

Brussels, XXX  
[...] (2020) XXX draft

ANNEX 2

ANNEX

to the

**Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) .../...**

**supplementing Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council by establishing the technical screening criteria for determining the conditions under which an economic activity qualifies as contributing substantially to climate change mitigation or climate change adaptation and for determining whether that economic activity causes no significant harm to any of the other environmental objectives**

## ANNEX II

### **Technical screening criteria for determining the conditions under which an economic activity qualifies as contributing substantially to climate change adaptation and for determining whether that economic activity causes no significant harm to any of the other environmental objectives**

#### **1. FORESTRY**

##### **1.1. Afforestation**

###### *Description of the activity*

Establishment of forest through planting, deliberate seeding or natural regeneration on land that, until then, was under a different land use or not used. Afforestation implies a transformation of land use from non-forest to forest, in accordance with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations ('FAO') definition of afforestation<sup>1</sup>, where forest means a land matching the forest definition as set out in national law, or where not available, is in accordance with the FAO definition of forest<sup>2</sup>. Afforestation can cover past afforestation as long as it takes place in the period between the planting of the trees and the time when the land use is recognised as a forest.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code A2 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006. Activities are limited to NACE II 02.10, i.e. silviculture and other forestry activities, 02.20, i.e. logging, 02.30, i.e. gathering of wild growing non-wood products and 02.40, i.e. support services to forestry.

Where an economic activity in this category complies with the substantial contribution criterion specified in point 5, the activity is an enabling activity as referred to in Article 11(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, provided that it meets the technical screening criteria set out in this section.

###### *Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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- 1 Establishment of forest through planting or deliberate seeding on land that, until then, was under a different land use, implies a transformation of land use from non-forest to forest (*FAO Global Resources Assessment 2020. Terms and definitions*. <http://www.fao.org/3/I8661EN/i8661en.pdf>).
  - 2 Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10%, or trees able to reach these thresholds *in situ*. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use, *FAO Global Resources Assessment 2020. Terms and definitions*. <http://www.fao.org/3/I8661EN/i8661en.pdf>

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions (‘adaptation solutions’) that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.

2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:

- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>3</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 years climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>4</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>5</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other

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3 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

4 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

5 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

- economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>6</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>7</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

5. In order for an activity to be considered as an enabling activity as referred to in Article 11(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, the economic operator demonstrates, through an assessment of current and future climate risks, including uncertainty and based on robust data, that the activity provides a technology, product, service, information, or practice, or promotes their uses with one of the following primary objectives:

- (a) increasing the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) contributing to adaptation efforts of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities.

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Do no significant harm

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(1) Climate change mitigation	<p><i>1. Afforestation plan and subsequent forest management plan or equivalent instrument</i></p> <p>1.1. The area on which the activity takes place is covered by an afforestation plan of a duration of at least 5 years, developed prior to the start of the activity, and continuously updated until this area matches the definition of forest as set out in national law or where not available, is in line with the FAO definition of forest.</p> <p>The afforestation plan contains all elements required by the national</p>
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<sup>6</sup> The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

<sup>7</sup> See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

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law relating to environmental impact assessment of afforestation.

1.2. Preferably through the afforestation plan, or if information is missing, through any other document, detailed information is provided on the following points:

- (a) description of the area according to its gazetting in the land registry;
- (b) site preparation and its impacts on pre-existing carbon stocks, including soils and above-ground biomass, in order to protect land with high carbon stock;
- (c) management goals, including major constraints;
- (d) general strategies and activities planned to reach the management goals, including expected operations over the whole forest cycle;
- (e) definition of the forest habitat context, including main existing and intended forest tree species, and their extent and distribution;
- (f) compartments, roads, rights of way and other public access, physical features including waterways, areas under legal and other restrictions;
- (g) measures deployed to establish and maintain the good condition of forest ecosystems;
- (h) consideration of social issues (including preservation of landscape, consultation of concerned stakeholders)
- (i) assessment of forest related risks, including forest fires, and pests and diseases outbreaks, with the aim of preventing, reducing and controlling the risks and measures deployed to ensure protection and adaptation against residual risks.
- (j) assessment of impact on food security;
- (k) all DNSH criteria relevant to afforestation.

1.3. When the area becomes a forest, the afforestation plan is followed by a subsequent forest management plan or an equivalent instrument, as set out in national law or, where national law does not define a forest

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management plan or equivalent instrument, as referred to in the FAO definition of ‘forest area with long-term forest management plan’<sup>8</sup>. The forest management plan or the equivalent instrument covers a period of 10 years or more and is continuously updated.

1.4. Information is provided on the following points that are not already documented in the forest management plan or equivalent system:

- (a) management goals, including major constraints<sup>9</sup>;
- (b) general strategies and activities planned to reach the management goals, including expected operations over the whole forest cycle;
- (c) definition of the forest habitat context, including main existing and intended forest tree species, and their extent and distribution;
- (d) definition of the area according to its gazetting in the land registry;
- (e) compartments, roads, rights of way and other public access, physical features including waterways, areas under legal and other restrictions;
- (f) measures deployed to maintain the good condition of forest ecosystems;
- (g) consideration of social issues (including preservation of landscape, consultation of stakeholders in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down by national law);
- (h) Assessment of forest related risks, including forest fires, and pests and diseases outbreaks, with the aim of preventing, reducing and controlling the risks and measures deployed to ensure protection and adaptation against residual risks;
- (i) All DNSH criteria relevant to forest management.

1.5. The activity follows the best afforestation practices laid down in national law, or, where no such best afforestation practices have been

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8 Forest area that has a long-term (ten years or more) documented management plan, aiming at defined management goals, and which is periodically revised, FAO Global Resources Assessment 2020. Terms and definitions. <http://www.fao.org/3/I8661EN/i8661en.pdf>.

9 Including an analysis of (i) long term sustainability of the wood resource (ii) impacts/pressures on habitat conservation, diversity of associated habitats and condition of harvesting minimizing soil impacts.

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laid down in national law, the activity complies with one of the following criteria:

- (a) the activity complies with Delegated Regulation (EU) No 807/2014;
- (b) the activity follows the “Pan-European Guidelines for Afforestation and Reforestation with a special focus on the provisions of the UNFCCC”<sup>10</sup>.

1.6. The activity does not involve the degradation of high carbon stock land which has this status in or after January 2008.

1.7. The management systems associated with the activity in place complies with the due diligence obligation and legality requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) No 995/2010.

1.8. The afforestation plan and the subsequent forest management plan or equivalent instrument provides for monitoring that ensures the correctness of the information contained in the plan, in particular as regards the data relating to the involved area.

## *2. Audit*

Within the 2 years after the beginning of the activity and every 10 years thereafter, the compliance of the activity with the substantial contribution to climate change mitigation criteria and the DNSH criteria are verified by either of the following:

- (a) the relevant national competent authorities;
- (b) an independent third-party certifier, at the request of national authorities or the operator of the activity.

In order to reduce costs, audits can be performed together with any forest certification, climate certification or other audit.

The independent third-party certifier does not have any conflict of interest with the owner or the funder, and is not involved in the development or operation of the activity.

## *3. Group assessment*

The compliance with the DNSH criteria can be checked:

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10 Forest Europe Pan-European Guidelines for Afforestation and Reforestation with a special focus on the provisions of the UNFCCC adopted by the MCPFE Expert Level Meeting on 12-13 November, 2008 and by the PEBLDS Bureau on behalf of the PEBLDS Council on 4 November, 2008, [https://www.foresteuropa.org/docs/other\\_meetings/2008/Geneva/Guidelines\\_Aff\\_Ref\\_ADOPTED.pdf](https://www.foresteuropa.org/docs/other_meetings/2008/Geneva/Guidelines_Aff_Ref_ADOPTED.pdf).

	<p>(a) at the level of the forest sourcing area<sup>11</sup> level as defined by Directive 2018/2001,</p> <p>(b) at the level of a group of operators sufficiently homogeneous to evaluate the risk of the sustainability of the forest activity, provided that all these operators have a durable relationship between them, all operators participate in the activity and the group of operators remain the same for all subsequent audits.</p>
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	<p>The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.</p> <p>Detailed information referred to in point 1.2. (i) includes provisions to comply with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.</p>
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	<p>The use of pesticides is reduced and alternative approaches or techniques, which may include non-chemical alternatives to pesticides, are favoured, in accordance with Directive 2009/128/EC, with exception of occasions where the use of pesticides is needed to control outbreaks of pests and of diseases. The activity minimises the use of fertilisers and does not use manure.</p> <p>Well documented and verifiable measures are taken to avoid the use of active ingredients that are listed in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade, the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and of active ingredients that are listed as classification Ia ('extremely</p>

11 'sourcing area' means the geographically defined area from which the forest biomass feedstock is sourced, from which reliable and independent information is available and where conditions are sufficiently homogeneous to evaluate the risk of the sustainability and legality characteristics of the forest biomass;  
 Directive 2001/2018 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (recast)

	<p>hazardous’) or Ib (‘highly hazardous’) in the WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard<sup>12</sup>. The activity complies with the relevant national implementing law on active ingredients, including the Regulation (EU) 2019/1009.</p> <p>Pollution of water and soil is prevented and cleaning up measures are undertaken when pollution occurs.</p>
<p>(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems</p>	<p>In areas designated by the national competent authority for conservation or in habitats that are protected, the activity is in accordance with the conservation objectives for those areas.</p> <p>There is no conversion of habitats specifically sensitive to biodiversity loss or with high conservation value, or of areas set aside for the restoration of such habitats in accordance with national law.</p> <p>Detailed information referred to in points 1.2(k) (Afforestation plan) and 1.4(i) (Forest management plan or equivalent system) includes provisions for maintaining and possibly enhancing biodiversity in accordance with national and local provisions, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) ensuring the good conservation status of habitat and species, maintenance of typical habitat species;</li> <li>(b) excluding the use or release of invasive species;</li> <li>(c) excluding the use of non-native species unless it can be demonstrated that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the use of the forest reproductive material leads to favourable and appropriate ecosystem conditions (such as climate, soil criteria, and vegetation zone, forest fire resilience);</li> <li>(ii) the native species currently present on the site are not anymore adapted to projected climatic and pedo-hydrological conditions;</li> </ul> </li> <li>(d) ensuring the maintenance and improvement of physical, chemical and biological quality of the soil;</li> <li>(e) follows biodiversity-friendly practices promoting close-to-nature forestry or similar national concepts adapted to the local conditions;</li> </ul>

<sup>12</sup> The WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard (version 2019), <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/332193/9789240005662-eng.pdf?ua=1>.

	<p>(f) excluding the conversion of high-biodiverse ecosystems into less biodiverse ones;</p> <p>(g) ensuring the diversity of associated habitats and species linked to the forest;</p> <p>(h) ensuring the diversity of stand structures and maintenance or enhancing of mature stage stands and dead wood.</p> <p>The use of whole tree stems for bio-energy is avoided, especially where viable, unsubsidised markets exist for their use in carbon-retaining materials or products, except where it has been authorised at the national or regional levels in exceptional circumstances, including for phytosanitary reasons or to reduce fire risks, in accordance with applicable law.</p>
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## 1.2. Rehabilitation and restoration of forests

### *Description of the activity*

Rehabilitation and restoration of forests as defined by national law. Where national law does not contain such a definition, rehabilitation and restoration refers to a definition with broad agreement in the peer-reviewed scientific literature for specific countries or a definition in line with the FAO concept of forest restoration<sup>13</sup> or a definition in line with one of the definitions of ecological restoration<sup>14</sup>, applied to forest, or forest rehabilitation<sup>15</sup> under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Rehabilitation and restoration of forests implies no change of land use and occurs on degraded land matching the forest definition as set out in national law, or where not available, is in accordance with the FAO definition of forest<sup>16</sup>.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code A2 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006. The economic activities in this category are limited to NACE II 02.10, i.e. silviculture and other forestry activities, 02.20, i.e. logging 02.30, i.e. gathering of wild growing non-wood products and 02.40, i.e. support services to forestry.

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- 13 Forest restoration includes:
- rehabilitation, meaning the restoration of desired species, structures or processes to an existing ecosystem;
  - reconstruction, meaning restoration of native plants on land which is in another use;
  - reclamation, meaning restoration of severely degraded land devoid of vegetation;
  - most radically replacement, in which species or provinces maladapted for a given location and unable to migrate are replaced with introduced species as climates change rapidly.
- Forest restoration module. In Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Toolbox.*  
<http://www.fao.org/sustainable-forest-management/toolbox/modules/forest-restoration/basic-knowledge/en/>
- 14 Ecological Restoration (T14 & 15, GSPC 4 & 8) (Also Ecosystem Restoration)
- The process of returning an ecosystem to a natural pre-disturbance structure and function. (Briggs 1996).
  - The process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed. (SER 2004).
  - The process of intentionally altering a site to establish a defined, indigenous ecosystem. The goal of this process is to emulate the structure, function, diversity and dynamics of the specified ecosystem. (UNEP 2003).
  - Human intervention ... designed to accelerate the recovery of damaged habitats, or to bring ecosystems back to as close an approximation as possible of their pre-disturbance states. (Cairns 1993; Yap 2000).
- Most used definitions/descriptions of key terms related to ecosystem restoration.* 11<sup>th</sup> conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. 2012. UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/19. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-11/information/cop-11-inf-19-en.pdf>
- 15 Forest rehabilitation is the process of restoring the capacity of a forest to provide goods and services again, where the state of the rehabilitated forest is not identical to its state before degradation
- Most used definitions/descriptions of key terms related to ecosystem restoration.* 11<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. 2012. UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/19. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-11/information/cop-11-inf-19-en.pdf>
- 16 Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10%, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use, FAO Global Resources Assessment 2020. Terms and definitions. <http://www.fao.org/3/I8661EN/i8661en.pdf>.

Where an economic activity in this category complies with the substantial contribution criterion specified in point 5, the activity is an enabling activity as referred to in Article 11(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, provided that it meets the technical screening criteria set out in this section.

### *Technical screening criteria*

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#### Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>17</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.
3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and
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<sup>17</sup> Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

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risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>18</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>19</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>20</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>21</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

5. In order for an activity to be considered as an enabling activity as referred to in Article 11(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, the economic operator demonstrates, through an assessment of current and future climate risks, including uncertainty and based on robust data, that the activity provides a technology, product, service, information, or practice, or promotes their uses with one of the following primary objectives:

- (a) increasing the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) contributing to adaptation efforts of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities.

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Do no significant harm

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18 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

19 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

20 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

21 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

<p>(1) Climate change mitigation</p>	<p><i>1. Forest management plan or equivalent instrument</i></p> <p>1.1. The activity takes place on area that is subject to a forest management plan or an equivalent instrument, as set out in national law or, where national law does not define a forest management plan or equivalent instrument, as referred to in the FAO definition of ‘forest area with long-term forest management plan’<sup>22</sup>.</p> <p>The forest management plan or the equivalent instrument covers a period of 10 years or more, and is continuously updated.</p> <p>1.2. Information is provided on the following points that are not already documented in the forest management plan or equivalent system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) management goals, including major constraints<sup>23</sup>;</li> <li>(b) general strategies and activities planned to reach the management goals, including expected operations over the whole forest cycle;</li> <li>(c) definition of the forest habitat context, including main existing and intended forest tree species, and their extent and distribution;</li> <li>(d) definition of the area according to its gazetting in the land registry;</li> <li>(e) compartments, roads, rights of way and other public access, physical features including waterways, areas under legal and other restrictions;</li> </ul>
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22 Forest area that has a long-term (ten years or more) documented management plan, aiming at defined management goals, and which is periodically revised. FAO Global Resources Assessment 2020. Terms and definitions. <http://www.fao.org/3/I8661EN/i8661en.pdf>.

23 Including an analysis of (i) long term sustainability of the wood resource (ii) impacts/pressures on habitat conservation, diversity of associated habitats and condition of harvesting minimizing soil impacts.

- (f) measures deployed to maintain the good condition of forest ecosystems;
- (g) consideration of social issues (including preservation of landscape, consultation of stakeholders in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down by national law)
- (h) assessment of forest related risks, including forest fires, and pests and diseases outbreaks, with the aim of preventing, reducing and controlling the risks and measures deployed to ensure protection and adaptation against residual risks.
- (i) All DNSH criteria relevant to forest management

1.2 The sustainability of the forest management systems, as documented in the plan referred to in point 1.1, is ensured by choosing the most ambitious of the following approaches:

- (a) the forest management matches the applicable national definition of sustainable forest management,
- (b) the forest management matches the Forest Europe definition<sup>24</sup> of sustainable forest management, and the Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management<sup>25</sup>
- (c) the management systems in place complies with the forest sustainability criteria laid down in Article 29(6) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, and as of the date of its application with the

24 The stewardship and use of forests and forest lands in a way, and at a rate, that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality and their potential to fulfill, now and in the future, relevant ecological, economic and social functions, at local, national, and global levels, and that does not cause damage to other ecosystems.

*Resolution H1 General Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Forests in Europe* Second Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (Forest Europe), 16-17 June 1993, Helsinki/Finland. [https://www.foresteurope.org/docs/MC/MC\\_helsinki\\_resolutionH1.pdf](https://www.foresteurope.org/docs/MC/MC_helsinki_resolutionH1.pdf)

25 Annex 2 of the Resolution L2. Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management. Third Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe 2-4 June 1998, Lisbon/Portugal

[https://foresteurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/MC\\_lisbon\\_resolutionL2\\_with\\_annexes.pdf#page=18](https://foresteurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/MC_lisbon_resolutionL2_with_annexes.pdf#page=18)

implementing act on operational guidance for energy from forest biomass adopted under Article 29(8) of that Directive.

