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Commission Notice
on the InvestEU Programme climate and environmental tracking guidance

Disclaimer:

The purpose of this Notice is to provide technical guidance and criteria to assess whether InvestEU financing and investment operations contribute to the climate and environmental objectives and the respective InvestEU targets set out in InvestEU Regulation recitals (10) and (11), and Article 8(8).

It was prepared by various Commission departments in cooperation with potential implementing partners.

The InvestEU climate and environmental tracking guidance is to be used by the implementing partners and financial intermediaries involved in the InvestEU programme.

It may be updated as necessary in light of the experience gained in implementing the InvestEU Regulation and the evolution of other relevant EU legal frameworks, e.g. the EU Taxonomy.

The guidance provided in this Notice is without prejudice to the interpretation which may be given by the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU). Nor can the views expressed in this technical guidance prejudice the position that the European Commission might take before the CJEU.

Guidance on the InvestEU Programme climate and environmental tracking for implementing partners

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1 Introduction

Pursuant to Article 8(7) of the InvestEU Regulation¹, implementing partners must provide the information necessary to allow the tracking of investment that contributes to meeting the EU objectives on climate and environment, on the basis of guidance to be provided by the Commission. The purpose of the climate and environmental tracking is to **monitor** the proportion of operations covered by the InvestEU Fund that contribute to EU climate and environmental objectives and to track the progress towards the relevant targets².

Recital 10 of the InvestEU Regulation states that actions under the InvestEU Programme³ are expected to contribute at least 30% of the overall Programme's financial envelope to climate objectives. Moreover, budgetary resources used for the provisioning of the EU Guarantee must contribute to the 30%⁴ overall target for the Union budget expenditures supporting climate objectives. The results of InvestEU climate tracking must also be used to determine the contribution of InvestEU Programme to this overall target for the Union budget.

Box 1 InvestEU Programme

The InvestEU programme consists of the InvestEU Fund, the Advisory Hub and the InvestEU portal.

The InvestEU Fund aims to mobilise public and private investment using EU budget guarantees in line with EU policy priorities. The investment support will be allocated under four dedicated policy windows: sustainable infrastructure (SIW), small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEW), research, innovation & digitalisation (RID) and social investments and skills (SISW).

An advisory support mechanism - the 'InvestEU Advisory Hub' - will provide technical and project development assistance to help with the preparation of investable projects, access to financing and related capacity building.

The 'InvestEU portal' is a dedicated database that helps projects get visibility and provides investors with information about potential investment opportunities.

All actions under the InvestEU programme fall within the scope of climate tracking⁵.

Moreover, Article 8(8) of the InvestEU Regulation introduces a climate and environment target for the sustainable infrastructure policy window (SIW). In particular, implementing partners must target that at least 60% of the investment under this window⁶ contributes to EU climate and environmental objectives. The Regulation also provides (Article 8(8)) that the European Commission together with implementing partners must seek to ensure that the budgetary guarantee

¹ Regulation (EU) 2021/523 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 establishing the InvestEU Programme and Amending Regulation (EU) 2015/1017.

² Pursuant to Article 8 of the InvestEU Regulation, the Climate and environmental tracking guidance concerns the InvestEU Fund. However, actions under InvestEU advisory contributing to climate and environmental objectives shall also be tracked using the criteria set in this guidance. The term 'climate and environmental tracking' in this report refers to climate tracking for InvestEU and climate and environmental tracking for the sustainable infrastructure window (SIW). Climate action objectives are considered as those that are linked to climate mitigation and adaptation. Environmental action objectives are considered as those that are related to water resources, circular economy, pollution prevention & control, biodiversity & ecosystems.

³ In addition and separately from climate tracking, InvestEU actions will be sustainability proofed, thus minimising detrimental impacts and maximising benefits on the climate, environment and social dimensions.

⁴ InvestEU Regulation recital 10.

⁵ See recital 10 of the InvestEU Regulation.

⁶ EU Guarantee Allocation to the Sustainable Infrastructure Window amounts to EUR 9 887 682 891.

for the SIW is distributed in a balanced way between the different policy areas referred to in Article 8(1) (a) of the InvestEU Regulation.

As mentioned in Recital 11 to the InvestEU Regulation this guidance uses in an appropriate way the criteria to be set by the delegated acts in line with the Regulation (EU) 2020/852 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment (the ‘EU Taxonomy Regulation’) to determine whether an economic activity makes a substantial contribution⁷ to environmental objectives.

Implementing partners must provide the necessary information to track investments under InvestEU (Article 8(7)). This Commission guidance document supports them by providing detailed practical information and rules and procedures on the methodology for tracking climate and environmental investments supported under InvestEU.

This guidance was prepared in close cooperation with implementing partners and other stakeholders involved in InvestEU who participated in the ‘sustainability proofing and climate and environmental tracking’ working group.

1.1 Main principles

The climate target applies to all the actions carried out under the InvestEU Fund. However, climate tracking concerns both the InvestEU Fund and the InvestEU Advisory Hub⁸. Furthermore, the climate and environmental target applies only to the sustainable infrastructure window (SIW) of the InvestEU Fund.

Climate and environmental tracking under the InvestEU programme should be based on the tracking methodology described in this guidance. The methodology is aligned with the methodology for the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) and that for the overall EU budget, but also takes into account the specific features, nature and requirements of the InvestEU programme.

Climate and environmental tracking methodology and targets should apply to both the EU and the Member State compartments of the InvestEU Fund. However, calculation and monitoring of the targets⁹ should be done separately for the EU and the Member State compartments.

The objective should be to reach the climate and environmental targets at the InvestEU Fund level by the end of the investment period of 31 December 2028 for signed operations¹⁰. Progress towards the targets should be measured as a proportion of signed financing and investment operations¹¹ in the total portfolio supported by the InvestEU Fund. During implementation, the Commission will closely monitor the aggregate InvestEU contribution to these targets based on InvestEU approved and signed operations.

Targets for specific financial products used by implementing partners will be set in guarantee agreements and will be based on the product’s characteristics and policy objectives. For each

⁷ This shall include enabling activities as defined in article 16 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

⁸ The Commission will also estimate the climate related expenditure in the InvestEU portal. This should be estimated based on a proportion of climate related projects compared to total projects published on the portal.

⁹ 30% for climate, and 60% for climate and environment under the SIW.

¹⁰ InvestEU Regulation Article 13 provides that support of the EU Guarantee may be granted for financing and investment operations for an investment period ending on 31 December 2027. Contracts between the implementing partner and the final recipient or the financial intermediary or other entity should be signed by 31 December 2028.

¹¹ As defined in Article 2(10) of the InvestEU Regulation. For the purpose of climate tracking of intermediated operations this should mean the operation as submitted for policy check approval by the Commission and for final approval by the Investment Committee. Financing provided indirectly to final recipients will be referred to as ‘intermediated sub-operations’ throughout this guidance.

financing or investment operation submitted to the Investment Committee for approval, the implementing partners will indicate the expected contribution to climate objectives (and environment for the SIW) in the guarantee request form¹². Implementing partners will also report *ex post* the contribution to climate and where applicable, environment objectives.

Tracking should apply to the amount of financing provided by the implementing partner or financial intermediary and supported by InvestEU¹³. Tracking should be based on rules and guidance applicable at the date of submission of the operation for approval to the Investment Committee. Potential subsequent revisions of this guidance should not apply retroactively to projects already approved.

Implementing partners should track InvestEU supported operations using:

- either **the InvestEU markers**¹⁴ (those listed in Annex 1 No 1 to 82); or
- on a voluntary basis, **substantial contribution criteria**¹⁵ of the adopted delegated acts of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

For intermediated operations to be tracked *ex ante* as contributing to climate or environmental objectives, the climate or environmental aspect should rely where possible on contractually agreed commitments or targets between implementing partners and financial intermediaries or, if not, on well-defined contractual description of financing that provides a basis for robust estimate.

For direct operations, when using InvestEU markers, distinct markers could apply to different components of the same financing or investment operation. The applicable components should be determined based on the proportion of relevant expenditure or revenues (in case of support to enterprises) linked to a specific intervention field. An operation with clearly distinct components can be split only if a significant part (as a general rule a minimum 10% of total project cost) of the components contribute to the intervention fields listed in Annex 1. As a general rule, an operation should not be split into more than three distinct components.

Ancillary costs and investments necessary to carry out a financing or investment operation contributing to climate and environmental targets (e.g. cost related to skills and training, improved access for persons with reduced mobility, digitalization, technical assistance, studies, etc.) should be counted, using the coefficients applicable to that operation, as contributing to InvestEU climate and/or environmental targets.

The outcome from the sustainability proofing process can be used to assess if an operation meets the criteria of the InvestEU markers in Annex 1 or of the EU Taxonomy for climate or environmental objectives.

¹² This should apply to any other documents submitted for the Commission's approval for items such as 'eligibility sheet for thematic products'.

¹³ Also referred in this guidance as "InvestEU supported financing or investment operations".

¹⁴ Adapted for InvestEU and based on RRF markers (RRF Regulation (EU) 2021/241 Annex VI).

¹⁵ This shall include enabling activities as defined in article 16 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation: an economic activity shall qualify as contributing substantially to one or more of the environmental objectives if it directly enables other activities that make a substantial contribution to one or more of those objectives.

2 Using InvestEU markers

2.1 For direct operations

This refers to financing and investment operations where the implementing partner provides the financing directly to the final beneficiary¹⁶. This section sets the guidance for direct financing and investment operations.

InvestEU markers are listed in Annex 1 (No 1 to 82). Annex 4 can also be used for further clarifications and examples¹⁷. For any operations aligned with the EU Taxonomy criteria, a 100% coefficient may apply. To that end, Annex 1 includes a list for EU Taxonomy environmental objectives and applicable coefficients (40% or 100%) for climate and environmental objectives (Annex 1: no 77 to 82).

2.1.1 Climate tracking methodology for direct operations

Climate tracking measures and monitors the proportion of InvestEU programme actions that contribute to EU climate objectives. This specifically concerns operations - or their components - that contribute to climate change mitigation or climate change adaptation.

For each direct financing or investment operation submitted to the Investment Committee for approval, the implementing partner should assess and report its expected contribution to climate objectives.

Tracking approach based on InvestEU markers (Annex 1):

For each direct financing operation or investment operation, this should include:

1. Applying InvestEU markers (Annex 1) to financing and investment operations or their components following the approach described in this guidance.
2. In the case of Annex 1 markers, coefficient(s) for climate change objectives corresponding to the relevant intervention field(s) should apply for the calculation of operation's contribution to climate objectives. In case of a split between several components, the operation's aggregate climate contribution should be the weighted average of the climate contributions of its components¹⁸.
3. After the adoption of the relevant EU Taxonomy criteria¹⁹: for operations or their components that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy criteria under the climate change mitigation or adaptation objectives, a 100% climate coefficient should apply. Annex 1 includes a list of EU Taxonomy objectives and applicable coefficients for climate objectives (Annex 1: No 77 to 82).
4. Climate tracking results should be reported to the Commission (see section 5).

¹⁶ A financing or investment operation taking the form of, or including, a guarantee from the implementing partner to a third party financier in relation to specific projects assessed and selected by the implementing partner, is assimilated to a direct operation.

¹⁷ For direct debt financing under SMEW, IPs can choose to use a single methodology for both direct and intermediated operations (Annex 1 or Annex 4). The choice would have to be specified in the guarantee agreement.

¹⁸ The size of the financing and investment operation's components should be calculated according to their proportion of the total project cost.

¹⁹ The first EU Taxonomy delegated act covering two of the six objectives (climate mitigation and climate adaptation) should be adopted by the Commission in Q2 2021 and enter into force in January 2022. A delegated act covering the four remaining environmental objectives should be adopted by the end of 2021 and enter into force at the beginning of 2023.

2.1.2 Climate and environmental tracking methodology for direct operations

Pursuant to Article 8(7) of the InvestEU Regulation, for each direct financing or investment operation submitted to the Investment Committee for approval, the implementing partner should assess and report the expected contribution to climate and/or environmental objectives²⁰.

The tracking should be done for all direct operations under all windows. However, the climate and environment target of 60% applies only to the operations under the SIW.

Unless otherwise specified in this section, the climate and environmental tracking for direct operations follows the principles described in Sections 2.1.1 and 3 of this guidance.

Box 2 Balance between climate and environment

Article 8(8) of the InvestEU Regulation stipulates that the European Commission together with implementing partners must seek to ensure a balanced distribution between the different policy areas under the sustainable infrastructure window.

This means that a balanced split should be ensured between projects that mainly contribute to climate priorities and those that contribute to environmental priorities in order to avoid certain project categories being overrepresented.

The balance will be achieved mainly through policy prioritisation that will be set in guarantee agreements with implementing partners based on tools defined in the investment guidelines. The distribution between sectors will be continuously monitored using various indicators, including climate and/or environmental markers.

