technologies, processes or products that allow those enabling activities and the activities that they ultimately enable to substantially reduce their GHG emissions or substantially improve their technological and economic feasibility in order to facilitate their scaling up.<br><br>6. Where a research activity is dedicated to one or more economic activities considered as transitional activities in the CGT, the technologies, products or other solutions researched enable the target activities to be carried out with substantially lower projected emissions compared to the technical screening criteria for substantial contribution to climate change mitigation set out in the CGT.<br><br>7. Where the researched, developed or innovated technology, product or other solution is at the stage of technology model or prototype demonstration in a relevant environment, life-cycle GHG emissions are evaluated in simplified form by the entity carrying out the research. The entity demonstrates one of the following, where applicable:<br><br>a. a patent not older than 10 years associated with the technology, product or other solution, where information on its GHG emission reduction potential has been provided;<br><br>b. a permit obtained from a competent authority for operating the demonstration site associated with the innovative technology, product or other solution for the duration of the demonstration project, where information on its GHG emission reduction potential has been provided. |

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| | Where the researched, developed or innovated technology, product or other solution is at the stage of actual technology completed and qualified through test and demonstration, or beyond, ready, life-cycle GHG emissions are calculated using Recommendation 2013/179/EU or, alternatively, using ISO 14067:2018(325) or ISO 14064-1:2018(326) and are verified by an independent third party. |
| Additional notes | The relevant China activities<br>• 6.1.1.1 Green Industry Project Survey Services<br>• 6.1.1.2 Green Industry Project Design Services<br>• 6.1.1.4 Clean Production Audit Services<br>The relevant EU activity:<br>• 9.1. Close to market research, development and innovation |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |
| Explanation/ Comments | Due to the importance of facilitating R&D investments for the transition, both China and the EU would see the activity M1.1 “Close to Market Research, Development and Innovation” being integrated into the CGT.<br><br>However, there is a clear overlap in the description and scope of the activity, whereas the substantial contribution criteria present some divergences. The EU Taxonomy classifies the activity of “Close to market research, development and innovation” as enabling and, for this reason, the substantial contribution criteria are associated with do no significant harm criteria. The Chinese Taxonomy differs in this and is linked to relevant environmental and green industry regulations and standards. In the EU Taxonomy, DNSH criteria are defined irrespective of the law, based on analyses of the environmental footprints of economic activities and targeted criteria/measures to mitigate the footprints identified.<br><br>For the target economic activities, the green labelling scheme should incorporate technical criteria for all significant environmental impacts in the relevant context, in accordance with the applicable international and national environmental laws and green standards.<br><br>In that context, the activity was integrated into the CGT to reflect the necessity to foster green R&D investments. Nevertheless, a well-defined common technical screening criteria is subject to further analysis and articulation in the future . |

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | M 1.2 Professional services related to energy performance of certified green buildings |
| Description | Professional services related to energy performance of certified green buildings.<br><br>This includes technical consultancy services for energy performance contracting, energy saving assessment, energy audit, and promotion and certification of energy saving products, low carbon products, environmental labelling products and green building materials. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The activity consists in one of the following:<br><br>1. Technical consultations (energy consultations, energy simulations, project management, production of energy performance contracts, dedicated trainings) linked to the improvement of energy performance of certified green buildings;<br><br>2. Accredited energy audits and building performance assessments;<br><br>3. Energy management services;<br><br>4. Energy performance contracts;<br><br>5. Energy services provided by energy service companies (ESCOs)<br><br>6. Energy-saving technology improvement services related to the sharing of benefits from energy-saving, energy cost custody, energy-saving performance contract, and financial leasing; other consulting services related to consulting for the business models of energy management contracting, that meet the requirements of national standards.<br><br>The national standards relevant for China would be General Rules of Energy Management Contract Techniques (GB/T 24915).<br><br>7. .Energy efficiency assessment of energy-using units, technical consulting services on energy-saving retrofit plan design and third-party energy audit, energy saving assessment, energy audit training, energy-saving assessment and energy audit-related services such as energy-saving report preparation services for fixed asset investment projects, that shall meet the requirements of national standards. |

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| | The national standards relevant for China would be Energy Saving Calculation Methods for Energy Consumption Unit (GB/T 13234), General Rules for Energy Saving Measurement and Verification (GB/T 28750), General Rules for Energy Audit (GB/T 17166).<br><br>8. Certification and promotion services for green building materials such as energy-saving glass, thin ceramic tiles, masonry materials and other green building materials that meet the requirements of relevant policies and specifications.<br><br>The policies and specifications relevant for China would be such as Regulations on the Administration of Green Building Materials Evaluation and Labelling (published in 2015) and Technical Guidelines for the Evaluation of Green Building Materials (Trial) (First Edition) (published in 2015). |
| Additional notes | Relevant China activities:<br><br>• 6.5.1.1 Promotion and Certification of Energy Saving Products<br>• 6.5.1.2 Promotion and Certification of Low-Carbon Products<br>• 6.5.1.4 Promotion and Certification of Environmental Labelling Products<br>• 6.5.1.8 Promotion and Certification of Green Building Materials<br>• 6.2.1.2 Energy Performance Contracting Services<br>• 6.3.1.1 Energy-Saving Assessment and Energy Audit<br><br>Relevant EU activity:<br><br>• 9.3. Professional services related to energy performance of buildings |
| Overlap scenario | 4: Identified Overlap |

## N: Environmental protection and restoration activities

ISIC mapping

| ISIC Section | ISIC Division | Common Ground Taxonomy category |
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| N. Environmental protection and restoration activities | 81. Services to Buildings and Landscape Activities | N1.1 Restoration of wetlands |

## N1: Environmental protection and restoration activities

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | N1.1 Restoration of wetlands |
| Description | Restoration of wetlands refers to economic activities that promote a return to original conditions of wetlands and economic activities that improve wetland functions without necessarily promoting a return to pre-disturbance conditions, with wetlands meaning land matching the international definition of wetland or of peatland as set out in the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention). The concerned area matches the Union definition of wetlands, as provided in the Commission Communication on the wise use and conservation of wetlands. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | 1. Restoration plan:<br>• The area is covered by a restoration plan, which is consistent with the Ramsar Convention's principles and guidelines on wetland restoration, until the area is classified as a wetland and is covered by a wetland management plan, consistent with the Ramsar Convention's guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands. For peatlands, the restoration plan follows the recommendations contained in relevant resolutions of the Ramsar Convention, including the resolution XIII/13.<br>• The restoration plan contains careful consideration of local hydrological and pedological conditions, including the dynamics of soil saturation and the change of aerobic and anaerobic conditions.<br>• All wetland management relevant environmental protection criteria are addressed in the restoration plan.<br>• .The restoration plan provides for monitoring which ensures the correctness of the information contained in the plan, in particular as regards the data relating to the involved area.<br>2. Climate benefit analysis:<br>• The activity complies with the following criteria:<br>a) the climate benefit analysis demonstrates that the net balance of GHG emissions and removals generated by the activity over a period of 30 years after the beginning of the activity is lower than a baseline, corresponding to the balance of GHG emissions and removals over a period of 30 years starting at the beginning of the activity, associated to the business-as-usual practices that would have occurred on the involved area in the absence of the activity; |

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| | b) the projected long-term average net GHG balance of the activity is lower than the long-term average GHG balance projected for the baseline, referred to in point 2.2, where long term corresponds to 100 years.<br><br>• The calculation of climate benefit complies with all of the following criteria:<br><br>a) the analysis is consistent with the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. In particular, if the wetland definition used in that analysis differs from the wetland definition used in the national GHG inventory, the analysis includes an identification of the different land categories covered by the involved area. The climate benefit analysis is based on transparent, accurate, consistent, complete and comparable information, covers all carbon pools impacted by the activity, including above-ground biomass, below-ground biomass, deadwood, litter and soil, relies on the most conservative assumptions for calculations and includes appropriate considerations about the risks of non- permanence and reversals of carbon sequestration, the risk saturation and the risk of leakage. For coastal wetlands, climate benefit analysis considers projections of expected relative sea level rise and the potential that the wetlands will migrate;<br><br>b) the business-as-usual practices, including harvesting practices, are one of the following:<br><br>i. the management practices as documented before the start of the activity, if any;<br><br>ii. the most recent business-as-usual practices prior to the start of the activity.<br><br>a) the resolution of the analysis is proportionate to the size of the area concerned and values specific to the area concerned are used;<br><br>b) emissions and removals that occur due to natural disturbances, such as pests and diseases infestations, fires, wind, storm damages, that impact the area and cause underperformance do not result in non-compliance with the criteria of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, provided that the climate benefit analysis is consistent with the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories regarding emissions and removals due to natural disturbances.<br><br>3. Guarantee of permanence<br><br>• In accordance with national law, the wetland status of the area in which the activity takes place is guaranteed by one of the following measures: |

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| | a) the area is designated to be retained as wetland and may not be converted to other land use;<br>b) the area is classified as a protected area;<br>c) the area is the subject of any legal or contractual guarantee ensuring that it will remain a wetland.<br>• In accordance with the national law, the operator of the activity commits that future updates to the restoration plan, beyond the activity that is financed, will continue to seek the climate benefits as determined in point 2. Besides, the operator of the activity commits to compensate any reduction in the climate benefit determined in point 2 with an equivalent climate benefit resulting from the conduct of an activity that corresponds to one of the environmental protection and restoration activities defined in this Regulation.<br>4. Audit<br>Within two years after the beginning of the activity and every 10 years thereafter, the compliance of the activity with the substantial contribution to climate change mitigation criteria and with the environmental protection criteria are verified by either of the following:<br>a) the relevant national competent authorities;<br>b) an independent third-party certifier, at the request of national authorities or the operator of the activity.<br>In order to reduce costs, audits may be performed together with any forest certification, climate certification or other audit.<br>The independent third-party certifier may not have any conflict of interest with the owner or the funder, and may not be involved in the development or operation of the activity.<br>5. Group assessment:<br>The compliance with the criteria for substantial contribution to climate change mitigation and with environmental protection criteria may be checked at the level of a group of holdings sufficiently homogeneous to evaluate the risk of the sustainability of the forest activity, provided that all those holdings have a durable relationship between them and participate in the activity and the group of those holdings remains the same for all subsequent audits. |
| Additional notes | The China activities that overlap with but are collectively broader than the specified scope include |

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| | • 5.6.1.5 Construction, Maintenance and Operation of Regional Greenspace<br>• 4.2.1.6 Protection and Restoration of Rivers, Lakes and Wetlands<br>• 4.2.2.5 Protective Operation of National Parks, World's Heritages, National Scenic Spots and Historic Interest Areas, National Forest Parks, National Geo-Parks, and National Wetland Park |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

## X: Others

These areas do not fit easily within ISIC codes and are added here for completeness

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | X1 Underground permanent geological storage of CO2 |
| Description | Permanent storage of captured CO2 in appropriate underground geological formations. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | Scope: storage and operation (China, 3.2.3.6)<br><br>Criteria (EU, 5.12)<br><br>1. Characterisation and assessment of the potential storage complex and surrounding area, or exploration within the meaning of Article 3, point (8), of Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council is carried out in order to establish whether the geological formation is suitable for use as a CO2 storage site.<br>2. For operation of underground geological CO2 storage sites, including closure and post- closure obligations:<br>a) appropriate leakage detection systems are implemented to prevent release during operation;<br>b) a monitoring plan of the injection facilities, the storage complex, and, where appropriate, the surrounding environment is in place, with the regular reports checked by the competent national authority.<br>3. For the exploration and operation of storage sites within the Union, the activity complies with Directive 2009/31/EC. For the exploration and operation of storage sites in third countries, the activity complies with ISO 27914:2017 for geological storage of CO2. |
| Additional notes | • The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes 3.2.3.6 Construction and operation of carbon dioxide capture, utilization and storage (CCS) project<br><br>The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br><br>• 5.12. Underground permanent geological storage of CO2<br><br>• 5.22. Transport of CO2 |