1.3. The activity does not involve the degradation of high carbon stock land which has this status in or after January 2008.

1.4. The management systems associated with the activity in place complies with the due diligence obligation and legality requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) No 995/2010.

1.5. The forest management plan or equivalent instrument provides for monitoring which ensures the correctness of the information contained in the plan, in particular as regards the data relating to the involved area.

## *2. Audit*

Within the 2 years after the beginning of the activity and every 10 years thereafter, the compliance of the activity with the substantial contribution to climate change mitigation criteria and the DNSH criteria are verified by either of the following:

- (a) the relevant national competent authorities;
- (b) an independent third-party certifier, at the request of national authorities or the operator of the activity.

In order to reduce costs, audits can be performed together with any forest certification, climate certification or other audit.

The independent third-party certifier does not have any conflict of interest with the owner or the funder, and is not involved in the development or operation of the activity.

## *3. Group assessment*

The compliance with the DNSH criteria can be checked:

- (c) at the level of the forest sourcing area<sup>26</sup> level as defined by Directive 2018/2001,

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26 'sourcing area' means the geographically defined area from which the forest biomass feedstock is sourced, from which reliable and independent information is available and where conditions are sufficiently homogeneous to evaluate the risk of the sustainability and legality characteristics of the forest biomass;

	<p>(d) at the level of a group of operators sufficiently homogeneous to evaluate the risk of the sustainability of the forest activity, provided that all these operators have a durable relationship between them, all operators participate in the activity and the group of operators remain the same for all subsequent audits.</p>
<p>(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources</p>	<p>The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.</p> <p>Detailed information referred to in point 1.2. (i) includes provisions to comply with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.</p>
<p>(4) Transition to a circular economy</p>	<p>The silvicultural change induced by the activity on the area covered by the activity is not likely to result in a significant reduction of sustainable supply of primary forest biomass suitable for the manufacturing of wood products with long-term circularity potential. This criterion can be demonstrated through the climate benefits analysis referred to in point 2.</p>
<p>(5) Pollution prevention and control</p>	<p>The use of pesticides is reduced and alternative approaches or techniques, which may include non-chemical alternatives to pesticides, are favoured, in accordance with Directive 2009/128/EC, with exception of occasions where the use of pesticides is needed to control outbreaks of pests and of diseases. The activity minimises the use of fertilisers and does not use manure.</p> <p>Well documented and verifiable measures are taken to avoid the use of active ingredients that are listed in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade, the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and of active ingredients that are listed as classification Ia (‘extremely hazardous’) or Ib (‘highly hazardous’) in the WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard. The activity complies with the relevant national implementing law on active ingredients, including the Regulation (EU) 2019/1009.</p> <p>Pollution of water and soil is prevented and cleaning up measures are undertaken when pollution occurs.</p>

Directive 2001/2018 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (recast)

<p>(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems</p>	<p>In areas designated by the national competent authority for conservation or in habitats that are protected, the activity is in accordance with the conservation objectives for those areas.</p> <p>There is no conversion of habitats specifically sensitive to biodiversity loss or with high conservation value, or of areas set aside for the restoration of such habitats in accordance with national law.</p> <p>Detailed information referred to in points 1.2.(i) includes provisions for maintaining and possibly enhancing biodiversity in accordance with national and local provisions, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) ensuring the good conservation status of habitat and species, maintenance of typical habitat species;</li> <li>(b) excluding the use or release of invasive alien species;</li> <li>(c) excluding the use of non-native species unless it can be demonstrated that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the use of the forest reproductive material leads to favourable and appropriate ecosystem conditions (such as climate, soil criteria, and vegetation zone, forest fire resilience);</li> <li>(ii) the native species currently present on the site are not anymore adapted to projected climatic and pedo-hydrological conditions;</li> </ul> </li> <li>(d) ensuring the maintenance and improvement of physical, chemical and biological quality of the soil;</li> <li>(e) follows biodiversity-friendly practices promoting close-to-nature forestry or similar national concepts adapted to the local conditions;</li> <li>(f) excluding the conversion of high-biodiverse ecosystems into less biodiverse ones;</li> <li>(g) ensuring the diversity of associated habitats and species linked to the forest;</li> <li>(h) ensuring the diversity of stand structures and maintenance or enhancing of mature stage stands and dead wood.</li> </ul>
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### 1.3. Reforestation

#### *Description of the activity*

Reforestation as defined by national law. Where national law does not contain such a definition, reforestation refers to the FAO definition of reforestation<sup>27</sup> or the FAO definition of naturally regenerating forest<sup>28</sup>. Reforestation implies no change of land use and occurs on degraded land matching the definition of forest as set out in national law, or where not available, is in accordance with the FAO definition of forest<sup>29</sup>. For the purpose of Regulation 2020/853, the category ‘reforestation’ applies in cases following extreme events (such as wind throws, fires), and not as part of normal, legally binding obligation to reforest after harvesting.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code A2 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006. The economic activities in this category are limited to NACE II 02.10, i.e. silviculture and other forestry activities, 02.20, i.e. logging, 02.30, i.e. gathering of wild growing non-wood products, and 02.40, i.e. support services to forestry.

Where an economic activity in this category complies with the substantial contribution criterion specified in point 5, the activity is an enabling activity as referred to in Article 11(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, provided that it meets the technical screening criteria set out in this section.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

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#### Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions (‘adaptation solutions’) that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
  2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
    - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity
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<sup>27</sup> Re-establishment of forest through planting and/or deliberate seeding on land classified as forest. FAO Global Resources Assessment 2020. Terms and definitions. <http://www.fao.org/3/I8661EN/i8661en.pdf>

<sup>28</sup> FAO definition of “naturally regenerating forests”. Forest predominantly composed of trees established through natural regeneration.

<sup>29</sup> Land spanning more than 0,5 hectares with trees higher than five meters and a canopy cover of more than 10%, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use. FAO Global Resources Assessment 2020. Terms and definitions. <http://www.fao.org/3/I8661EN/i8661en.pdf>

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during its expected lifetime;

- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>30</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>31</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>32</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>33</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>34</sup> to the extent possible;

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30 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

31 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

32 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

33 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

5. In order for an activity to be considered as an enabling activity as referred to in Article 11(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, the economic operator demonstrates, through an assessment of current and future climate risks, including uncertainty and based on robust data, that the activity provides a technology, product, service, information, or practice, or promotes their uses with the primary objectives of:

- (a) increasing the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities; or
- (b) contributing to adaptation efforts of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities.

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Do no significant harm

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(1) Climate change mitigation	<p><i>1. Forest management plan or equivalent instrument</i></p> <p>1.1. The activity takes place on area that is subject to a forest management plan or an equivalent instrument, as set out in national law or, where national law does not define a forest management plan or equivalent plan, as referred to in the FAO definition of forest area with long-term forest management plan<sup>35</sup>.</p> <p>The forest management plan or the equivalent instrument covers a period of ten years or more and is continuously updated.</p> <p>1.2 Information is provided on the following points that are not already</p>
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34 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

35 Forest area that has a long-term (ten years or more) documented management plan, aiming at defined management goals, and which is periodically revised.  
 FAO Global Resources Assessment 2020. Terms and definitions.  
<http://www.fao.org/3/I8661EN/i8661en.pdf>.

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documented in the forest management plan or equivalent system:

- (a) management goals, including major constraints<sup>36</sup>;
- (b) general strategies and activities planned to reach the management goals, including expected operations over the whole forest cycle;
- (c) definition of the forest habitat context, including main existing and intended forest tree species, and their extent and distribution;
- (d) definition of the area according to its gazetting in the land registry;
- (e) compartments, roads, rights of way and other public access, physical features including waterways, areas under legal and other restrictions;
- (f) measures deployed to maintain the good condition of forest ecosystems;
- (g) consideration of social issues (including preservation of landscape, consultation of stakeholders in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down by national law)
- (h) assessment of forest related risks, including forest fires, and pests and diseases outbreaks, with the aim of preventing, reducing and controlling the risks and measures deployed to ensure protection and adaptation against residual risks.
- (i) All DNSH criteria relevant to forest management

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36 Including an analysis of (i) long term sustainability of the wood resource (ii) impacts/pressures on habitat conservation, diversity of associated habitats and condition of harvesting minimizing soil impacts.

1.2 The sustainability of the forest management systems, as documented in the plan referred to in point 1.1, is ensured by choosing the most ambitious of the following approaches:

- (a) the forest management matches the applicable national definition of sustainable forest management,
- (b) the forest management matches the Forest Europe definition<sup>37</sup> of sustainable forest management, and the Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management<sup>38</sup>;
- (c) the management systems in place show compliance with the forest sustainability criteria set out in Article 29(6) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, and as of the date of its application with the implementing act on operational guidance for energy from forest biomass adopted under Article 29(8) of that Directive.

1.3 The activity does not involve the degradation of high carbon stock land which has this status in or after January 2008.

1.3. The management systems associated with the activity in place complies with the due diligence obligation and legality requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) No 995/2010.

1.5. The forest management plan or equivalent instrument provides for monitoring that ensures the correctness of the information contained in

37 The stewardship and use of forests and forest lands in a way, and at a rate, that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality and their potential to fulfill, now and in the future, relevant ecological, economic and social functions, at local, national, and global levels, and that does not cause damage to other ecosystems.

*Resolution H1 General Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Forests in Europe* Second Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (Forest Europe), 16-17 June 1993, Helsinki/Finland. [https://www.foresteurope.org/docs/MC/MC\\_helsinki\\_resolutionH1.pdf](https://www.foresteurope.org/docs/MC/MC_helsinki_resolutionH1.pdf)

38 Annex 2 of the Resolution L2. Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management. Third Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe 2-4 June 1998, Lisbon/Portugal

[https://foresteurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/MC\\_lisbon\\_resolutionL2\\_with\\_annexes.pdf#page=18](https://foresteurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/MC_lisbon_resolutionL2_with_annexes.pdf#page=18)

the plan, in particular as regards the data relating to the involved area.

## *2. Audit*

Within the 2 years after the beginning of the activity and every 10 years thereafter, the compliance of the activity with the substantial contribution to climate change mitigation criteria and the DNSH criteria are verified by either of the following:

- (a) the relevant national competent authorities;
- (b) an independent third-party certifier, at the request of national authorities or the operator of the activity.

In order to reduce costs, audits can be performed together with any forest certification, climate certification or other audit.

The independent third-party certifier does not have any conflict of interest with the owner or the funder, and is not involved in the development or operation of the activity.

## *3. Group assessment*

The compliance with the DNSH criteria can be checked:

- (a) at the level of the forest sourcing area<sup>39</sup> level as defined by Directive 2018/2001,
- (b) at the level of a group of operators sufficiently homogeneous to evaluate the risk of the sustainability of the forest activity, provided that all these operators have a durable relationship between them, all operators participate in the activity and the group of operators remain the same

<sup>39</sup> 'Sourcing area' means the geographically defined area from which the forest biomass feedstock is sourced, from which reliable and independent information is available and where conditions are sufficiently homogeneous to evaluate the risk of the sustainability and legality characteristics of the forest biomass;

	for all subsequent audits.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	<p>The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.</p> <p>Detailed information referred to in point 1.2. (i) includes provisions to comply with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.</p>
(4) Transition to a circular economy	<p>The silvicultural change induced by the activity on the area covered by the activity is not likely to result in a significant reduction of sustainable supply of primary forest biomass suitable for the manufacturing of wood products with long-term circularity potential. This criterion can be demonstrated through the climate benefits analysis referred to in point 2.</p>
(5) Pollution prevention and control	<p>The use of pesticides is reduced and alternative approaches or techniques, which may include non-chemical alternatives to pesticides, are favoured, in accordance with Directive 2009/128/EC, with exception of occasions where the use of pesticides is needed to control outbreaks of pests and of diseases. The activity minimises the use of fertilisers and does not use manure.</p> <p>Well documented and verifiable measures are taken to avoid the use of active ingredients that are listed in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade, the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and of active ingredients that are listed as classification Ia ('extremely hazardous') or Ib ('highly hazardous') in the WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard<sup>40</sup>. The activity complies with the relevant national implementing law on active ingredients, including the Regulation (EU) 2019/1009.</p> <p>Pollution of water and soil is prevented and cleaning up measures are undertaken when pollution occurs.</p>
(6) Protection and	In areas designated by the national competent authority for

40 The WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard (version 2019), <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/332193/9789240005662-eng.pdf?ua=1>.

<p>restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems</p>	<p>conservation or in habitats that are protected, the activity is in accordance with the conservation objectives for those areas.</p> <p>There is no conversion of habitats specifically sensitive to biodiversity loss or with high conservation value, or of areas set aside for the restoration of such habitats in accordance with national law.</p> <p>Detailed information referred to in in points 1.2.(i) includes provisions for maintaining and possibly enhancing biodiversity in accordance with national and local provisions, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) ensuring the good conservation status of habitat and species, maintenance of typical habitat species;</li> <li>(b) excluding the use or release of invasive alien species;</li> <li>(c) excluding the use of non-native species unless it can be demonstrated that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the use of the forest reproductive material leads to favourable and appropriate ecosystem condition (such as climate, soil criteria, and vegetation zone, forest fire resilience);</li> <li>(ii) the native species currently present on the site are not anymore adapted to projected climatic and pedo-hydrological conditions;</li> </ul> </li> <li>(d) ensuring the maintenance and improvement of physical, chemical and biological quality of the soil;</li> <li>(e) follows biodiversity-friendly practices promoting close-to-nature forestry or similar national concepts adapted to the local conditions;</li> <li>(f) excluding the conversion of high-biodiverse ecosystems into less biodiverse ones;</li> <li>(g) ensuring the diversity of associated habitats and species linked to the forest;</li> <li>(h) ensuring the diversity of stand structures and maintenance or enhancing of mature stage stands and dead wood.</li> </ul>
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## 1.4. Forest management

### *Description of the activity*

Forest management as defined by national law. Where national law does not contain such a definition, forest management refers to any economic activity resulting from a system applicable to a forest that influences the ecological, economic or social functions of the forest. Forest management assumes no change in land use and occurs on land matching the definition of forest as set out in national law, or where not available, is in accordance with the FAO definition of forest<sup>41</sup>.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code A2 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006. The economic activities in this category are limited to NACE II 02.10, i.e. silviculture and other forestry activities, 02.20, i.e. logging, 02.30, i.e. gathering of wild growing non-wood products and 02.40, i.e. support services to forestry.

Where an economic activity in this category complies with the substantial contribution criterion specified in point 5, the activity is an enabling activity as referred to in Article 11(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, provided that it meets the technical screening criteria set out in this section.

### *Technical screening criteria*

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#### Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
  2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
    - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
    - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic
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<sup>41</sup> Land spanning more than 0,5 hectares with trees higher than five meters and a canopy cover of more than 10%, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use, FAO Global Resources Assessment 2020. Terms and definitions. <http://www.fao.org/3/I8661EN/i8661en.pdf>.

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activity;

- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>42</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>43</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>44</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>45</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>46</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which

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42 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

43 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

44 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

45 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

46 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

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technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

5. In order for an activity to be considered as an enabling activity as referred to in Article 11(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, the economic operator demonstrates, through an assessment of current and future climate risks, including uncertainty and based on robust data, that the activity provides a technology, product, service, information, or practice, or promotes their uses with one of the following primary objectives:

- (a) increasing the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) contributing to adaptation efforts of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities.

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Do no significant harm

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(1) Climate change mitigation

*1. Forest management plan or equivalent instrument*

1.1. The activity takes place on area that is subject to a forest management plan or an equivalent instrument, as set out in national law or, where national law does not define a forest management plan, as referred to in the FAO definition of ‘forest area with long-term forest management plan’<sup>47</sup>.

The forest management plan or equivalent instrument covers a period of ten years or more and is continuously updated.

1.2 Information is provided on the following points that are not already documented in the forest management plan or equivalent system:

- (a) management goals, including major constraints<sup>48</sup>;
- (b) general strategies and activities planned to reach the management goals, including expected operations over the whole forest cycle;
- (c) definition of the forest habitat context, including main existing and intended forest tree species, and their extent and

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<sup>48</sup> Including an analysis of (i) long term sustainability of the wood resource (ii) impacts/pressures on habitat conservation, diversity of associated habitats and condition of harvesting minimising soil impacts.

	<p>distribution;</p> <p>(d) definition of the area according to its gazetting in the land registry;</p> <p>(e) compartments, roads, rights of way and other public access, physical features including waterways, areas under legal and other restrictions;</p> <p>(f) measures deployed to establish and maintain the good condition of forest ecosystems;</p> <p>(g) consideration of social issues (including preservation of landscape, consultation of stakeholders in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down by national law);</p> <p>(h) assessment of forest related risks, including forest fires, and pests and diseases outbreaks, with the aim of preventing, reducing and controlling the risks and measures deployed to ensure protection and adaptation against residual risks;</p> <p>(i) All DNSH criteria relevant for forest management.</p> <p>1.2 The sustainability of the forest management systems, as documented in the plan referred to in point 1.1, is ensured by choosing the most ambitious of the following approaches:</p> <p>(a) the forest management matches the applicable national definition of sustainable forest management,;</p> <p>(b) the forest management matches the Forest Europe definition<sup>49</sup> of sustainable forest management, and the Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management<sup>50</sup>;</p> <p>(c) the management systems in place show compliance with the forest sustainability criteria set out in Article 29(6) of Directive</p>
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49 The stewardship and use of forests and forest lands in a way, and at a rate, that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality and their potential to fulfill, now and in the future, relevant ecological, economic and social functions, at local, national, and global levels, and that does not cause damage to other ecosystems.