For each direct financing operation or investment operation under SIW, climate and environmental tracking should include:

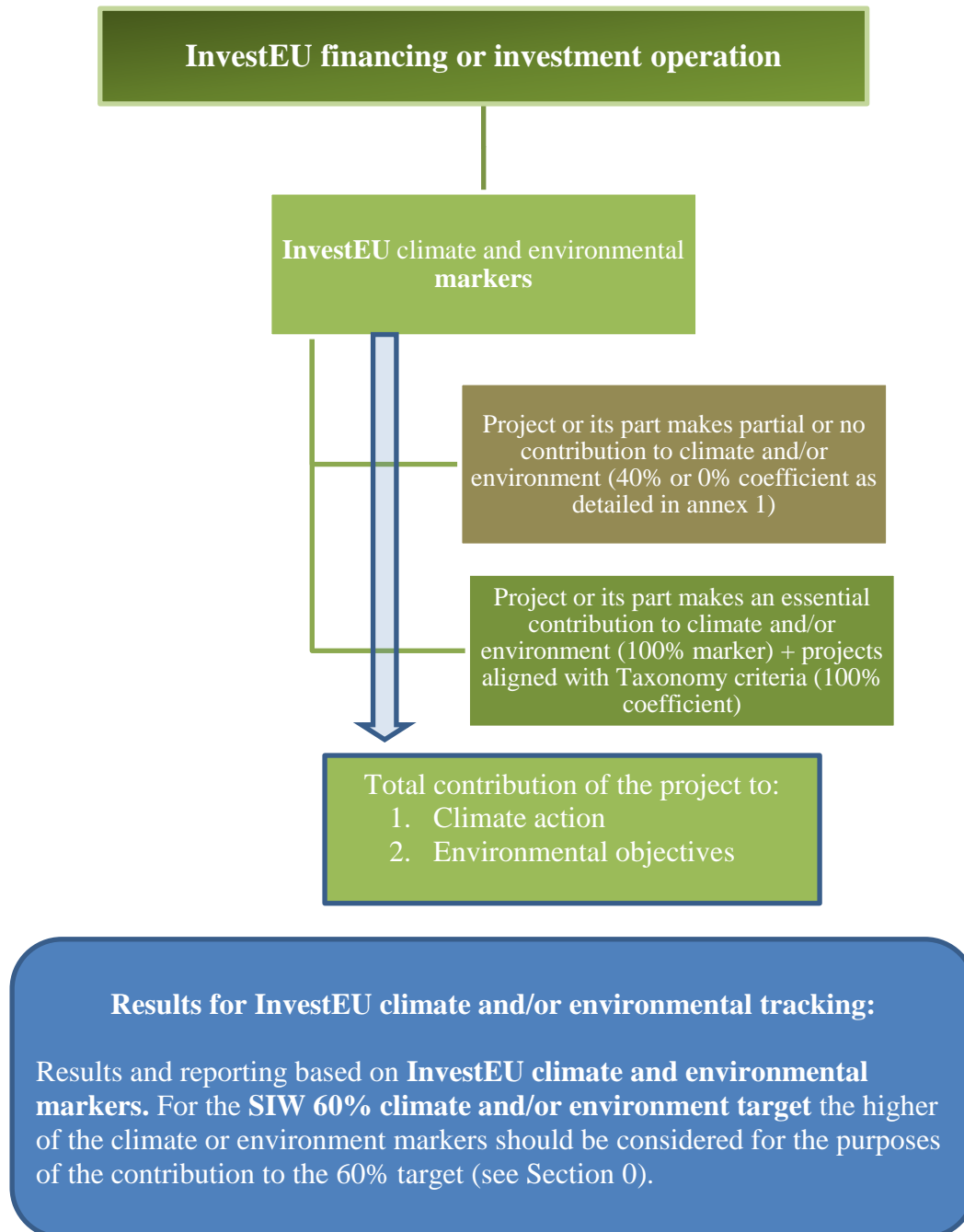
1. In addition to the climate coefficient (as described in section 2.1.1 above), each specific financing and investment operation should be attributed a 0%, 40% or 100% environmental coefficient. For this purpose, coefficient(s) for environmental objectives corresponding to the relevant intervention field(s) should apply.
2. After the adoption of the relevant EU Taxonomy criteria: for all operations that fulfil the Technical Screening criteria for Substantial Contribution to environmental objectives (objectives other than climate change mitigation and adaptation) of the EU Taxonomy, a 100% environmental coefficient should apply to the relevant component of the operation. Annex 1 includes a list of EU Taxonomy environmental objectives and applicable coefficients for environmental objectives (Annex 1: no 77 to 82).
3. Climate and environmental coefficients for each financing or investment operation will initially be allocated separately based on the relevant intervention field.
4. Contribution to climate and/or environmental objectives should be calculated based on the respective climate and environmental coefficients applicable to the financing or investment operation.
5. If a financing and investment operation contributes to both climate and environmental objectives, the higher of the two coefficients should be considered for the purposes of the

²⁰ Ex post reporting is explained in Section 5.2.

contribution to the 60% target specified in Article 8(8). This approach considers both climate and environmental support and avoids double counting²¹.

In line with Article 8(8) of the InvestEU Regulation, the results of climate and environmental tracking must be reported to the Commission (see Section 5 and Annex 2).

Figure 1 InvestEU climate and environmental tracking using InvestEU markers (Annex 1)



²¹ If an intervention field's climate and environmental coefficient both amount to 40%, they cannot be added together even if the climate and environmental components of projects are distinct from one another. In such cases, an operation's (or component's) contribution to climate and environmental target should be 40%.

2.1.3 Tracking examples for direct operations using InvestEU Markers

This section sets out some general examples to demonstrate the use of InvestEU markers for direct operations supported by InvestEU:

- a) Financing or investment operation corresponds in its entirety to one specific intervention field listed in Annex I.

The proposed EUR 50 m financing operation is for the construction of a railway in the TEN-T core network.

Result: Marker 53 ‘Newly built railways - TEN-T core network’ applies to the proposed operation.

Contribution to climate action and 30% target: 100% = EUR 50 m.

Contribution to environmental objectives: 40% = EUR 20 m.

Contribution to 60% climate and/or environmental target under SIW: 100% = EUR 50 m.

- b) Different components of a financing or investment operation correspond to different intervention fields that have the same coefficient.

The proposed EUR 50 m financing operation is for storage and distribution infrastructure for drinking water (50%) and wastewater collection and treatment facilities (50%). Neither investment will comply with specific energy efficiency criteria.

InvestEU marker number 30 ‘Providing water for human consumption’ and 33 ‘Waste water collection and treatment’ could apply to different components of the projects.

Result: The implementing partner should apply the above-mentioned markers to the relevant components of the operation.

Contribution to climate action and 30% target: 0% for both markers = EUR 0 m.

Contribution to environmental objectives: 100% for both markers = EUR 50 m.

Contribution to 60% climate and/or environmental target under SIW: 100% = EUR 50 m.

- c) Only one component of the financing or investment operation corresponds to an intervention field listed in Annex I.

The proposed EUR 50 m financing operation should support RDI activities of a mid-cap company for hybrid and fully electric cars and technologies related to autonomous vehicles. The implementing partner notes that 30% of the operation should be dedicated to RDI activities for hybrid and fully electric cars.

Applicable InvestEU marker number 4: ‘Research and innovation processes, technology transfer and cooperation between enterprises focusing on the low carbon economy, resilience and adaptation to climate change.’ The coefficients for the marker are 100 and 40% for climate and environmental objectives respectively.

Result: The implementing partner should apply the above-mentioned marker to the relevant components of the operation. The component not covered by the markers receives the climate coefficient of 0%.

Contribution to climate action and 30% target: 100% = EUR 15 m.

Contribution to environmental objectives: 40% = EUR 6 m.

Contribution to 60% climate and/or environmental target under SIW: higher of the two = EUR 15 m.

- d) Use of EU Taxonomy including in cases where Annex 1 does not include an intervention field that corresponds to the nature of the proposed financing and investment operation or its component.

The proposed financing operation is to support a company developing an ICT project focused on artificial intelligence technology which will mainly be used to provide data and analytics on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Based on an assessment by a third party, the proposed ICT solutions demonstrate substantial life-cycle GHG emission savings compared to the best performing alternative technology available on the market²².

This operation is therefore ‘Taxonomy aligned’, which means that it is considered to substantially contribute to climate objectives.

Using the InvestEU markers as set out in Annex 1, the operation will fall under marker No 1: ‘Green ICT solutions’ in view of digitising SMEs or large enterprises.

Result: Using InvestEU climate & environmental markers: a coefficient of 40% should apply for operations or their components for the climate objective and a coefficient of 0% for the environment objective.

Using the EU Taxonomy Regulation: If the implementing partner can demonstrate that the operation or its distinct components is/are compliant with the technical screening criteria of any EU Taxonomy delegated acts, a 100% coefficient should apply to the relevant component of the operation and associated objectives. Since in this case the EU Taxonomy criteria for climate change mitigation would be respected, a coefficient of 100% should apply for the climate objective.

2.2 Intermediated financing or investment operations

This section applies to:

- financing and investment operations related to portfolios of sub-operations supported through financial intermediaries, and
- direct debt financing and investment operations under the SMEW.

In the case of intermediated financing, implementing partners will not be able to assess each sub-operation with the final beneficiary and will have to rely on reporting from financial intermediaries. The proposed approach outlined in this section applies to all InvestEU windows including for climate action and to environmental tracking for intermediated financing or investment operations under the SIW.

The approach applies to *ex ante* tracking and should rely, where possible, on contractual commitments or targets agreed between implementing partners and financial intermediaries or, if not possible, on a well-defined contractual description of the planned sub-operations to be financed,

²² Section 8.2 of the draft delegated act of the EU Taxonomy for climate mitigation https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/12302-Climate-change-mitigation-and-adaptation-taxonomy#ISC_WORKFLOW.

providing sufficient basis for a credible estimate that can be used for target setting and tracking purposes.

The existence of such commitments and the level of the targets should depend on the policy objective of the financing and investment operations and on the type of InvestEU financial product. The targets should be determined by the implementing partner and the financial intermediary and included in contractual arrangements based on InvestEU policy objectives and the nature of the underlying support as agreed with the Commission in the guarantee agreement. Any such targets should be ambitious, taking into account what can be realistically achieved in a given policy and market context. Financial intermediaries will be expected to meet them. If the climate target is not met, the financial intermediary should analyse the causes, discuss the situation with the implementing partner and take remedial action (e.g. more targeted marketing) if appropriate.

In line with Article 8(7) of the InvestEU Regulation, implementing partners should report *ex ante* the expected contribution to climate and environmental objectives in the guarantee request form they submit to the Investment Committee for approval. If the contractual agreement does not include such climate and environmental targets, the reported *ex ante* contribution should be 0%, unless otherwise specified in this guidance.

Implementing partners should provide *ex post* reporting based on information provided by financial intermediaries using the criteria and methodology set out in this guidance (see Section 5 as well as the report template in Annex 3). Unless otherwise agreed, such reporting by financial intermediaries should be based on assessment of each supported sub-operation.

For climate tracking and/or environmental tracking of intermediated operations, implementing partners should use one of the following criteria:

- InvestEU markers listed in Annex 1, as complemented by further clarifications and examples provided for intermediated financing (Annex 4).
- EU Taxonomy technical screening criteria for climate tracking (after adoption of the relevant delegated acts).
- The implementing partner's own established system for climate and environmental tracking or climate or environmental related eligibility criteria under a specific InvestEU financial product, if the system or the eligibility criteria can be considered equivalent to or more conservative (e.g. Taxonomy alignment) than the criteria set out in Annex 1 and 4, and subject to a review of such a system by the Commission. This has to be explicitly agreed in the guarantee agreement.

The chosen tracking system and criteria should ensure effective tracking and alignment with InvestEU criteria, and should minimise the administrative burden for financial intermediaries and final recipients (it should particularly avoid double tracking systems for financial intermediaries). The general tracking approach should be agreed in the guarantee agreement²³.

Unless otherwise specified, this climate tracking approach should apply to:

- investment loans for specific projects or activities that can be considered to contribute to climate and/or environmental objectives;

²³ The tracking approach may be different for each InvestEU financial product based on the nature of financial intermediaries and final recipients. This may, if justified, include giving financial intermediaries a choice between different tracking methodologies in this guidance (e.g. Annex 4 or EU Taxonomy alignment).

- working capital financing and loans to final recipients²⁴ that can be considered to substantially contribute to climate and/or environmental objectives;
- equity investments that can be considered to substantially contribute to climate and/or environmental objectives.

Implementing partners and financial intermediaries should determine whether a sub-operation is aligned with climate and/or environmental criteria through one or more of the following means depending on the type of operations:

- verification of supported sub-operations against the criteria for climate and environmental objectives;
- verification of invoices, technical specifications or related documents;
- detailed due diligence on sub-projects carried out by the financial intermediary or the implementing partner;
- certification by an independent third party organisation (certifying either that Taxonomy criteria are met or those of Annex 1 or 4; e.g. energy audits, etc.);
- self-declaration by final recipient;
- other appropriate means that allow checking that the criteria are met.

Following the adoption of the EU Taxonomy delegated acts and as part of the InvestEU midterm review, the practical application of their use for InvestEU will be further reviewed and analysed by the Commission in cooperation with the implementing partners.

2.2.1 Guarantees for portfolios of loans to final recipients

For investment loans to count as contributing to climate or environmental objectives, the purpose of the financing provided in the final recipient transaction should respect the relevant criteria.

Working capital loans (see footnote 6) to final beneficiaries can be classified as contributing to climate and/or environmental objectives if the following criteria are met:

- Climate or environmental action represents a ‘great majority of their activity’ meaning that at least 90% of the recipient’s revenue during the preceding financial year²⁵ or future revenues as per a business plan are/will be generated from an activity that complies with the relevant criteria in this guidance. In this case the whole financing operation can be considered as contributing to climate and or environmental objectives and appropriate coefficients should apply depending on the intervention field.
- In case the proportion of revenues that complies with the criteria is lower than 90%, only the part that fulfils the criteria can be considered as contributing to climate or environmental objectives. For example a company receives a EUR 100 000 working capital loan. The preceding financial year it generated 45% of its revenues from activities that comply with the criteria for the climate objectives. In this case, 45% of the loan can be considered as contributing to climate objectives.
- The remaining revenues that do not comply with the relevant criteria for the climate or environmental objectives should not be related to any of the InvestEU ‘excluded activities’ (InvestEU Regulation Annex V). For example, the final recipient’s revenues should not be generated from activities related to mining or to the extraction, processing, distribution,

²⁴ Or any other type of financing for general purposes of the enterprise.

²⁵ In case of start-ups this shall be based on the business plan.

storage or combustion of solid fossil fuels and oil, or from investments related to the extraction of gas.

Ex post reports should be based on information provided by financial intermediaries. Such reporting should entail an assessment of each supported sub-operation against the criteria listed in Annexes 1 and 4.

2.2.2 Intermediated equity financing into companies

This section covers venture capital funds, impact investing funds, and other intermediated equity investments into SMEs, mid and large caps. Since equity investments are much riskier than debt, financial intermediaries perform thorough due diligence of beneficiaries` financial and operational aspects continuously until the sale of the investment. For any InvestEU support, financial intermediaries should include in their due diligence the compliance with the climate and environmental tracking criteria as described in this guidance.