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| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap |

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | X2 Hydrogen storage |
| Description | Construction and operation of facilities that store hydrogen and return it at a later time. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Climate Change Mitigation Objective | The activity is one of the following:<br>(a) construction of hydrogen storage facilities;<br>(b) conversion of existing underground gas storage facilities into storage facilities dedicated to hydrogen-storage;<br>(c) operation of hydrogen storage facilities where the hydrogen stored in the facility meets the criteria for manufacture of hydrogen set out in hydrogen Manufacture in Section C. |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 3.2.2.8 Construction and operation of hydrogen energy exploitation facilities<br>The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 4.12 Storage of hydrogen |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

# 2. Pollution prevention and control Environmental Objective

## E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

ISIC mapping

| ISIC Section | ISIC Division | Common Ground Taxonomy category |
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| E - Water Supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities<br>F - Construction | 38 - Waste Collection, Treatment and Disposal Activities; Materials Recovery<br>42 - Civil Engineering | E3.1. Collection and transport of hazardous waste |
| | | E3.2. Treatment of hazardous waste |
| E - Water Supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities<br>C – Manufacturing<br>F – Construction<br>M - Professional, scientific and technical activities<br>N - Administrative and support service activities | 39 - Remediation Activities and Other Waste Management Services<br>33 - Repair And Installation Of Machinery And Equipment<br>43 - Specialized Construction Activities<br>71 - Architectural And Engineering Activities; Technical Testing And Analysis<br>74 - Other Professional, Scientific And Technical Activities<br>81 - Services To Buildings And Landscape Activities | E3.3. Remediation of contaminated sites and areas |

## E3: Water Supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | E3.1. Collection and transport of hazardous waste |
| Description | Separate collection and transport of hazardous waste prior to treatment, material recovery or disposal, including the operation of facilities involved in the collection and transport of such waste, such as hazardous waste transfer stations, as a means for appropriate treatment. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Pollution Prevention and Control environmental objective | 1. Hazardous waste is source segregated and collected separately from non-hazardous waste to prevent cross-contamination.<br>• Appropriate measures are taken to ensure that during separate collection and transport, hazardous waste is not mixed nor diluted either with other categories of hazardous waste or with other waste, substances or materials.<br>2. Proper collection and handling prevent leakage of hazardous waste during collection, transport, storage and delivery to the treatment facility, which is permitted to treat hazardous waste, according to national legislation.<br>3. Where a given waste classified as hazardous has also a transport status of dangerous goods under the Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR), the transport complies with the relevant requirements set by the ADR.<br>4. The activity uses waste collection vehicles which conform to at least EURO V standards.<br>5. During collection and transport, hazardous waste is packaged and labelled in accordance with the international and Union standards in force.<br>6. The operator collecting hazardous waste complies with record-keeping obligations including as regards quantity, nature, origin, destination, frequency of collection, mode of transport and treatment method set out by applicable Union and national legislation.<br>7. For waste from electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE):the main categories of WEEE set out in Annex III to Directive 2012/19/EU are collected separately; collection and transport preserve the integrity of WEEE and prevent the leakage of hazardous substances such as ozone-depleting substances, fluorinated greenhouse gases or mercury contained in fluorescent |

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| | lamps; a management system is set up by the collection and logistics operator to manage environmental, health and safety risks.<br>• Compliance with normative requirements for collection and logistics set in CLC/EN 50625-1:2014(42)and CLC/TS 50625-4:2017(43) or with regulatory requirements that are equivalent to those set in CLC/EN 50625-1 and CLC/TS 50625-4 is a proof of compliance with the requirement that the collection and transport preserve the integrity of WEEE and batteries and prevents the leakage of hazardous substances.<br>8. When the waste is stored, the activity complies with the requirements set out in BAT 4 of the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for waste treatment. |
| Additional notes | The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br>• Collection and transport of hazardous waste<br>The EU activity additionally covers construction and upgradation of facilities involved in the collection of hazardous waste which is not covered in the overlapping China activity.<br>The China activity that overlaps with the specified scope includes:<br>• 2.1.4.3. Transport of Hazardous Waste |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | E3.2. Treatment of hazardous waste |
| Description | Construction, repurposing, upgrade, and operation of dedicated facilities for the treatment of hazardous waste, including the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste, biological treatment of hazardous waste and physico-chemical treatment.<br><br>The activity does not include:<br>• disposal operations (as set out in Annex I to the Directive 2008/98/EC) of hazardous waste such as landfilling or permanent storage<br>• incineration of recyclable hazardous waste and incineration of non-hazardous waste<br>• treatment and disposal of toxic live or dead animals and other contaminated waste<br>• treatment and disposal of radioactive nuclear waste |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Pollution Prevention and Control environmental objective | For all waste treatment processes, the activity complies with the following criteria:<br>1. According to the type of activity, the activity complies with the requirements set out either in the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for waste treatment or the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for waste incineration.<br>• Facilities that have been granted a derogation in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 15(4) of Directive 2010/75/EU are not considered as compliant with the Technical Screening Criteria.<br>2. During the pre-acceptance procedures, at least the following information is gathered: expected date of arrival at the waste treatment plant; contact details of the waste producer, the sector which the waste originates from and the nature of process producing the waste, including the variability of the process; the estimated quantity expected to be delivered to the operator per delivery and per year; description of the waste, including composition, hazardous properties of the waste, waste code and the suitable treatment route.<br>3. During the acceptance procedures, the following elements are in place: a reception facility equipped with a laboratory to analyse samples on site and documented analytical standard operating procedures, with the option to sub-contract analyses to |

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| | accredited external contract laboratories; documented sampling procedure consistent with relevant standards, such as EN 14899:2005; documented analysis of the relevant physico-chemical parameters for the treatment; a dedicated quarantine waste storage area, as well as written procedures to manage non-accepted waste.<br>• The personnel dealing with the pre-acceptance and acceptance procedures is able, due to their profession or experience, to deal with all necessary questions relevant for the treatment of the wastes in the waste treatment facility.<br>• The procedures are intended to pre-accepting and accepting wastes at the waste treatment plant only if a suitable treatment route is available and the disposal or recovery route for the output of the treatment is determined.<br>• For 'blending or mixing activities' (as set out in Annex I, section 5.1(c) of Directive 2010/75/EU), the operator is not using dilution to lower the concentration of one or more hazardous substances present in the waste, with the aim for the resulting waste mix to be declassified and become 'non-hazardous waste' and thus be subsequently treated in facilities non-dedicated to the treatment of hazardous waste.<br>• Dilution is not used as a 'substitute' to the adequate treatment of the waste.<br>3. For the physico-chemical treatment of solid or pasty waste, any treatment for the purpose of treating waste prior to final disposal, such as in hazardous waste landfills, is designed to fullfil the following requirements: limit at 6% the Total Organic Carbon (TOC) maximum concentration in each single input waste to the landfill; limit at 1 000 mg/kg dry matter Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC) content of the output waste after a leaching test with L/S = 10 l/kg based on EU Standard EN 12457-2:2002.<br>4. For the physico-chemical treatment of waste with calorific value, measures are taken in order to avoid dilution and dispersion of hazardous substances, and to avoid any high loads released into the air due to inappropriate final treatment of waste with calorific value.<br>• Any treatment installation prior to final thermal treatments (incineration or co-incineration) is to be designed with the purpose of limiting the content of hazardous substances (and meet other related criteria) for each single input waste treated at the physico-chemical treatment installation, so that the acceptance levels at the entrance of the final thermal treatment installations are respected<br>5. For the treatment of aqueous liquid waste, the biological treatability of the waste water resulting from the treatment of the water-based liquid waste in a biological waste water treatment plant is judged based on the following criterion: Dissolved |

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| | Organic Carbon DOC elimination of >70% in 7 days (>80% when adapted inoculum is used) in accordance with EN ISO 9888 (Zahn Wellens), or other commonly accepted, equivalent industry standards and methodologies used to assess bio-elimination and related performances.<br><br>6. For the treatment of waste containing Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP), all waste containing POP substances listed in Annex IV to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 are controlled and traced as hazardous waste in accordance with Article 17 of Directive 2008/98/EC.<br><br>• Specific requirements of Articles 7(4), 17, 18 and 19 of Directive 2008/98/EC apply.<br><br>• In case of transboundary movement, requirements of Chapter I of the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council apply.<br><br>• The tracking system in place in the installations based on the best practices referred to above allows the monitoring of: the effective separation of each part of a product or waste such as waste equipment, containing or contaminated with POP above the levels defined in Annex IV to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021;the effective destruction or irreversible transformation of the POP waste in compliance with Articles 7(2) – 7(4) and Annex V to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021.<br><br>7. For the treatment of mercury-containing waste, all installations likely to treat waste consisting of, containing or contaminated with mercury or mercury compounds (as defined in Article 11 of the Minamata Convention), implement the traceability system set out in Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852 or a similar traceability system.<br><br>• Based on this tracking system, the installations treating mercury-containing waste monitor the effective safe fate of mercury and mercury compounds in appropriate final destination.<br><br>8. For the (non-combustion) treatment of healthcare waste, the installation implements the best practices set out in the WHO handbook on safe management of wastes from health-care activities.<br><br>• A non-combustion healthcare waste installation has specific acceptance procedure, monitors and can prove that the following types of healthcare waste are not accepted for treatment: cytotoxic waste; pharmaceutical waste; chemical waste; radioactive waste.<br><br>• The technologies used are certified by an independent certification body. |

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| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br>• 2.1.4.2 Management and Disposal of Hazardous Waste<br>The China activity additionally covers construction and operation of non-hazardous waste treatment facilities and disposal of hazardous wastes which are not covered in the overlapping EU activity.<br>The EU activity that overlaps with the specified scope includes:<br>• Treatment of hazardous waste |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

| CGT Number and Activity Name | E3.3. Remediation of contaminated sites and areas |
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| Description | The activity includes: decontamination or remediation of soils and groundwater in the polluted area, either in situ or ex situ, in particular using physical, chemical or biological methods; decontamination or remediation of contaminated industrial plants or sites; decontamination or remediation of surface water and its shores following accidental pollution, such as through collection of pollutants or through physical, chemical or biological methods; cleaning up oil spills and other types of pollutants on or in: surface water including rivers, lakes, coastal waters or transitional waters; groundwater as defined in Directive 2000/60/EC; marine water as defined in Directive 2008/56/EC; sediments (for all surface water types); aquatic ecosystems; buildings; soil; terrestrial ecosystems; material abatement of hazardous substances, mixtures or products, such as asbestos or lead-based paint; other specialised pollution-control activities; clean-up after disasters from natural hazards, such as flooding, or earthquake; remediation of disused mining sites or legacies not associated with extraction revenues; containment operations, hydraulic barriers, active and passive barriers intended to limit or prevent migration of pollutants.<br><br>The activity also includes all activities that are required to prepare, plan, monitor and follow-up the decontamination or remediation activity itself, such as: preparatory investigations, including data collection and surveying activities (in particular geological or hydrological), technical feasibility and environmental impact studies required to define the remediation project; monitoring and control of the remediation measures, including: sampling of soil, water, sediment, biota or other materials; laboratory analysis of samples to identify the nature and concentration of pollutants; installation, operation and maintenance of monitoring facilities and equipment such as observation wells in and outside the perimeter of the remediation site; demolition of contaminated buildings or other structures, dismantling large-scale machinery and equipment (i.e., decommissioning) and removal of surface sealing and concreting; earth moving or dredging, including excavation, landfilling, levelling, construction or reinforcement of perimeter walls or fences, primary access and internal roads and any other activities necessary to operate the decontamination; implementation of other environmental protection and pollution prevention and control measures to comply with the conditions imposed in the environmental permit for the remediation project, including measures for safeguarding safety of operations on-site and health of workers (such as for fire control, flood protection, hazardous waste management), protection of workers, site access control, management of invasive species before or during decontamination or remediation, reinforcement operations carried out prior to or during decontamination. |