*Resolution H1 General Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Forests in Europe* Second Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (Forest Europe), 16-17 June 1993, Helsinki/Finland. [https://www.foresteurope.org/docs/MC/MC\\_helsinki\\_resolutionH1.pdf](https://www.foresteurope.org/docs/MC/MC_helsinki_resolutionH1.pdf)

50 Annex 2 of the Resolution L2. Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management. Third Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe 2-4 June 1998, Lisbon/Portugal

[https://foresteurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/MC\\_lisbon\\_resolutionL2\\_with\\_annexes.pdf#page=18](https://foresteurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/MC_lisbon_resolutionL2_with_annexes.pdf#page=18)

(EU) 2018/2001, and as of the date of its application with the implementing act on operational guidance for energy from forest biomass adopted under Article 29(8) of that Directive.

1.3 The activity does not involve the degradation of high carbon stock land which has this status in or after January 2008.

1.3. The management systems associated with the activity in place complies with the due diligence obligation and legality requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) No 995/2010.

1.5. The forest management plan or equivalent document provides for monitoring which ensures the correctness of the information contained in the plan, in particular as regards the data relating to the involved area.

## *2. Audit*

Within the 2 years after the beginning of the activity and every 10 years thereafter, the compliance of the activity with the substantial contribution to climate change mitigation criteria and the DNSH criteria are verified by either of the following:

- (a) the relevant national competent authorities;
- (b) an independent third-party certifier, at the request of national authorities or the operator of the activity.

In order to reduce costs, audits can be performed together with any forest certification, climate certification or other audit.

The independent third-party certifier does not have any conflict of interest with the owner or the funder, and is not involved in the development or operation of the activity.

## *3. Group assessment*

The compliance with the DNSH criteria can be checked:

- (a) at the level of the forest sourcing area<sup>51</sup> level as defined by Directive 2018/2001;
- (b) at the level of a group of operators sufficiently homogeneous to evaluate the risk of the sustainability of the forest activity, provided that all these operators have a durable relationship between them, all operators participate

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<sup>51</sup> 'Sourcing area' means the geographically defined area from which the forest biomass feedstock is sourced, from which reliable and independent information is available and where conditions are sufficiently homogeneous to evaluate the risk of the sustainability and legality characteristics of the forest biomass.

	<p>in the activity and the group of operators remain the same for all subsequent audits.</p>
<p>(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources</p>	<p>The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.</p> <p>Detailed information referred to in point 1.2. (i) includes provisions to comply with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.</p>
<p>(4) Transition to a circular economy</p>	<p>The silvicultural change induced by the activity on the area covered by the activity is not likely to result in a significant reduction of sustainable supply of primary forest biomass suitable for the manufacturing of wood products with long-term circularity potential. This criterion can be demonstrated through the climate benefits analysis referred to in point 2.</p>
<p>(5) Pollution prevention and control</p>	<p>The use of pesticides is reduced and alternative approaches or techniques, which may include non-chemical alternatives to pesticides, are favoured, in accordance with Directive 2009/128/EC, with exception of occasions where the use of pesticides is needed to control outbreaks of pests and of diseases.</p> <p>The activity minimised the use of fertilisers and does not use manure.</p> <p>Well documented and verifiable measures are taken to avoid the use of active ingredients that are listed in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade, the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and of active ingredients that are listed as classification Ia (‘extremely hazardous’) or Ib (‘highly hazardous’) in the WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard<sup>52</sup>. The activity complies with the relevant national implementing law on active ingredients, including the Regulation (EU) 2019/1009.</p> <p>Pollution of water and soil is prevented and cleaning up measures are undertaken when pollution occurs.</p>
<p>(6) Protection and restoration of</p>	<p>In areas designated by the national competent authority for conservation or in habitats that are protected, the activity is in</p>

<sup>52</sup> The WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard (version 2019), <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/332193/9789240005662-eng.pdf?ua=1>.

<p>biodiversity and ecosystems</p>	<p>accordance with the conservation objectives for those areas.</p> <p>There is no conversion of habitats specifically sensitive to biodiversity loss or with high conservation value, or of areas set aside for the restoration of such habitats in accordance with national law.</p> <p>Detailed information referred to in in points 1.2.(i) includes provisions for maintaining and possibly enhancing biodiversity in accordance with national and local provisions, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) ensuring the good conservation status of habitat and species, maintenance of typical habitat species;</li> <li>(b) excluding the use or release of invasive alien species;</li> <li>(c) excluding the use of non-native species unless it can be demonstrated that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the use of the forest reproductive material leads to favourable and appropriate ecosystem condition (such as climate, soil criteria, and vegetation zone, forest fire resilience);</li> <li>(ii) the native species currently present on the site are not anymore adapted to projected climatic and pedo-hydrological conditions;</li> </ul> </li> <li>(d) ensuring the maintenance and improvement of physical, chemical and biological quality of the soil;</li> <li>(e) follows biodiversity-friendly practices promoting close-to-nature forestry or similar national concepts adapted to the local conditions;</li> <li>(f) excluding the conversion of high-biodiverse ecosystems into less biodiverse ones;</li> <li>(g) ensuring the diversity of associated habitats and species linked to the forest;</li> <li>(h) ensuring the diversity of stand structures and maintenance or enhancing of mature stage stands and dead wood.</li> </ul>
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### 1.5. Conservation forestry

#### *Description of the activity*

Forest management activities with the objective of preserving one or more habitats or species. Conservation forestry assumes no change in land category and occurs on land matching the

forest definition as set out in national law, or where not available, is in accordance with the FAO definition of forest<sup>53</sup>.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code A2 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006. The economic activities in this category are limited to NACE II 02.10, i.e. silviculture and other forestry activities, 02.20, i.e. logging, 02.30, i.e. gathering of wild growing non-wood products and 02.40, i.e. support services to forestry.

Where an economic activity in this category complies with the substantial contribution criterion specified in point 5, the activity is an enabling activity as referred to in Article 11(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, provided that it meets the technical screening criteria set out in this section.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

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#### Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.

2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:

- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is
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<sup>53</sup> Land spanning more than 0,5 hectares with trees higher than five meters and a canopy cover of more than 10%, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use, FAO Global Resources Assessment 2020. Terms and definitions. <http://www.fao.org/3/I8661EN/i8661en.pdf>.

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- performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>54</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>55</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>56</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>57</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>58</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

5. In order for an activity to be considered as an enabling activity as referred to in Article 11(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, the economic operator demonstrates, through an assessment of current and future climate risks, including uncertainty and based on robust data, that the activity provides a technology, product, service, information, or practice, or

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54 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

55 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

56 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

57 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

58 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

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promotes their uses with one of the following primary objectives:

- (a) increasing the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities; or
  - (b) contributing to adaptation efforts of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities.
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Do no significant harm

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<p>(1) Climate change mitigation</p>	<p><i>1. Forest management plan or equivalent instrument</i></p> <p>1.1. The activity takes place on area that is subject to a forest management plan or an equivalent instrument, as set out in national law or, where national regulation does not define a forest management plan, as referred to in the FAO definition of ‘forest area with long-term forest management plan’<sup>59</sup>.</p> <p>The forest management plan or the equivalent instrument covers a period of ten years or more and is continuously updated.</p> <p>1.2 Information is provided on the following points that are not already documented in the forest management plan or equivalent system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) management goals, including major constraints;</li><li>(b) general strategies and activities planned to reach the management goals, including expected operations over the whole forest cycle;</li><li>(c) definition of the forest habitat context, main forest tree species and those intended and their extent and distribution; in accordance to the local forest ecosystem context;</li><li>(d) definition of the area according to its gazetting in the land registry;</li><li>(e) compartments, roads, rights of way and other public access, physical features including waterways, areas under legal and other restrictions;</li><li>(f) measures deployed to maintain the good condition of forest ecosystems;</li><li>(g) consideration of social issues (including preservation of landscape, consultation of stakeholders in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down by national law);</li><li>(h) assessment of forest related risks, including forest fires, and</li></ul>
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pests and diseases outbreaks, with the aim of preventing, reducing and controlling the risks and measures deployed to ensure protection and adaptation against residual risks;

- (i) All DNSH relevant to forest management.

1.2. The forest management plan or the equivalent instrument:

- (a) shows a primary designated management objective<sup>60</sup> that consists in protection of soil and water<sup>61</sup>, conservation of biodiversity<sup>62</sup> or social services<sup>63</sup> based on the FAO definitions;
- (b) follows biodiversity-friendly practices promoting close-to-nature forestry or similar national concepts adapted to the local conditions;
- (c) includes an analysis of:
  - (i) impacts and pressures on habitat conservation and diversity of associated habitats;
  - (ii) condition of harvesting minimizing soil impacts;
  - (iii) other activities that have an impact on conservation objectives, such as hunting and fishing, agricultural, pastoral and forestry activities, industrial, mining, and commercial activities.

1.3. The sustainability of the forest management systems as documented in the plan referred to in point 1.1 is ensured by choosing the most ambitious of the following approaches:

- (a) the forest management matches the national definition of sustainable forest management, if any;
- (b) the forest management matches the Forest Europe definition<sup>64</sup> of sustainable forest management, and the Pan-European

60 The primary designated management objective assigned to a management unit (FAO Global Resources Assessment 2020. Terms and definitions. <http://www.fao.org/3/I8661EN/i8661en.pdf>).

61 Forest where the management objective is protection of soil and water. (FAO Global Resources Assessment 2020. Terms and definitions. <http://www.fao.org/3/I8661EN/i8661en.pdf>).

62 Forest where the management objective is conservation of biological diversity. Includes but is not limited to areas designated for biodiversity conservation within the protected areas. (FAO Global Resources Assessment 2020. Terms and definitions. <http://www.fao.org/3/I8661EN/i8661en.pdf>).

63 Forest where the management objective is social services. (FAO Global Resources Assessment 2020. Terms and definitions. <http://www.fao.org/3/I8661EN/i8661en.pdf>).

64 The stewardship and use of forests and forest lands in a way, and at a rate, that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality and their potential to fulfill, now and in the future, relevant ecological, economic and social functions, at local, national, and global levels, and that does not cause damage to other ecosystems.

*Resolution H1 General Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Forests in Europe* Second Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (Forest Europe), 16-17 June 1993, Helsinki/Finland. [https://www.foresteuropa.org/docs/MC/MC\\_helsinki\\_resolutionH1.pdf](https://www.foresteuropa.org/docs/MC/MC_helsinki_resolutionH1.pdf).

Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management<sup>65</sup>

- (c) the management systems in place show compliance with the forest sustainability criteria as defined in Article 29(6) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, and as of the date of its application with the implementing act on operational guidance for energy from forest biomass adopted under Article 29(8) of that Directive.

1.3 The activity does not involve the degradation of high carbon stock land which has this status in or after January 2008.

1.4. The management systems associated with the activity in place complies with the due diligence obligation and legality requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) No 995/2010.1.5. The forest management plan or equivalent instrument provides for monitoring which ensures the correctness of the information contained in the plan, in particular as regards the data relating to the involved area.

## 2. *Audit*

Within the 2 years after the beginning of the activity and every 10 years thereafter, the compliance of the activity with the substantial contribution to climate change mitigation criteria and the DNSH criteria are verified by either of the following:

- (a) the relevant national competent authorities;
- (b) an independent third-party certifier, at the request of national authorities or the operator of the activity.

In order to reduce costs, audits can be performed together with any forest certification, climate certification or other audit.

The independent third-party certifier does not have any conflict of interest with the owner or the funder, and is not involved in the development or operation of the activity.

## 3. *Group assessment*

The compliance with the DNSH criteria can be checked:

<sup>65</sup> Annex 2 of the Resolution L2. Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management. Third Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe 2-4 June 1998, Lisbon/Portugal

[https://foresteurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/MC\\_lisbon\\_resolutionL2\\_with\\_annexes.pdf#page=18](https://foresteurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/MC_lisbon_resolutionL2_with_annexes.pdf#page=18)

	<p>(a) at the level of the forest sourcing area<sup>66</sup> level as defined by Directive 2018/2001;</p> <p>(b) at the level of a group of operators sufficiently homogeneous to evaluate the risk of the sustainability of the forest activity, provided that all these operators have a durable relationship between them, all operators participate in the activity and the group of operators remain the same for all subsequent audits.</p>
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	<p>The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.</p> <p>Detailed information referred to in point 1.2. (i) includes provisions to comply with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.</p>
(4) Transition to a circular economy	<p>The silvicultural change induced by the activity on the area covered by the activity is not likely to result in a significant reduction of sustainable supply of primary forest biomass suitable for the manufacturing of wood products with long-term circularity potential. This criterion can be demonstrated through the climate benefits analysis referred to in point 2.</p>
(5) Pollution prevention and control	<p>The activity does not use pesticides or fertilisers.</p> <p>Well documented and verifiable measures are taken to avoid the use of active ingredients that are listed in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade, the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and of active ingredients that are listed as classification Ia (‘extremely hazardous’) or Ib (‘highly hazardous’) in the WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard<sup>67</sup>. The activity complies with the relevant national implementing law on active ingredients, including the Regulation (EU) 2019/1009.</p>

66 ‘Sourcing area’ means the geographically defined area from which the forest biomass feedstock is sourced, from which reliable and independent information is available and where conditions are sufficiently homogeneous to evaluate the risk of the sustainability and legality characteristics of the forest biomass.

67 The WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard (version 2019), <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/332193/9789240005662-eng.pdf?ua=1>.

	<p>Pollution of water and soil is prevented and cleaning up measures are undertaken when pollution occurs.</p>
<p>(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems</p>	<p>In areas designated by the national competent authority for conservation or in habitats that are protected, the activity is in accordance with the conservation objectives for those areas.</p> <p>There is no conversion of habitats specifically sensitive to biodiversity loss or with high conservation value, or of areas set aside for the restoration of such habitats in accordance with national law.</p> <p>Detailed information referred to in in points 1.2.(i) includes provisions for maintaining and possibly enhancing biodiversity in accordance with national and local provisions, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) ensuring the good conservation status of habitat and species, maintenance of typical habitat species;</li> <li>(b) excluding the use or release of invasive alien species;</li> <li>(c) excluding the use of non-native species unless it can be demonstrated that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the use of the forest reproductive material leads to favourable and appropriate ecosystem conditions (such as climate, soil criteria, and vegetation zone, forest fire resilience);</li> <li>(ii) the native species currently present on the site are not anymore adapted to projected climatic and pedo-hydrological conditions;</li> </ul> </li> <li>(d) ensuring the maintenance and improvement of physical, chemical and biological quality of the soil;;</li> <li>(e) (g) follows biodiversity-friendly practices promoting close-to-nature forestry or similar national concepts adapted to the local conditions;</li> <li>(f) excluding the conversion of high-biodiverse ecosystems into less biodiverse ones;</li> <li>(g) ensuring the diversity of associated habitats and species linked to the forest;</li> <li>(h) ensuring the diversity of stand structures and maintenance or enhancing of mature stage stands and dead wood.</li> </ul>

## 2. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACTIVITIES

### 2.1. Restoration of wetlands

#### *Description of the activity*

Restoration of wetlands refers to economic activities that promote a return to original conditions of wetlands and economic activities that improve wetland functions without necessarily promoting a return to pre-disturbance conditions, with wetlands meaning land matching the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention)<sup>68</sup> international definition of wetland<sup>69</sup> or of peatland<sup>70</sup>. The concerned area matches the Union definition of wetlands, as provided in the Commission Communication on the wise use and conservation of wetlands<sup>71</sup>.

The economic activities in this category have no dedicated NACE code as referred to in the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006, but relate to class 6 of the statistical classification of environmental protection activities (CEPA) established by Regulation (EU) No 691/2011.

Where an economic activity in this category complies with the substantial contribution criterion specified in point 5, the activity is an enabling activity as referred to in Article 11(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, provided that it meets the technical screening criteria set out in this section.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

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#### Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
  2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability
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68 The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, [https://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/current\\_convention\\_text\\_e.pdf](https://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/current_convention_text_e.pdf).

69 *Wetlands include a wide variety of inland habitats such as marshes, wet grasslands and peatlands, floodplains, rivers and lakes, and coastal areas such as saltmarshes, mangroves, intertidal mudflats and seagrass beds, and coral reefs and other marine areas no deeper than six meters at low tide, as well as human-made wetlands such as dams, reservoirs, rice paddies and wastewater treatment ponds and lagoons.* An Introduction to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, 7th ed. (previously The Ramsar Convention Manual). Ramsar Convention Secretariat, Gland, Switzerland.

70 Peatlands are ecosystems with a peat soil. Peat consists of at least 30% dead, partially decomposed plant remains that have accumulated in situ under waterlogged and often acidic conditions. Resolution XIII.12 *Guidance on identifying peatlands as Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites) for global climate change regulation as an additional argument to existing Ramsar criteria*, Ramsar convention adopted on 21- 29 October 2018.

71 Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament of 29 May 1995 on wise use and conservation of wetlands, COM(95) 189 final.

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assessment with the following steps:

- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>72</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>73</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>74</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>75</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>76</sup> to the extent possible;

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72 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

73 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

74 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

75 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic

- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

5. In order for an activity to be considered as an enabling activity as referred to in Article 11(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, the economic operator demonstrates, through an assessment of current and future climate risks, including uncertainty and based on robust data, that the activity provides a technology, product, service, information, or practice, or promotes their uses with one of the following primary objectives:

- (a) increasing the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) contributing to adaptation efforts of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities.