Equity investments for final beneficiaries can be classified as contributing to climate and/or environmental objectives if financial intermediaries can demonstrate that their ‘main purpose of financing’ complies the following criteria:

- Climate or environmental action represents a ‘great majority of their activity’ meaning that at least 90% of the recipient’s revenue during the preceding financial year²⁶ or future revenues as per a business plan are/will be generated from an activity that complies with the relevant criteria in this guidance. In this case the whole financing operation can be considered as contributing to climate and or environmental objectives and appropriate coefficients should apply depending on the intervention field.
- If the proportion of revenues that complies with the criteria is lower than 90%, only the part that fulfils the criteria can be considered as contributing to climate or environmental objectives. For example, a company gets a EUR 1 000 000 equity investment. The preceding financial year it generated 45% of revenues from activities that comply with climate action criteria. In this case, 45% of the investment can be considered as contributing to climate action.
- The remaining revenues of supported final recipients (i.e. companies) that do not comply with the relevant criteria for climate or environmental objectives should not be related to any of the InvestEU excluded activities (InvestEU Regulation Annex V). For example, the final recipient’s revenues should not be generated from activities related to mining or to the extraction, processing, distribution, storage or combustion of solid fossil fuels and oil, or from investments related to the extraction of gas.

A particular category of equity investments concern impact-investing operations addressing social, climate and environmental objectives that can count as contributing to climate or environmental objectives based on criteria in this guidance.

i) Financing allocated to new funds

The contribution to climate and environmental objectives reported *ex ante* should correspond to the specific contractual climate target and investment strategy agreed between the financial intermediary and implementing partner.

²⁶ In case of start-ups this shall be based on the business plan.

If there is no pre-existing target or if the fund's investment strategy does not target climate or environmental investments, an *ex ante* coefficient of 0% should apply.

Ex post reports should be based on information provided by the financial intermediaries. Such reporting by financial intermediaries should entail an assessment of each supported sub-operation.

ii) **Financing allocated to existing funds**

In the case of investments in existing funds, in particular equity funds, intermediaries already have a granular view of the activities that they cover.

The contribution to climate and environmental objectives reported *ex ante* should be the higher of:

- The share of climate and environmental operations in the existing portfolio (as reported using questions in Annex 3).
- If relevant, specific targets on climate and environmental operations agreed between the financial intermediary and implementing partner (or as part of the fund's investment strategy). If there are no pre-existing targets (investment strategy), an *ex ante* coefficient of 0% should apply.

Ex post reports should be based on information provided by financial intermediaries. Such reporting by financial intermediaries should entail an assessment of each supported sub-operation.

3 Tracking using the EU Taxonomy criteria

The implementing partners can, on a voluntary basis, track the InvestEU supported financing and investment operations using the criteria set out in the EU Taxonomy Regulation's delegated acts, where available. In this case, EU Taxonomy related results should be used to measure the implementing partner's contribution to contractually agreed climate and environmental targets. Implementing partners intending to voluntarily use the 'substantial contribution' criteria set out in the EU Taxonomy Regulation's delegated acts would need to explicitly agree this with the Commission in the guarantee agreement²⁷.

For intermediated operations, financial intermediaries and implementing partners can decide, on a voluntary basis, to track the InvestEU investment operations that contribute to climate and environmental objectives using the 'substantial contribution' criteria of the EU Taxonomy Regulation's delegated acts, where available.

For operations falling outside the scope of the EU Taxonomy and until the official adoption of its relevant delegated acts²⁸, the InvestEU markers and the methodologies explained in Section 2 could be used or an equivalent system explicitly agreed with the Commission and specified in the guarantee agreement²⁹.

If the implementing partner reports the climate and/or environmental contribution using the EU Taxonomy 'substantial contribution' criteria, the methods and methodologies recommended under sustainability proofing process might also help with the assessment of the technical screening criteria.

²⁷ Once an implementing partner or financial intermediary voluntarily decides to track based on EU Taxonomy criteria it would no longer be possible to switch back to InvestEU markers.

²⁸ First half of 2021 for climate mitigation and adaptation and end of 2021 for the other four environmental objectives.

²⁹ Notably based on the common principles for climate mitigation finance tracking or definitions equal to or more conservative than InvestEU markers criteria.

Box 3 EU Taxonomy

The EU Taxonomy³⁰ is a classification of economic activities that contributes substantially to six environmental objectives³¹.

Given the emergence of a number of different taxonomies in the financial industry in recent years, the EU Taxonomy Regulation aims to create common definitions and standards to facilitate sustainable investment in the EU. By doing so, it aims to address risks of greenwashing³² in the financial sector, thereby facilitating the reorientation of private capital towards sustainable economic activities.

The EU Taxonomy defines an economic activity as substantially contributing to the six environmental objectives if it fulfils the following conditions:

- meets the requirements of the technical screening criteria for substantial contribution to at least one environmental objective;
- meets the requirements of the technical screening criteria for the ‘do no significant harm’ assessment for all other five environmental objectives;
- complies with minimum social safeguards.

The Commission should adopt two delegated acts setting out the technical screening criteria to determine when activities contribute substantially to the EU’s environmental objectives. The first EU Taxonomy delegated act covering two of the six objectives (climate mitigation and climate adaptation) should be adopted by the Commission in the first half of 2021 and enter into force at the beginning of 2022. The delegated act for the four remaining environmental objectives is scheduled to be adopted by the end of 2021 and enter into force at the beginning of 2023. The EU Taxonomy technical screening criteria that will be set out in delegated acts adopted by the Commission, builds on the work of a dedicated Technical Expert Group (TEG) on sustainable finance and subsequent work by the EU Platform on Sustainable Finance.

The Commission is currently preparing an IT tool that will facilitate the use of the EU Taxonomy by allowing users to navigate easily through the EU Taxonomy criteria.

The current version of this guidance takes into account, where appropriate, the draft delegated act of the EU Taxonomy for climate mitigation and adaptation published on the Commission’s website³³. The guidance should be updated once the delegated acts are officially adopted by the Commission. The InvestEU midterm review must analyse the InvestEU climate tracking methodology and assess a potential further alignment with the EU Taxonomy technical screening criteria, including with the ‘do no significant harm’ criteria, for the remaining implementation period.

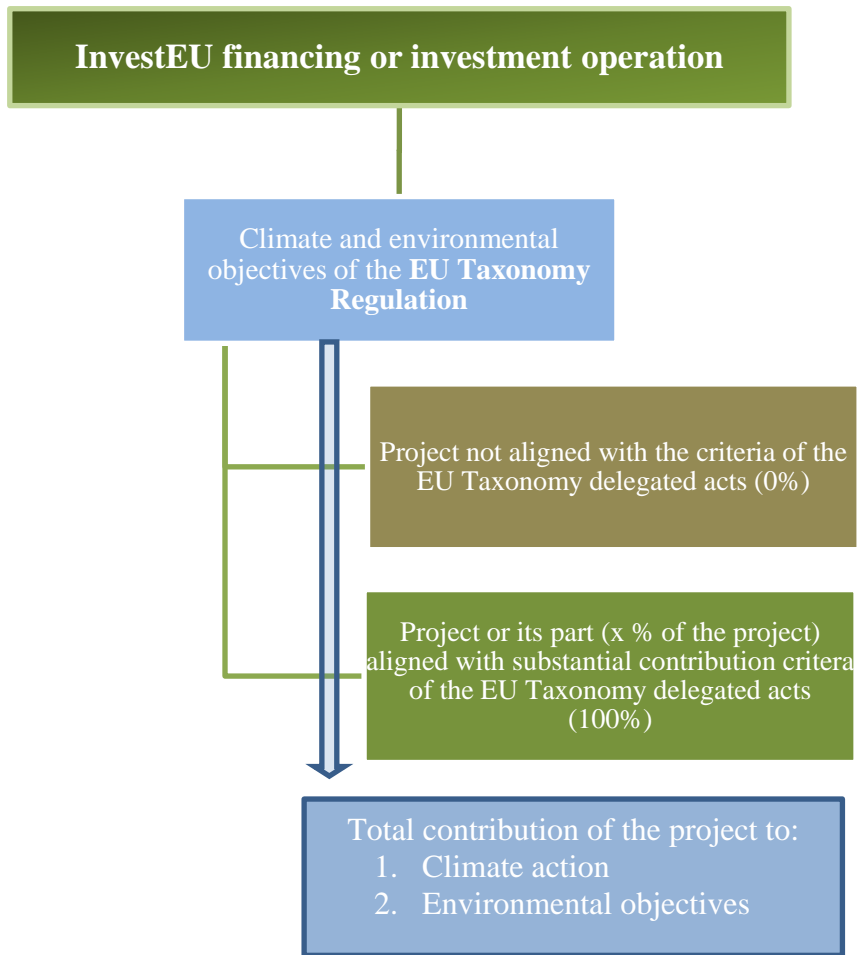
³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2020/852 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment.

³¹ The six Taxonomy’s environmental objectives are: 1. Climate change mitigation; 2. Climate change adaptation ; 3. The sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources; 4. The transition to a circular economy; 5. Pollution prevention and control and 6. The protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

³² Unsubstantiated claims to mislead consumers and stakeholders that products, services or projects are environmentally friendly.

³³ https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/12302-Climate-change-mitigation-and-adaptation-taxonomy#ISC_WORKFLOW

Figure 2 Climate and environmental tracking using the EU Taxonomy criteria³⁴



³⁴ More specifically, using the criteria published in the adopted EU delegated acts of the EU Taxonomy Regulation and where they are available.

4 Climate tracking for InvestEU Advisory

The share of the advisory climate action contribution should be determined at the time of approval of the various advisory initiatives. This share should apply to cross-sectoral/ horizontal advisory initiatives as well as to those under policy windows. In practice, before approval of each advisory initiative, depending on the proposal's objectives, the Commission attributes the appropriate climate marker (0%, or 40% or 100%) to all or to parts of the advisory initiative after consulting the relevant advisory partner.

The Advisory Hub actions shall, where appropriate, be assessed in relation to the climate relevance of each project that is receiving the services of the Hub. For this, the methodology set in this guidance should be used.

5 Reporting

5.1 Ex-ante reporting

Direct operations

Implementing partners should indicate the expected contribution to climate (and separately for environmental for the SIW) objectives for each financing or investment operation in the request for EU Guarantee support submitted to the Investment Committee. The information in the guarantee request form should include:

- A qualitative and quantitative assessment of the contribution to the climate objectives (and environmental for the SIW). The qualitative assessment should justify the choice of the InvestEU markers or the respect of EU Taxonomy criteria.
- The InvestEU climate (and environmental for SIW) proportion (% of InvestEU supported financing) to be attributed to the operation based on the InvestEU climate and environmental tracking guidance.
- Annexes 2 and 3 include draft reporting templates (details to be specified in guarantee agreements).

Intermediated operations

Implementing partners should indicate the expected contribution to climate (and environmental for the SIW) objectives for each financing or investment operation in the request for EU Guarantee support submitted to the Investment Committee. This should be based on the target or on the investment strategy agreed between the implementing partner and financial intermediary. Annexes 2 and 3 include draft reporting templates (final version and details to be specified in guarantee agreements and in the guarantee request form).

5.2 Periodic ex-post reporting

5.2.1 Direct operations

Implementing partners should report the contribution to the climate and environmental objectives of the approved and signed financing agreements covered by the InvestEU Guarantee to the Commission in the operational reporting (Article 28 of the InvestEU Regulation). For operations under SIW, the implementing partner should report the contribution to the climate objectives, the contribution to the environmental objectives, and the combined contribution to climate and environmental objectives, separately.

The contribution of financing and investment operations could differ from the one expected at the time of approval or signature of an operation. This is especially relevant in the case of operations where the contribution was initially reported based on estimates and targets. If during the implementation an implementing partner becomes aware that relevant criteria for climate and environmental tracking of a specific project are, contrary to initial expectations, not respected, this has to be reported and justified in the *ex post* report. *Ex post* reporting should use the same criteria and methodology as that used during the appraisal or upon InvestEU approval of a given operation.

5.2.2 Intermediated operations

Implementing partners should report the estimated or, when available, the realised contribution to the climate and environmental objectives of the approved and signed financing agreements covered under the InvestEU Guarantee to the Commission in the operational reporting (Article 28 of the InvestEU Regulation). Reports should be provided at aggregate level for each InvestEU supported portfolio per financial intermediary. For operations under SIW, the implementing partner should report the coefficients for climate objectives, the coefficients for environmental objectives, and the coefficients for climate and environmental objectives combined, separately.

The contribution of financing and investment operations could differ from the one expected at the time of approval of an operation. This is especially relevant in case of operations where the contribution was initially reported based on estimates and targets. For *ex post* reporting, the implementing partner should report the estimated contribution until the realised contribution is known (e.g. actual contribution depending on the type of intervention at the end of the investment period or at full disbursement, etc.).

While reporting to the Commission should be on aggregate portfolio level per financial intermediary, it should, unless otherwise agreed, be based on assessment of each underlying sub-operation using the methodology presented in this guidance.

5.3 Calculation of the contribution to the 30% InvestEU climate target

The Commission should calculate the overall contribution to climate action and monitor the achievement of the relevant targets separately for the EU and Member State component. This calculation should be based on climate tracking data collected and reported initially *ex ante*, to be replaced at completion of each operation by *ex post* reports by implementing partners, using the criteria in this guidance document.

Contribution to the 30% climate target should be calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Sum of InvestEU supported financing contributing to climate action (in million EUR)}}{\text{Total amount of InvestEU supported financing (in million EUR)}}$$

Specific targets should be agreed for each financial product in the guarantee agreements depending on its objectives and policy priorities. The Commission and the implementing partners should use the above methodology and formula to monitor the specific objectives set out in the guarantee agreements.