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| | This economic activity does not include: pest control in agriculture; purification of water for water supply purposes; decontamination or remediation of nuclear plants and sites; treatment and disposal of hazardous or non-hazardous waste unrelated to the site contamination problem; morphological remediation; remediation of legally non-conforming landfills and abandoned or illegal waste dumps unrelated to the site under remediation; emergency services (see Section 14.1. of Annex II to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139); outdoor sweeping and watering of streets. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Pollution Prevention and Control environmental objective | Remediation activities are not carried out by the operator that caused the pollution or a person acting on behalf of that operator in order to comply with the requirements of Directive 2004/35/CE or, for activities located in third countries, with environmental liability provisions based on the 'polluter-pays' principle according to national law.<br>• The relevant contaminants are removed, controlled, contained or diminished using mechanical, chemical, biological or other methods so that the contaminated area (land, water body or other), taking into account its use at the time of the damage or approved future use of the area, no longer poses any significant risk of adversely affecting human health and the environment, as set out in one of the following: national regulatory standards; where these standards are not available, an internal site-specific risk-assessment taking into account the characteristic and the extent of the impacted area (land, water body or other), the type, properties (persistence, mobility and toxicity) and concentration of the substances, preparations, organisms or micro-organisms, possible migration pathways and the probability of dispersion.<br>• The remediation activity is conducted in line with best industry practice and includes all of the following elements: the original operational activity or defective plant and ancillary equipment that led to the contamination has been stopped or addressed so as not to be a potential source of further contamination before any assessment or remediation activity is undertaken (except long-range transboundary air pollution or other unidentifiable diffuse sources); preparatory investigations including site-specific surveys and physical, chemical or microbiological data collection are carried out in line with best industry practice and best available techniques to establish the following elements used to define the environmental targets for the remediation and evaluate the remedial options: the location, characteristics and extent of the contaminated site; the underlying geological and hydrological conditions; the likely quantity, composition and sources of contamination; soil and water pollution originating from it as well as the risks to human health and the environment.<br>• The remedial options are analysed in line with Annex II to Directive 2004/35/CE and the most suitable remedial measures are defined in a dedicated remediation plan, including monitoring requirements and plan; any hazardous or non-hazardous waste or contaminated soils extracted or otherwise produced by the remediation activity is subject to appropriate collection, transport, treatment, recovery or disposal by an authorized operator, in accordance with legal requirements and care is taken to prevent any mixing of excavated contaminated soils and non-contaminated soils; remediation methods do not include |

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| | reducing pollutant concentrations through dilution or watering down, unless a full justification, for reason other than cost considerations, is provided in the remediation plan; control, monitoring or maintenance activities are carried out in the after-care phase of at least 10 years, unless a different duration sufficient to guarantee long-term risk control is defined in the national law or in the remediation and monitoring plan (see point 4).<br><br>The specific remediation and monitoring plan is approved by the competent authority in accordance with national legal requirements, following consultation with local stakeholders.<br><br>The national standard relevant for China would be:<br><br>• Guidelines for Urban Black and Malodorous Water Remediation (published in 2015) and the Urban Black and Malodorous Water Remediation – Technical Guidelines for the Treatment of Drains, Pipelines and Inspection Wells (published in 2016). |
| Additional notes | The China activities that overlap with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br><br>• 1.3.2.1. Protection and Control of High-quality Water and Underground Water Environment<br>• 1.3.2.2. Treatment and Control of Water Pollution in Major River and Sea Area<br>• 1.3.2.3. Remediation and Treatment of Urban Black and Malodorous Water<br>• 1.3.4.1. Treatment and Control of Construction Land Pollution<br>• 1.3.4.3. Treatment and Control of Agricultural Land Pollution<br>• 4.2.1.9. Ecological Restoration of Degraded Mining Area<br><br>The EU activity that overlaps with the specified scope includes:<br><br>• Remediation of contaminated sites and areas |
| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap |

# 3. Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources Environmental Objective

## E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

ISIC mapping

| ISIC Section | ISIC Division | Common Ground Taxonomy category |
|---|---|---|
| E - Water Supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities<br>F - Construction | 36 - Water Collection, Treatment and Supply<br>42 - Civil Engineering | E4.1. Manufacture, installation and associated services for leakage control technologies enabling leakage reduction and prevention in water supply systems |
| | | E4.2. Water supply |
| | 37 - Sewerage<br>42 - Civil Engineering | E4.3. Urban Waste Water Treatment |
| | 36 - Water Collection, Treatment and Supply<br>37 - Sewerage<br>42 - Civil Engineering | E4.4. Sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) |
| E - Water Supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities<br>F - Construction<br>J - Information and Communication | 36 - Water Collection, Treatment and Supply<br>42 - Civil Engineering<br>62 - Computer Programming, Consultancy and related activities | E4.5. Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions for leakage reduction |

## E4: Water Supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | E4.1. Manufacture, installation and associated services for leakage control technologies enabling leakage reduction and prevention in water supply systems |
| Description | The economic activity manufactures, installs, or provides associated services for leakage control technologies that enable leakage reduction and prevention in water supply systems (WSSs). |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources environmental objective | 1. The activity manufactures, installs or provides maintenance, repairs or professional services for leakage control technologies in new or existing water supply systems, aimed at controlling the pressure in district metered areas (DMAs) of the water supply system to a minimum pressure.<br>• The leakage control technologies include in particular pressure control valves, pressure transmitters, flow meters and communication devices and special civil works, including manholes to maintain the pressure control valves.<br>2. Environmental degradation risks related to preserving water quality and avoiding water stress are identified and addressed with the aim of achieving good water status and good ecological potential as defined in Article 2, points (22) and (23), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC and in line with a water use and protection management plan, developed in accordance with that Directive for the potentially affected water body or bodies, in consultation with relevant stakeholders.<br>• Where an Environmental Impact Assessment is carried out in accordance with Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council and where that assessment contains an assessment of the impact on water in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC, no additional assessment of impact on water is required, provided the risks identified have been addressed. |
| Additional notes | The China activities that overlap with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br>• 1.3.1.1. Equipment Manufacturing for Water Pollution Prevention and Control<br>• 5.4.1.1. Construction and Operation of Leakage Control in District Measurement of Urban Water Supply Pipeline Network |

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| | The EU activity that overlaps with the specified scope includes:<br>• Manufacture, installation and associated services for leakage control technologies enabling leakage reduction and prevention in water supply systems |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | E4.2. Rural Water supply |
| Description | Construction, extension, operation, and renewal of water collection, treatment and supply systems in rural living environment, intended for human consumption based on the abstraction of natural resources of water from surface or ground water sources.<br><br>The economic activity includes abstraction of the water resource, necessary treatment to make the quality of water compliant with the applicable legislation and distribution to the population and food business operators in piped systems. The economic activity does not cover irrigation and abstraction of water resources for desalination of marine or brackish water. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources environmental objective | 1. For the operation of an existing water supply system providing water supply in a sufficient and healthy quality to consumers, and contributing to water resource efficiency, the activity complies with the following criteria: the water supply system complies with Directive (EU) 2020/2184, Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/679, and delegated and implementing acts adopted under that Directive; the leakage level of the system is either calculated using the Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) rating method and the threshold value equals to or is lower than 2.0, or is calculated using another appropriate method and the threshold value is established in accordance with Article 4 of Directive (EU) 2020/2184.<br>• That calculation is to be applied across the extent of a specified part of a water supply (distribution) network, i.e., at water supply zone level, district metered area(s) (DMAs) or pressure managed area(s) (PMAs); the water supply systems include metering at consumer level, where water is delivered to a contractual delivery point of the consumers' own drinking water distribution system.<br>2. For the construction and operation of a new water supply system, or an extension of an existing water supply system that provides water to new areas or improves that water supply to existing areas, the activity complies with the following criteria: the water supply system complies with Directive (EU) 2020/2184, including the requirements set out in Article 13(8) of that Directive, in Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/679, and in delegated and implementing acts adopted under that Directive; the leakage level of the new or extension system is either calculated using the Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) rating method and the threshold value equals to or is lower than 1.5, or is calculated using another appropriate method and the threshold value is established in accordance with Article 4 of Directive (EU) 2020/2184. |

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| | • That calculation is to be applied across the extent of the affected and specified part of a water supply (distribution) network where the works are carried out, i.e., at water supply zone level, district metered area(s) (DMAs) or pressure managed area(s) (PMAs);the water supply system includes metering at consumer level, where water is delivered to a contractual delivery point of the consumers' own drinking water distribution system.<br><br>3. For renewal of existing water supply systems, the activity complies with the following criteria: the activity closes the gap by at least 20% either between the current leakage level averaged over three years, calculated using the Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) rating method and an ILI of 1.5, or between the current leakage level averaged over three years, calculated using another appropriate method, and the threshold value established in accordance with Article 4 of Directive (EU) 2020/2184.<br><br>• The current leakage level averaged over three years is calculated across the extent of the affected and specified part of a water supply (distribution) network where the works are carried out i.e., for the renewed water supply (distribution) network at district metered area(s) (DMAs) or pressure managed area(s) (PMAs);a plan with goals and timelines for implementing metering at consumer level is issued by the water supplier and approved by the competent authorities.<br><br>4. The water supply system has received the necessary permits for water abstraction.<br><br>• Those abstractions are included in the register for water abstractions, in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC.<br><br>• An assessment of the actual potential for abstraction has been performed, to ensure that the available groundwater resource is not exceeded by the long-term annual average rate of abstraction or that the surface water body from which water is abstracted is not prevented from achieving good ecological status and ecological potential and the abstractions do not deteriorate status or potential of those water bodies.<br><br>• The operation of the water supply system does not result in a deterioration of the status of the affected water bodies, nor does it prevent the water body from achieving good status and good ecological potential in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC.<br><br>• The information in relation to the abstractions, register of abstractions, status of water bodies and pressures and impacts on these is included in a river basin management plan, or, for activities in third countries, in an equivalent water use and protection management plan.<br><br>• The activity does not involve construction of new supply systems or extensions of existing supply systems where they potentially affect one or more water bodies which are not in good status or potential for reasons related to quantity. |