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Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

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(1) Climate change mitigation	<p><i>1. Restoration plan</i></p> <p>1.1. The area is covered by a restoration plan, which is consistent with the Ramsar Convention's principles and guidelines on wetland restoration, until the area is classified as a wetland and is covered by a wetland management plan, consistent with the Ramsar Convention's guidelines for management planning for Ramsar sites and other wetlands. For peatlands, the restoration plan follows the recommendations contained in relevant resolutions of the Ramsar Convention, including the resolution XIII/13.</p> <p>1.2. The restoration plan contains careful consideration of local hydrological and pedological conditions, including the dynamics of soil saturation and the change of aerobic and anaerobic conditions.</p> <p>1.3. All wetland management relevant DNSH criteria are addressed in</p>
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interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

76 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

	<p>the restoration plan.</p> <p>1.4. The restoration plan provides for monitoring which ensures the correctness of the information contained in the plan, in particular as regards the data relating to the involved area.</p> <p><i>2. Audit</i></p> <p>Within the 2 years after the beginning of the activity and every 10 years thereafter, the compliance of the activity with the substantial contribution to climate change mitigation criteria and with the DNSH criteria are verified by either of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the relevant national competent authorities;</li> <li>(b) an independent third-party certifier, at the request of national authorities or the operator of the activity.</li> </ul> <p>In order to reduce costs, audits can be performed together with any forest certification, climate certification or other audit.</p> <p>The independent third-party certifier does not have any conflict of interest with the owner or the funder, and is not involved in the development or operation of the activity.</p> <p><i>Group assessment</i></p> <p>The compliance with the DNSH criteria can be checked at the level of a group of operators sufficiently homogeneous to evaluate the risk of the sustainability of the forest activity, provided that all these operators have a durable relationship between them, all operators participate in the activity and the group of operators remain the same for all subsequent audits.</p>
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	Peat extraction is minimised.
(5) Pollution prevention and control	The use of pesticides is minimised and alternative approaches or techniques, which may include non-chemical alternatives to pesticides are favoured, in accordance with Directive 2009/128/EC, with

	<p>exception of occasions where the use of pesticides is needed to control outbreaks of pest and diseases</p> <p>The activity minimises the use of fertilisers and does not use manure.</p> <p>Well documented and verifiable measures are taken to avoid the use of active ingredients that are listed in the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade, the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and of active ingredients that are listed as classification Ia ('extremely hazardous') or Ib ('highly hazardous') in the WHO recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard<sup>77</sup>. The activity complies with relevant national implementing law on active ingredients, including the Regulation (EU) 2019/1009.</p> <p>Pollution of water and soil is prevented and cleaning up measures are undertaken when pollution occurs.</p>
<p>(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems</p>	<p>In areas designated by the national competent authority for conservation or in habitats that are protected, the activity is in accordance with the conservation objectives for those areas.</p> <p>There is no conversion of habitats specifically sensitive to biodiversity loss or with high conservation value, or of areas set aside for the restoration of such habitats in accordance with national law.</p> <p>The plan referred to in point 1 (Restoration Plan) of this Section includes provisions for maintaining and possibly enhancing biodiversity in accordance with national and local provisions, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) ensuring the good conservation status of habitat and species, maintenance of typical habitat species,</li> <li>(b) exclude the use or release of invasive species.</li> </ul>

### 3. MANUFACTURING

#### 3.1. Manufacture of renewable energy technologies

##### *Description of the activity*

Manufacture of renewable energy technologies where renewable energy is as defined in Art 2(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001.

<sup>77</sup> The WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard (version 2019), <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/332193/9789240005662-eng.pdf?ua=1>

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably C.25, C.27, C.28 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

*Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>78</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and
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<sup>78</sup> Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>79</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>80</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>81</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>82</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	The activity assesses availability of and, where feasible, adopts techniques that support:

<sup>79</sup> Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

<sup>80</sup> Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

<sup>81</sup> The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

<sup>82</sup> See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

	<p>(a) reuse and use of secondary raw materials and re-used components in products manufactured;</p> <p>(b) design for high durability, recyclability, easy disassembly and adaptability of products manufactured;</p> <p>(c) waste management that prioritises recycling over disposal, in the manufacturing process;</p> <p>(d) information and traceability of substances of concern throughout the life-cycle of the manufactured products</p>
(5) Pollution prevention and control	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix C to this Annex.
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

### 3.2. Manufacture of equipment for the production and use of hydrogen

#### *Description of the activity*

Manufacture of equipment for the production and use of hydrogen, where the hydrogen for the production of which equipment is manufactured complies with the life cycle GHG emissions savings requirement of 73.4 % [resulting in 3tCO<sub>2</sub>eq/tH<sub>2</sub>] and of 70% for hydrogen-based synthetic fuels relative to a fossil fuel comparator of 94g CO<sub>2</sub>e/MJ [resulting in 2.256 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq/tH<sub>2</sub>] in analogy to the approach set out in Article 25(2) of and Annex V to Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably C.25, C.27, C.28, in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability

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assessment with the following steps:

- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>83</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>84</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>85</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>86</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>87</sup> to the extent possible;

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83 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

84 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

85 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

86 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic

- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	The activity assesses availability of and, where feasible, adopts techniques that support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) reuse and use of secondary raw materials and re-used components in products manufactured;</li> <li>(b) design for high durability, recyclability, easy disassembly and adaptability of products manufactured;</li> <li>(c) waste management that prioritises recycling over disposal, in the manufacturing process;</li> <li>(d) information and traceability of substances of concern throughout the life-cycle of the manufactured products.</li> </ul>
(5) Pollution prevention and control	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix C to this Annex
(6) Protection and restoration of	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex

interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

87 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

### 3.3. Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport

#### *Description of the activity*

Manufacture, repair, maintenance, retrofitting<sup>88</sup>, repurposing of low carbon transport vehicles, fleets and vessels, where the technology is one of the following:

- (a) trains, passenger coaches and wagons that have zero direct (tailpipe) CO<sub>2</sub> emissions;
- (b) trains, passenger coaches and wagons that have zero direct tailpipe CO<sub>2</sub> emission when operated on a track with necessary infrastructure, and use a conventional engine where such infrastructure is not available (bimode);
- (c) urban, suburban and road passenger transport devices, where the direct (tailpipe) CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of the vehicles are zero;
 

until 31 December 2025, vehicles designated as categories M2 and M3<sup>89</sup> that have a type of bodywork classified as ‘CA’ (single-deck vehicle), ‘CB’ (double-deck vehicle), ‘CC’ (single-deck articulated vehicle) or ‘CD’ (double-deck articulated vehicle)<sup>90</sup>, and comply 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<sup>91</sup> that is in force but for which the requirement to comply with the maximum allowed conformity factor for PM number has not entered into application<sup>92</sup>. If such standard is not available, the direct CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of the vehicles are zero.
- (d) personal mobility devices with a propulsion that comes from the physical activity of the user, from a zero-emissions motor, or a mix of zero-emissions motor and physical activity;
- (e) vehicles of category M<sub>1</sub> and N<sub>1</sub><sup>93</sup> with:
  - (i) until 31 December 2025: specific emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>, as defined in Article 3(1), point (h), of Regulation (EU) 2019/631, lower than 50gCO<sub>2</sub>/km (low- and zero-emission light-duty vehicles);
  - (ii) from 1 January 2026: specific emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>, as defined in Article 3(1), point (h), of Regulation (EU) 2019/631, are zero;
- (f) vehicles of category L<sub>94</sub> with tailpipe CO<sub>2</sub> emissions equal to 0g CO<sub>2</sub>/km calculated in accordance with the emission test laid down in Regulation (EU) 168/2013;
- (g) vehicles of category N<sub>2</sub> and N<sub>3</sub> not dedicated to transporting fossil fuels with a technically permissible maximum laden mass not exceeding 7,5 tonnes that are ‘zero-emission heavy-duty vehicles’ as defined in Regulation (EU) 2019/1242;

<sup>88</sup> For points (i) to (l), the criteria related to retrofitting are covered in Sections 6.9 and 6.12 of this Annex.

<sup>89</sup> As referred to in Article 4(1), point (a)(i), of Regulation (EU) 2018/85..

<sup>90</sup> As set out in point 3 of part C of Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/858.

<sup>91</sup> As set out in Regulation (EC) No 595/2009.

<sup>92</sup> Until 31/12/2022, the EURO VI, step E as set out in Regulation (EC) No 595/2009.

<sup>94</sup> As defined in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 168/2013.

- (h) vehicles of category N2 and N3 not dedicated to transporting fossil fuels with a technically permissible maximum laden mass exceeding 7,5 tonnes that are zero-emission heavy-duty vehicles', as defined in Article 3, point (11), of Regulation (EU) 2019/1242 or 'low-emission heavy-duty vehicles' as defined in Article 3, point (12) of that Regulation;
- (j) inland passenger water transport vessels that:
  - (i) have zero direct (tailpipe) CO<sub>2</sub> emissions;
  - (ii) until 31 December 2025, are hybrid or dual fuel vessels using at least 50% of their energy from zero direct (tailpipe) CO<sub>2</sub> emission fuel mass or plug-in power for their normal operation;
- (j) inland freight water transport vessels, not dedicated to transporting fossil fuels, that:
  - (i) have zero direct (tailpipe) CO<sub>2</sub> emission;
  - (ii) until 31 December 2025, have direct (tailpipe) emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> per tonne kilometre (gCO<sub>2</sub>/tkm), calculated (or estimated in case of new vessels) using the Energy Efficiency Operational Indicator<sup>95</sup>, 50 % lower than the average reference value for emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> defined for heavy duty vehicles (vehicle subgroup 5- LH) in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1242;
- (k) sea and coastal freight water transport vessels, vessels for port operations and auxiliary activities, that are not dedicated to transporting fossil fuels, that:
  - (i) have zero direct (tailpipe) CO<sub>2</sub> emissions;
  - (ii) until 31 December 2025, are hybrid and dual fuel vessels that derive at least 50% of their energy from zero direct (tailpipe) CO<sub>2</sub> emission fuel mass or plug-in power for their normal operation;
  - (iii) until 31 December 2025, and only where it can be proven that the vessels are used exclusively for operating coastal and short sea services designed to enable modal shift of freight currently transported by land to sea, the vessels that have direct (tailpipe) CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, calculated using the International Maritime Organization (IMO) Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI)<sup>96</sup>, 50 % lower than the average reference CO<sub>2</sub> emissions value defined for heavy duty vehicles (vehicle subgroup 5-LH) in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1242;
  - (iv) until 31 December 2025, the vessels have an attained Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) value 10% below the EEDI requirements applicable on 1 April 2022<sup>97</sup>;
- (l) sea and coastal passenger water transport vessels, not dedicated to transporting fossil fuels, that:

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95 The Energy Efficiency Operational Indicator is defined as the ratio of mass of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted per unit of transport work. It should be a representative value of the energy efficiency of the ship operation over a consistent period which represents the overall trading pattern of the vessel. Guidance on how to calculate this indicator is provided in the document MEPC.1/Circ. 684 from IMO.

96 Energy Efficiency Design Index, <http://www.imo.org/fr/MediaCentre/HotTopics/GHG/Pages/EEDI.aspx>.

97 As agreed by the Marine Environment Protection Committee of the International Maritime Organization on its seventy-fourth session.

- (i) have zero direct (tailpipe) CO<sub>2</sub> emissions;
- (ii) until 31 December 2025, hybrid and dual fuel vessels derive at least 50% of their energy from zero direct (tailpipe) CO<sub>2</sub> emission fuel mass or plug-in power for their normal operation;
- (iii) until 31 December 2025, the vessels have an attained Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) value 10% below the EEDI requirements applicable on 1 April 2022.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably C.27.1.1, C.27.9.0, C.29.1.0, C.29.2.0, C.30.1.1, C.30.1.2, C.30.2.0, C.30.9.1, C.30.9.2, C.30.9.9 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

*Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available
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resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>98</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>99</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>100</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>101</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>102</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

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Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

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98 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

99 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

100 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

101 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

102 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	The activity assesses availability of and, where feasible, adopts techniques that support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) reuse and use of secondary raw materials and re-used components in products manufactured;</li> <li>(b) design for high durability, recyclability, easy disassembly and adaptability of products manufactured;</li> <li>(c) waste management that prioritises recycling over disposal, in the manufacturing process</li> <li>(d) information and traceability of substances of concern throughout the life-cycle of the manufactured products.</li> </ul>
(5) Pollution prevention and control	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix C to this Annex. Where applicable, vehicles do not contain lead, mercury, hexavalent chromium and cadmium, in accordance with Directive 2000/53/EC.
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

### 3.4. Manufacture of batteries

#### *Description of the activity*

Manufacture of rechargeable batteries, battery packs and accumulators for transport, stationary and off-grid energy storage and other industrial applications and manufacture of respective components (battery active materials, battery cells, casings and electronic components) that result in substantial GHG emission reductions in transport, stationary and off-grid energy storage and other industrial applications.

Recycling of end-of-life batteries.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE C.27.2 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/200.

*Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions (‘adaptation solutions’) that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>103</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and
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<sup>103</sup> Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>104</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>105</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>106</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>107</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	For manufacturing of new batteries, components and materials, the activity assesses availability of and, where feasible, adopts techniques that support:

<sup>104</sup> Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

<sup>105</sup> Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

<sup>106</sup> The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

<sup>107</sup> See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

	<p>(a) reuse and use of secondary raw materials and re-used components in products manufactured;</p> <p>(b) design for high durability, recyclability, easy disassembly and adaptability of products manufactured;</p> <p>(c) information and traceability of substances of concern throughout the life-cycle of the manufactured products.</p> <p>Recycling processes meet the conditions set out in Article 12 and in Annex III, Part B, of Directive 2006/66/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September<sup>108</sup> and equivalent requirements set out in the successor of that Directive, including the use of Best Available Techniques, the achievement of the efficiencies specified for lead-acid batteries, nickel-cadmium batteries and for other chemistries. These processes ensure the recycling of the metal content to the highest degree that is technically feasible while avoiding excessive costs.</p> <p>Where applicable, facilities carrying out recycling processes meet the requirements laid down in Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>109</sup>.</p>
(5) Pollution prevention and control	<p>The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix C to this Annex.</p> <p>Batteries comply with the applicable sustainability rules on the placing on the market of batteries in the Union, including restrictions on the use of hazardous substances in batteries, including Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>110</sup> and Directive 2006/66/EC<sup>111</sup> and their successors.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and	<p>The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.</p>

<sup>108</sup> Directive 2006/66/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators and repealing Directive 91/157/EEC (OJ L 266, 26.9.2006, p. 1).

<sup>109</sup> Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions for the production of cement, lime and magnesium oxide (OJ L 100, 9.4.2013, p. 1)

<sup>110</sup> Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

<sup>111</sup> Directive 2006/66/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators and repealing Directive 91/157/EEC (OJ L 266, 26.9.2006, p. 1).

### 3.5. Manufacture of energy efficiency equipment for buildings

#### *Description of the activity*

Manufacture of one or more of the following energy efficiency equipment products and their key components<sup>112</sup> for buildings:

- (a) windows with U-value lower or equal to 1.0 W/m<sup>2</sup>K;
- (b) doors with U-value lower or equal to 1,2 W/m<sup>2</sup>K;
- (c) external wall systems with U-value lower or equal to 0,5 W/m<sup>2</sup>K;
- (d) roofing systems with U-value lower or equal to 0,3 W/m<sup>2</sup>K;
- (e) insulating products with a lambda value lower or equal to 0.6 W/mK;
- (f) household appliances falling into the highest two populated classes of energy efficiency classes in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>113</sup> and its delegated acts;
- (g) light sources rated in the highest two populated classes of energy efficiency in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 and its delegated acts;
- (h) space heating and domestic hot water systems rated in the highest two populated classes of energy efficiency in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 and its delegated acts;
- (i) cooling and ventilation systems rated in the highest two populated classes of energy efficiency in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 and its delegated acts;
- (j) presence and daylight controls for lighting systems;
- (k) heat pumps compliant with the technical screening criteria set out in Section 4.16 of this Annex;
- (l) façade and roofing elements with a solar shading or solar control function, including those that support the growing of vegetation;
- (m) energy-efficient building automation and control systems for residential and non-residential buildings;
- (n) zoned thermostats and devices for the smart monitoring of the main electricity loads and/or heat loads for buildings, and sensing equipment;

<sup>112</sup> Where relevant, the U-value should be calculated according to the applicable standards, e.g. EN ISO 10077-1:2017 (windows and doors), EN ISO 12631:2017 (curtain walls) and EN ISO 6946:2017 (other building components and elements).

<sup>113</sup> Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU (OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, p. 1).

- (o) products for heat metering and thermostatic controls for individual homes connected to district heating systems, for individual flats connected to central heating systems serving a whole building, and for central heating systems;
- (p) district heating exchangers and substations compliant with the district heating/cooling distribution activity set out in section 4.15 of this Annex;
- (q) products for smart monitoring and regulating of heating system, and sensing equipment.