5.4 Calculation of the contribution to the SIW 60% climate and environmental target

The Commission should calculate and monitor the overall contribution to climate and environmental target under SIW separately for the EU and Member State component. This

calculation should be based on the tracking data collected and reported *ex post* by implementing partners, using the criteria in this guidance document.

Contribution to the 60% climate and environmental target should be calculated using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Sum of SIW supported financing to climate or environmental objectives (in million EUR)}}{\text{Total amount of InvestEU supported financing under SIW (in million EUR)}}$$

Specific targets should be agreed for each SIW financial product in the guarantee agreement based on its objectives and relevant policy priority. The Commission and the implementing partners should use the above methodology and formula to monitor any specific objectives set out in the guarantee agreements.



Brussels, 6.5.2021
C(2021) 3316 final

ANNEXES 1 to 4

ANNEXES

to the

Commission Notice

on the InvestEU Programme climate and environmental tracking guidance

Guidance on InvestEU Programme climate and environmental tracking for implementing partners

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Annex 1 InvestEU markers for climate and environmental tracking for direct operations

For financing and investment operations that comply with EU Taxonomy substantial contribution criteria once the delegated acts are published in the Official Journal, a coefficient of 100% should apply for either climate or environmental objectives, see lines No 77 to 82. InvestEU markers do not include specific intervention fields related to agriculture and forestry. The Commission will consider the addition of coefficients for forestry activities taking into account the forthcoming Forestry Strategy and ongoing work under the European Green Deal and the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 as well as any other relevant energy and climate legislation. Furthermore, intervention fields and coefficients related to agricultural activities might be added at a later stage pending the conclusion of the ongoing negotiations on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Any supported operation related to agriculture or forestry can, depending on the operation`s scope, fall under other intervention fields if the relevant criteria are met (e.g. energy efficiency, pollution prevention measures, etc.).

No	Main policy area	Intervention field	Coefficient for climate change	Coefficient for environmental objectives
1	Green ICT solutions	Digitising SMEs or large enterprises ¹ (including e-commerce, e-business and networked business processes, digital innovation hubs, living labs, web entrepreneurs and ICT start-ups, B2B) compliant with GHG emission reduction or energy efficiency criteria ²	40%	0%
2	Green ICT solutions	Government ICT solutions, e-services, applications compliant with GHG emission reduction or energy efficiency criteria ²	40%	0%
3	Green ICT solutions	ICT: Other types of ICT infrastructure (including large-scale computer resources/equipment, data centres, digital networks, sensors and other wireless equipment) compliant with the carbon emission reduction and energy efficiency criteria ²	40%	0%
4	Research, development and innovation	Research, innovation and digitalisation processes, technology transfer and cooperation between enterprises ³ focusing on the low carbon economy, resilience and adaptation to climate change	100%	40%
5	Research, development and innovation	Research, and innovation processes, technology transfer and cooperation between enterprises focusing on circular economy ³	40%	100%
6	Environment and resources	Support to enterprises that provide services contributing to the low carbon economy and to resilience to climate change, including awareness-raising measures	100%	40%
7	Clean energy	Energy efficiency and demonstration projects in SMEs and supporting measures	40%	40%

¹ Large enterprises are all enterprises other than SMEs, including small mid-cap companies.

² If the objective of the measure is that the activity has to process or collect data to enable GHG emission reductions that result in demonstrated substantial life-cycle GHG emissions savings. If the objective of the measure requires data centres to comply with “European Code of Conduct on Data Centre Energy Efficiency”.

³ Can apply to the relevant research by other type of organisations (universities, research centres, etc.).

No	Main policy area	Intervention field	Coefficient for climate change	Coefficient for environmental objectives
	transition			
8	Clean energy transition	Energy efficiency and demonstration projects in large enterprises and supporting measures	40%	40%
9	Clean energy transition	Energy efficiency and demonstration projects in SMEs or large enterprises and supporting measures compliant with energy efficiency criteria ⁴	100%	40%
10	Clean energy transition	Energy efficiency renovation of existing housing stock, demonstration projects and supporting measures	40%	40%
11	Clean energy transition	Energy efficiency renovation of existing housing stock, demonstration projects and supporting measures compliant with energy efficiency criteria ⁵	100%	40%
12	Clean energy transition	Construction of new energy efficient buildings ⁶	40%	40%
13	Clean energy transition	Energy efficiency renovation or energy efficiency measures for public infrastructure, demonstration projects and supporting measures	40%	40%
14	Clean energy transition	Energy efficiency renovation or energy efficiency measures for public infrastructure, demonstration projects and supporting measures compliant with energy efficiency criteria ⁷	100%	40%
15	Clean energy transition	Renewable energy: wind	100%	40%
16	Clean energy transition	Renewable energy: solar	100%	40%
17	Clean energy	Renewable energy: biomass ⁸	40%	40%

⁴ (a) If the objective of the measure is to achieve, on average, at least a medium-depth level (primary energy savings more than 30%) renovation as defined in Commission Recommendation on Building Renovation (EU) 2019/786 or (b) if the objective of the measures is to achieve, on average, at least a 30% reduction of direct and indirect GHG emissions compared to the ex ante emissions.

⁵ If the objective of the measure is to achieve, on average, at least a medium-depth level renovation (primary energy savings more than 30%) as defined in Commission Recommendation on Building Renovation (EU) 2019/786.

⁶ If the objective of the measures concerns the construction of new buildings with a Primary Energy Demand (PED) that is at least 20% lower than the NZEB requirement (nearly zero-energy building, national directives).

⁷ If the objective of the measure is (a) to achieve, on average, at least a medium-depth level renovation as defined in Commission Recommendation on Building Renovation (EU) 2019/786 or (b) to achieve, on average, at least a 30% reduction of direct and indirect GHG emissions compared to the ex-ante emissions.

⁸ If the measure's objective relates to the production of electricity or heat from biomass, in line with Directive (EU) 2018/2001.

No	Main policy area	Intervention field	Coefficient for climate change	Coefficient for environmental objectives
	transition			
18	Clean energy transition	Renewable energy: biomass with high GHG savings ⁹	100%	40%
19	Clean energy transition	Renewable energy: marine	100%	40%
20	Clean energy transition	Other renewable energy (including geothermal energy) and low carbon technologies ¹⁰	100%	40%
21	Clean energy transition	Smart energy systems (including smart grids and ICT systems) and energy storage ¹¹	100%	40%
22	Clean energy transition	Green energy infrastructure ¹²	100%	40%
23	Clean energy transition	High efficiency co-generation, district heating and cooling	40%	40%
24	Clean energy transition	High efficiency co-generation, efficient district heating and cooling with low lifecycle emissions ¹³	100%	40%
25	Clean energy transition	Contributing to skills and jobs for the green economy ¹⁴	100%	40%
26	Environment and	Support to environmentally-friendly production processes and resource efficiency in	40%	40%

⁹ If the measure's objective relates to the production of electricity or heat from biomass, in line with Directive (EU) 2018/2001; and if the measure's objective is to achieve at least 80% GHG emission savings at the facility from the use of biomass in relation to the GHG saving methodology and the relative fossil fuel comparator set out in Annex VI to Directive (EU) 2018/2001. If the measure's objective relates to the production of biofuel from biomass (excluding food and feed crops), in line with Directive (EU) 2018/2001; and if the measure's objective is to achieve at least 65% GHG emission savings at the facility from the use of biomass for this purpose in relation to the GHG saving methodology and the relative fossil fuel comparator set out in Annex V to Directive (EU).

¹⁰ This covers production of renewable and other forms of low-carbon hydrogen; capture of landfill gas; carbon capture and storage.

¹¹ This covers electricity, thermal energy, and storage of hydrogen.

¹² This covers electricity transmission and distribution, CO2 transport and transmission and distribution of renewable and low-carbon gases: new and converted hydrogen and low carbon gases networks.

¹³ In case of high-efficiency cogeneration, if the measure's objective is to achieve life cycle emissions that are lower than 100gCO₂e/kWh or heat/cool produced from waste heat. In case of district heating/cooling, if the associated infrastructure follows the EU Energy Efficiency Directive, or the existing infrastructure is refurbished to meet the definition of the efficient district heating and cooling, or the project is an advanced pilot system (control and energy management systems, internet of things) or leads to a lower temperature regime in the district heating and cooling system.

¹⁴ This applies both to projects aimed at facilitating jobs or re-skilling opportunities in policy areas considered green under this guidance and to the provision of training to address lacks of adequate skills in the market hindering climate and environmental investment operations. This would in particular cover skills and jobs linked to renewable energy, energy efficiency, circular economy, pollution prevention, land and maritime transport with zero emission at tailpipe.

No	Main policy area	Intervention field	Coefficient for climate change	Coefficient for environmental objectives
	resources	SMEs		
27	Environment and resources	Support to environmentally-friendly production processes and resource efficiency in large enterprises	40%	40%
28	Environment and resources	Promoting the use of recycled materials as raw materials	0%	100%
29	Environment and resources	Use of recycled materials as raw materials compliant with the efficiency criteria ¹⁵	100%	100%
30	Environment and resources	Providing water for human consumption (abstraction, treatment, storage and distribution infrastructure, efficiency measures, drinking water supply)	0%	100%
31	Environment and resources	Providing water for human consumption (abstraction, treatment, storage and distribution infrastructure, efficiency measures, drinking water supply) compliant with efficiency criteria ¹⁶	40%	100%
32	Environment and resources	Water management and water resource conservation (including river basin management, specific climate change adaptation measures, reuse, leakage reduction)	40%	100%
33	Environment and resources	Waste water collection and treatment	0%	100%
34	Environment and resources	Waste water collection and treatment compliant with energy efficiency criteria ¹⁷	40%	100%
35	Environment and resources	Household waste management: prevention, minimisation, sorting, reuse, recycling measures	40%	100%
36	Environment and resources	Household waste management: residual waste management	0%	100%
37	Environment and resources	Commercial, industrial waste management: prevention, minimisation, sorting, reuse, recycling measures	40%	100%

¹⁵ If the measure's objective is to convert at least 50%, in terms of weight, of the processed, separately collected non-hazardous waste into secondary raw materials.

¹⁶ If the measure's objective of the measure is for the constructed system to have an average energy consumption of ≤ 0.5 kWh or an Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) of ≤ 1.5 , and for the renovation activity to decrease the average energy consumption by more than 20% or decrease leakage by more than 20%.

¹⁷ If the measure's objective is for the constructed front-to-end waste water system to have net zero energy use or for the renewal of the front-to-end waste water system to decrease average energy use by at least 10% (solely through energy efficiency measures and not through material changes or changes in load).

No	Main policy area	Intervention field	Coefficient for climate change	Coefficient for environmental objectives
38	Environment and resources	Commercial, industrial waste management: residual and hazardous waste	0%	100%
39	Environment and resources	Rehabilitation of industrial sites and contaminated land	0%	100%
40	Environment and resources	Rehabilitation of industrial sites and contaminated land compliant with efficiency criteria ¹⁸	40%	100%
41	Environment and resources	Air quality and noise reduction measures	40%	100%
42	Environment and resources	Adaptation to climate change measures and prevention and management of climate-related risks: floods (including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems, infrastructures and ecosystem based approaches)	100%	100%
43	Environment and resources	Adaptation to climate change measures and prevention and management of climate-related risks: fires (including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems, infrastructures and ecosystem based approaches)	100%	100%
44	Environment and resources	Adaptation to climate change measures and prevention and management of climate-related risks: others, e.g. storms and drought (including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems, infrastructures and ecosystem-based approaches)	100%	100%
45	Environment and resources	Risk prevention and management of non-climate related natural risks (i.e. earthquakes) and risks linked to human activities (e.g. technological accidents), including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems, infrastructures and ecosystem-based approaches	0%	100%
46	Environment and resources	Pollution prevention and control not covered by Marker 41 ¹⁹	0%	100%
47	Environment and resources	Nature and biodiversity protection, natural heritage and resources, green and blue infrastructure	40%	100%

¹⁸ If the measure's objective is to turn industrial sites and contaminated land into a natural carbon sink.

¹⁹ Related investments in projects, existing industrial manufacturing and production facilities and agriculture or manufacturing of pollution prevention technologies. Investment in technology or end of pipe mitigation technologies that reduces pollutants emissions to air, water and soil. Project should result in a substantial reduction of emissions of pollutants; for investments in sectors falling under the scope of Directive 2010/75/EU, emissions should go beyond the minimum requirements set-out in relevant BAT conclusions.

No	Main policy area	Intervention field	Coefficient for climate change	Coefficient for environmental objectives
48	Environment and resources	Protection, development and promotion of natural heritage and eco-tourism other than Natura 2000 sites	0%	100%
49	Environment and resources	Protection, restoration and sustainable use of Natura 2000 sites	40%	100%
50	Environment and resources	Outermost regions: support to compensate additional costs due to climate conditions and relief difficulties	40%	40%
51	Transport and mobility solutions	Green vehicles and vessels ²⁰	100%	40%
52	Transport and mobility solutions	Alternative fuels infrastructure ²¹	100%	40%
53	Transport and mobility solutions	Newly built or upgraded railways - TEN-T core network	100%	40%
54	Transport and mobility solutions	Newly built or upgraded railways - TEN-T comprehensive network	100%	40%
55	Transport and mobility solutions	Other reconstructed or modernised railways	40%	40%
56	Transport and mobility solutions	Other upgraded or newly built railways	40%	40%

²⁰ Applies to any vehicles for carrying passengers or goods and not covered under other markers. Passenger cars, light commercial vehicles or green public transport vehicles: zero direct emission vehicles (incl. hydrogen, fuel cell, electric). Vehicles with direct emission intensity of max 50 g CO₂/km (WLTP) until 2025. For category L vehicles: only zero tailpipe emission vehicles (incl. hydrogen, fuel cell, electric). Freight transport vehicles: Zero direct emission heavy-duty vehicles that emits less than 1g CO₂ /kWh (or 1g CO₂ /km for certain N2 vehicles). Low-emission heavy-duty vehicles with specific direct CO₂ emissions of less than 50% of the reference CO₂ emissions of all vehicles in the same sub-group. Inland Waterways vessels if direct emissions are below 50 gCO₂e emissions per passenger kilometre (gCO₂e/pkm) (or 92.6 g per passenger nautical mile (gCO₂e/pnm)).