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| Additional notes | The China activities that overlap with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br>• 1.3.5.2. Improvement of Rural Living Environment<br>The EU activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br>• Water supply |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | E4.3. Urban Wastewater Treatment |
| Description | Construction, extension, upgrade, operation and renewal of urban waste water infrastructure including treatment plants, sewer networks, storm water management structures, connections to the waste water infrastructure, decentralised wastewater treatment facilities, including individual and other appropriate systems, and discharge structures for treated effluent.<br><br>The activity may include innovative and advanced treatments, including the removal of micropollutants |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources environmental objective | 1. The wastewater treatment system does not result in a deterioration of the good status and good ecological potential of any of the affected water bodies and it contributes significantly to the achievement of good status and potential of the affected water bodies, in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC.<br>• The information related to the status of water bodies, to the activities potentially impacting the status and to the measures taken to avoid or minimize such impacts, is included in a river basin management plan, or, for activities in third countries, in an equivalent water use and protection management plan.<br>• The wastewater treatment system fulfils the discharge requirements set up by the competent local authorities.<br>• The wastewater treatment system also contributes to achieve or maintain the good environmental status of marine waters in accordance with Directive 2008/56/EC, where applicable.<br>2. The wastewater treatment system has a collecting system and the provision of secondary treatment.<br>• The wastewater treatment system complies with the relevant, size-specific requirements for discharges from urban waste water treatment plants set out in Directive 91/271/EEC, in particular Articles 3 to 8 and Article 13 of that Directive and Annex I to that Directive.<br>3. Where the wastewater treatment plant has a capacity of 100 000 population equivalent (p.e.) or more, or of a daily inflow of a five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD5) load of more than 6 000 kg, it uses a sludge treatment such as anaerobic digestion or a technology with the same or a lower net energy demand (considering both energy generation and consumption), to stabilise the sludge.<br><br>OR |

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| | The national standards relevant for China would be (including but not limited to):<br>• Discharge standard of pollutants for municipal wastewater treatment plant(GB18918);<br>• The reuse of urban recycling water—Water quality standard for urban miscellaneous use(GB/T18920);<br>• The reuse of urban recycling water—Water quality standard for scenic environment use(GB/T18921);<br>• The reuse of urban recycling water—Water quality standard for industrial uses(GB/T19923);<br>• The reuse of urban recycling water—Standard for irrigation water quality(GB5084);<br>• The reuse of urban recycling water—Water quality standard for groundwater recharge(GB/T19772);<br>• The reuse of urban recycling water—Quality of farmland irrigation water(GB20922)<br>• Integrated wastewater discharge standard (GB 8978)；<br>• Other relevant national and local standards.<br>Note: For the activities covered in this section, Chinese local standards tend to be more stringent than the national standards, so activities that refer to the local standards also meet the requirements; |
| Additional notes | The China activities that overlap with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br>• 5.3.1.1. Construction and Operation of Facilities for Sewage Treatment, Recycling, and Sludge Treatment and Disposal<br>• 5.3.1.3. Inspection, Upgrade, Construction and Renovation of Urban Sewage Collection System<br>The EU activity that overlaps with the specified scope includes:<br>• Urban Waste Water Treatment |
| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap |

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | E4.4. Sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) |
| Description | Construction, extension, operation and renewal of urban drainage systems facilities that mitigate pollution and flood hazards due to discharges of urban runoff and improve the urban water quality and quantity, by harnessing natural processes, such as infiltration and retention.<br><br>The activity includes SUDS promoting infiltration, evaporation and other stormwater treatments (including water butts, site layout and management, pervious pavements, filter drains, swales, filter strips, ponds, wetlands, soakaways, infiltration trenches and basins, green roofs, bioretention areas and stormwater pre-treatment devices, including sand filters or silt removal devices) and other innovative systems.<br><br>The activity does not include nature-based solutions for flood and drought risk prevention and protection outside the urban environment. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources environmental objective | The activity leads to a retention of rainwater in a specific area or to an improvement in water quality by complying with the following criteria: the construction and operation of the sustainable urban drainage system is integrated in the urban drainage and wastewater treatment system, as demonstrated by means of a flood risk management plan or of other relevant urban planning tools.<br><br>The activity contributes substantially to achieving the good status and good ecological potential of bodies of surface water and groundwater or to preventing the deterioration of bodies of water that already have good status and good potential, and is carried out to ensure compliance with Directive 2000/60/EC and Directive 2008/56/EC; information is provided on the percentage of a specific area, such as a residential or commercial area, where rainwater is not directly drained but retained within the area site; the design of the sustainable urban drainage system achieves at least one of the following effects: a quantified percentage of rainwater in the catchment area of the drainage system is retained and discharged with a staggered delay to the receiving water bodies; a quantified percentage of pollutants, including oil, heavy metals, hazardous chemicals and microplastics, is removed from urban runoff before |

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| | discharge to the receiving water bodies; runoff peak flow, with a return period in line with the requirements of flood risk management plans or other local provisions in place, is reduced by a quantified percentage. |
| Additional notes | The China activities that overlap with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br>• 5.4.2.1. Construction and Operation of Sponge Buildings and Communities<br>• 5.4.2.2. Construction and Operation of Sponge Roads and Squares<br>• 5.4.2.3. Construction and Operation of Sponge Parks and Greenspace<br>• 5.4.2.4. Construction, Operation and Renovation of Up-to-standard Urban Drainage Facilities<br>• 5.4.2.5 Restoration of the Natural Ecology of Urban Water Bodies<br>The EU activity that overlaps with the specified scope includes:<br>• Sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | E4.5. Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions for leakage reduction |
| Description | The activity manufactures, develops, installs, deploys, maintains, repairs or provides professional services, including technical consulting for design or monitoring, for information technology (IT) or operational technology (OT) data driven solutions to control, manage, reduce and mitigate leakage in water supply systems (WSSs). |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources environmental objective | 1. The economic activity manufactures, develops, installs, deploys, maintains, repairs or provides professional services, including technical consulting for design or monitoring, to one or more of the following IT/OT data-driven solutions to control, manage, reduce and mitigate leakage in the new or existing water supply systems: monitoring systems including holistic IT/OT suites/tools, or add-ons/extensions to such tools that provide identification, tracking and tracing water leakage; IT/OT solutions, or add-ons/extensions to such tools, that provide controlling, managing and mitigating water leakage; IT/OT solutions, or add-ons/extensions to such tools, that ensure interoperability of systems in district metered areas when new monitoring systems or IT/OT solutions are installed.<br>2. Environmental degradation risks related to preserving water quality and avoiding water stress are identified and addressed to achieve good water status and good ecological potential as defined in Article 2, points (22) and (23), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC and in line with a water use and protection management plan, developed thereunder for the potentially affected water body or bodies, in consultation with relevant stakeholders. |
| Additional notes | The China activities that overlap with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br>• 6.1.1.3. Technical Consultancy for Green Industry Projects<br>The EU activity that overlaps with the specified scope includes:<br>• Provision of IT/OT data-driven solutions for leakage reduction |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

## F: Construction

ISIC mapping

| ISIC Section | ISIC Division | Common Ground Taxonomy category |
|---|---|---|
| F - Construction | 42 - Civil Engineering | F4.1. Nature-based solutions for flood and drought risk prevention and protection |

## F4: Construction

| CGT Number and Activity Name | F4.1. Nature-based solutions for flood and drought risk prevention and protection |
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| Description | Planning, construction, extension, and operation of large-scale nature-based flood or drought management and coastal, transitional or inland aquatic ecosystem restoration measures contributing to preventing and protecting against flooding or droughts, and enhancing natural water retention, biodiversity and water quality.<br><br>These large-scale nature-based flood or drought management measures are applied in peri-urban, rural and coastal areas and are coordinated at river basin, regional or local, such as municipal, scale.<br><br>The economic activity includes: river or lake related measures, including: riparian or floodplain vegetation development or floodplain restoration, including re-connection of a river or lake with its floodplain or off-channel/lateral connectivity improvement to restore the retention capacity of the floodplain and its ecosystem's function; re-meandering river courses by creating a new meandering course or reconnecting cut-off meanders or reconnecting a lake or group of lakes to a river; restoration of the longitudinal and lateral connectivity of a river (including oxbow lakes) by removing obsolete barriers, including dams and weirs or small barriers across or along the river; substitution of artificial riverbank or lake shore protection with nature-based solutions for bank or bed stabilisation as measures for river or lake restoration; measures aimed to improve the diversification of river or lake depth and width to increase habitat variety.<br><br>Wetland measures, including: installation of ditches for rewetting, removal of drainage installations, replacement with installations that control the discharge, or setting back of dykes to enable flooding; implementation of constructed wetlands for water retention and treatment, both on land and along unvegetated water bodies, in rural and urban contexts; detention basins and retention ponds. |

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| | Coastal measures, including: conservation or restoration of coastal wetlands including mangrove forests or seagrass beds, which operate as a natural barrier; measures consisting of morphological changes and the removal of barriers to minimise the need of artificial beach nourishment and enhance the conditions of coastal ecosystems, justified on the basis of a sediment balance study; dune reinforcement and restoration, including the planting of dune vegetation; coastal reef conservation or restoration; sand nourishments in the coastal zone.<br><br>River basin-wide management measures, including: land management measures, including afforestation of reservoir catchments areas, spring or wellhead protection areas and river basin headwaters in general; restoration of natural infiltration for groundwater recharge by facilitating or augmenting soil retention capacity and infiltration; Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR).<br><br>The activity does not include small scale nature-based solutions to reduce flood and drought, including green and blue solutions applied in an urban setting, such as green roofs, swales, permeable surfaces and infiltration basins for urban storm water management purposes or Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources environmental objective | 1. The activity is a quantifiable and time bound measure to achieve the objectives for flood risk reduction in accordance with a flood risk management plan coordinated at river basin scale and developed under Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.<br>• In relation to drought risk reduction, the activity is a quantifiable and time bound measure to achieve the objectives of Directive 2000/60/EC in accordance with a river basin management plan, or a drought management plan which is part of a river basin management plan.<br>For activities in third countries, the activity is identified as a flood risk reduction or a drought risk reduction measure either in a water use and protection management plan at river basin scale or in an integrated coastal zone management plan along a coast.<br>• Those plans pursue the objectives for the management of flood and drought risks to reduce adverse consequences, where applicable for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. |

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| | 2. Environmental degradation risks related to preserving water quality and avoiding water stress and preventing deterioration of the status of the affected water bodies are identified and addressed to achieve good water status and good ecological potential as defined in Article 2, points (22) and (23), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC, and in line with a river basin management plan, developed thereunder for the potentially affected water body or bodies, in consultation with relevant stakeholders.<br>• Environmental degradation risks related to preserving marine environment are identified and addressed with the aim of achieving or maintaining good environmental status as defined in point 5 of Article 3 of Directive 2008/56/EC.<br>3. The activity includes nature restoration or conservation actions that demonstrate specific ecosystem co-benefits, which contribute to achieving good water status or potential in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC, good environmental status in accordance with Directive 2008/56/EC, and the nature restoration and conservation targets specified in the Communication from the Commission of 20 May 2020 on 'EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030'.<br>• The activity contains clear and binding targets on nature restoration or conservation over a clearly defined timeframe and describes measures to achieve those targets.<br>• Local stakeholders are involved from the outset in the planning and design phase.<br>• The activity is based on the principles outlined by the IUCN Global Standard for nature-based solutions.<br>For activities in third countries, the activity takes into account National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans for the setting of nature conservation and restoration targets and for the description of the measures to achieve these targets.<br>4. A monitoring programme is in place to evaluate the effectiveness of a nature-based solution scheme in improving the status of the affected water body, achieving the conservation and restoration targets and in adapting to changing climate conditions.<br>• The programme is reviewed following the periodic approach of the river basin management plans (including drought management plans, where relevant) and the flood risk management plans.<br>For activities in third countries, the programme is reviewed at least once per programming period and in any case every 10 years. |

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| | • The programme adheres to and aligns with the prevailing legal and regulatory provisions, being clear on where legal responsibilities and liabilities lie.<br>• The programme actively engages local communities and other affected stakeholders. |
| Additional notes | The China activities that overlap with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br>• 5.4.2.5. Restoration of the Natural Ecology of Urban Water Bodies<br>• 4.2.1.11. Drought and Flood Management for Water-Related Ecosystem<br><br>The EU activity that overlaps with the specified scope includes:<br>• Nature-based solutions for flood and drought risk prevention and protection |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