The economic activities in this category 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, C27.31, C27.32, C27.33, C27.40, C27.51, C28.11, C28.12, C28.13, C28.14, in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

*Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions (‘adaptation solutions’) that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future
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scenarios<sup>114</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>115</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>116</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>117</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>118</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this

<sup>114</sup> Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

<sup>115</sup> Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

<sup>116</sup> Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

<sup>117</sup> The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

<sup>118</sup> See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

and protection of water and marine resources	Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	The activity assesses availability of and, where feasible, adopts techniques that support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) reuse and use of secondary raw materials and re-used components in products manufactured;</li> <li>(b) design for high durability, recyclability, easy disassembly and adaptability of products manufactured;</li> <li>(c) waste management that prioritises recycling over disposal, in the manufacturing process;</li> <li>(d) information and traceability of substances of concern throughout the life-cycle of the manufactured products.</li> </ul>
(5) Pollution prevention and control	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix C to this Annex.
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

### 3.6. Manufacture of other low carbon technologies

#### *Description of the activity*

Manufacture of technologies aimed at substantial GHG emission reductions in other sectors of the economy, where those technologies are not covered in Sections 3.1 – 3.5 set out in this Annex and where those technologies [and key components] demonstrate substantial life-cycle GHG emission savings compared to the best performing alternative technology, product or solution available on the market, calculated using Commission Recommendation 2013/179/EU or ISO 14067:2018 or ISO 14064-1:2018 and where the quantified life-cycle GHG emission savings are verified by an independent third party.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably C22, C25, C26, C27 and C28, in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions (‘adaptation solutions’) that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
  2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
    - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
    - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
    - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>119</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.
3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>120</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>121</sup> or paying models.
  4. The adaptation solutions implemented:
    - (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other

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119 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

120 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

121 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

- economic activities;
  - (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>122</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>123</sup> to the extent possible;
  - (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	<p>The activity assesses availability of and, where feasible, adopts techniques that support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) reuse and use of secondary raw materials and re-used components in products manufactured;</li> <li>(b) design for high durability, recyclability, easy disassembly and adaptability of products manufactured;</li> <li>(c) waste management that prioritises recycling over disposal, in the manufacturing process;</li> <li>(d) information and traceability of substances of concern throughout the life-cycle of the manufactured products.</li> </ul>

<sup>122</sup> The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

<sup>123</sup> See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

(5) Pollution prevention and control	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix C to this Annex.
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

### 3.7. Manufacture of cement

#### *Description of the activity*

Manufacture of cement clinker, cement or alternative binder.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code C23.51 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions (‘adaptation solutions’) that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.

2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:

- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

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- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>124</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>125</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>126</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>127</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>128</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

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Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

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124 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

125 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

126 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

127 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

128 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

(1) Climate change mitigation	<p>Greenhouse gas emissions<sup>129</sup> from the cement production processes are:</p> <p>(a) for grey cement clinker, lower than [xxx<sup>130</sup>] tCO<sub>2</sub>e per tonne of grey cement clinker;</p> <p>(b) for cement from grey clinker or alternative hydraulic binder, lower than [xxx<sup>131</sup>] tCO<sub>2</sub>e per tonne of cement or alternative binder manufactured.</p>
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	<p>The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix C to this Annex.</p> <p>Emissions are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set out in the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for the production of cement, lime and magnesium oxide<sup>132</sup>. No significant cross-media effects occur<sup>133</sup>.</p> <p>For manufacture of cement employing hazardous wastes as alternative fuels, measures are in place to ensure the safe handling of waste.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

<sup>129</sup> Calculated in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/331.

<sup>130</sup> [The median value of the data collected in the context of establishing the EU ETS industrial benchmarks for the period of 2021-2026.]

<sup>131</sup> [The median value of the data collected in the context of establishing the EU ETS industrial benchmarks for the period of 2021-2026 multiplied by the clinker to cement ratio (0.65).]

<sup>132</sup> Commission Implementing Decision 2013/163/EU of 26 March 2013 establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions for the production of cement, lime and magnesium oxide (OJ L 100, 9.4.2013, p. 1).

<sup>133</sup> See Best Available Techniques Reference Document (BREF) on Economics and Cross-Media Effects, [https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2019-11/ecm\\_bref\\_0706.pdf](https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2019-11/ecm_bref_0706.pdf).

### 3.8. Manufacture of aluminium

#### *Description of the activity*

Manufacture of aluminium through primary alumina (bauxite) process or secondary aluminium recycling.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code C24.42 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>134</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

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<sup>134</sup> Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>135</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>136</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>137</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>138</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	<p>The activity manufactures one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) primary aluminium where the GHG emissions do not exceed [XXX<sup>139</sup>] tCO<sub>2</sub> per ton of aluminium manufactured<sup>140</sup> and where the economic activity complies with one of the following criteria until 2025 and with both of the following after 2025:</li> </ul>
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135 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

136 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

137 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

138 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

139 [The median value of the data collected in the context of establishing the EU ETS industrial benchmarks for the period of 2021-2026.]

140 The aluminium manufactured is the unwrought non alloy liquid aluminium produced from electrolysis.

	<p>(i) the indirect GHG emissions do not exceed 270g CO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh;</p> <p>(ii) the electricity consumption for the manufacturing process does not exceed 15.5 MWh/t Al;</p> <p>(b) secondary aluminium.</p>
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	<p>The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix C to this Annex.</p> <p>Emissions are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set out in the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for the non-ferrous metals industries<sup>141</sup>. No significant cross-media effects occur.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

### 3.9. Manufacture of iron and steel

#### *Description of the activity*

Manufacture of iron and steel.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably C24.10, C24.20, C24.31, C24.32, C24.33, C24.34, C24.51 and C24.52 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

<sup>141</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1032 of 13 June 2016 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, for the non-ferrous metals industries (OJ L 174, 30.6.2016, p. 32).

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>142</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>143</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>144</sup> or paying models.

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142 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

143 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

144 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

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4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
  - (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>145</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>146</sup> to the extent possible;
  - (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
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Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

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(1) Climate change mitigation	<p>The activity manufactures one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) iron and steel where GHG emissions, reduced by the amount of emissions assigned to the production of waste gases in accordance with point 10.1.5(a) of Annex VII to Regulation (EU) 2019/331<sup>147</sup> do not exceed the following values applied to the different manufacturing process steps:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) hot metal = [xxx<sup>148</sup>] tCO<sub>2</sub>e/t product;</li><li>(ii) sintered ore = [xxx<sup>149</sup>] tCO<sub>2</sub>e/t product;</li><li>(iii) coke (excluding lignite coke) = [xxx<sup>150</sup>] tCO<sub>2</sub>e/t product;</li></ul></li></ul>
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<sup>145</sup> The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

<sup>146</sup> See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

<sup>147</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/331 of 19 December 2018 determining transitional Union-wide rules for harmonised free allocation of emission allowances pursuant to Article 10a of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 59, 27.2.2019, p. 8).

<sup>148</sup> [The median value of the data collected in the context of establishing the EU ETS industrial benchmarks for the period of 2021-2026.]

<sup>149</sup> [The median value of the data collected in the context of establishing the EU ETS industrial benchmarks for the period of 2021-2026.]

<sup>150</sup> [The median value of the data collected in the context of establishing the EU ETS industrial benchmarks for the period of 2021-2026.]

	<p>(iv) iron casting = [xxx151] tCO<sub>2</sub>e/t product;</p> <p>(v) electric arc furnace (EAF) high alloy steel = [xxx152] tCO<sub>2</sub>e/t product;</p> <p>(vi) electric arc furnace (EAF) carbon steel = [xxx153] tCO<sub>2</sub>e/t product.</p> <p>(b) steel in electric arc furnaces (EAFs) and steel scrap input relative to product output is:</p> <p>(i) at least 70% for production of stainless and other alloy steel (speciality steels);</p> <p>(ii) at least 90% for production of carbon steel.</p>
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	<p>The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix C to this Annex.</p> <p>Emissions are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set out in the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for iron and steel production<sup>154</sup>. No significant cross-media effects occur.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

151 [The median value of the data collected in the context of establishing the EU ETS industrial benchmarks for the period of 2021-2026.]

152 [The median value of the data collected in the context of establishing the EU ETS industrial benchmarks for the period of 2021-2026.]

153 [The median value of the data collected in the context of establishing the EU ETS industrial benchmarks for the period of 2021-2026.]

154 Commission Implementing Decision 2012/135/EU of 28 February 2012 establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions for iron and steel production (OJ L 70, 8.3.2012, p. 63).

### 3.10. Manufacture of hydrogen

#### *Description of the activity*

Manufacture of hydrogen and hydrogen-based synthetic fuels.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code C.20.11 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.

2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:

- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>155</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

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<sup>155</sup> Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>156</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>157</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>158</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>159</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	<p>The activity complies with the life cycle GHG emissions savings requirement of 70 % relative to a fossil fuel comparator of 94g CO<sub>2</sub>e/MJ as set out in Article 25(2) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>160</sup> and Annex V to that Directive.</p> <p>Life cycle GHG emissions savings are calculated using the methodology referred to in Article 28(5) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 or, alternatively, using ISO 14067:2018 or ISO 14064-1:2018.</p>
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156 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

157 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

158 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

159 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

160 Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82).

	Quantified life-cycle GHG emission savings are verified in line with Article 30 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 where applicable, or by an independent third party.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix C to this Annex. Emissions are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set out in [the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for common waste gas management and treatment systems in the chemical sector.]No significant cross-media effects occur.
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

### 3.11. Manufacture of carbon black

#### *Description of the activity*

Manufacture of carbon black.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code C.20.13 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.

2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those

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listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:

- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>161</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>162</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>163</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>164</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>165</sup> to the extent possible;

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161 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

162 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

163 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

164 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help

- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

Do no significant harm ('DHSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	Greenhouse gas emissions <sup>166</sup> from the carbon black production processes are lower than [xxx <sup>167</sup> ] tCO <sub>2</sub> e per tonne of product.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix C to this Annex. Emissions are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set out in the: (a) the Best Available Techniques Reference Document (BREF) for the Large Volume Inorganic Chemicals- Solids and Others industry <sup>168</sup> ;

build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

165 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

166 Calculated in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/331.

167 [The median value of the data collected in the context of establishing the EU ETS industrial benchmarks for the period of 2021-2026.]

168 Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference Document for the Large Volumes Inorganic Chemicals-Solids and Others industry, [https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2019-11/lvics\\_bref\\_0907.pdf](https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2019-11/lvics_bref_0907.pdf)

	<p>(b) the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for common waste water and waste gas treatment/management systems in the chemical sector<sup>169</sup>;</p> <p>(c) [the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for common waste gas management and treatment systems in the chemical sector.]</p> <p>No significant cross-media effects occur.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

### 3.12. Manufacture of disodium carbonate

#### *Description of the activity*

Manufacture of disodium carbonate (soda ash).

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code C.20.13 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

#### Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.

2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:

- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate

<sup>169</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/902 of 30 May 2016 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, for common waste water and waste gas treatment/management systems in the chemical sector (OJ L 152, 9.6.2016, p. 23).

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risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;

- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>170</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>171</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>172</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>173</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>174</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is

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170 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

171 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

172 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

173 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

174 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

- considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	Greenhouse gas emissions <sup>175</sup> from the disodium carbonate (soda ash) production processes are lower than [xxx <sup>176</sup> ] tCO <sub>2</sub> e per tonne of product.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	<p>The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix C to this Annex.</p> <p>Emissions are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set out in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the Best Available Techniques Reference Document (BREF) for the Large Volume Inorganic Chemicals- Solids and Others industry;</li> <li>(b) the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for common waste water and waste gas treatment/management systems in the chemical sector;</li> <li>(c) [the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for common waste gas management and treatment systems in the chemical sector.]</li> </ul> <p>No significant cross-media effects occur.</p>
(6) Protection and	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this

<sup>175</sup> Calculated in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/331.

<sup>176</sup> [The median value of the data collected in the context of establishing the EU ETS industrial benchmarks for the period of 2021-2026.]

restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	Annex.
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### 3.13. Manufacture of chlorine

#### *Description of the activity*

Manufacture of chlorine.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code C.20.13 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

#### Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available

resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>177</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>178</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>179</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>180</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>181</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	Electricity consumption for electrolysis and chlorine treatment is equal or lower than 2,45 MWh per tonne of chlorine.
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177 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

178 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

179 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

180 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

181 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

	Average direct greenhouse gas emissions of the electricity used for chlorine production is at or lower than 270 g CO <sub>2</sub> e/kWh.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	<p>The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix C to this Annex.</p> <p>Emissions are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set out in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for the production of chlor-alkali<sup>182</sup>;</li> <li>(b) the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for common waste water and waste gas treatment/management systems in the chemical sector;</li> <li>(c) [the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for common waste gas management and treatment systems in the chemical sector.]</li> </ul> <p>No significant cross-media effects occur.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix C to this Annex.

### 3.14. Manufacture of organic basic chemicals

#### *Description of the activity*

Manufacture of:

- (a) high volume chemicals (HVC):
  - (i) acetylene;
  - (ii) ethylene;

<sup>182</sup> Commission Implementing Decision 2013/732/EU of 9 December 2013 establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions, for the production of chlor-alkali (OJ L 332, 11.12.2013, p. 34).

- (iii) propylene;
- (iv) butadiene.
- (b) Aromatics:
  - (i) mixed alkylbenzenes, mixed alkylnaphthalenes other than HS 2707 or 2902;
  - (ii) cyclohexane;
  - (iii) benzene;
  - (iv) toluene;
  - (v) o-Xylene;
  - (vi) p-Xylene;
  - (vii) m-Xylene and mixed xylene isomers;
  - (viii) ethylbenzene;
  - (ix) cumene;
  - (x) biphenyl, terphenyls, vinyltoluenes, other cyclic hydrocarbons excluding cyclanes, cyclenes, cycloterpenes, benzene, toluene, xylenes, styrene, ethylbenzene, cumene, naphthalene, anthracene;
  - (xi) benzol (benzene), toluol (toluene) and xylool (xylenes)
  - (xii) naphthalene and other aromatic hydrocarbon mixtures (excluding benzole, toluole, xylole).
- (c) vinyl chloride;
- (d) styrene;
- (e) ethylene oxide;
- (f) monoethylene glycol;
- (g) adipic acid.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code C20.14 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

*Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.

2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:

- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in

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Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;

- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>183</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>184</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>185</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>186</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>187</sup> to the extent possible;

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183 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

184 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

185 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

186 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	<p>GHG emissions<sup>188</sup> from the organic chemicals production processes are lower than :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) for HVC: [xxx<sup>189</sup>] tCO<sub>2</sub>e/t of HVC;</li> <li>(b) for aromatics: [xxx<sup>190</sup>] tCO<sub>2</sub>e/t of complex weighted throughput;</li> <li>(c) for vinyl chloride: [xxx<sup>191</sup>] tCO<sub>2</sub>e/t of vinyl chloride;</li> <li>(d) for styrene: [xxx<sup>192</sup>] tCO<sub>2</sub>e/t of styrene;</li> <li>(e) for ethylene oxide/ethylene glycols: [xxx<sup>193</sup>] tCO<sub>2</sub>e/t of ethylene oxide/glycol;</li> <li>(f) for adipic acid: [xxx<sup>194</sup>] tCO<sub>2</sub>e/t of adipic acid.</li> </ul> <p>Where the organic chemicals in scope are produced wholly or partially from renewable feedstock, the life-cycle GHG emissions of the manufactured chemical, manufactured wholly or partially from renewable feedstock, are lower than the life-cycle GHG emissions of the equivalent chemical manufactured from fossil fuel feedstock</p>
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187 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

188 Calculated in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/331.

189 [The median value of the data collected in the context of establishing the EU ETS industrial benchmarks for the period of 2021-2026.]

190 [The median value of the data collected in the context of establishing the EU ETS industrial benchmarks for the period of 2021-2026.]

191 [The median value of the data collected in the context of establishing the EU ETS industrial benchmarks for the period of 2021-2026.]

192 [The median value of the data collected in the context of establishing the EU ETS industrial benchmarks for the period of 2021-2026.]

193 [The median value of the data collected in the context of establishing the EU ETS industrial benchmarks for the period of 2021-2026.]

194 [The median value of the data collected in the context of establishing the EU ETS industrial benchmarks for the period of 2021-2026.]

	Agricultural biomass used for the manufacture of organic basic chemicals in its primary form complies with the criteria laid down in Article 29, paragraphs 2 to 5, of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. Forest biomass used for the manufacture of organic basic chemicals complies with the criteria laid down in Article 29, paragraphs 6 and 7, of that Directive.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	<p>The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix C to this Annex.</p> <p>Emissions are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set out in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for the production of large volumes organic chemicals<sup>195</sup>;</li> <li>(b) the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for common waste water and waste gas treatment/management systems in the chemical sector;</li> <li>(c) the [best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for common waste gas management and treatment systems in the chemical sector.]</li> </ul> <p>No significant cross-media effects occur.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

### 3.15. Manufacture of anhydrous ammonia

#### *Description of the activity*

Manufacture of anhydrous ammonia.

<sup>195</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/2117 of 21 November 2017 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, for the production of large volume organic chemicals (OJ L 323, 7.12.2017, p. 1).

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code C.20.15 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

*Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>196</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and
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<sup>196</sup> Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>197</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>198</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>199</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>200</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	<p>The activity complies with one of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the manufacturing of anhydrous ammonia has greenhouse gas emissions<sup>201</sup> lower than [xxx<sup>202</sup>] tCO<sub>2</sub>e per tonne of anhydrous ammonia.</li> <li>(b) ammonia is recovered from wastewater.</li> </ul>
(3) Sustainable use	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this

<sup>197</sup> Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

<sup>198</sup> Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

<sup>199</sup> The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

<sup>200</sup> See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

<sup>201</sup> Calculated in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/331.