Sea and coastal vessels a) have zero direct (tailpipe) CO₂ emissions; or (b) hybrid vessels use at least 50 % of zero direct (tailpipe) CO₂ emission fuel mass or plug-in power for their normal operation; (c) and only where it can be proved that the vessels are used exclusively for provision of coastal services designed to enable modal shift of freight currently transported by land to sea, the vessels 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 sub group 5-LH); or c) the vessels have an attained Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) value 10 % below the EEDI requirements applicable on 1 January 2022. Retrofitting of vessels: if the retrofitting activity reduces fuel consumption of the vessel by at least 10 %. Includes service providers, purchase as well as manufacturing of low-carbon vehicles and vessels (respecting the above criteria) and their key components. Transport that is dedicated to the transport of fossil fuels or fossil fuels blended with alternative fuels cannot be considered. Dedicated here and after is defined as built and acquired with the explicit intention to exclusively transport or store fossil fuels over the life of the project.

²¹ Recharging and refuelling infrastructure for zero-emission vehicles and vessels: hydrogen refuelling points and charging points for battery electric vehicles and on-shore power supply (OPS) for vessels.

No	Main policy area	Intervention field	Coefficient for climate change	Coefficient for environmental objectives
57	Transport and mobility solutions	Other newly or upgraded built railways – electric/zero emission ²²	100%	40%
58	Transport and mobility solutions	Reconstructed or modernised railways - TEN-T core network	100%	40%
59	Transport and mobility solutions	Reconstructed or modernised railways - TEN-T comprehensive network	100%	40%
60	Transport and mobility solutions	Mobile rail assets	0%	40%
61	Transport and mobility solutions	Mobile zero emission/electric powered ²³ rail assets	100%	40%
62	Transport and mobility solutions	Other reconstructed or modernised railways – electric/zero emission ²²	100%	40%
63	Transport and mobility solutions	Clean urban transport infrastructure ²⁴	100%	40%
64	Transport and mobility solutions	Clean urban transport rolling stock ²⁵	100%	40%
65	Transport and mobility solutions	Digitalisation of transport: rail	40%	0%
66	Transport and mobility solutions	European Rail Traffic Management System (ERTMS)	40%	40%
67	Transport and mobility solutions	Cycling infrastructure	100%	100%
68	Transport and mobility solutions	Digitalisation of transport when dedicated in part to GHG emissions reduction: urban transport	40%	0%
69	Transport and mobility solutions	Digitalisation of transport when dedicated in part to GHG emissions reduction: road	40%	0%
70	Transport and	Multimodal transport (TEN-T) ²⁶	40%	40%

²² If the measure's objective relates to electrified trackside and associated subsystems, or if there is a plan for electrification, or it will be fit for use by zero tailpipe emission trains within 10 years.

²³ Also applies to bi-mode trains.

²⁴ Clean urban transport infrastructure refers to infrastructure that enables the operation of zero-emission rolling stock.

²⁵ Clean urban transport rolling stock refers to zero-emission rolling stock.

No	Main policy area	Intervention field	Coefficient for climate change	Coefficient for environmental objectives
	mobility solutions			
71	Transport and mobility solutions	Multimodal transport (not urban) ²⁶	40%	40%
72	Transport and mobility solutions	Seaports (TEN-T) excluding facilities dedicated to transport of fossil fuels	40%	0%
73	Transport and mobility solutions	Other seaports excluding facilities dedicated to transport of fossil fuels	40%	0%
74	Transport and mobility solutions	Inland waterways and ports (TEN-T) excluding facilities dedicated to transport of fossil fuels	40%	0%
75	Transport and mobility solutions	Inland waterways and ports (regional and local) excluding facilities dedicated to transport of fossil fuels	40%	0%
76	Transport and mobility solutions	Digitalisation of transport when dedicated in part to GHG emissions reduction: other transport modes	40%	0%

²⁶ Such as infrastructure and installations dedicated to transshipping freight/passengers between the modes.

Financing and investment operations that comply with the EU Taxonomy substantial contribution criteria - a coefficient of 100% may apply for either climate or environmental objectives, as per the list below:

No	Main policy area	EU Taxonomy environmental objectives	Coefficient for climate change	Coefficient for environmental objectives
77	EU Taxonomy alignment	The operations or its component respects the EU Taxonomy significant contribution criteria for climate change mitigation ²⁷	100%	40%
78	EU Taxonomy alignment	The operations or its component respects the EU Taxonomy significant contribution criteria for climate change adaptation) ²⁷	100%	40%
79	EU Taxonomy alignment	The operations or its component respects the EU Taxonomy significant contribution criteria for sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources ²⁷	40%	100%
80	EU Taxonomy alignment	The operations or its component respects the EU Taxonomy significant contribution criteria for circular economy ²⁷	40%	100%
81	EU Taxonomy alignment	The operations or its component respects the EU Taxonomy significant contribution criteria for pollution prevention and control ²⁷	40%	100%
82	EU Taxonomy alignment	The operations or its component respects the EU Taxonomy significant contribution criteria for protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems ²⁷	40%	100%

²⁷ Substantial contribution also covers enabling activities in the sense of Article 16 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. Applicable as of date of approval of the relevant EU Taxonomy Delegated Act. These EU Taxonomy markers can be used in case the above markers do not cover a specific activity or in case the results achieved (coefficients) would be higher based on respect of EU Taxonomy criteria compared to the above markers.

Annex 2 Reporting the expected contribution to climate and environmental objectives for direct operations

Draft template to report InvestEU markers in the guarantee request form for the InvestEU support. The exact format will be specified in the guarantee agreements and in the Guarantee Request Form template.

	Project/project component description	Project or project component cost In m EUR	InvestEU supported financing (in m EUR) ⁶²			Applicable InvestEU Markers
			Climate	Environment	C&E ⁶³	
1.	[Short description of the operation or its main component]	[XY]	[XZ]	[XZ]	[XZ]	Indicate InvestEU marker number from 1 to 86 based on the list in Annex 1.
2.	[If applicable, short description of the additional component]	[XY]	[XZ]	[XZ]	[XZ]	Indicate InvestEU marker number from 1 to 86 based on the list in Annex 1. If no marker applies, specify 'no applicable InvestEU markers' and a coefficient of 0%.
3.	[If applicable, short description of the additional component]	[XY]	[XZ]	[XZ]	[XZ]	Indicate InvestEU marker number from 1 to 86 based on the list in Annex 1. If no marker applies, specify 'no applicable InvestEU markers' and a coefficient of 0%.
	Total for the entire project:	Σ [XY]	Σ [XY]	Σ [XY]	Σ [XY]	
	Proportion of total project cost ⁶⁴		[XZ]%	[XZ]%	[XZ]%	

See table in excel format:



⁶² The EUR value of the relevant project or its component multiplied by the coefficient linked to the selected marker.

⁶³ This should be the higher of either climate or environment.

⁶⁴ Total of each category divided by total project cost.

1. Template for the EU Taxonomy criteria assessment

This a draft, the exact format to be specified in the guarantee agreements and in the Guarantee Request template.

Does the operation or its components make a substantial contribution to the Taxonomy criteria for the following objectives?

- Climate change mitigation _____%.
- Climate change adaptation _____%.
- Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources _____%.
- Circular economy _____%.
- Pollution prevention & control _____%.
- Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. _____%.

2. Justification

The implementing partner should provide a qualitative justification of the operation`s contribution to climate and environmental objectives and the selected climate and environmental markers. If relevant, this justification could be provided in the context of sustainability proofing from the climate and, if relevant, the environmental perspective.

Annex 3 Reporting template for intermediated operations under all InvestEU windows and direct debt under SMEW

Indicative draft template to be used in the Guarantee Request Form for the InvestEU support. The exact format to be specified in the guarantee agreements and in the Guarantee Request template.

Ex ante reporting:

Has the financial intermediary contractually committed to particular targets for <i>climate action</i> (adaptation and mitigation) contribution	Yes/No	M EUR
Has the financial intermediary contractually committed to particular targets for <i>environmental action</i> (adaptation and mitigation) contribution	Yes/No	M EUR
If so, please specify the expected <i>climate action</i> investments as share of total financing/capital	XY%	XY
If so, please specify the expected <i>environmental investments</i> as share of total financing/capital	XY%	XY

Note: If there is no contractual commitment, the applicable climate coefficient should be 0%.

Ex post reporting:

	%	M EUR
Please specify the share of financing/capital supported by InvestEU dedicated to <i>climate action</i> (based on financial intermediary`s assessment of each sub-operation) ⁶⁵	XY%	XY
Please specify the share of financing/capital supported by InvestEU dedicated to <i>environmental objectives</i> (based on financial intermediary`s assessment of each sub-operation) ⁶⁵	XY%	XY
Split by objective in Annex 4 (when/if data is available):		
Climate change mitigation	XY%	XY
Climate change adaptation	XY%	XY
Water resources	XY%	XY
Circular economy	XY%	XY
Pollution prevention & control	XY%	XY
Biodiversity & ecosystems	XY%	XY

This reporting should be based on the methodology described in the guidance.

⁶⁵ If such data are available. Otherwise the IP reports the ex ante estimates until more granular data are available.

Annex 4 Indicative examples for tracking of intermediated financing

This list aims to provide detailed examples of activities that may be supported by intermediated operations. For each intervention field a possible link to applicable Annex 1 markers is indicated together with respective coefficient for climate and environmental objectives. Under point 1 (climate mitigation), where appropriate, the list draws on examples of activities covered by the Delegated act of the EU Taxonomy Regulation for climate mitigation. Where the explanations rely on the EU Taxonomy criteria for climate mitigation, descriptions and thresholds will be aligned with the relevant EU Taxonomy delegated acts once adopted. NACE codes are mentioned for indicative purposes.

1. Climate mitigation

No	Intervention field	Examples and explanations	Link to InvestEU Annex 1 ¹	Link to EU Taxonomy criteria ¹	Coefficients CA / EA ²
		Renovation of existing buildings³			
1.1	New energy efficiency and GHG reduction projects or measures in existing industrial or commercial facilities	<p>If the measure's objective is to achieve, on average, at least a 30% primary energy savings or 30% reduction of direct and indirect GHG emissions compared to the ex ante emissions, which could be one or a combination of the following (non-exhaustive):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions identified by an energy audit (in line with the European Standard EN 16247 Energy or equivalent) – including internal audits or external audits. • Actions as a result of an energy efficiency plan or certified energy management systems (ISO 14001, EMAS, or equivalent). • Actions where suppliers or installers of equipment can demonstrate substantial reduction in energy use or net GHG emissions. • Investment aimed at phasing out emissions of greenhouse gases (IPCC 2007, CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, SF₆, PFCs, HFCs, 	9	Section 7.2	100/40

¹ Reference to the InvestEU markers listed in Annex 1 as well as to the EU Taxonomy criteria for indicative purposes.

² This refers to coefficients in percentage. CA= climate action objectives / EA= Environmental objectives. This is an indication based on the link to Annex 1.

³ The activity could be associated with several NACE codes, notably F41.1 and F41.2, including also activities under F43, in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

No	Intervention field	Examples and explanations	Link to InvestEU Annex 1 ¹	Link to EU Taxonomy criteria ¹	Coefficients CA / EA ²
		CFCs and HCFCs), including for transition away from fossil fuels use.			
1.2		If the above criteria are not met.	7 and 8		40/40
1.3	Energy efficiency renovation of existing private, commercial or public buildings	<p>Energy efficiency renovation or energy efficiency measures if the measure's objective is to achieve, on average, at least a medium-depth level (30% primary energy savings) renovation as defined in Commission Recommendation on Building Renovation (EU) 2019/786.</p> <p>The following related professional services linked to the energy efficiency and GHG reduction measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • technical consultations (energy consultants, energy simulation, project management, production of energy performance contracts (EPC), dedicated training, etc.); • accredited energy audits and building performance assessments; • energy management services; • energy performance contracts; • energy service companies (ESCOs). 	11, 14	Section 7.2	100/40
1.4		If the above criteria are not met.	10, 13		40/40
	Construction of new buildings⁴				

⁴ The activity could be associated with several NACE codes, notably F41.1 and F41.2, including also activities under F43.