# 4. Biodiversity and ecosystem protection Environmental Objective

## R: Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

ISIC mapping

| ISIC Section | ISIC Division | Common Ground Taxonomy category |
|---|---|---|
| R - Arts, Entertainment and Recreation | 91- Libraries, Archives, Museums and other Cultural Activities | R1.1. Conservation, including restoration, of habitats, ecosystems and species |

## R1: Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

| CGT Number and Activity Name | R1.1. Conservation, including restoration, of habitats, ecosystems and species |
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| Description | Initiation, development and realisation on own account or on a fee or contract basis, of conservation activities, including restoration activities, aimed at maintaining or improving the status and trends of terrestrial, freshwater and marine habitats, ecosystems and populations of related fauna and flora species.<br><br>The economic activity includes: activities of in-situ conservation, defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as the conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintenance and recovery of viable populations of species in their natural surroundings; activities of restoration defined as activities actively or passively assisting the recovery i) of an ecosystem towards or to good condition, ii) of a habitat type to the highest level of condition attainable and to its favourable reference area or natural extent, iii) of a habitat of a species to a sufficient quality and quantity, or iv) of species populations to satisfactory levels.<br><br>The economic activity does not include ex-situ conservation of components of biological diversity, including in botanical gardens, zoos, aquaria or seed banks. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Biodiversity and ecosystem protection environmental objective | 1. General conditions<br><br>• The activity contributes to at least one of the following: maintaining good condition of ecosystems, species, habitats or of habitats of species; re-establishing or restoring ecosystems, habitats or habitats of species towards or to good condition, including through increasing their area or range.<br><br>2. The activity may be carried out by any type of operator irrespective of the main domain of activity.<br><br>• Initial description of the area covered by the conservation activity.<br><br>• The activity takes place in an area with a detailed description of its initial ecological conditions which contains the following elements: mapping of the current habitats and their condition; where applicable, the protection status of the area; characterisation of the situation of the main species in terms of conservation relevance present in the area (including list of species, approximate size of the population, approximate size of the habitat of the species and its quality, period during |

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| | which the area is used by the species); the importance of the area to reaching good condition of species, habitats or habitats of species at regional, national or international level as appropriate; where relevant, the potential for improving the condition of species, habitats or habitats of species present on the area or re-establishing habitats or habitats of species in the area or to enhance connectivity between habitats.<br><br>3. Management plan or equivalent instrument<br><br>• The area is covered by a management plan or by an equivalent instrument, such as a restoration plan, which is regularly updated and in any case at least every ten years, and contains the following information: a description of the expected contribution of the area to the nature conservation objectives set by the competent nature or environment authority considering the regional, national, Union and international legal and policy context; the list of species, habitats and habitats of the species that will benefit from the conservation measures (hereafter "targeted habitats and species"); the duration of the plan and a clear description of the conservation objectives for each targeted habitat and species and of the corresponding conservation measures that address identified pressures and threats, including the expected deadline for the achievement of the conservation objectives.<br><br>• In case the deadlines exceed the duration of the management plan, the expected progress (milestones) towards achievement is defined; a description of the threats and pressures that could hinder the achievement of the conservation objectives, including projected habitat transformations caused by climate change; the measures to ensure that all DNSH criteria for this activity are achieved; consideration of societal issues (including preservation of landscape, consultation of stakeholders in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down in national law);where applicable, a description of enhanced ecosystem services, such as carbon storage, water purification, flood protection, erosion prevention, pollination, recreational opportunities, and wider socio-economic benefits; a monitoring scheme with specific and relevant indicators, allowing to measure progress towards achieving the conservation objectives and an identification of corrective measures as necessary; the persons and organisations involved in the management or restoration of the area and, if relevant, the necessary collaborations or partnerships to put in place to achieve the conservation objectives; the measures taken to ensure transparency about the conservation objectives, the conservation measures and the monitoring and its results; the funding necessary for implementing the conservation measures, for the monitoring of the area and its audit.<br><br>• Where the management plan or the equivalent instrument does not contain all the elements specified in point 3.1, the information is provided by the operator of the activity. |

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| | 4. Audit<br>• The initial description of the conservation area and the management plan or equivalent instrument specified in points 2 and 3 are verified by an independent third-party certifier at the start of the conservation activity.<br>• At the end of the duration of the management plan or equivalent instrument and at least every ten years, the achievement of the objectives set at the start of the management plan and the respect of the DNSH criteria are verified.<br>• The verification includes an updated detailed description of the ecological conditions of the area as specified in point 2, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the conservation measures, and of the achievement of the conservation objectives, an evaluation of an updated version of the management plan or equivalent instrument, and the recommendations for the next management plan or equivalent instrument.<br>• The verification in accordance with points 4.1 and 4.2 is carried out by either of the following: the relevant national competent authorities; an independent third-party certifier, at the request of national authorities or the operator of the activity.<br>• In order to reduce costs, audits may be performed together with any forest certification, land-use certification, biodiversity certification, climate certification or other audit.<br>• The independent third-party certifier may not have any conflict of interest with the owner or the funder and may not be involved in the development or operation of the activity.<br>• As a result of the verification, the certifier issues an audit report.<br>5. Guarantee of permanence<br>• In accordance with national law, the area on which the activity takes place is covered by one of the following measures: the area is classified as a protected area in line with the IUCN Protected Area Categories System, as a Natura 2000 site under Directive 92/43/EEC, or as an Other Effective area-based Conservation Measure (OECM), by national law or under an international convention to which the country is signatory and is effectively managed to prevent deterioration and enable the recovery of species and habitats or habitats of species; the area is destined to restoration or conservation in a statutory land, freshwater or maritime use plan approved by the competent authorities; the area is the subject to a public or private contractual arrangement that can ensure that the conservation objectives can be achieved and maintained. |

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| | • The operator of the area where the conservation activity takes place commits that a new management plan or equivalent instrument in line with the conservation objectives will be produced before the end of the previous plan.<br>6. Additional minimum requirements<br>• The offsetting of the impacts of another economic activity is excluded under this activity.<br>• Only net biodiversity gains resulting from conservation/restoration can be accounted for as substantial contribution under this activity<br>• The introduction of invasive alien species is prevented, or their spread is managed in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014. |
| Additional notes | The China activities that overlap with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br>• 4.1.1.3 Protection of Forest Genetic Resources<br>• 4.1.1.4 The Management and Protection of Marine Ranching<br>• 4.1.1.5 Pest Prevention and Control<br>• 4.2.1.1 Protection of Natural Forest Resources<br>• 4.2.1.2 Protection of Animal and Plant Resources<br>• 4.2.1.3 Construction and Operation of Nature Reserves<br>• 4.2.1.4. Construction, Maintenance and Operation of Ecological Function Areas<br>• 4.2.1.5 Projects of Turning Farmlands Back to Forests or Grasslands and Restoring Grazing Lands to Grasslands<br>• 4.2.1.6 Protection and Restoration of Rivers, Lakes and Wetlands<br>• 4.2.1.7 Protection and Restoration of National Ecological Security Barriers<br>• 4.2.1.8 Comprehensive Treatment of Key Ecological Areas |

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| | • 4.2.1.9 Ecological Restoration of Degraded Mining Areas<br>• 4.2.1.10 Comprehensive Treatment of Desertification, Rocky Desertification and Soil Erosion<br>• 4.2.1.11 Drought and Flood Management for Water-Related Ecosystem<br>• 4.2.1.12 Management and Restoration of Groundwater Overdrawn Zones<br>• 4.2.1.13 Comprehensive Management of Coal Mining Subsidence Areas<br>• 4.2.1.14 Comprehensive Management of Sea Areas, Coastal Zones and Islands<br>• 4.2.2.3 Carbon Sequestration Forest, Tree and Grass Planting and Seedlings, and Ornamental Flowers<br>• 4.2.2.5 Protective Operation of National Parks, World's Heritages, National Scenic Spots and Historic Interest Areas, National Forest Parks, National Geo-Parks, and National Wetland Parks<br>The EU activity that overlaps with the specified scope includes:<br>• Conservation, including restoration, of habitats, ecosystems and species |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

# I: Accommodation and Food Service Activities

ISIC mapping

| ISIC Section | ISIC Division | Common Ground Taxonomy category |
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| I - Accommodation and Food Service Activities | 55 - Accommodation | I1.1. Hotels, holiday, camping grounds and similar accommodation |

## I1: Accommodation and Food Service Activities

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | I1.1. Hotels, holiday, camping grounds and similar accommodation |
| Description | The provision of short-term tourism accommodation with or without associated services, including cleaning, food and beverage services, parking, laundry services, swimming pools and exercise rooms, recreational facilities as well as conference and convention facilities.<br><br>This includes accommodation provided by: hotels and motels of all kinds; holiday homes; visitor flats, bungalows, cottages and cabins; youth hostels and mountain refuges; campgrounds and trailer parks; space and facilities for recreational vehicles; recreational camps and fishing and hunting camps; protective shelters or plain bivouac facilities for placing tents or sleeping bags.<br><br>This category does not include: provision of homes and furnished or unfurnished flats or apartments for more permanent use, typically on a monthly or annual basis; cruise ships.<br><br>Conservation or restoration offsets of impacts defined at the stage of formal authorisation of the tourism activity are not considered as a contribution to conservation or restoration measures. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Biodiversity and ecosystem protection environmental objective | 1. Contribution to conservation or restoration activities<br><br>• The activity contributes to conservation or restoration measures which comply with the technical screening criteria for activity “Conservation, including restoration, of habitats, ecosystems and species” set out in Section 1.1 of this Annex, in clearly identified areas, within or in the proximity of the same tourism destination as the accommodation.<br><br>• The area can be any type of area with high nature conservation value covered by a management plan or an equivalent instrument such as a restoration plan (referred to “conservation area” below). |

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| | 2. The activities contributing to conservation or restoration measures as referred to in point 1.1. are defined in a specific contractual agreement or equivalent instrument between the operator of the activity and the organisation in charge of the conservation or restoration of the area.<br>• The agreement covers a minimum of five years and is regularly reviewed, in any case at least every five years.<br>• It defines clear time-bound targets for contribution to the conservation or restoration area.<br>• The contribution to conservation or restoration measures as referred to in point 1.1. can be financial or in kind and may take one of the following forms: offer or organisation of visits to a conservation area where entrance or permit or user fees are applied; operation of concessions and leases for services directly related to a conservation area (issued by the organisation in charge of the management of the area);operation of tourist accommodation establishments within a conservation area but not subject to concession (in agreement with the organisation in charge of the management of the area); offer or management of volunteers for activities directly related to conservation (in accordance with the conservation objectives of the conservation area); offer or management of educational opportunities directly related to conservation and appropriate behaviour (in accordance with the conservation objectives of the conservation area); purchase of products of any kind, including food, beverages, handcrafts, for re-selling or for direct use, derived from sustainable practices in a conservation area, in agreement with the organisation in charge of the management of the area; purchase of merchandise from a conservation area for re-selling (or other commercial arrangements that guarantees that the revenue from selling of merchandise accrues to the conservation area); payment of copyrights, including images or names, directly to the organisation in charge of the management of a conservation area; collection of tourists' voluntary donations to be transferred to a dedicated fund or account set up by the organisation in charge of the management of a conservation area on a regular basis.<br>3. The percentage (%) contribution defined in the contractual agreement is at least equivalent to: 1% of the annual turnover of an individual tourist accommodation establishment, where the contractual agreement includes only one establishment; 0.7% of the annual turnover of an individual tourist accommodation establishment, where the contractual agreement or equivalent is collective and includes a group of two to ten establishments; 0.5% of the annual turnover of an individual tourist accommodation establishment, where the contractual agreement or equivalent is collective and includes a group of over ten establishments. |