<sup>202</sup> [The median value of the data collected in the context of establishing the EU ETS industrial benchmarks for the period of 2021-2026.]

and protection of water and marine resources	Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	<p>The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix C to this Annex.</p> <p>Emissions are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set out in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the Best Available Techniques Reference Document (BREF) for the manufacture of Large Volume Inorganic Chemicals - Ammonia, Acids and Fertilisers<sup>203</sup>;</li> <li>(b) the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for common waste water and waste gas treatment/management systems in the chemical sector;</li> <li>(c) [the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for common waste gas management and treatment systems in the chemical sector.]</li> </ul> <p>No significant cross-media effects occur.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

### 3.16. Manufacture of nitric acid

#### *Description of the activity*

Manufacture of nitric acid.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code C.20.15 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

<sup>203</sup> Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference Document for the manufacture of Large Volume Inorganic Chemicals - Ammonia, Acids and Fertilisers [https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2019-11/lvic\\_aaf.pdf](https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2019-11/lvic_aaf.pdf)

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>204</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>205</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>206</sup> or paying models.

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204 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

205 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

206 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
  - (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>207</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>208</sup> to the extent possible;
  - (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	GHG emissions <sup>209</sup> from the manufacture of nitric acid are lower than [xxx <sup>210</sup> ] tCO <sub>2</sub> e per tonne of nitric acid.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix C to this Annex.

<sup>207</sup> The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

<sup>208</sup> See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

<sup>209</sup> Calculated in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/331.

<sup>210</sup> [The median value of the data collected in the context of establishing the EU ETS industrial benchmarks for the period of 2021-2026.]

control	<p>Emissions are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set out in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the Best Available Techniques Reference Document (BREF) for the manufacture of Large Volume Inorganic Chemicals - Ammonia, Acids and Fertilisers;</li> <li>(b) the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for common waste water and waste gas treatment/management systems in the chemical sector;</li> <li>(c) [the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for common waste gas management and treatment systems in the chemical sector.]</li> </ul> <p>No significant cross-media effects occur.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

### 3.17. Manufacture of plastics in primary form

#### *Description of the activity*

Manufacture resins, plastics materials and non-vulcanisable thermoplastic elastomers, the mixing and blending of resins on a custom basis, as well as the manufacture of non-customised synthetic resins.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code C20.16 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.

2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:

- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity

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during its expected lifetime;

- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>211</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>212</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>213</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>214</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>215</sup> to the extent possible;

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211 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

212 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

213 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

214 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	<p>The plastic in primary form is one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) fully manufactured by mechanical recycling of plastic waste;</li> <li>(b) where mechanical recycling is not possible, fully manufactured by chemical recycling of plastic waste where the life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions of the manufactured plastic, excluding any calculated credits from the production of fuels, are lower than the life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions of the equivalent primary plastic manufactured from fossil fuel feedstock.</li> </ul> <p>Life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions are calculated using Commission Recommendation 2013/179/EU or, alternatively, using ISO 14067:2018 or ISO 14064-1:2018.</p> <p>Quantified life-cycle GHG emissions are verified by an independent third party.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(c) derived wholly or partially from renewable feedstock<sup>216</sup> where the life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions of the manufactured plastic in primary form, manufactured wholly or partially from renewable feedstock, is lower than the life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions of the equivalent plastics in primary form manufactured from fossil fuel feedstock.</li> </ul> <p>Life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions are calculated using Commission Recommendation 2013/179/EU or, alternatively, using ISO 14067:2018 or ISO 14064-1:2018.</p> <p>Quantified life-cycle GHG emissions are verified by an</p>
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215 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

216 Renewable feedstock refers to biomass, industrial bio-waste or municipal bio-waste.

	<p>independent third party.</p> <p>Agricultural biomass used for the manufacture of plastics in its primary form complies with the criteria laid down in Article 29, paragraphs 2 to 5, of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. Forest biomass used for the manufacture of plastics in its primary form complies with the criteria laid down in Article 29, paragraphs 6 and 7, of that Directive.</p>
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	<p>The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix C to this Annex.</p> <p>Emissions are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set out in the Best Available Techniques Reference Document (BREF) for the Production of Polymers<sup>217</sup>. No significant cross-media effects occur.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

#### 4. ENERGY

##### 4.1. Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology

###### *Description of the activity*

Construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using solar photovoltaic (PV) technology.

Where an economic activity is an integral element of the ‘Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies’ as referred to in Section 7.6 of this Annex, the technical screening criteria specified in Section 7.6 apply.

<sup>217</sup> Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference Document for the Production of Polymers  
[https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2019-11/pol\\_bref\\_0807.pdf](https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2019-11/pol_bref_0807.pdf).

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably D35.11 and F.42.22 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

*Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>218</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.
3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and
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<sup>218</sup> Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>219</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>220</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>221</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>222</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	The activity assesses availability of and, where feasible, uses equipment and components of high durability and recyclability and that are easy to dismantle and refurbish.

<sup>219</sup> Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

<sup>220</sup> Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

<sup>221</sup> The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

<sup>222</sup> See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

#### 4.2. Electricity generation using concentrated solar power (CSP) technology

##### *Description of the activity*

Construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using concentrated solar power (CSP) technology.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably D35.11 and F42.22 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

##### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and

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its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>223</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>224</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>225</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>226</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>227</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

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223 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

224 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

225 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

226 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

227 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

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Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

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(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	The activity assesses availability of and, where feasible, uses equipment and components of high durability and recyclability and that are easy to dismantle and refurbish.
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

### 4.3. Electricity generation from wind power

#### *Description of the activity*

Construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity from wind power.

Where an economic activity is an integral element of the 'Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies' as referred to in Section 7.6 of this Annex, the technical screening criteria specified in Section 7.6 apply.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably D35.1.1 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
  2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
    - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
    - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
    - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>228</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.
3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>229</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>230</sup> or paying models.
  4. The adaptation solutions implemented:
    - (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other

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228 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

229 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

230 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

- economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>231</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>232</sup> to the extent possible;
  - (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	In case of construction of offshore wind, the activity does not hamper the achievement of good environmental status, as set out in Directive 2008/56/EC, requiring that the appropriate measures are taken to prevent or mitigate impacts in relation to that Directive's Descriptor 11 (Noise/Energy), laid down in Annex I to that Directive and as set out in Commission Decision (EU)2017/848 in relation to the relevant criteria and methodological standards for that descriptor.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	The activity assesses availability of and, where feasible, uses equipment and components of high durability and recyclability and that are easy to dismantle and refurbish.
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this

231 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

232 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	Annex.233 In case of offshore wind, the activity does not hamper the achievement of good environmental status, as set out in Directive 2008/56/EC, requiring that the appropriate measures are taken to prevent or mitigate impacts in relation to that Directive’s Descriptors 1 (biodiversity) and 6 (seabed integrity), laid down in Annex I to that Directive, and as set out in Commission Decision (EU)2017/848 in relation to the relevant criteria and methodological standards for those descriptors.
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#### 4.4. Electricity generation from ocean energy technologies

##### *Description of the activity*

Construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity from ocean energy.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably D35.11 and F42.22 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

##### *Technical screening criteria*

##### Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions (‘adaptation solutions’) that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;

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233 Practical guidance for the implementation of this criterion is contained in the European Commission notice C(2020) 7730 final “Guidance document on wind energy developments and EU nature legislation”.

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- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>234</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>235</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>236</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>237</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>238</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies

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234 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

235 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

236 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

237 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

238 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity does not hamper the achievement of good environmental status, as set out in Directive 2008/56/EC, requiring that the appropriate measures are taken to prevent or mitigate impacts in relation to that Directive's Descriptor 11 (Noise/Energy), laid down in Annex I to that Directive, and as set out in Commission Decision (EU) 2017/848 in relation to the relevant criteria and methodological standards for that descriptor.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	The activity assesses availability of and, where feasible, uses equipment and components of high durability and recyclability and that are easy to dismantle and refurbish.
(5) Pollution prevention and control	Measures are in place to minimise toxicity of anti-fouling paint and biocides as laid down in Regulation (EU) No 528/2012, which implements in Union law the International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships adopted on 5 October 2001.
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex. The activity does not hamper the achievement of good environmental status, as set out in Directive 2008/56/EC, requiring that the appropriate measures are taken to prevent or mitigate impacts in relation to that Directive's Descriptor 1 (biodiversity), laid down in Annex I to that Directive, and as set out in Commission Decision (EU)2017/848 in relation to the relevant criteria and methodological standards for those descriptors.

#### 4.5. Electricity generation from hydropower

##### *Description of the activity*

Construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity from hydropower.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably D35.11 and F42.22 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

##### *Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>239</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

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<sup>239</sup> Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>240</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>241</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>242</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>243</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	The direct GHG emissions of the activity are lower than 270gCO <sub>2</sub> e/kWh.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The activity complies with the provisions of Directive 2000/60/EC, in particular with all the requirements laid down in Article 4 of the Directive.</li> <li>2. Operation of existing hydropower plants, including refurbishment</li> </ol>

<sup>240</sup> Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

<sup>241</sup> Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

<sup>242</sup> The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

<sup>243</sup> See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

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activities to enhance renewable energy or energy storage potential.

In accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC and in particular Articles 4 and 11 of that Directive, all technically feasible and ecologically relevant mitigation measures have been implemented to reduce adverse impacts on water as well as on protected habitats and species directly dependent on water.

Measures include, where relevant and depending on the ecosystems naturally present in the affected water bodies:

(a) measures to ensure downstream and upstream fish migration (such as fish friendly turbines, fish guidance structures, state-of-the-art fully functional fish passes, measures to stop or minimise operation and discharges during migration or spawning);

(b) measures to ensure minimum ecological flow (including mitigation of rapid, short-term variations in flow or hydro-peaking operations) and sediment flow;

(c) measures to protect or enhance habitats.

The effectiveness of those measures is monitored in the context of the authorisation or permit setting out the conditions aimed at achieving good status or potential of the affected water body.

### 3. Construction of new hydropower plants

In accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2000/60/EC and in particular paragraph 7 of that Article, prior to construction, an impact assessment of the project is carried out to assess all its potential impacts on the status of water bodies within the same river basin and on protected habitats and species directly dependent on water, considering in particular migration corridors, free-flowing rivers or ecosystems close to undisturbed conditions.

The assessment is based on recent, comprehensive and accurate data, including monitoring data on biological quality elements that are specifically sensitive to hydromorphological alterations, and on the expected status of the water body as a result of the new activities, as compared to its current one.

It assesses in particular the cumulated impacts of this new project with other existing or planned infrastructure in the river basin.

On the basis of that impact assessment, it has been established that the plant is conceived, by design and location and by mitigation measures, so that it complies with one of the following requirements:

(a) the plant does not entail any deterioration nor compromises the achievement of good status or potential of the specific water body it relates to,

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(b) where the plant risks to deteriorate or compromise the achievement of good status/potential of the specific water body it relates to, such deterioration is not significant, and is justified by a detailed cost-benefit assessment demonstrating both of the following:

- (i) the reasons overriding of the public interest or the fact that benefits expected from the planned hydropower plant outweigh the costs from deteriorating the status of water that are accruing to the environment and to society;
- (ii) the fact that the overriding public interest or the benefits expected from the plant cannot, for reasons of technical feasibility or disproportionate cost, be achieved by alternative means that would lead to a better environmental outcome (such as refurbishing of existing hydropower plants or use of technologies not disrupting river continuity).

All technically feasible and ecologically relevant mitigation measures are implemented to reduce adverse impacts on water as well as on protected habitats and species directly dependent on water.

Mitigation measures include, where relevant and depending on the ecosystems naturally present in the affected water bodies:

- (a) measures to ensure downstream and upstream fish migration (such as fish friendly turbines, fish guidance structures, state-of-the-art fully functional fish passes, measures to stop or minimise operation and discharges during migration or spawning);
- (b) measures to ensure minimum ecological flow (including mitigation of rapid, short-term variations in flow or hydro-peaking operations) and sediment flow;
- (c) measures to protect or enhance habitats.

The effectiveness of those measures is monitored in the context of the authorisation or permit setting out the conditions aimed at achieving good status or potential of the affected water body.

The plant does not permanently compromise the achievement of good status/potential in any of the water bodies in the same river basin district.

In addition to the mitigation measures referred to above, and where relevant, compensatory measures are implemented to ensure that the project does not increase the fragmentation of water bodies in the same river basin district. This is achieved by restoring continuity within the same river basin district to an extent that compensates the disruption of continuity, which the planned hydropower plant may cause. Compensation starts prior to the execution of the project.

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(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.244

#### 4.6. Electricity generation from geothermal energy

##### *Description of the activity*

Construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity from geothermal energy.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably D35.11 and F42.22 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

##### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic

244 Practical guidance is contained in Commission notice C/2018/2619 'Guidance document on the requirements for hydropower in relation to EU nature legislation' (OJ C 213, 18.6.2018, p. 1).

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activity;

- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>245</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>246</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>247</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>248</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>249</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which

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245 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

246 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

247 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

248 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

249 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	The direct GHG emissions of the activity are lower than 270gCO <sub>2</sub> e/kWh.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	For the operation of high-enthalpy geothermal energy systems, adequate abatement systems are in place to comply with the air emission requirements set out in Directive 2004/107/EC and Directive 2008/50/EC.
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

**4.7. Electricity generation from gaseous and liquid fuels**

*Description of the activity*

Construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using gaseous and liquid fuels (of fossil, renewable or bio-based origin). This activity does not include electricity generation from the exclusive use of biogas and bio-liquid fuels (see Section 4.8 of this Annex).

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably D35.11 and F42.22 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions (‘adaptation solutions’) that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>250</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>251</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>252</sup> or paying models.

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250 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

251 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

252 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
  - (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>253</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>254</sup> to the extent possible;
  - (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	The direct GHG emissions of the activity are lower than 270gCO <sub>2</sub> e/kWh.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and	Emissions are within or lower than the emissions levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set out in the best

<sup>253</sup> The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

<sup>254</sup> See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

control	<p>available techniques (BAT) conclusions for large combustion plants<sup>255</sup>. No significant cross-media effects occur.</p> <p>For combustion plants greater than 1 MW thermal input but below the thresholds for the BAT conclusions for large combustion plants to apply, emissions are below the emission limit values set out in Annex II, part 2, to Directive (EU) 2015/2193<sup>256</sup>.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

#### 4.8. Electricity generation from bioenergy

##### *Description of the activity*

Construction and operation of electricity generation installations that produce electricity exclusively from biomass, biogas and biofuels, excluding electricity generation from blending of fossil fuels with biofuels (see Section 4.7 of this Annex).

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code D35.11 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

##### *Technical screening criteria*

##### Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity

<sup>255</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/1442 of 31 July 2017 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, for large combustion plants (OJ L 212, 17.8.2017, p.1).

<sup>256</sup> Directive (EU) 2015/2193 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from medium combustion plants (OJ L 313, 28.11.2015, p. 1).

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during its expected lifetime;

- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>257</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>258</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>259</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>260</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>261</sup> to the extent possible;

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257 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

258 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

259 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

260 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(2) Climate change mitigation	The activity meets the requirements relating to sustainability, greenhouse gas emission savings and efficiency laid down in Article 29 of Directive 2018/2001.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	<p>For installations falling within the scope of Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>262</sup>, emissions are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set out in the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for large combustion plants<sup>263</sup>. No significant cross-media effects occur.</p> <p>For combustion plants greater than 1 MW thermal input but below the thresholds for the BAT conclusions for large combustion plants to apply, emissions are below the emission limit values set out in Annex</p>

261 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

262 Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17).

263 Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/1442 of 31 July 2017 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, for large combustion plants (OJ L 212, 17.8.2017, p. 1).

	<p>II, part 2, to Directive (EU) 2015/2193 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>264</sup>.</p> <p>For plants in zones or parts of zones not complying with the air quality limit values laid down in Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>265</sup>, results of the information exchange<sup>266</sup> which are published by the Commission in accordance with Article 6, paragraphs 9 and 10, of Directive (EU) 2015/2193 are taken into account.</p> <p>For anaerobic digestion of organic material, the produced digestate is used as fertiliser or soil improver, either directly or after composting or any other treatment, and meets the requirements for fertilising materials set out in Component Material Categories (CMC) 4 and 5 in Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 and relevant national law on fertilising products.</p> <p>For anaerobic digestion plants treating over 100 tonnes per day, emissions to air and water are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set for anaerobic treatment of waste in the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for waste treatment<sup>267</sup>. No significant cross-media effects occur.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

#### 4.9. Transmission and distribution of electricity

##### *Description of the activity*

Construction and operation of transmission systems that transport electricity on the extra high-voltage and high-voltage interconnected system.

- <sup>264</sup> Directive (EU) 2015/2193 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from medium combustion plants (OJ L 313, 28.11.2015, p. 1).
- <sup>265</sup> Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (OJ L 152, 11.6.2008, p. 1).
- <sup>266</sup> The final technology report resulting from the exchange of information with Member States, the industries concerned and non-governmental organisations contains technical information on best available technologies used in medium combustion plants to reduce their environmental impacts, and on the emission levels achievable with best available and emerging technologies and the related costs: <https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/06f33a94-9829-4eee-b187-21bb783a0fbf/library/9a99a632-9ba8-4cc0-9679-08d929afda59/details>.
- <sup>267</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1147 of 10 August 2018 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for waste treatment, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 208, 17.8.2018, p. 38).