No	Intervention field	Examples and explanations	Link to InvestEU Annex 1 ¹	Link to EU Taxonomy criteria ¹	Coefficients CA / EA ²
1.5	Construction of new energy efficient private, commercial or public buildings	<p>The primary energy demand (PED) defining the energy performance of the building resulting from the construction, is at least 20% lower than the threshold set for the nearly zero-energy building (NZEB). This can also apply to the following related professional services linked to the energy efficiency and GHG reduction measures for new buildings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • technical consultations (energy consultants, energy simulation, project management, production of energy performance contracts (EPC), dedicated training, etc.); • accredited energy audits and building performance assessments; • energy management services; • energy performance contracts; • energy service companies (ESCOs). 	12	Section 7.1	40/40
Manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings and low carbon technologies⁵					
1.6	Individual energy efficiency renovation measures	<p>Energy efficiency renovation equipment and measures.</p> <p>Manufacturing, as well as purchase and/or installation and related professional, scientific and technical activities. The following can always be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insulation like external walls, roofs, green roofs, lofts, basements, ground floors with low thermal conductivity, external cladding and roofing systems with U-value lower or equal to 0.3 W/m²K. Energy efficient windows (U-value better than 0.7 W/m²K). • External doors with new energy efficient doors. 	11, 14	Section 3.5	100/40

⁵ The activity could be associated with several NACE codes, notably C16.23, C17.11, C22.23, C23.11, C23.20, C23.31, C23.32, C23.43, C25.11, C25.12, C25.21, C25.29, C25.93, C27.2, C27.31, C27.32, C27.33, C27.40, C27.51, C28.11, C28.12, C28.13, C28.14, C.25, C.27, C.28 and C10 to C33 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

No	Intervention field	Examples and explanations	Link to InvestEU Annex 1 ¹	Link to EU Taxonomy criteria ¹	Coefficients CA / EA ²
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water-efficient water fittings (e.g. taps, showers). • Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) and domestic hot water systems in the highest two significantly populated classes of energy efficiency, or at higher classes as laid down in a delegated act under Regulation (EU) 2017/1369. • Manufacturing of household appliances (e.g. washing machines, dishwashers) rated in highest two significantly populated classes of energy efficiency, or at higher classes as laid down in a delegated act under Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 (does not apply to purchases or installation). • High efficiency light sources in the highest two significantly populated classes of energy efficiency, or at higher classes as laid down in a delegated act under Regulation (EU) 2017/1369. • Replacement inefficient boilers or stoves with highly efficient condensing boiler (does not apply to manufacturing). • Zoned thermostats, smart thermostat systems and sensoring equipment, e.g. motion and day light control. • Building Management Systems (BMS) and Energy Management Systems (EMS). • Charging stations for electric vehicles. Smart meters for gas and electricity. • Façade and roofing elements with a solar shading or solar control function, including those that support the growing of vegetation. • Products for heat metering and thermostatic controls for individual homes connected to district heating systems and individual flats connected to central heating systems serving a whole building. • Energy-efficient building automation and control systems for commercial buildings as defined according to the EN 			

No	Intervention field	Examples and explanations	Link to InvestEU Annex 1 ¹	Link to EU Taxonomy criteria ¹	Coefficients CA / EA ²
		15232 standard. Installation of individual measures like insulation, window and door replacements, HVAC, replacement of inefficient boilers or stoves can also be considered if compliant with minimum requirements set for individual components and systems in the applicable national regulations transposing the Energy Performance Building Directive (EPBD) and meeting the eco-design requirements of Directive 2009/125/EC.			
1.7	Manufacturing and investment in other low carbon technologies not included elsewhere⁶	Technologies and products that result in substantial GHG emission reductions. This covers production of renewable and other forms of low-carbon hydrogen; capture of landfill gas; carbon capture and storage.	20	Section 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 3.6	100/40
Electricity or heat production⁷					
1.8	Production of renewable energy, electricity and/or Heat/Cool	This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind, solar PV, solar thermal heat, Concentrated Solar Power, ocean energy, geothermal, hydro power. • Biomass: If the objective of the measure relates to the production of electricity or heat from biomass, in line with Directive (EU) 2018/2001; and if the objective of the measure is to achieve at least 80% GHG emission savings at the facility from the use of biomass in relation to the GHG saving methodology and the relative fossil fuel comparator set out in Annex VI to Directive (EU) 2018/2001. If the objective of the measure relates to the production of biofuel from biomass (excluding food and feed crops), in line with Directive (EU) 2018/2001; and if the objective of the measure is to achieve at least 65% GHG emission savings at the facility from the use of biomass for this purpose in relation to the GHG saving methodology and the relative 	15, 16, 18, 19, 20	Section 4.1 to 4.8	100/40

⁶ NACE codes from C10 to C33

⁷ NACE codes D35.11 and F42.22

No	Intervention field	Examples and explanations	Link to InvestEU Annex 1 ¹	Link to EU Taxonomy criteria ¹	Coefficients CA / EA ²
		fossil fuel comparator set out in Annex V to Directive (EU). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of heat/cool using waste heat. • Manufacturing of products, key components and machinery that are essential for renewable energy technologies. For bio energy technologies, they must meet the conversion efficiency requirements set in the Renewable Energy Directive (2018/2001/EU). 			
1.9	Production of renewable energy, and electricity and/or Heat/Cool from biomass	If the above criteria for biomass are not attained but the measure relates to the production of electricity or heat from biomass, in line with Directive (EU) 2018/2001.	17		40/40
Manufacture of renewable energy technologies⁸					
1.10	Renewable energy technologies for private, public, commercial buildings, or industrial facilities	Manufacturing, purchase, installation and maintenance for the operation of the following individual measures and ancillary technical equipment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar photovoltaic systems, solar hot water panels and solar transpired collectors • manufacturing, installation, operation and upgrade of heat pumps contributing to the targets for renewable energy (refrigerant threshold: GWP ≤ 675); • wind turbines; • thermal or electric energy storage units; • high-efficiency micro CHP (combined heat and power) plant; • heat exchanger/recovery system. 	15, 16, 18, 19, 20	Section 3.1, 4.16 and 7.6	100/40
Energy storage					
1.11	Purchase, installation and operation of energy storage	Storage of electricity, thermal energy, pumped hydropower storage, and of hydrogen ⁹ .	21	Section 4.10 and 4.11 and	100/40

⁸ The activity could be associated with several NACE codes, notably F42, F43, M71, C16, C17, C22, C23, C25, C27 or C28, in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

⁹ Construction or operation of hydrogen storage facilities where the hydrogen stored in the facility has a life cycle GHG emissions savings requirement of 80 % for hydrogen and 70% for hydrogen-based synthetic fuels relative to a fossil fuel comparator of 94g CO_{2e}/MJ [resulting in 2.256 tCO_{2e}/tH₂]. See section 3.9.

No	Intervention field	Examples and explanations	Link to InvestEU Annex 1 ¹	Link to EU Taxonomy criteria ¹	Coefficients CA / EA ²
	solutions			4.12	
Electricity transmission, distribution					
1.12	Electricity transmission, distribution, smart energy systems and grids¹⁰	<p>The investment is concerned by, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct connection, or expansion of existing direct connection, of renewable electricity generation and low carbon electricity generation. EV charging stations and supporting electric infrastructure for the electrification of transport, subject to the eligibility under the transport section. • Equipment to carry information to users to enable them to modify their consumption remotely. • Equipment to allow exchange of renewable electricity between users. 	21 and 22	Section 4.9	100/40
1.13	High efficiency co-generation, efficient district heating and cooling¹¹	<p>In case of high-efficiency cogeneration, if the measure's objective is to achieve life cycle emissions that are lower than 100gCO₂e/kWh or heat/cool produced from waste heat and from solar energy.</p> <p>In case of district heating/cooling, if the associated infrastructure complies with the EU Energy Efficiency Directive, or the existing infrastructure is refurbished to meet the definition of efficient district heating and cooling, or the project is an advanced pilot system (control and energy management systems, internet of things) or leads to a lower temperature regime in the district heating and cooling system.</p> <p>Activities linked to modifications to lower temperature regimes and advanced pilot systems (control and energy management systems, internet of things).</p>	24	Section 4.15, 4.17, 4.18 and 4.19	100/40
1.14		If the above criteria are not met.	23		40/40

¹⁰ The activity could be associated with several NACE codes, notably D35.12 and D35.13.

¹¹ NACE code D35.30 and D35.11.

No	Intervention field	Examples and explanations	Link to InvestEU Annex 1 ¹	Link to EU Taxonomy criteria ¹	Coefficients CA / EA ²
Water supply, waste water, waste management and remediation					
1.15	Providing water for human consumption (abstraction, treatment, storage and distribution infrastructure, efficiency measures, drinking water supply)	If the measure's objective of the measure is for the constructed system to have an average energy consumption of ≤ 0.5 kWh or an Infrastructure Leakage Index (ILI) of ≤ 1.5 , and for the renovation activity to decrease the average energy consumption by more than 20% or decrease leakage by more than 20%.	31	Section 5.1 and 5.2	40/100
1.16		If the above criteria are not met.	30		0/100
1.17	Waste water collection and treatment	If the measure's objective is for the constructed front-to-end waste water system to have net zero energy use or for the renewal of the front-to-end waste water system to lead to a decreased average energy use by at least 10% (solely by energy efficiency measures and not by material changes or changes in load). Investment such as in construction, extension, upgrade, rehabilitation of industrial/urban waste wastewater infrastructures and facilities leading to a guaranteed improvement in water quality, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • systems/practices that reduce wastewater discharges or remove pollutants (e.g. nitrogen, phosphorus...), thus improving the water quality of receiving waters; • advanced water treatment to meet environmental requirements not yet encompassed in the EU law, such as micro pollutants removal; • waste water collection and treatment, including biological and nature-based treatments, recycling of nutrients. 	34	Section 5.3 et 5.4	40/100
1.18		If the criteria are not met	33		0/100
Transport					
1.19	Green passenger cars and light commercial vehicles¹²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero direct emission vehicles (incl. hydrogen, fuel cell, electric). 	51, 77	Section 6.5	100/40

¹² NACE codes H49.32, H49.39 and N77.11

No	Intervention field	Examples and explanations	Link to InvestEU Annex 1 ¹	Link to EU Taxonomy criteria ¹	Coefficients CA / EA ²
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicles with direct emission intensity of max 50 g CO₂/km (WLTP) until 2025. • For category L vehicles: only zero tailpipe emission vehicles (incl. hydrogen, fuel cell, electric). • Includes manufacturing of low-carbon vehicles (respecting the above criteria) and their key components. 			
1.20	Green public transport vehicles	<p>Purchase or operation of fleets of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero direct emissions land transport activities (e.g. light rail transit, metro, tram, trolleybus, bus and rail, long distances buses and coaches). • Long-distance high-floor coaches complying with the latest Regulation and step on the type-approval of motor vehicles and engines with respect to pollutant emissions from heavy duty vehicles/EURO standard (can be considered only until 2025). • Includes the provision of transport services as well as the manufacturing of low-carbon vehicles (respecting the above criteria) and their key components. 	51, 77	Section 6.3 and 6.5	100/40
1.21	Construction and operation of infrastructure and equipment for low carbon land transport	<p>Only infrastructure that is essential to the operation of the transport service. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • infrastructure and equipment for zero direct emissions transport (e.g. electric charging points, electricity grid connection upgrades, hydrogen fuelling stations or electric highways); • Electrified rail infrastructure (e.g. rail, tram); • non-electrified rail infrastructure with an existing plan for electrification or use of alternatively powered trains; • assets related to multimodal connections to low and zero emission modes, like rail, inland navigation and short sea shipping vessels; • infrastructure that is dedicated to the transport of fossil fuels or blended fossil fuels cannot be considered. 	22, 52, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63	Section 3.2, 6.13, 6.14 6.15 and 6.16	100/40

No	Intervention field	Examples and explanations	Link to InvestEU Annex 1 ¹	Link to EU Taxonomy criteria ¹	Coefficients CA / EA ²
1.22		Cycling infrastructure and equipment (including fleets) for active mobility (walking, cycling, e-bikes).	67	Section 6.4	100/100
1.23		Other reconstructed or modernised railways or newly build railways not fulfilling the criteria above.	55, 56		40/40
1.24	Freight road transport¹³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero direct emission heavy-duty vehicles that emit less than 1g CO₂ /kWh (or 1g CO₂ /km for certain N₂ vehicles). • Low-emission heavy-duty vehicles with specific direct CO₂ emissions of less than 50% of the reference CO₂ emissions of all vehicles in the same sub-group. • Transport dedicated to the transport of fossil fuels¹⁴ or fossil fuels blended with alternative fuels, cannot be considered. • Includes the provision of transport services as well as the manufacturing of low-carbon vehicles (respecting the above criteria) and their key components. 	51, 77	Section 6.6	100/40
1.25	Freight rail transport¹⁵	<p>The activity complies with one or both of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the trains and wagons have zero direct tailpipe CO₂ emissions; • the trains and wagons have zero direct tailpipe CO₂ emissions when operated on a track with the necessary infrastructure, and use a conventional engine where such infrastructure is not available (bi-mode). • The trains and wagons are not dedicated to the transport of fossil fuels¹⁶. • Includes providing transport services as well as the manufacturing of low-carbon vehicles (respecting the above criteria) and their key components. 	53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 77	Section 6.2	100/40
1.26	Inland passenger and freight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero direct CO₂ emission inland waterway vessels. 	51, 77	Section 6.7	100/40

¹³ NACE codes H49.4.1, H53.10, H53.20 and N77.12

¹⁴ Dedicated is defined as built and acquired with the explicit intention to predominantly transport or store fossil fuels over the life of the project.

¹⁵ NACE codes H49.20 and N77.39

¹⁶ Dedicated is defined as built and acquired with the explicit intention to predominantly transport or store fossil fuels over the life of the project.

No	Intervention field	Examples and explanations	Link to InvestEU Annex 1 ¹	Link to EU Taxonomy criteria ¹	Coefficients CA / EA ²
	water transport vessels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Until 31 December 2025, hybrid or dual power vessels deriving at least 50% of their energy from zero direct (tailpipe) CO₂ emission fuels or plug-in power for their normal operation. • Other inland freight waterway vessels if direct emissions per tkm CO₂e emissions per tonne kilometre (gCO₂e/tkm) or per tonne nautical mile (gCO₂e/tnm) are 50% lower than the average reference value defined for HDVs (Heavy Duty CO₂ Regulation). • The vessels are not dedicated to the transport of fossil fuels¹⁶ • Includes the provision of transport services as well as the manufacturing of low-carbon vessels (respecting the above criteria) and their key components. 		and 6.8	
1.27	Maritime water transport for freight or passengers vessels	<p><u>Sea and coastal freight vessels:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have zero direct (tailpipe) CO₂ emissions; or • until 31 December 2025, hybrid and dual power vessels deriving at least 50% of their energy from zero direct (tailpipe) CO₂ emission fuels or plug-in power for their normal operation; • until 31 December 2025, and only where it can be proved that the vessels are used exclusively for the provision of coastal services designed to enable the modal shift of freight currently transported by land to sea, the vessels have direct (tailpipe) CO₂ emissions, calculated using the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI), 50% lower than the average reference CO₂ emissions value defined for heavy duty vehicles (vehicle sub group 5-LH) in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation 2019/124; or until 31 December 2025 if the vessels have attained an EEDI value 10% below the EEDI requirements applicable on 1 January 2022. <p><u>Sea and coastal passenger vessels</u></p>	51, 77	Section 6.10 and 6.11	100/40

No	Intervention field	Examples and explanations	Link to InvestEU Annex 1 ¹	Link to EU Taxonomy criteria ¹	Coefficients CA / EA ²
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have zero direct (tailpipe) CO2 emissions; or • until 31 December 2025, hybrid and dual power vessels deriving at least 50% of their energy from zero direct (tailpipe) CO2 emission fuels or plug-in power for their normal operation; or • until 31 December 2025 if the vessels have an attained an EEDI value 10% below the EEDI requirements applicable on 1 April 2022. • Retrofitting of sea and coastal freight and passenger vessels: until 31 December 2025, if the retrofitting activity reduces fuel consumption of the vessel by at least 10% expressed in grams of fuel per deadweight tonnes per nautical mile, as demonstrated by computational fluid dynamics (CFD), tank tests or similar engineering calculations. • The vessels are not dedicated to the transport of fossil fuels¹⁷. <p>Includes service providers, purchase as well as manufacturing of low-carbon vehicles and vessels (respecting the above criteria) and their key components.</p>			
1.28	Infrastructure for water transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The infrastructure is dedicated to the operation of vessels with zero direct (tailpipe) CO2 emissions: electricity charging, hydrogen-based refuelling. • The infrastructure is dedicated to the provision of shore-side electrical power to vessels at berth. • The infrastructure is dedicated to the performance of the port's own operations with zero direct (tailpipe) CO2 emissions. • The infrastructure and installations are dedicated to transshipping freight between the modes: terminal 	52, 77	Section 6.16	100/40

¹⁷ Dedicated is defined as built and acquired with the explicit intention to predominantly transport or store fossil fuels over the life of the project.