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| | • Mandatory financial contributions applied to the activity in the context of the national or local regulatory framework, including eco-taxes or tariffs, are not considered as a contribution to the conservation or restoration activity.<br><br>4. Action plan for contributing to nature conservation<br>• The activity has developed and implemented an action plan specific to the tourism service or offer provided, which defines how the activity can be carried out in a way which is compatible with and contributes to the implementation of the management plan or equivalent instrument of the conservation area to which the activity intends to contribute.<br>• The plan includes all of the following measures relevant for the conservation or restoration objectives of the area: a clear set of objectives and activities aimed at avoiding or minimising direct negative impacts on biodiversity, including an analysis of the carrying capacity or limit of acceptable change of the area developed by the organisation in charge of the conservation or restoration of the area or by the operator of the activity in cooperation with that organisation, including the following elements: for visits to natural sites: avoiding direct damage on ecosystems or habitats through management of tourist flows and movements; for wildlife interaction: avoiding direct harm and disturbance through detrimental actions such as animal feeding, destruction or damaging eggs and nests, destruction or removal of plants or corals; avoiding indirect harm and disturbance on species from tourists' local movements, such as littering, noise, plastic, chemical or light pollution; prevention and avoidance of introduction of invasive alien species; for wildlife harvesting and trade: protected wildlife species are not harvested, consumed, sold; where applicable, a description of partnership agreements with conservation management entities, local NGOs or communities to contribute to the conservation or restoration of the area to which it intends to contribute; a biodiversity information and awareness plan linked to the specific impacts arising from tourism activities; a clear framework for the continuous monitoring and measuring of the effectiveness of the contribution, including an adaptive approach allowing for the identification of corrective actions, where necessary.<br>5. Sustainable Supply Chain and Environmental Management System<br>• The establishment has a fair share of products in line with market best practices (such as food and beverages, wood, including furniture, paper, board and plastic products) certified according to environmental standards.<br>• The establishment commits to a continuous improvement of the share of the products certified by an independent third party. |

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| | • For accommodation establishments with over 50 employees, the activity complies with one of the following criteria: the establishment has an environmental management system (EMS) requiring third party certification, such as the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS), ISO 14001:2015 or equivalent, aligned with best environmental management practice and benchmark performances such as the EMAS Reference Document for the Tourism Sector or equivalent national or international standard; the establishment was awarded with an EU Ecolabel for tourist accommodation or an equivalent EN ISO 14024:2018 type I Ecolabel or an equivalent voluntary label meeting equivalent requirements.<br><br>6. Minimum requirements<br>• An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or a screening has been completed in accordance with Directive 2011/92/EU.<br>• Where an EIA has been carried out, the required mitigation and compensation measures for protecting the environment are implemented.<br>• The activity does not have significant adverse effects on protected areas (UNESCO World Heritage sites, Key Biodiversity Areas, as well as other protected areas than Natura 2000 sites) and protected species, based on an assessment of its impact that takes into account the best available knowledge.<br>• The activity is not detrimental to the recovery or maintenance of the populations of the species and of the habitat types protected under national law at a favourable conservation status. In the Union, in relation to Natura 2000 sites, the activity does not have significant effects on Natura 2000 sites in view of their conservation objectives on the basis of an appropriate assessment carried out in accordance with Article 6(3) of Directive 92/43/EEC.<br>• In the Union, in any area, the activity is not detrimental to the recovery or maintenance of the populations of the species protected under Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC at a favourable conservation status.<br>• The activity is also not detrimental to the recovery or maintenance of the habitat types protected under Directive 92/43/EEC at a favourable conservation status.<br>• The introduction of invasive alien species is prevented or their spread is managed in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014. |

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| | • Recreational hunting and fishing activities are allowed only where they are explicitly included as part of the conservation or management plan of the conservation area as established by the management entity and carried out in accordance with applicable Union and national law.<br><br>5. Audit<br>• At the beginning of the activity and at least every five years thereafter, the compliance with the technical screening criteria is controlled by the relevant national competent authorities or by an independent third-party certifier, such as a dedicated certification or accreditation scheme, at the request of national authorities or the operator of the activity.<br>• The independent third-party certifier may not have any conflict of interest, in particular with the owner or the funder, and may not be involved in the development or operation of the activity.<br>• In order to reduce costs, audits may be performed together with any other audit. |
| Additional notes | The China activities that overlap with but is broader than the specified scope includes:<br>• 4.2.2.4 Forest Recreation and Health Rehabilitation Industry<br><br>The EU activity that overlaps with the specified scope includes:<br>• Hotels, holiday, camping grounds and similar accommodation |
| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap |

# 5. Circular Economy Environmental Objective

## E:Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

| ISIC Section | ISIC Division | Common Ground Taxonomy category |
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| E-Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities<br><br>F - Construction | 37- Sewerage | E5.1 Phosphorus recovery from waste water |
| | 42- Civil engineering | E5.2 Production of alternative water resources for purposes other than human consumption |
| | 38- Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery | E5.3 Collection and transport of non-hazardous and hazardous waste |
| | 42- Civil engineering | E5.4 Treatment of hazardous waste |
| | | E5.5 Recovery of bio-waste by anaerobic digestion or composting |
| | | E5.6 Depollution and dismantling of end-of-life products |
| | | E5.7 Sorting and material recovery of non-hazardous waste |

## E5: Water Supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | E5.1 Phosphorus recovery from waste water |
| Description | Construction, upgrade, operation and renewal of facilities for recovery of phosphorus from urban waste water treatment plants (WWTP) (aqueous phase and sludge) and from materials (i.e. ashes) after thermal oxidation (i.e. incineration) of sewage sludge. The economic activity only includes the facilities and processes that make phosphorus recovery possible, not the previous steps, such as waste water treatment or incineration facilities |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Circular Economy environmental objective | 1. For the process integrated at the waste water treatment plant, covering typically phosphorus salts such as struvite–magnesium ammonium phosphate ($NH_4MgPO_4 \cdot 6H_2O$), the phosphorus recovery process recovers at least 15% of the incoming phosphorus load. Only the harvested material, such as struvite, is counted for the calculation of this threshold.<br>2. For down-stream recovery after sewage sludge thermal oxidation with chemical phosphorus recovery or after sewage sludge thermal oxidation with thermo chemical phosphorus recovery, the process recovers at least 80% of the incoming phosphorus load from the respective input material, such as sewage sludge ash<br>3. The phosphorus extracted out of the system is used either as a component material in a fertilising product compliant with Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 of the European Parliament and of the Council or national fertiliser legislation where it is more stringent, or in another field of application where the recovered phosphorus fulfils specified functions in accordance with the respective regulations. |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 2.1.2.1 Wastewater Treatment of Major Industries |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | E5.2 Production of alternative water resources for purposes other than human consumption |
| Description | Construction, extension, operation and renewal of facilities for producing reclaimed water, facilities for harvesting rain and storm water and facilities for collection and treatment of grey water. These alternative water resources are used to replace water from abstraction or from the drinking water supply systems and can be used for aquifer recharge, irrigation, industrial reuse, recreation and any other municipal use. The economic activity only includes the facilities and processes that make it possible for the water to be reused, such as facilities for recharging aquifers or surface water storages, and does not include the previous steps, such as primary and secondary steps in the waste water treatment plant or the subsequent steps, necessary for the final reuse of these alternative water resources, such as irrigation systems. The economic activity does not include desalination. This economic activity does not include supply of water for the purpose of human consumption. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Circular Economy objective Environmental Objective | 1. For production of reclaimed water, the activity complies with the following criteria: the reclaimed water is suitable for reuse. For use in agriculture, the reclaimed water complies with EU requirements, such as those set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/741 of the European Parliament and of the Council and national legislation. For uses other than agricultural irrigation, the final quality of reclaimed water is fit for purpose and compliant with existing national legislation and standards; the water reuse project has been authorised by the competent authority, in the framework of integrated water management, having as a priority taken into account viable water demand management and efficiency measures, in consultation with the water management authorities. This may be proven by its inclusion in a water management plan or drought management plan. For reuse in agriculture, the assessments of the environmental risks, including those related to the quantitative status of water bodies, are fully taken into account in the risk management plans, required by Regulation (EU) 2020/741.<br>2. For facilities for harvesting rain and storm water, the activity complies with the following criteria: the resource (rain or storm water) is segregated at source and does not include waste water; the water is suitable for use after proper treatment depending on the level of contamination and subsequent use; the facility is included in an instrument of urban planning or permitting, such as Master Plan or municipal planning.<br>3. For facilities for collection and treatment of grey waters, the activity complies with the following criteria: the resource (grey water) is segregated at source; the water is suitable for reuse after proper treatment depending on the level of |

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| | contamination and subsequent reuse; the performance is attested by a building certification or is available in the technical design documents.<br><br>The national standard relevant for China would be:<br><br>• Principles and Requirements for the Classification and Recycling of Water in the Industrial Parks (GB/T 36575) |
| Additional notes | The China activities that overlap with but are collectively broader than the specified scope include:<br><br>• 1.4.1.2 Rainwater Collection, Treatment, and Utilization<br><br>• 2.2.1.2 Centralized Treatment of Wastewater in Industrial-Intensive<br><br>• 2.4.1.1 Water Saving and Efficient Use of Water During Production<br><br>• 5.3.1.1 Construction and Operation of Facilities for Sewage Treatment, Recycling, and Sludge Treatment and Disposal<br><br>• 5.3.1.3 Inspection, Upgrade, Construction and Renovation of Urban Sewage Collection System |
| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap |

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | E5.3 Collection and transport of non-hazardous and hazardous waste |
| Description | Separate collection and transport of non-hazardous and hazardous(43) waste aimed at preparing for re-use(44) or recycling(45), including the construction, operation and upgrade of facilities involved in the collection and transport of such waste, such as civic amenity centres and waste transfer stations, as a means for material recovery. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Circular Economy environmental objective | 1. All separately collected and transported waste that is segregated at source is intended for preparation for reuse or recycling operations.<br>2. Source segregated waste consisting of (i) paper and cardboard, (ii) textiles, (iii) biowaste, (iv) wood, (v) glass, (vi) waste from electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) or (vii) any type of hazardous waste is collected separately (i.e. in single fractions) and not commingled with other waste streams.<br>• For source segregated non-hazardous waste other than the fractions mentioned above, collection in co-mingled fractions takes place only where it meets one of the conditions laid down in Article 10, paragraph 3, indents (a), (b) or (c) of Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.<br>• Different types of hazardous waste may be placed together in a hazardous waste box, cabinet or similar solution under the condition that each waste type is properly packaged to keep the waste separate in the box or cabinet and that hazardous waste is sorted in waste types after collection from households.<br>3. For municipal waste streams, the activity complies with one of the following criteria:<br>• the activity carries out municipal solid waste collection mainly via door-to-door collection schemes or supervised collection points to ensure a high level of separate collection and low rates of contamination;<br>• the activity carries out separate waste collection within publicly organised waste management systems where waste producers are charged based on a pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) mechanism, at least for the residual waste stream or there are other types of economic instruments in place that incentivize waste segregation at source;<br>• the activity carries out separate waste collection outside of publicly organised waste management systems that apply deposit and refund systems or other types of economic instruments that directly incentivize waste segregation at source. |