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably D35.12 and D35.13 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

*Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>268</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis
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<sup>268</sup> Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>269</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>270</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>271</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>272</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	The transmission and distribution infrastructure or equipment is not dedicated to creating a direct connection, or expanding an existing direct connection to a power production plant where the direct greenhouse gas emissions exceed 270 gCO <sub>2</sub> e/kWh.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A

<sup>269</sup> Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

<sup>270</sup> Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

<sup>271</sup> The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

<sup>272</sup> See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

(4) Transition to a circular economy	A waste management plan is in place and ensures maximal reuse or recycling at end of life in accordance with the waste hierarchy, including through contractual agreements with waste management partners, reflection in financial projections or official project documentation.
(5) Pollution prevention and control	<p>Overground high voltage lines:</p> <p>(a) for construction site activities, activities follow the principles of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) General Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines<sup>273</sup>.</p> <p>(b) activities respect applicable norms and regulations to limit impact of electromagnetic radiation on human health, including for activities carried out in the Union, the Council recommendation on the limitation of exposure of the general public to electromagnetic fields (0 Hz to 300 GHz)<sup>274</sup> and for activities carried out in third countries the 1998 Guidelines of International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP)<sup>275</sup>.</p> <p>Activities do not use PCBs polychlorinated biphenyls.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex <sup>276</sup> .

#### 4.10. Storage of electricity

##### *Description of the activity*

Construction and operation of facilities that store electricity and return it at a later time in the form of electricity. The activity includes pumped hydropower storage.

<sup>273</sup> Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines of 30 April 2007, <https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/29f5137d-6e17-4660-b1f9-02bf561935e5/Final%2B-%2BGeneral%2BEHS%2BGuidelines.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=jOWim3p>

<sup>274</sup> Council Recommendation of 12 July 1999 on the limitation of exposure of the general public to electromagnetic fields (0 Hz to 300 GHz) (1999/519/EC) (OJ L 199, 30.7.1999, p.59).

<sup>275</sup> ICNIRP 1998 Guidelines for limiting exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields (up to 300 ghz), <https://www.icnirp.org/cms/upload/publications/ICNIRPemfgdl.pdf>.

<sup>276</sup> Practical guidance for the implementation of this criterion is contained in the European Commission notice 2018/C 213/02 “Energy transmission infrastructure and EU nature legislation” (OJ C 213, 18.6.2018, p.1).

Where an economic activity is an integral element of the ‘Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies’ as referred to in Section 7.6 of this Annex, the technical screening criteria specified in Section 7.6 apply.

The economic activities in this category have no dedicated NACE code as referred to in the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

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#### Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions (‘adaptation solutions’) that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>277</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis
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<sup>277</sup> Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>278</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>279</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>280</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>281</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	For closed-loop pumped hydropower storage, defined as hydropower plants with no natural water inflow into the upper reservoir, where the water that generates electricity was previously pumped uphill, the activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.  In case of mixed pumped hydropower storage connected to a free-flowing water source, the activity complies with the criteria for DNSH to sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources

<sup>278</sup> Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

<sup>279</sup> Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

<sup>280</sup> The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

<sup>281</sup> See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

	specified in Section 4.5 (Electricity production from hydropower).
(4) Transition to a circular economy	A waste management plan is in place and ensures maximal reuse or recycling at end of life in accordance with the waste hierarchy, including through contractual agreements with waste management partners, reflection in financial projections or official project documentation.
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

#### 4.11. Storage of thermal energy

##### *Description of the activity*

Construction and operation of facilities that store thermal energy and return it at a later time, in the form of thermal energy or other energy vectors.

Where an economic activity is an integral element of the ‘Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies’ as referred to in Section 7.6 of this Annex, the technical screening criteria specified in Section 7.6 apply.

The economic activities in this category have no dedicated NACE code as referred to in the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

##### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions (‘adaptation solutions’) that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity

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during its expected lifetime;

- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>282</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>283</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>284</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>285</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>286</sup> to the extent possible;

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282 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

283 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

284 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

285 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	For Aquifer Thermal Energy Storage, the activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	A waste management plan is in place and ensures maximal reuse, remanufacturing or recycling at end of life, including through contractual agreements with waste management partners, reflection in financial projections or official project documentation.
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

#### 4.12. Storage of hydrogen

##### *Description of the activity*

Construction and operation of facilities that store hydrogen and return it at a later time.

286 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

The economic activities in this category have no dedicated NACE code in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

*Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>287</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis
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<sup>287</sup> Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>288</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>289</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>290</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>291</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	A waste management plan is in place and ensures maximal reuse, remanufacturing or recycling at end of life, including through

288 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

289 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

290 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

291 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

	contractual agreements with waste management partners, reflection in financial projections or official project documentation.
(5) Pollution prevention and control	In the case of storage above five tonnes, the activity complies with Directive 2012/18/EU.
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

#### 4.13. Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport

##### *Description of the activity*

Manufacture of biogas or biofuels for use in transport.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code D35.21 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

##### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.

2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:

- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

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The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>292</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>293</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>294</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>295</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>296</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

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292 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

293 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

294 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

295 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

296 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	The activity meets the requirements relating to sustainability, greenhouse gas emission savings and efficiency laid down in Article 29 of Directive 2018/2001.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	<p>For biogas production, a gas-tight cover on the digestate storage is applied.</p> <p>For anaerobic digestion plants treating over 100 tonnes per day, emissions to air and water are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set for anaerobic treatment of waste in the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for waste treatment<sup>297</sup>. No significant cross-media effects occur.</p> <p>In case of anaerobic digestion of organic material, the produced digestate is used as fertiliser or soil improver, either directly or after composting or any other treatment, and meets the requirements for fertilising materials set out in Component Material Categories (CMC) 4 and 5 for digestate or CMC 3 for compost, as applicable, in Annex II to Regulation EU 2019/1009 and respective national rules on fertilising products.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

<sup>297</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1147 of 10 August 2018 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for waste treatment, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 208, 17.8.2018, p. 38).

#### 4.14. Transmission and distribution networks for renewable and low-carbon gases

##### *Description of the activity*

Conversion, repurposing or retrofit of gas networks for the transmission and distribution of renewable and low-carbon gases.

Construction or operation of transmission and distribution pipelines dedicated to the transport of hydrogen and other low-carbon gases.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably D35.21, F42.21 and H49.50 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

##### *Technical screening criteria*

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##### Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.

2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:

- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available
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resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>298</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>299</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>300</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>301</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>302</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	The repurposing does not increase gas transmission and distribution capacity.
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<sup>298</sup> Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

<sup>299</sup> Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

<sup>300</sup> Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

<sup>301</sup> The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

<sup>302</sup> See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

	The repurposing does not extend the lifespan of the networks beyond their pre-retrofit projected lifespan, unless the network is dedicated to hydrogen or other low-carbon gases.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	Fans, compressors, pumps and other equipment used which is covered by Directive 2009/125/EC comply, where relevant, with the top class requirements of the energy label, and with implementing regulations under that Directive and represent the best available technology.
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

#### 4.15. District heating/cooling distribution

##### *Description of the activity*

Construction, refurbishment and operation of pipelines and associated infrastructure for distribution of heating and cooling, ending at the sub-station or heat exchanger.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code D35.30 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

##### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability

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assessment with the following steps:

- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>303</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>304</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>305</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>306</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>307</sup> to the extent possible;

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303 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

304 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

305 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

306 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic

- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	Fans, compressors, pumps and other equipment used which is covered by Directive 2009/125/EC comply, where relevant, with the top class requirements of the energy label, and otherwise comply with implementing regulations under that Directive and represent the best available technology.
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

#### 4.16. Installation of electric heat pumps

*Description of the activity*

Installation and operation of electric heat pumps.

interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

307 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

Where an economic activity is an integral element of the ‘Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies’ as referred to in Section 7.6 of this Annex, the technical screening criteria specified in Section 7.6 apply.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code D35.30 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

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#### Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions (‘adaptation solutions’) that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>308</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available
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<sup>308</sup> Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>309</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>310</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>311</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>312</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a	The activity assesses availability of and, where feasible, uses equipment

309 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

310 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

311 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

312 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

circular economy	and components of high durability and recyclability and that are easy to dismantle and refurbish. A waste management plan is in place and ensures maximal reuse, remanufacturing or recycling at end of life, including through contractual agreements with waste management partners, reflection in financial projections or official project documentation.
(5) Pollution prevention and control	For air to air heat pumps with rated capacity of 12kW or below, indoor and outdoor sound power levels are below the threshold set out in Regulation (EU) No 206/2012.
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A

#### 4.17. Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from solar energy

##### *Description of the activity*

Construction and operation of a facility co-generating electricity and heat/cool from solar energy.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably D35.11 and D35.30 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

##### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability

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assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;

- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>313</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>314</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>315</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>316</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>317</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;

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313 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

314 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

315 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

316 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

317 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	The activity assesses availability of and, where feasible, uses equipment and components of high durability and recyclability and that are easy to dismantle and refurbish.
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix H to this Annex.

#### 4.18. Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from geothermal energy

##### *Description of the activity*

Construction and operation of facilities co-generating heat/cool and power from geothermal energy.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably D35.11 and D35.30 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

##### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
  2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
    - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
    - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
    - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>318</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.
3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>319</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>320</sup> or paying models.
  4. The adaptation solutions implemented:
    - (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other

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318 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

319 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

320 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

- economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>321</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>322</sup> to the extent possible;
  - (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	The direct GHG emissions of the activity are lower than 270gCO <sub>2</sub> e/kWh.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	For the operation of high-enthalpy geothermal energy systems, adequate abatement systems are in place to comply with air emission requirements laid down in Directives 2004/107/EC and 2008/50/EC.
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

321 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

322 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

#### **4.19. Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from gaseous and liquid fuels**

##### *Description of the activity*

Construction and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using gaseous and liquid fuels (of fossil, renewable or bio-based origin). This activity does not include cogeneration of heat/cool and power from the exclusive use of biogas and bio-liquid fuels (see Section 4.20 of this Annex).

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably D35.11 and D35.30 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

##### *Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available
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resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>323</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>324</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>325</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>326</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>327</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	The direct GHG emissions of the activity are lower than 270gCO <sub>2</sub> e/kWh.
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323 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

324 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

325 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

326 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

327 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	<p>Emissions are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set out in the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for large combustion plants. No significant cross-media effects occur.</p> <p>For combustion plants greater than 1 MW thermal input but below the thresholds for the BAT conclusions for large combustion plants to apply, emissions are below the emission limit values set out in Annex II, part 2, to Directive (EU) 2015/2193.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix H to this Annex.

#### **4.20. Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy**

##### *Description of the activity*

Construction and operation of installations used for cogeneration of heat/cool and power exclusively from biomass, excluding cogeneration from blending of fossil fuels with biofuels (see Section 4.19 of this Annex).

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably D35.11 and D35.30 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

##### *Technical screening criteria*

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material

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to that activity.

2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:

- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>328</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>329</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>330</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other
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328 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

329 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

330 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

- economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>331</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>332</sup> to the extent possible;
  - (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	The activity meets the requirements relating to sustainability, greenhouse gas emission savings and efficiency laid down in Article 29 of Directive 2018/2001.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	For installations falling within the scope of Directive 2010/75/EU, emissions are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set out in the best

331 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

332 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

	<p>available techniques (BAT) conclusions for large combustion plants<sup>333</sup>, ensuring at the same time that no significant cross-media effects occur.</p> <p>For combustion plants greater than 1 MW thermal input but below the thresholds for the BAT conclusions for large combustion plants to apply, emissions are below the emission limit values set out in Annex II, part 2, to Directive (EU) 2015/2193.</p> <p>For plants in zones or parts of zones not complying with the air quality limit values laid down in Directive 2008/50/EC, results of the information exchange<sup>334</sup>, which are published by the Commission in accordance with Article 6, paragraphs 9 and 10, of Directive (EU) 2015/2193 are taken into account.</p> <p>In case of anaerobic digestion of organic material, the produced digestate is used as fertiliser or soil improver, either directly or after composting or any other treatment, and meets the requirements for fertilising materials set out in Component Material Categories (CMC) 4 and 5 in Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 and relevant national law on fertilising products.</p> <p>For anaerobic digestion plants treating over 100 tonnes per day, emissions to air and water are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set for anaerobic treatment of waste in the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for waste treatment<sup>335</sup>. No significant cross-media effects occur.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

<sup>333</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/1442 of 31 July 2017 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, for large combustion plants (OJ L 212, 17.8.2017, p. 1).

<sup>334</sup> The final technology report resulting from the exchange of information with Member States, the industries concerned and non-governmental organisations contains technical information on best available technologies used in medium combustion plants to reduce their environmental impacts, and on the emission levels achievable with best available and emerging technologies and the related costs: <https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/06f33a94-9829-4eee-b187-21bb783a0fbf/library/9a99a632-9ba8-4cc0-9679-08d929afda59/details>.

<sup>335</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1147 of 10 August 2018 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for waste treatment, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 208, 17.8.2018, p. 38).

#### 4.21. Production of heat/cool from solar thermal heating

##### *Description of the activity*

Construction and operation of facilities producing heat/cool from solar thermal heating technology.

Where an economic activity is an integral element of the ‘Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies’ as referred to in Section 7.6 of this Annex, the technical screening criteria specified in Section 7.6 apply.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code D35.30 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

##### *Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions (‘adaptation solutions’) that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available
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resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>336</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>337</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>338</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>339</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>340</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation

N/A

336 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

337 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

338 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

339 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

340 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	The activity assesses availability of and, where feasible, uses equipment and components of high durability and recyclability and that are easy to dismantle and refurbish.
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

#### **4.22. Production of heat/cool from geothermal energy**

##### *Description of the activity*

Construction and operation of facilities that produce heat/cool from geothermal energy.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code D35.30 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

##### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.

2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:

- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate

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risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;

- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>341</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>342</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>343</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>344</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>345</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is

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341 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

342 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

343 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

344 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

345 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

- considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	The direct GHG emissions of the activity are lower than 270gCO <sub>2</sub> e/kWh.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	For the operation of high-enthalpy geothermal energy systems, adequate abatement systems are in place to comply with air emission requirements set out in Directives 2004/107/EC and 2008/50/EC.
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

**4.23. Production of heat/cool from gaseous and liquid fuels**

*Description of the activity*

Construction and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heating/cool using gaseous and liquid fuels (of fossil, renewable or bio-based origin). This activity does not include production of heat/cool from the exclusive use of biogas and bio-liquid fuels (see Section 4.24 of this Annex).

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code D35.30 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>346</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>347</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>348</sup> or paying models.

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346 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

347 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

348 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
  - (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>349</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>350</sup> to the extent possible;
  - (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	The direct GHG emissions of the activity are lower than 270gCO <sub>2</sub> e/kWh.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	Emissions are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set out in the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for large combustion plants. No significant cross-media effects occur.

349 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

350 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

	For combustion plants greater than 1 MW thermal input but below the thresholds for the BAT conclusions for large combustion plants to apply, emissions are below the Emission Limit Values set out in Annex II, part 2, to Directive (EU) 2015/2193.
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

#### 4.24. Production of heat/cool from bioenergy

##### *Description of the activity*

Construction and operation of facilities that produce heat/cool exclusively from biomass, and excluding production of heat/cool from blending of fossil fuels with biofuels (see Section 4.23 of this Annex).

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code D35.30 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

##### *Technical screening criteria*

##### Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

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The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>351</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>352</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>353</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>354</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>355</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

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351 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

352 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

353 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

354 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

355 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	The activity meets the requirements relating to sustainability, greenhouse gas emission savings and efficiency laid down in Article 29 of Directive 2018/2001.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	<p>For installations falling within the scope of Directive 2010/75/EU, emissions are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set out in the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for large combustion plants<sup>356</sup>, ensuring at the same time that no significant cross-media effects occur.</p> <p>For combustion plants greater than 1 MW thermal input but below the thresholds for the BAT conclusions for large combustion plants to apply, emissions are below the emission limit values set out in Annex 2, part 2, to Directive (EU) 2015/2193.</p> <p>For plants in zones or parts of zones not complying with the air quality limit values laid down in Directive 2008/50/EC<sup>357</sup>, results of the information exchange<sup>358</sup>, which are published by the Commission in accordance with Article 6, paragraphs 9 and 10 of Directive (EU) 2015/2193 are taken into account.</p> <p>For anaerobic digestion of organic material, the produced digestate is</p>

356 Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/1442 of 31 July 2017 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, for large combustion plants (OJ L 212, 17.8.2017, p. 1).

357 Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe

358 The final technology report resulting from the exchange of information with Member States, the industries concerned and non-governmental organisations contains technical information on best available technologies used in medium combustion plants to reduce their environmental impacts, and on the emission levels achievable with best available and emerging technologies and the related costs: <https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/06f33a94-9829-4eee-b187-21bb783a0fbf/library/9a99a632-9ba8-4cc0-9679-08d929afda59/details>.

	<p>used as fertiliser or soil improver, either directly or after composting or any other treatment, and meets the requirements for fertilising materials set out in Component Material Categories (CMC) 4 and 5 in Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 and relevant national law on fertilising products.</p> <p>For anaerobic digestion plants treating over 100 tonnes per day, emissions to air and water are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set for anaerobic treatment of waste in the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for waste treatment<sup>359</sup>. No significant cross-media effects occur.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

#### 4.25. Production of heat/cool using waste heat

##### *Description of the activity*

Construction and operation of facilities that produce heat/cool using waste heat.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code D35.30 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

##### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.

2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:

- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity

<sup>359</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1147 of 10 August 2018 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for waste treatment, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 208, 17.8.2018, p. 38).