No	Intervention field	Examples and explanations	Link to InvestEU Annex 1 ¹	Link to EU Taxonomy criteria ¹	Coefficients CA / EA ²
		<p>infrastructure and superstructures for loading, unloading and transshipment of goods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The infrastructure is not dedicated to the transport of fossil fuels¹⁸. 			
1.29		If the above criteria are not met.	72 to 76		40/0
Information and communication					
1.30	Green data centres¹⁹	If the operation's objective requires data centres to comply with the European Code of Conduct on Data Centre Energy Efficiency.	3	Section 8.1	40/0
1.31		<p>Data processing, hosting and related activities that meet the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The activity has introduced all relevant practices listed as 'expected practices' in the most recent version of the European Code of Conduct on Data Centre Energy Efficiency, or in CEN-CENELEC document CLC TR50600-99-1 'Data centre facilities and infrastructures - Part 99-1: Recommended practices for energy management'. The implementation of those practices is verified by an independent third-party and audited at least every 3 years. Where an expected practice is not considered relevant due to physical, logistical, planning or other constraints, an explanation as to why the expected practice is not applicable or practical is provided. Alternative best practices from the European Code of Conduct on Data Centre Energy Efficiency or other equivalent sources may be identified as direct replacements if they result in similar energy savings. The global warming potential (GWP) of refrigerants used in the data centre cooling system does not exceed 675. 	77	Section 8.1	100/40

¹⁸ Dedicated is defined as built and acquired with the explicit intention to predominantly transport or store fossil fuels over the life of the project.

¹⁹ NACE code J63.11

No	Intervention field	Examples and explanations	Link to InvestEU Annex 1 ¹	Link to EU Taxonomy criteria ¹	Coefficients CA / EA ²
1.32	Green data-driven solutions²⁰	<p>The ICT solutions are predominantly used for the provision of data and analytics enabling GHG emissions reductions or the ICT solutions demonstrate substantial life-cycle GHG emissions savings compared to the best performing alternative technology/ solution available on the market.</p> <p>Life-cycle GHG emissions and net emissions are calculated using the Commission Recommendation 2013/179/EU or, alternatively, using ETSI ES 203 199²¹, ISO 14067:2018 or ISO 14064-2:2018.</p>	77	Section 8.2	100/40
1.33	Research, development and innovation²² aimed at climate mitigation	<p>Research, development and innovation activities that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • directly support ‘other activities’ identified in this guidance or in the EU Taxonomy as substantially contributing to climate change mitigation; or • support activities with the principal objective of mitigating climate change that are not included because they are new, innovative technologies, applications, practices or solutions that are still far from commercialisation. <p>In all cases, activities should aim to promote substantially lower GHG emissions compared with current practices, except where the current practice is already low in carbon and activities focus on development of equally low- or lower-emission technologies, services or solutions with new advantages, such as lower cost or better usability.</p> <p>Activities that directly support exploration, extraction, processing or transportation of fossil fuels, or fossil fuel power generation (with the exception of technologies for carbon capture and storage), cannot be considered.</p>	4	Section 9.1	100/40

²⁰ NACE codes J61, J62 and J63.11

²¹ ETSI ES 203 199, Environmental Engineering (EE); Methodology for environmental Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) goods, networks and services, https://www.etsi.org/deliver/etsi_es/203100_203199/203199/01.03.00_50/es_203199v010300m.pdf. The ETSI standard ETSI ES 203 199 correspond to the ITU standard ITU-T L.1410.

²² NACE codes M71.1.2 and M72.1

No	Intervention field	Examples and explanations	Link to InvestEU Annex 1 ¹	Link to EU Taxonomy criteria ¹	Coefficients CA / EA ²
1.34	ICT / Digital solutions for service delivery or internal operations	If the measure's objective is that the activity has to process or collect data to enable GHG emission reductions that result in demonstrably substantial GHG emissions savings. If the measure's objective requires data centres to comply with the European Code of Conduct on Data Centre Energy Efficiency. For example digitising SMEs or large enterprises including e-commerce, e-business and networked business processes, digital innovation hubs, living labs, web entrepreneurs and ICT start-ups, B2B, applications supporting the take up and use of other eligible transport activities, etc.	1		40/0
1.35	Digitalisation of transport	Includes the digitalisation of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • urban transport when dedicated in part to GHG emissions reduction; • road transport when dedicated in part to GHG emissions reduction; • rail transport; • other transport modes when dedicated in part to GHG emissions reduction. 	65, 66, 68, 69, 76		40/0
1.36		European Rail Traffic Management System (ERTMS)	66		40/40
1.37	Multimodal transport	Activity complies with one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the infrastructure and installations are dedicated to transshipping freight between the modes: terminal infrastructure and superstructures for loading, unloading and transshipment of goods; or • infrastructure and installations are dedicated to the transfer of passengers from rail to rail or from other modes of transport to rail. 	77	Section 6.14	100/40
1.38		Other multimodal transport not covered above linked to TEN-T, or not urban.	70, 71		40/40
1.39	Technical assistance and technical services supporting	Technical assistance and services should directly support 'other activities' that comply with the climate change mitigation	6	Section 9.2	100/40

No	Intervention field	Examples and explanations	Link to InvestEU Annex 1 ¹	Link to EU Taxonomy criteria ¹	Coefficients CA / EA ²
	climate mitigation	<p>criteria.</p> <p>Examples include design services that support the development of renewable energy projects or technical services that support the deployment of electric vehicle charging stations.</p>			

2. Climate Adaptation

No	Intervention field	Examples and conditions	Link to InvestEU Annex 1	Coefficients CA / EA
2.1	Investments in protecting the company premises and natural capital assets against the impacts of extreme weather events	Investments must respect EU environmental protection standards. Investments should focus on nature-based solutions (passive installations such as dam-like walls that provide a protective function but no other ecological function cannot be considered).	42, 43, 44	100/100
2.2	Investments covered by climate adaptation plans and strategies	Specific measures (e.g. in technologies, practices, infrastructure, nature-based solutions) required to reduce climate vulnerabilities as identified in the assessment of climate risk, and as laid out in the national/regional/local/city climate change adaptation strategies and/or plans.	42, 43, 44	100/100
2.3	Investments in resilience and management of water	This covers the following items (including their manufacture, purchase, installation, design and promotion) as well as enabling their uptake and implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water storage and harvesting • Water savings technologies (smart water meters, pressure control technologies) • Water flow and level measurement and monitoring and water quality monitoring • Hydrological modelling and forecasting • Digital or other applications related to the above • Other investments that demonstrate a significant increase in resilience of water resources / water availability. 	31	40/100
2.4	Research, development and innovation investments enabling adaptation	R&D in changes in the geographical range, seasonality and incidence of vector- and water-borne diseases. Other research and innovation investments that increase resilience to climate change adaptation.	4	100/40
2.5	ICT / digital solutions for investments enabling adaptation	Investments in digital technologies for climate change adaptation. The economic activity has integrated physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that reduce the biggest physical climate risks related to that activity.	42, 43, 44	100/100
2.6	Climate resilience of coastal infrastructure investments	The following items (including their manufacture, purchase, installation, design, promotion) as well as enabling their uptake and implementation, may be considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • geosynthetic products to stabilise terrains 	42, 43, 44	100/100

No	Intervention field	Examples and conditions	Link to InvestEU Annex 1	Coefficients CA / EA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improved prediction of storm surge and hurricanes/typhoons/cyclones • early warning systems to reduce flood risks • climate adaptation intelligence, analytics • research for the collection and provision of marine raw data • climate risk mapping • digital or other applications related to the above. • other investments that demonstrate a significant increase of resilience of coastal infrastructure. 		
2.7	Erosion and control, disaster and flood prevention and land management investments	<p>This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based management measures to control flood and erosion phenomena. • other flood prevention projects that also aim to protect ecosystems and maintain their functions (for example, dykes construction/upgrade, expansion and/or upgrade of hydraulic structures to increase discharge capacity, riverbank revetment infrastructure, fluvial sediment control structures, storm-water management, disaster preparedness activities, early warning systems, regulations/policies, flood hazard mapping). 	42, 43, 44	100/100
2.8	Climate adaptation enabling services and activities (others than the ones mentioned above)	<p>Any other investments that enable climate change adaptation of other businesses or entities (including manufacture, purchase, installation, design, promotion or enabling uptake and implementation):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • investments must respect EU environmental protection standards and should not lock in assets that undermine the long-term environmental goals • nature based solutions should be favoured instead of passive installations that could adversely affect other people, nature or other economic activities • activities that rely on blue or green infrastructure • related technical assistance. 	42, 43, 44	100/100
2.9	Risk prevention and management of non-climate related natural risks	For example: earthquakes and risks linked to human activities (e.g. technological accidents), including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems, infrastructures and ecosystem-based approaches.	45	0/100

3. Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources

No	Intervention field	Examples and conditions	Link to InvestEU Annex 1	Coefficients CA / EA
3.1	<p align="center">Investment leading to reducing water usage and/or water losses</p>	<p><u>1. Investments contributing to water efficiency and water savings, such as:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving infiltration of runoff from otherwise sealed surfaces (aquifer fill-up paludiculture). • collection of run-off water for later use. • water saving systems that will lead to at least a10% decrease in water use. • construction, extension, upgrade, rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure that contributes to an efficient use of water or reduction of water consumption - production/treatment, transport, storage, distribution infrastructure, connections, standpipes (no revenue water (NRW) activities, desalination, demand management, metering, etc.). <p><u>2. Drainage / storm water/ runoff control and management in manufacturing and production facilities, and households - investments that substantially improve the current situation of drainage, rainwater infiltration runoff management in facilities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift from combined to separate sewer/storm water systems, • Drainage system, • Water retention infrastructure, • Runoff control measures for improving infiltration <p><u>3. Water efficiency and water-saving technologies in existing industrial manufacturing and production facilities, as well as agriculture:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New technologies that ensure a substantial reduction in water use going beyond ‘business as usual’ (e.g. polymer cleaning; closed-loop cooling processes), • Implementation of measures resulting from compliance with a certification scheme, • Precision irrigation technology, • Wastewater reuse measures and projects. <p><u>4. Water efficiency and water-saving technologies in buildings (new or existing):</u> Nature-based solutions or low impact technologies integrated in building designed to substantially improve water conservation, efficiency, reuse and discharge reduction.</p> <p><u>5. Manufacturing of water management, efficiency, reuse technologies:</u></p>	32	40/100

No	Intervention field	Examples and conditions	Link to InvestEU Annex 1	Coefficients CA / EA
		Manufacturing activities that are dedicated to the production of smart water management, improved water saving, conservation and efficiency technologies; or technologies that improve water quality.		
3.2	Research, development and innovation aimed at water management treatment and water reuse technologies treatment	Research, development and innovation for applications and solutions that are dedicated to smart water management, including advanced metering and monitoring technologies; increase water savings, conservation and efficiency; and improve water quality.	5	40/100
3.3	ICT / Digital solutions for business processes for water management treatment and water reuse technologies treatment	ICT activities, applications and solutions that are dedicated to smart water management, including advanced metering and monitoring technologies; increase water savings, conservation and efficiency; and improve water quality.	34	40/100
3.4	Technical Assistance and consultancy services (enabling activities)	Technical services that are dedicated to supporting the development of 'other activities' that meet the criteria for water conservation and efficiency, e.g. technical services supporting the development of water efficiency projects.	34	40/100