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| | 4. The activity continuously monitors and assesses the quantity and quality of wastes collected based on predefined Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to comply with all of the following criteria:<br>• fulfilling reporting obligations vis-a-vis relevant stakeholders, such as public authorities, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes;<br>• periodically communicating relevant information to waste producers and the public in general, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, such as public authorities, EPR schemes;<br>• identifying needs for and undertaking corrective action where the KPIs deviate from applicable targets or benchmarks, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, such as public authorities, EPR schemes, value chain partners. |
| Additional notes | The China activities that overlap with but are collectively broader than the specified scope include:<br>• 1.5.2.2 Recycling of Waste and Discarded Resources<br>• 1.5.2.3 Remanufacturing of Automobile Components and Electromechanical Products<br>• 2.1.3.1 Promotion of Centralized Treatment of Pollution<br>• 2.1.4.3 Transport of Hazardous Waste<br>• 2.2.1.3 Recycling of Waste Agricultural Film<br>• 2.3.1.1 Harmless Treatment, Disposal and Comprehensive Utilization of Industrial Solid Waste<br>• 2.3.1.3 Recycling and Treatment of Packaging Waste |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | E5.4 Treatment of hazardous waste |
| Description | Construction, upgrade, and operation of dedicated facilities for the treatment of hazardous waste as a means for material recovery operations. This economic activity covers both in-situ and ex-situ material recovery operations of waste classified as hazardous waste in accordance with the European List of Waste established by Commission Decision 2000/532/EC and in accordance with Annex III to Directive 2008/98/EC. This includes the following streams: solvent reclamation or regeneration; regeneration of acids and bases; recycling or reclamation of inorganic materials other than metals or metal compounds; recovery of components used for pollution abatement; recovery of components from catalysts; re-refining of oil lubricants and other industrial waste oils (excluding for use as fuel or incineration).The economic activity does not include the reuse of substances that do not qualify as waste, such as by-products or residues from production activities, in accordance with Article 5 of Directive 2008/98/EC. The economic activity does not include recovery of materials from batteries, Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), End-of-Life Vehicles (ELV), inorganic materials from incineration processes, such as ashes, slags or dust. The economic activity does not include the treatment and recovery of nuclear waste. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Circular Economy environmental objective | 1. The activities consist of the material recovery of secondary raw materials (including chemical substances and critical raw materials) from source segregated hazardous waste.<br>2. The recovered materials are substituting primary raw materials, including critical raw materials, or chemicals in production processes.<br>3. The recovered materials comply with the applicable industry specifications, harmonized standards, or end-of-waste criteria, as well as relevant applicable Union and national legislation. |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 2.1.4.2 Management and Disposal of Hazardous Waste |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | E5.5 Recovery of bio-waste by anaerobic digestion or composting |
| Description | Construction and operation of facilities for the treatment of separately collected bio-waste through anaerobic digestion or composting with the resulting production and utilisation of biogas, biomethane, digestate, compost or chemicals. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Circular Economy environmental objective | 1. The bio-waste that is used for anaerobic digestion or composting is source segregated and collected separately. Where bio-waste is collected in biodegradable bags, the bags have the appropriate compostable certification standard EN 13432:2000.<br>2. In these anaerobic digestion plants, source segregated bio-waste from separate collection constitutes at least 70% of the input feedstock, measured in weight, as an annual average. Co-digestion may cover up to 30% of the input feedstock of advanced bioenergy feedstock listed in Annex IX to Directive (EU) 2018/2001, which may not include contaminated feedstock coming from biomass fraction of mixed municipal and industrial waste. The input does not include feedstock excluded in Part II of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2019/1009, for Component Material Category (CMC) 3 (Compost) in accordance with point (c) of that category and for Component Material Category (CMC) 5 (Digestate other than fresh crop digestate) in accordance with point (c) of that category.<br>3. The activity produces one of the following: compost or digestate complying with Regulation (EU) 2019/1009, in particular with requirements of Annex II on the Component Material Categories (CMC), referring specifically to CMC 3 (Compost) and CMC 5 (Digestate other than fresh crop digestate) or with national rules on fertilisers or soil improvers, with equal or stricter requirements compared to those of Regulation 2019/1009; chemicals through the conversion of organic waste to carboxylates, carboxylic acids or polymers by fermentation with mixed cultures.<br>4. Quality assurance of the production process is performed using Module D1 set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/1009.<br>5. Compost and digestate complying with Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 or equivalent national rules is not landfilled. The digestate is preferably composted after anaerobic digestion to maximise benefits to the soil it is applied to afterwards and minimises some potential agro-environmental issues such as release of ammonia and nitrates.<br>6. Where anaerobic digestion is installed, the produced biogas is used directly for the generation of electricity or heat, upgraded to bio-methane for use as a fuel, directly injected in the gas grid and further used for energy purposes by |

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| | replacing natural gas, used as industry feedstock to produce other chemicals or converted into hydrogen for use as a fuel. |
| Additional notes | The China activities that overlap with but are collectively broader than the specified scope include:<br>• 1.5.3.2 Recycling and Utilization of Agricultural Waste Resources<br>• 1.5.3.3 Comprehensive Utilization of Sludge from Urban Sewage Treatment Plants<br>• 2.2.1.2 Treatment of Livestock and Poultry Husbandry Waste and Pollution |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | E5.6 Depollution and dismantling of end-of-life products |
| Description | Construction, operation and upgrade of facilities dismantling and depolluting complex end-of-life products, movable assets and their components for materials recovery or preparation for re-use of components. The economic activity includes the dismantling of end-of-life products and movable assets and their components of any type, such as automobiles, ships and electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) for material recovery. The economic activity does not include the treatment of batteries stemming from separate collection or removed during dismantling and depollution activities, and the demolition and wrecking of buildings and other structures (see Section 3.3. of this Annex). |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Circular Economy environmental objective | 1. The economic activity dismantles and depollutes separately collected waste, in state-of-the-art facilities, from complex end-of-life products, such as automobiles, electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) or ships, in order to: harvest parts and components that are suited for re-use; separate non-hazardous and hazardous waste fractions suited for material recovery including recovery of critical raw materials; remove hazardous substances, mixtures and components, so that these are contained in an identifiable stream or that are an identifiable part of a stream within the treatment process, and send them to facilities permitted for proper treatment including disposal of hazardous waste; enclose documentation of the materials that are sent for further treatment or reuse.<br>2. The economic activity dismantling and depolluting waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) complies with the requirements set out in Article 8 of Directive 2012/19/EU and in Annexes VII and VIII to that Directive. The economic activity dismantling and depolluting end-of-life vehicles (ELVs) complies with the requirements set out in Article 6 and 7 of Directive 2000/53/EC and in Annex I to that Directive.<br>3. For the dismantling and depollution of scrap ships, the facility is included in the European List of ship recycling facilities as laid down in Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/2323. For the construction of a new facility or the upgrade of an existing facility which is not yet included in the European List of ship recycling facilities, the facility fulfils all requirements set out in Article 13 of Regulation (EU) No 1257/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council and has applied to be included in the European List of ship recycling facilities. |

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| | 4. For the dismantling and depollution of Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) and End-of-Life vehicles (ELVs), waste originates from collection points meeting the applicable requirements set by Union and national legislation. |
| Additional notes | The China activity that overlaps with but is broader than the specified scope includes<br>• 1.5.2.3 Remanufacturing of Automobile Components and Electromechanical Products |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | E5.7 Sorting and material recovery of non-hazardous waste |
| Description | Construction, upgrade, and operation of facilities for the sorting or recovery of non-hazardous waste streams into high quality secondary raw materials using a mechanical transformation process. The economic activity does not include sorting and recovery of combustible fractions from mixed residual waste for the production of refuse derived fuel, such as in mechanical and biological treatment plants. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Circular Economy environmental objective | 1. Origin of the feedstock material<br>• The non-hazardous waste feedstock originates from one or multiple of the following sources: separately collected and transported waste, including in commingled fractions; non-hazardous waste fractions originating from dismantling and depollution activities from end-of-life products; construction and demolition waste from selective demolition or otherwise segregated at source; non-hazardous waste fractions originating from sorting of mixed waste intended for recycling where the facility meets a defined quality criteria of performance and the waste is coming from areas complying with separate collection obligations laid out in Directive 2008/98/EC.<br>2. Material recovery<br>• The activity attains or exceeds existing plant-specific material recovery rates by competent authorities set in applicable waste management plans, permits or contracts or by Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) schemes. The facility implements internally defined Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to track performance or attainment of applicable recovery rates. For materials for which separate collection is mandatory, the activity converts at least 50 %, in terms of weight, of the processed separately collected non-hazardous waste into secondary raw materials that are suitable for the substitution of primary raw materials in production processes.<br>3. Proper management of waste<br>• The facility recovering non-hazardous waste has implemented Best Available Techniques (BAT) based on BAT 2 on improving overall environmental performance of the plant set out in the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for waste treatment including: a waste characterisation procedure and a strict waste acceptance procedure regarding the quality of incoming waste; a tracking system and inventory aiming to track the location and quantity of waste in the plant; an output quality management system to ensure that the output of the waste |

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| | treatment is in line with applicable quality requirements or standards, using for example existing EN or ISO standards; the relevant waste segregation measures or procedures to ensure that waste, after separation, is kept separated depending on its properties in order to enable easier and environmentally safer storage and treatment; the relevant measures to ensure waste compatibility prior to mixing or blending of waste; the facility has installed the sorting and material recovery technology and processes to meet relevant technical specifications, quality standards or end-of-waste criteria. The activity uses state-of-the-art technologies suited to the waste fractions processed including optical separation by near-infrared spectroscopy or X-ray systems, density separation, magnetic separation or size separation.<br>4. Quality of secondary raw materials The activity converts or allows the conversion of waste into secondary raw materials, including critical raw materials, that are suitable for the substitution of primary raw materials in production processes. |
| Additional notes | The China activities that overlap with but are collectively broader than the specified scope include:<br>• 1.5.2.1 Comprehensive Utilization of Mineral Resources<br>• 1.5.2.2 Recycling of Waste and Discarded Resources<br>• 1.5.2.3 Remanufacturing of Automobile Components and Electromechanical Products<br>• 2.3.1.1 Harmless Treatment, Disposal and Comprehensive Utilization of Industrial Solid Waste<br>• 2.3.1.3 Recycling and Treatment of Packaging Waste |
| Overlap scenario | 2: EU criteria are more stringent |

## F: Construction

| ISIC Section | ISIC Division | Common Ground Taxonomy category |
|---|---|---|
| F - Construction | 41- Construction of buildings | F5.1 Construction of new buildings |
| | 43- Specialised construction activities | F5.2 Renovation of existing buildings |

## F5: Construction

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | F5.1 Construction of new buildings |
| Description | The development of construction projects for residential and non-residential buildings by combining financial, technical, and physical means with a view to sell the building upon delivery or at a later date, as well as the construction of complete residential or non-residential buildings, on own account for sale or on a fee or contract basis. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Circular Economy environmental objective | 1. All generated construction and demolition waste is treated in accordance with Union waste legislation and with the full checklist of the EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol, in particular by setting sorting systems and pre-demolition audits. The preparing for re-use or recycling of the non-hazardous construction and demolition waste generated on the construction site is at least 90% (by mass in kilogrammes), excluding backfilling. This excludes naturally occurring material referred to in category 17 05 04 in the European List of Waste established by Decision 2000/532/EC. The operator of the activity demonstrates compliance with the 90% threshold by reporting on the Level(s) indicator 2.2 using the Level 2 reporting format for different waste streams.<br>2. The life-cycle Global Warming Potential (GWP) of the building resulting from the construction has been calculated for each stage in the life cycle and is disclosed to investors and clients on demand.<br>3. Construction designs and techniques support circularity via the incorporation of concepts for design for adaptability and deconstruction as outlined in Level(s) indicators 2.3 and 2.4 respectively. Compliance with this requirement is demonstrated by reporting on the Level(s) indicators 2.3 and 2.4 at Level 2.<br>4. The use of primary raw material in the construction of the building is minimised through the use of secondary raw materials. The operator of the activity ensures that the three heaviest material categories used to construct the building, measured by mass in kilogrammes, comply with the following maximum total amounts of primary raw material used: for the combined total of concrete, natural or agglomerated stone, a maximum of 70% of the material |

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| | come from primary raw material; for the combined total of brick, tile, ceramic, a maximum of 70% of the material come from primary raw material; for bio-based materials, a maximum of 80% of the total material come from primary raw material; for the combined total of glass, mineral insulation, a maximum of 70% of the total material come from primary raw material; for non-biobased plastic, a maximum of 50% of the total material come from primary raw material; for metals, a maximum of 30% of the total material come from primary raw material; for gypsum, a maximum of 65% of the material come from primary raw material. The thresholds are calculated by subtracting the secondary raw material from the total amount of each material category used in the works measured by mass in kilogrammes. Where the information on the recycled content of a construction product is not available, it is to be counted as comprising 100% primary raw material. In order to respect the Waste Hierarchy and thereby favour re-use over recycling, re-used construction products, including those containing non-waste materials reprocessed on site, are to be counted as comprising zero primary raw material. Compliance with this criterion is demonstrated by reporting in accordance with the Level(s) indicator 2.1.<br>5. The operator of the activity uses electronic tools to describe the characteristics of the building as built, including the materials and components used, for the purpose of future maintenance, recovery, and reuse, for example using EN ISO 22057:2022 to provide Environmental Product Declarations. The information is stored in a digital format and is made available to investors and clients on demand. In addition, the operator ensures the long-term preservation of this information beyond the useful life of the building by using the information managing systems provided by national tools, such as cadastre or public register.<br>The national standards relevant for China would be:<br>• "Green Building Evaluation Standard" (GB/T 50378-2019):<br>(1) the building uses one kind of waste materials which accounts for no less than 50% of the same type of building materials.<br>(2) or uses at least two kinds of waste materials, and each accounts for no less than 30% of the same type of building materials. |
| Additional notes | The China activities that overlap with but are collectively broader than the specified scope include:<br>• 1.5.3.1 Comprehensive Utilization of Urban and Rural Household Waste<br>• 5.2.1.2 Green Buildings |

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| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap |

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| CGT Number and Activity Name | F5.2 Renovation of existing buildings |
| Description | Construction and civil engineering works or preparation thereof. |
| Substantial contribution criteria to Circular Economy environmental objective | 1. All generated construction and demolition waste is treated in accordance with Union waste legislation and the full checklist of the EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol, in particular by setting sorting systems and pre-demolition audits. The preparing for re-use or recycling of the non-hazardous construction and demolition waste generated on the construction site is at least 70% (by mass in kilogrammes), excluding backfilling. This excludes naturally occurring material referred to in category 17 05 04 in the European List of Waste established by Commission Decision 2000/532/EC. The operator of the activity demonstrates compliance with the 70% threshold by reporting on the Level(s) indicator 2.2 using the Level 2 reporting format for different waste streams.<br>2. The life cycle Global Warming Potential (GWP) of the building's renovation works has been calculated for each stage in the life cycle, from the point of renovation, and is disclosed to investors and clients on demand.<br>3. Construction designs and techniques support circularity via the incorporation of concepts for design for adaptability and deconstruction as outlined in Level(s) indicators 2.3 and 2.4 respectively. The operator of the activity demonstrates compliance with this requirement by reporting on the Level(s) indicators 2.3 and 2.4 at Level 2.<br>4. At least 50% of the original building is retained. This is to be calculated based on the gross external floor area retained from the original building using the applicable national or regional measurement methodology, alternatively using the definition of 'IPMS 1' contained in the International Property Measurement Standards.<br>5. The use of primary raw material in the renovation of the building is minimised through the use of secondary raw materials. The operator of the activity ensures that the three heaviest material categories that have been newly added to the building in the renovation of the building, measured by mass in kilogrammes, comply with the following thresholds regarding the maximum amount of primary raw material used: for the combined total of concrete, natural or agglomerated stone, a maximum of 85% of the material come from primary raw material; for the combined total of brick, tile, ceramic, a maximum of 85% of the material come from primary raw material; for bio-based materials, a maximum of 90% of the material come from primary raw material; for the combined total of glass, mineral insulation, |

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| | a maximum of 85% of the material come from primary raw material; for non-biobased plastic, a maximum of 75% of the material come from primary raw material; for metals, a maximum of 65% of the material come from primary raw material; for gypsum, a maximum of 83% of the material come from primary raw material. The thresholds are calculated by subtracting the secondary raw material from the total amount of each material category used in the works measured by mass in kilogrammes. Where the information on the recycled content of the construction product is not available, it is to be counted as comprising 100% primary raw material. In order to respect the Waste Hierarchy and thereby favour re-use over recycling, re-used construction products, including those containing non-waste materials reprocessed on site, are to be counted as comprising zero primary raw material. Compliance with this criterion is demonstrated by reporting in accordance with the Level(s) indicator 2.1.<br><br>6. The operator of the activity uses electronic tools to describe the characteristics of the building as built, including the materials and components used, for the purpose of future maintenance, recovery, and reuse, for example using EN ISO22057:2022 to provide Environmental Product Declarations. The information is stored in a digital format and is made available to investors and clients on demand. In addition, the operator of the activity ensures the long-term preservation of this information beyond the useful life of the building by using the information managing systems provided by national tools, such as cadastre or public register.<br><br>The national standards relevant for China would be:<br>• "Statistical Standard for Civil Buildings" (GB 50352-2019),<br>• "Standard for Energy-Saving in Public Buildings" (GB 50189-2015)<br>• "Standard for the Evaluation of Green Retrofit of Existing Buildings" (GBT 51141-2015),<br>• as well as buildings that have obtained the green building label after renovation "Green Building Evaluation Standard" (GB/T 50378-2019): for the renovation of existing buildings that have obtained the green building label, the use of waste materials is an option with higher score , but not a mandatory requirement. |
| Additional notes | The China activities that overlap with but are collectively broader than the specified scope include:<br>• 5.2.1.5 Energy Saving and Environmental-Friendly Renovation for Existing Buildings |

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| Overlap scenario | 4: Identifiable overlap |

# Annex: Technical Legislation and Standard References

## Annex 1.1. Criteria for the transport of CO2

Transport of CO2

Transport of captured CO2 via all modes.

Construction and operation of CO2 pipelines and retrofit of gas networks where the main purpose is the integration of captured CO2.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, in particular F42.21 and H49.50 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

An economic activity in this category is an enabling activity in accordance with Article 10(1), point (i), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 where it complies with the technical screening criteria set out in this Section.

technical screening criteria:

1. The CO2 transported from the installation where it is captured to the injection point does not lead to CO2 leakages above 0.5 % of the mass of CO2 transported.

2. The CO2 is delivered to a permanent CO2 storage site that meets the criteria for underground geological storage of CO2 set out in Section 5.12 of this Annex; or to other transport modalities, which lead to permanent CO2 storage site that meet those criteria.

3. Appropriate leak detection systems are applied and a monitoring plan is in place, with the report verified by an independent third party.

4. The activity may include the installation of assets that increase the flexibility and improve the management of an existing network.

# Annex 1.2 Criteria for C5.3 Manufacture of energy-saving pumps and vacuum equipment

Note that energy efficiency labelling is a common international practice, and China's updated energy efficiency labelling standards aligns with IEC methodology. Some key indicators extracted from the listed standards are:

1. *Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Evaluating Values of Energy Conservation of Centrifugal Pump for Fresh Water (GB19762),* depending on the pump type, pump flow and ratio speed

1. Unipolar water centrifugal pump efficiency ≥60%-90%（note: flow ≤5m³/h,efficiency ≥60%；flow ≥10000m³/h， efficiency ≥90%）
2. Multi-stage water centrifugal pump efficiency ≥57.4%-86.5%（note: flow ≤5m³/h, efficiency≥57.4%；flow ≥3000m³/h， efficiency ≥86.5%）

2. *Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for Petrochemical Centrifugal Pumps (GB 32284)*

depending on the pump type, pump flow rate and speed ratio, pump efficiency≥55%-86%。

3. *Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for Submersible Pumps for Deep Well (GB 32030)* according to the difference between pump type, pump flow and ratio speed, the efficiency is improved according to the compliance efficiency value of well submersible pump as stipulated in the technical standard:

1. Water-filled electric pump：≥0.5
2. Oil-filled electric pump：≥1.5
3. Shielded electric pump：≥1.5
4. Dry single-phase electric pump：≥2.0

4. *Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for Small-size Submersible Motor-pumps (GB32029)*

depending on the pump type, pump flow rate and ratio speed, the small submersible pump is relative to the technical standard（power ≤22kw）compliance efficiency levels, efficiency gains：≥1.0%-2.5%。

5. *Minimum Allowable Values of Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency Grades for Waste Submersible Motor-pumps(GB32031),*

according to the difference between pump type, pump flow and ratio speed, the efficiency is improved according to the compliance efficiency value of sewage dirt submersible pump as stipulated in the technical standard：

1. Rotary pump：≥1.5%
2. Axial flow pump：≥1.5%
3. Mixed flow pump：≥2.0%

4. Other types：3.0%

# Annex 1.3 Criteria for C5.4 Manufacture of energy-saving gas compression equipment

Note that energy efficiency labelling is a common international practice, and China's updated energy efficiency labelling standards aligns with IEC methodology.  Some key indicators extracted from the listed standards are:

The energy efficiency of the different types of air compressor equipment should meet or exceed Level 1, values of the input specific power corresponding to different types equipment are listed.

1. Positive Displacement Air Compressors

1.1 General use oil injected rotary air compressor should be not more than 3.5-12.5;

1.2 General use variable speed oil injected rotary air compressor should be not more than 3.7-12.8;

1.3 General use reciprocating piston air compressor should be not more than 6.1-13.2;

1.4 Non-lubricated reciprocating piston air compressor should be not more than 6.6-14.5;

1.5 Direct connected portable reciprocating piston air compressor with oil lubrication should be not more than 4.3-15.5;

1.6 Direct connected portable reciprocating piston air compressor without oil lubrication should be not more than 4.3-15.4;

2. Fully Enclosed Motor Compressor for Air Conditioners

The Coefficient of Performance (COP) should meet or exceed 4.0-4.2(W/W)

## Annex 1.4 Criteria for C5.6 Manufacture of energy-saving blowers and fans

Note that energy efficiency labelling is a common international practice, and China's updated energy efficiency labelling standards aligns with IEC methodology. Some key indicators extracted from the listed standards are:

1. *Energy Efficiency Limits and Energy Saving Evaluation for Ventilators (GB 19761)* , according to the type of centrifuge ventilator, pressure coefficient, and the speed difference, the efficiency is:

1. The efficiency of centrifugal blowers should meet or exceed 61%-89%；
2. The efficiency of axial-flow ventilator should meet or exceed 69%-83%;
3. The efficiency of outer rotor motor direct drive centrifugal blower with forward multi-blade should meet or exceed 46%-63%.

2. *Energy Efficiency Limits and Energy Saving Evaluation Value for Centrifugal Blowers (GB 28381),* according to the type of blower, impeller diameter, etc., the efficiency is:

1. Unipolar dual support low speed centrifugal blower ≥55%-78%；
2. Multi-stage low-speed centrifugal blower ≥54.0%-77.5%；
3. Unipolar dual support high-speed centrifugal blower ≥55.5%-78.5%；
4. Multi-stage high-speed centrifugal blower ≥54%-7