4. Transition to a circular economy

No	Intervention field	Examples and conditions	Link to InvestEU Annex 1	Coefficients CA / EA
4.1	Development and/or sustainable production of materials that are recyclable, reusable or compostable	<p>Production and/or development should increasing durability, reparability, upgradability and re-usability of materials. All materials or products need to respect EU or international, national industry-specific standards.</p> <p>The demonstration of circular design/production and/or material substitution impacts may be provided through, for example life cycle assessment (simplified where pertinent), environmental product declarations or eco-design / circular economy certifications (e.g. Crade2cradle certification).</p>	28	0/100
4.2	Recovery of materials from separated waste for circular value retention and recovery	<p>If the measure's objective is to convert at least 50%, in terms of weight, of the processed separately collected non-hazardous waste into secondary raw materials. This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material recovery facilities (MRF), process technology and mobile equipment, involving manual, semi-automated and/or fully automated mechanical processes (dismantling, separation, sorting, crushing, shredding, cutting, post-treatment technologies, etc.); • Chemical recycling plants involving various types of technologies and processes (e.g. depolymerisation, solvolysis, gasification, pyrolysis, etc.). 	29	100/100
4.3	Investments in production processes allowing a transition to circular economy in existing industrial, manufacturing, production facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • projects/investments that allow an overall net resource saving through reuse, repair, refurbishment, remanufacturing, repurposing or recycling activities along the process compared to the current situation or business as usual; • investments related to the reduction of primary raw material use including substituting virgin materials with secondary/recycled materials or substances, production residues or by-products; • investments that substitute or lead to a substantial reduction of substances of concern in materials, products and assets; • projects/investments that move the production towards higher use of secondary raw materials compared to current practice, and that show positive life cycle environmental footprint compared to the current situation or business as usual; • projects that retain the value of waste streams (previously or usually discarded as waste) and as such prevent waste generation, i.e. the recovery of waste for 	26, 27	40/40

		reuse and recycling or other circular economy strategies.		
4.4	Rehabilitation of industrial sites and contaminated land	If the measure's objective is to turn industrial sites and contaminated land into a natural carbon sink.	40	40/100
4.5	Rehabilitation of industrial brownfield sites and contaminated land for subsequent redevelopment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities leading to the re-use of previously polluted, abandoned or underutilised brownfield sites and land through a process of decontamination, returning the land to a state that supports subsequent redevelopment and further economic activities (e.g. urban, industrial, agricultural use). • All decontamination/remediation activities of previously polluted/contaminated sites that support subsequent renaturation or prepare the land for further economic use. Activities also include the decontamination of buildings prior to demolition/deconstruction. • All activities leading to the re-use of previously polluted land through a process of decontamination and returning the land to a Natural state that supports local ecosystems and protects natural resources (e.g. water, soils). 	39	0/100
4.6	Rehabilitation, repurposing of redundant buildings or other immovable assets with the aim of life extension	<p>This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • substituting non-recyclable materials and products used in construction/building insulation with ones that are recyclable or biodegradable; • utilising high-quality recycled content materials and/or materials that were recycled from onsite demolition (excluding soil backfill); • developing and executing a plan for selective deconstruction of buildings/components to facilitate reuse and recycling and reduce construction and demolition waste; • installing on-site systems enabling source segregation, separate collection and, where feasible, also treatment (e.g. bio-waste composting or anaerobic digestion) of household and business waste; • introducing product-as-a-service models and sharing models for building components and systems. 	28	0/100
4.7	Repair, reconditioning, refurbishing, repurposing and remanufacturing of products to enable their reuse	Activities dedicated to putting back redundant or end-of-life products to original use or, in case they have outlived their original purpose, to an adaptive re-use by repurposing. Products should not be reused for an activity harmful to climate action or environmental sustainability and should maintain their ability to be recovered and recycled at their end of life.	29	100/100

		This applies to redundant or end-of-life products, movable assets or product components that would otherwise be discarded.		
4.8	Product-as-a-service, reuse and sharing models that enable circular economy strategies	<p>Activities where the contractual framework ensures that the entity carrying out the activity retains responsibility for the upkeep, maintenance and end of-life management of the product. This can be based on, <i>inter alia</i>, leasing, pay-per-use, subscription or deposit return schemes. This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leasing products with circular design (e.g. increased durability, modularity, easy disassembly and repair); • using predictive maintenance systems aimed at extending the life of the product/asset (e.g. involving intelligent data management and ICT systems); • provisions for product/asset return at the end of the first lease lifecycle with subsequent refurbishment/repair to enable re-lease for additional lease lifecycles in ‘as new’ quality condition; • investments that substitute or lead to a substantial reduction of substances of concern in materials, products and assets. 	29	100/100
4.9	Separate collection and transport of waste in source segregated fractions	<p>Waste, redundant products, parts and materials are collected and transported separately and otherwise managed in a way to enable reuse, repair, refurbishment, remanufacture, high quality recycling and/or valorisation (excluding activities involving the collection and transport of hazardous waste). This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any physical equipment, transport and building infrastructure needed to organise the take back and reverse flow of products and materials to relevant facilities for repair, refurbishing, remanufacturing or recycling; movable equipment (bins, containers); • supporting infrastructure for waste collection, transport and temporary storage (e.g. civic amenity centres, transfer and reloading stations, vehicle depots, and facilities for refuelling/recharging, washing, maintenance and repair). 	35, 37	40/100
4.10	Separate collection and transport of waste in source segregated fractions	Residual waste management	36, 38	0/100
4.11	Composting of bio-waste	<p>Composting of biowaste is eligible provided that (cumulative):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the biowaste is source segregated and collected separately; • anaerobic digestion is not a technically and economically viable alternative; • the compost produced is used as fertiliser/soil improver. 	35, 37	40/100

		No threshold applies.		
4.12	Anaerobic digestion of bio-waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the biowaste is source segregated and collected separately. methane leakage from relevant facilities (e.g. for biogas production and storage, energy generation, digestate storage) is controlled by a monitoring and contingency plan; the produced biogas is used directly for the generation of electricity and/or heat, or upgraded to biomethane for injection in the natural gas grid, or used as vehicle fuel (e.g. as bioCNG) or as feedstock in the chemical industry (e.g. for the production of H₂ and NH₃). The digestate produced is used as fertiliser/soil improver - directly or after composting or any other treatment. in dedicated biowaste treatment plants, biowaste should constitute a major share of the input feedstock (at least 70%, measured in weight, as an annual average remaining feedstock may not include food or feed crops). Co-digestion is eligible only with a minor share (up to 30% of the input feedstock) of advanced bioenergy feedstock listed in Annex IX of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. If energy crop feedstock covered by Annex IX is used (with a minor share up to 30%) it must respect any additional national limitations established for biogas production. 	34, 35, 77	100/100
4.13	Anaerobic digestion of sewage sludge	<p>Anaerobic digestion of sewage sludge treatment provided that (cumulative):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> methane leakage from relevant facilities (e.g. for biogas production and storage, energy generation, digestate storage) is controlled by a monitoring and contingency plan; the produced biogas is used directly for the generation of electricity and/or heat, or upgraded to biomethane for injection in the natural gas grid, or used as vehicle fuel (e.g. as bioCNG) or as feedstock in the chemical industry (e.g. for the production of H₂ and NH₃). <p>No threshold applies.</p>	34, 77	100/100
4.14	ICT / Digital solutions in circular economy related activities	<p>Development and uptake of ICT, innovative solutions linked to business processes, services or ICT solutions that aim explicitly to contribute to circular economy objectives. This should be related to one or more of the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> circular design and production models; circular use models; circular value recovery models; development/deployment of tools, applications, and services enabling circular economy strategies. <p>This may include:</p>	5	40/100

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • investments in traceability of materials to support future recycling (including digital solutions); • digital tools and applications to facilitate reverse logistics (tracking, take-back of products for reuse, repair or recycling), improve circular resource efficiency and avoidance of waste production (e.g. food waste in restaurants, shops); • virtual marketplaces for secondary raw materials, shared economy models, or second hand/repaired/upgraded products. 		
4.15	Research, development and innovation in circular economy related activities	<p>Research and development of innovative technologies that contribute to circular economy objectives, related to one or more of the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • circular design and production models; • circular use models; • circular value recovery models; • development/deployment of tools, applications, and services enabling circular economy objectives. 	5	40/100
4.16	Technical Assistance and consultancy services	<p>Technical services that are dedicated to supporting the development of ‘other activities’ that fulfil circular economy criteria and, for example, technical services to support projects on the repair or reconditioning of redundant or end-of-life products.</p>	29	100/100

5. Pollution prevention & control

No	Intervention field	Examples and conditions	Link to InvestEU Annex 1	Coefficients CA / EA
5.1	Pollution prevention and control related investments in projects, existing industrial manufacturing and production facilities	Investment in technology or end-of-pipe mitigation technologies that reduce pollutant emissions. The project should substantially reduce emissions of pollutants; for investments in sectors falling under the scope of Directive 2010/75/EU, emissions should go beyond the minimum requirements set-out in relevant BAT conclusions. This may also include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • investment in machinery that reduces degradation or contamination, e.g., low tillage or mechanical weed control; • investment in significantly reducing fertilisers and • artificial antibiotics. 	46	0/100
5.2		Air quality and noise reduction measures	41	40/100
5.3	Manufacturing of pollution prevention technologies	The manufacture of products, key components and new technologies that are essential to enable other activities meet the pollution prevention and control criteria. Equipment or technologies that prevent or reduce emissions from ‘other activities’ beyond the limit established by law (including noise reduction), traceability solutions or solutions for remediation, and management of take-back schemes for products at their end-of-life.	46	0/100
5.4		Linked to air quality and noise reduction.	41	40/100
5.5	Separate collection, transport, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste	Separate collection, transport, treatment and disposal activities that use ‘best-in-class’ practices and technology for hazardous waste management.	38	0/100
5.6	ICT / Digital solutions for pollution prevention and control	ICT and digital technologies, applications or solutions that have the potential to substantially prevent/reduce pollutant emissions into the environment (e.g. air, water, marine, or soil).	46	0/100
5.7		Linked to air quality and noise reduction.	41	40/100
5.8	Research, development and innovation aimed at pollution	Research, development of innovative technologies, applications or solutions that have the potential to substantially prevent/reduce pollutant emissions to the	46	0/100

	prevention and control	environment (e.g. air, water, marine or soil).		
5.9		Linked to air quality and noise reduction.	41	40/100
5.10	Technical Assistance and consultancy services aimed at pollution prevention and control	Technical services that are dedicated to supporting the development of ‘other activities’ fulfilling criteria such as pollution prevention and control e.g. technical services supporting pollution abatement projects.	46	0/100
5.11		Linked to air quality and noise reduction.	41	40/100

6. Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

No	Intervention field	Examples and conditions	Link to InvestEU Annex 1	Coefficients CA / EA
6.1	<p>Preservation, protection, conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services</p>	<p>This includes the protection, management and maintenance of ecosystems, habitats, wildlife species and populations like marine and coastal waters, peatlands (including wet agriculture), forests, grasslands and other agroecosystems, wetlands, freshwater habitats (rivers and lakes) in order to safeguard the natural conditions for their long-term permanence. Conservation of species and biological processes must be simultaneous with conservation of abiotic resources.</p> <p>This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • designation and effective management of core areas for the protection and preservation of species and habitats (including natural reserves, biosphere reserves, national parks, other conservation areas, etc.); • targeted conservation programmes for protecting threatened (as per IUCN Red List), endemic, migratory species or, specifically for EU, species listed in the Birds and Habitats Directives; • plans and projects to combat illegal wildlife trade and poaching; • biological corridors that improve landscapes connectivity; • payments for ecosystem services; access and benefit sharing mechanism; • protection and sustainable use of Natura 2000 sites. 	48	0/100
6.2	<p>Restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem services</p>	<p>Restoration measures should be designed to assist the recovery of ecosystems and their functions in a given area, to some degree of their former state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ecosystem restoration activities for different types of ecosystem (e.g. coral reef, forest, wetland, mangroves, etc.), including eliminating or modifying the causes of ecological degradation, re-establishing natural processes, reconstruction of habitats and reintroduction of species, etc.; • forest and landscape restoration techniques, including natural regeneration and assisted natural regeneration, agroforestry, etc.; • restoration of urban woodland and its ecological functions; • re-naturalisation of river flows, coastal stretches, rehabilitation of flood plains; • removal and management of invasive alien species; • restoration of Natura 2000 sites. 	47	40/100

No	Intervention field	Examples and conditions	Link to InvestEU Annex 1	Coefficients CA / EA
6.3	Other prevention and control projects; land management	<p>Activities that aim to contribute to the conservation and protection of biodiversity, ecosystems and the services they provide. This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • projects implementing measures and plans for preventing the introduction of alien invasive species; • converting forest plantations into more natural forests by ensuring diversity in age and composition of the forest and protecting the soil (guidance to be developed); • management of hydrographic basins and environmental monitoring of water systems in rural/cultivated areas; • eutrophication prevention of freshwater ecosystems; • pollution prevention projects that aim to avoid any release of pollutants or waste to terrestrial, freshwater or marine ecosystems in order to maintain their ecological functions. 	47, 49	40/100
6.4	New construction and renovation of buildings by integrating nature-based solutions/green - blue measures	<p>Green-blue infrastructures and nature-based solutions (for example to improve connectivity between other blue/green infrastructure or natural areas that do not lead to the conversion, fragmentation or unsustainable use of natural habitats (particularly areas of high-biodiversity value)). This includes: biodiversity-friendly green roofs; green walls and other green structures; and integration of biodiversity and ecosystems in and around buildings and public spaces.</p>	47, 49	40/100
6.5	Protection, development and promotion of natural heritage and Ecosystem-based tourism	<p>Eco-tourism based activities developed in modified/degraded ecosystems and natural habitats that are under a conservation or restoration programme/plan. (e.g. Natura 2000 management plan).</p>	48	0/100
6.6	Bio-based Industries and Manufacturing	<p>Manufacturing activities that contribute to the conservation and protection of biodiversity or ecosystems. These may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manufacturing of biopesticides; biocatalysts; plant's biotechnological solutions to replace existing agrochemicals; • manufacturing of sustainable and cost efficient alternatives to tropical hardwood; • manufacturing of species or habitats monitoring systems. 	47, 49	40/100
6.7	ICT / Digital solutions for business processes contributing to Biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and restoration	<p>Only activities that explicitly aim to substantially contribute to the conservation and protection of biodiversity, ecosystems and the services they provide, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitoring and sensor technology; 	47, 49	40/100

No	Intervention field	Examples and conditions	Link to InvestEU Annex 1	Coefficients CA / EA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • data analysis and processing; • assessment and decision making, communication and networking; • biodiversity information and education. 		
6.8	Research, development and innovation aimed at Agri-bio activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RDI activities that aim to contribute to the conservation and protection of biodiversity, ecosystems and the services they provide, such as: • RDI to develop biopesticides; biocatalysts; plant's biotechnological solutions to replace existing agrochemicals; • RDI to develop sustainable and cost efficient alternatives to tropical hardwood; • RDI to develop species or habitats monitoring systems. 	47, 49	40/100