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during its expected lifetime;

- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>360</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>361</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>362</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>363</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>364</sup> to the extent possible;

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360 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

361 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

362 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

363 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	The activity assesses availability of and, where feasible, uses equipment and components of high durability and recyclability and that are easy to dismantle and refurbish.
(5) Pollution prevention and control	Pumps and the kind of equipment used, which is covered by Ecodesign and Energy labelling comply, where relevant, with the top class requirements of the energy label laid down in Regulation (EU) 2017/1369, and with implementing regulations under Directive 2009/125/EC and represent the best available technology.
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

364 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

## **5. WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES**

### **5.1. Construction, extension and operation of water collection, treatment and supply systems**

#### *Description of the activity*

Construction, extension and operation of water collection, treatment and supply systems.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably E36.00 and F42.99 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available
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resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>365</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>366</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>367</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>368</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>369</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation

N/A

365 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

366 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

367 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

368 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

369 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

## 5.2. Renewal of water collection, treatment and supply systems

### *Description of the activity*

Renewal of water collection, treatment and supply systems including renewals to water collection, treatment and distribution infrastructures for domestic and industrial needs. It implies no material changes to the volume of flow collected, treated or supplied.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably E36.00 and F42.99 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;

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- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>370</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>371</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>372</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>373</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>374</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;

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370 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

371 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

372 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

373 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

374 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

### 5.3. Construction, extension and operation of waste water collection and treatment

#### *Description of the activity*

Construction, extension and operation of centralised waste water systems including collection (sewer network) and treatment.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably E37.00 and F42.99 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
  2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
    - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
    - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
    - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>375</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.
3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>376</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>377</sup> or paying models.
  4. The adaptation solutions implemented:
    - (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other

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375 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

376 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

377 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

- economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>378</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>379</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	An assessment of the direct GHG emissions from the centralised waste water system, including collection (sewer network) and treatment, has been performed <sup>380</sup> . The results are disclosed to investors and clients on demand.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex. Where the waste water is treated to a level suitable for reuse in agricultural irrigation, the required risk management actions to avoid adverse environmental impacts have been defined and implemented <sup>381</sup> .
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and	Discharges to receiving waters meet the requirements laid down in Directive 91/271/EEC.

378 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

379 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

380 For example, following IPCC guidelines for national GHG inventories for waste water treatment: [https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2019rf/pdf/5\\_Volume5/19R\\_V5\\_6\\_Ch06\\_Wastewater.pdf](https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2019rf/pdf/5_Volume5/19R_V5_6_Ch06_Wastewater.pdf).

381 As specified in Annex II of Regulation (EU) 2020/741 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 May 2020 on minimum requirements for water reuse (OJ L 177, 5.6.2020, p. 32).

control	<p>Appropriate measures have been implemented to avoid and mitigate excessive storm water overflows from the waste water collection system, which may include nature-based solutions, separate storm water collection systems, retention tanks and treatment of the first flush.</p> <p>Sewage sludge is managed or used, including anaerobic digestion and land application, in accordance with Council Directive 86/278/EEC and national law.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

#### 5.4. Renewal of waste water collection and treatment

##### *Description of the activity*

Renewal of centralised waste water systems including collection (sewer network) and treatment. It implies no material change related to the load or volume of flow collected or treated in the waste water system.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code E37.00 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

##### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic

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activity;

- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>382</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>383</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>384</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>385</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>386</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which

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382 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

383 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

384 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

385 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

386 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	An assessment of the direct GHG emissions from the centralised waste water system, including collection (sewer network) and treatment, has been performed <sup>387</sup> . The results are disclosed to investors and clients on demand.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex. Where the waste water is treated to a level suitable for reuse in agricultural irrigation, the required risk management actions to avoid adverse environmental impacts have been defined and implemented <sup>388</sup> .
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	Discharges to receiving waters meet the requirements laid down in Directive 91/271/EEC or as required by national provisions or international standards stating maximum permissible pollutant levels from discharges to receiving waters. Appropriate measures have been implemented to avoid and mitigate excessive storm water overflows from the waste water collection system, which may include nature-based solutions, separate storm water collection systems, retention tanks and treatment of the first flush. Sewage sludge is used in accordance with Council Directive 86/278/EEC or as required by national law or international standards relating to the spreading of sludge on the soil or any other application of sludge on and in the soil.

387 For example, following IPCC guidelines for national GHG inventories for waste water treatment: [https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2019rf/pdf/5\\_Volume5/19R\\_V5\\_6\\_Ch06\\_Wastewater.pdf](https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2019rf/pdf/5_Volume5/19R_V5_6_Ch06_Wastewater.pdf).

388 As specified in Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2020/741 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 May 2020 on minimum requirements for water reuse (OJ L 177, 5.6.2020, p. 32).

(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.
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## 5.5. Collection and transport of non-hazardous waste in source segregated fractions

### *Description of the activity*

Separate collection and transport of non-hazardous waste in single or comingled fractions<sup>389</sup> aimed at preparing for reuse or recycling.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code E38.11 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

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<sup>389</sup> In the Union, the activity is in line with Article 10(3) of Directive 2008/98/EC and the national legislation and waste management plans.

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- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>390</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>391</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>392</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>393</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>394</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

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Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

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390 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

391 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

392 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

393 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

394 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	Separately collected waste fractions are not mixed in waste storage and transfer facilities with other waste or materials with different properties.
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A

## 5.6. Anaerobic digestion of sewage sludge

### *Description of the activity*

Construction and operation of facilities for the treatment of sewage sludge by anaerobic digestion with the resulting production and utilisation of biogas or chemicals.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably E37.00 and F42.00 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.

2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:

- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in

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Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;

- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>395</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>396</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>397</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>398</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>399</sup> to the extent possible;

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395 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

396 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

397 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

398 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

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Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	A monitoring plan is in place for methane leakage at the facility.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	<p>Emissions are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available technique (BAT-AEL) ranges set for anaerobic treatment of waste in the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for waste treatment<sup>400</sup>. No significant cross-media effects occur.</p> <p>Where the resulting digestate is intended for use as fertiliser or soil improver, its nitrogen content (with tolerance level <math>\pm 25\%</math>) is communicated to the buyer or the entity in charge of taking off the digestate.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

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399 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

400 Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1147 of 10 August 2018 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for waste treatment, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council

## 5.7. Anaerobic digestion of bio-waste

### *Description of the activity*

Construction or operation of dedicated facilities for the treatment of separately collected bio-waste<sup>401</sup> through anaerobic digestion with the resulting production and utilisation of biogas and digestate or chemicals.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably E38.21 and F42.99 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

### *Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available
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401 As defined in Article 3(4) of Directive 2008/98/EC.

resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>402</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>403</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>404</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>405</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>406</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation

A monitoring and contingency plan is in place in order to minimise methane leakage at the facility.

402 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

403 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

404 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

405 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

406 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	For anaerobic digestion plants treating over 100 tonnes per day, emissions to air and water are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available technique (BAT-AEL) ranges set for anaerobic treatment of waste in the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for waste treatment <sup>407</sup> . No significant cross-media effects occur.  The Nitrogen content (with tolerance level $\pm 25\%$ ) of the digestate used as fertiliser or soil improver is communicated to the buyer or the entity in charge of taking off the digestate.
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

## 5.8. Composting of bio-waste

### *Description of the activity*

Construction or operation of dedicated facilities for the treatment of separately collected bio-waste through composting (aerobic digestion) with the resulting production and utilisation of compost.<sup>408</sup>

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably E38.21 and F42.99 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

<sup>407</sup> Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1147 of 10 August 2018 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for waste treatment, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 208, 17.8.2018, p.38).

<sup>408</sup> Bio-waste is defined in Article 3, point 4, of Directive 2008/98/EC.

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
  2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
    - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
    - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
    - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>409</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.
3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>410</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>411</sup> or paying models.
  4. The adaptation solutions implemented:
    - (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other

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409 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

410 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

411 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

- economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>412</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>413</sup> to the extent possible;
  - (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	For composting plants treating over 75 tonnes per day, emissions to air and water are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set out for aerobic treatment of waste in the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for waste treatment <sup>414</sup> . No significant cross-media effects occur.  The site has a system in place that prevents leachate reaching groundwater.

412 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

413 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

414 Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1147 of 10 August 2018 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for waste treatment, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 208, 17.8.2018, p.38).

(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.
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## 5.9. Material recovery from non-hazardous waste

### *Description of the activity*

Construction and operation of facilities for the sorting and processing of separately collected non-hazardous waste streams into secondary raw materials involving mechanical reprocessing, except for backfilling purposes.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably E38.32 and F42.99 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;

- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>415</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>416</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>417</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
  - (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>418</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>419</sup> to the extent possible;
  - (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
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415 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

416 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

417 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

418 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

419 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

### 5.10. Landfill gas capture and utilisation

#### *Description of the activity*

Installation and operation of infrastructure for landfill<sup>420</sup> gas capture and utilisation in permanently closed landfills or landfill cells using new or supplementary dedicated technical facilities and equipment installed during or post landfill or landfill cell closure.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code E38.21 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.

2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:

- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in

<sup>420</sup> 'Landfill' is defined in Article 2, point g, of Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste (OJ L 182, 16.7.1999, p. 1).

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Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;

- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>421</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>422</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>423</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>424</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>425</sup> to the extent possible;

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421 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

422 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

423 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

424 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	A monitoring plan is in place for methane leakage at the facility.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	<p>The permanent closure and remediation as well as the after-care of old landfills, where the landfill gas capture system is installed, are carried out in accordance with the following rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) general requirements set out in Annex I to Directive 99/31/EC;</li> <li>(b) control and monitoring procedures set out in Annex III to that Directive.</li> </ul>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

### 5.11. Transport of CO<sub>2</sub>

#### *Description of the activity*

Transport of captured CO<sub>2</sub> via all modes, construction and operation of CO<sub>2</sub> pipelines and retrofit of gas networks where the main purpose is the integration of captured CO<sub>2</sub> and where:

425 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

1. the CO<sub>2</sub> transported from the installation where it is captured to the injection point does not lead to CO<sub>2</sub> leakages above 0.5 % of the mass of CO<sub>2</sub> transported;
2. the CO<sub>2</sub> is delivered to a permanent CO<sub>2</sub> storage site that meets the criteria for underground geological storage of CO<sub>2</sub> set out in section 5.12 of this Annex; or to other transport modalities, which lead to permanent CO<sub>2</sub> storage site that meet those criteria;
3. appropriate leak detection systems are applied and a monitoring plan is in place, with the report verified by an independent third party;
4. where assets are installed that increase the flexibility and improve the management of an existing network, the installation is eligible.

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

#### *Technical screening criteria*

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#### Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available
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resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>426</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>427</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>428</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>429</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>430</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	A monitoring plan is in place for CO <sub>2</sub> leakages.
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426 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

427 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

428 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

429 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

430 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

## 5.12. Underground permanent geological storage of CO<sub>2</sub>

### *Description of the activity*

Permanent storage of captured CO<sub>2</sub> in appropriate underground geological formations.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code E39.00 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability

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assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;

- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>431</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>432</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>433</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>434</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>435</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;

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431 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

432 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

433 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

434 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

435 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	A monitoring plan is in place for CO <sub>2</sub> leakages.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	The activity complies with Directive 2009/31/EC.
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

## 6. TRANSPORT

### 6.1. Passenger interurban rail transport

#### *Description of the activity*

Purchase, financing, rental, leasing and operation of passenger transport using railway rolling stock on mainline networks, spread over an extensive geographic area, passenger transport by interurban railways and operation of sleeping cars or dining cars as an integrated operation of railway companies.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably H49.10, N77.39 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>436</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>437</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>438</sup> or paying models.

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436 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

437 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

438 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
  - (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>439</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>440</sup> to the extent possible;
  - (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	Measures are in place to manage waste, in accordance with the waste hierarchy, in particular during maintenance.
(5) Pollution prevention and control	Engines for the propulsion of railway locomotives (RLL) and engines for the propulsion of railcars (RLR) comply with emission limits set out in Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/1628.
(6) Protection and	N/A

439 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

440 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

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restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	
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## 6.2. Freight rail transport

### *Description of the activity*

Purchase, financing, leasing, rental and and operation of freight transport on mainline rail networks as well as short line freight railroads.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably H49.20 and N77.39 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

### *Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future
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scenarios<sup>441</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>442</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>443</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
  - (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>444</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>445</sup> to the extent possible;
  - (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	The trains and wagons are not dedicated to the transport of fossil fuels.
(3) Sustainable use	N/A

441 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

442 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

443 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

444 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

445 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

and protection of water and marine resources	
(4) Transition to a circular economy	Measures are in place to manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy, in particular during maintenance.
(5) Pollution prevention and control	Engines for the propulsion of railway locomotives (RLL) and engines for the propulsion of railcars (RLR) comply with emission limits set out in Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/1628.
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A

### 6.3. Urban and suburban transport, road passenger transport

#### *Description of the activity*

Purchase, financing, leasing, rental and operation of urban and suburban transport vehicles for passengers and road passenger transport.

For motor vehicles, it includes operation of vehicles designated as category M2 or M3, in accordance with Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/858, for the provision of passenger transport.

This may include operation of different modes of land transport, such as by motor bus, tram, streetcar, trolley bus, underground and elevated railways. The activity also includes town-to-airport or town-to-station lines and operation of funicular railways and aerial cableways where part of urban or suburban transit systems.

The economic activities in this category also includes scheduled long-distance bus services, charters, excursions and other occasional coach services, airport shuttles (including within airports), operation of school buses and buses for the transport.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably H49.31, H49.3.9, N77.39 and N77.11 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions (‘adaptation solutions’) that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
  2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
    - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
    - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
    - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>446</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.
3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>447</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>448</sup> or paying models.
  4. The adaptation solutions implemented:
    - (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other

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446 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

447 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

448 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

- economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>449</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>450</sup> to the extent possible;
  - (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A <sup>451</sup>
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	Measures are in place to manage waste, in accordance with the waste hierarchy, both in the use phase (maintenance) and the end-of-life of the fleet, including through reuse and recycling of batteries and electronics (in particular critical raw materials therein).
(5) Pollution prevention and	For road vehicles of categories M, tyres comply with external rolling noise requirements in the highest populated class and with Rolling

449 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

450 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

451 Vehicles are required to comply with the criteria for DNSH to pollution prevention and control specified in this section, including as regards CO2 emission levels.

control	Resistance Coefficient (influencing the vehicle energy efficiency) in the two highest populated classes as set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/740 and as can be verified from the European Product Registry for Energy Labelling (EPREL).  Where applicable, vehicles comply with the requirements of the most recent applicable stage of the Euro VI heavy duty emission type-approval <sup>1</sup> set out in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 595/2009 or its successors.
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A

#### 6.4. Operation of personal mobility devices, cycle logistics

##### *Description of the activity*

Selling, purchasing, leasing, renting and operation of personal mobility or transport devices where the propulsion comes from the physical activity of the user, from a zero-emissions motor, or a mix of zero-emissions motor and physical activity. This includes the provision of freight transport services by (cargo) bicycles.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably N77.11 and N77.21 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

##### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability

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assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;

- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>452</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>453</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>454</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>455</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>456</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;

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452 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

453 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

454 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

455 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

456 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	Measures are in place to manage waste, in accordance with the waste hierarchy, both in the use phase (maintenance) and the end-of-life including through reuse and recycling of batteries and electronics (in particular critical raw materials therein).
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A

**6.5. Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and commercial vehicles**

*Description of the activity*

Purchase, financing, leasing and operation of vehicles designated as category M1457, N1458 both falling under the scope of Regulation (EC) No 715/2007, or L (2- and 3-wheel vehicles and quadricycles)<sup>459</sup>.

<sup>457</sup> As referred to in Article 4(1), point (a)(i), of Regulation (EU) 2018/858.

<sup>458</sup> As referred to in Article 4(1), point (b)(i), of Regulation (EU) 2018/858.

<sup>459</sup> As referred to in Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/858.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably H49.32, H49.39 and N77.11 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

*Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>460</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and
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460 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>461</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>462</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>463</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>464</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	<p>For vehicles of categories M1 and N1, specific emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> defined in Article 3(1), point (h), of Regulation (EU) 2019/631 are not higher than the fleet-wide CO<sub>2</sub> emissions targets<sup>465</sup>.</p> <p>The fleet-wide CO<sub>2</sub> emissions target values to be considered are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) until 31 December 2024: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) for NEDC values, the target values as specified in Article 1, paragraphs 2-3 of Regulation (EU) 2019/631: 95 gCO<sub>2</sub>/km for vehicles of category M1 and</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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461 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

462 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

463 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

464 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

465 Vehicles are required to comply with the criteria for DNSH to pollution prevention and control specified in this section, including as regards CO<sub>2</sub> emission levels.

	<p>147 gCO<sub>2</sub>/km for vehicles of category N1;</p> <p>ii) For WLTP values, the EU fleet-wide target<sup>2021</sup>, as specified in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/631, in Part A, point 6.0 for vehicles of category M1 and in Part B, point 6.0 for vehicles of category N1. Until the respective EU fleet-wide target<sup>2021</sup> is published, those vehicles of category M1 and N1 whose CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are only expressed according to WLTP test procedure will be applied a conversion factor of 1.21 and 1.24 respectively in order to account for the transition from NEDC to WLTP, resulting in the corresponding WLTP values of 115 gCO<sub>2</sub>/km for vehicles of category M1 and 182 gCO<sub>2</sub>/km for vehicles of category N1;</p> <p>(b) From 1 January 2025, the target values as specified in Article 1, paragraph 4 of Regulation (EU) 2019/631.</p>
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	<p>Vehicles of categories M1 and N1 are both of the following:</p> <p>(a) reusable or recyclable to a minimum of 85 % by weight;</p> <p>(b) reusable or recoverable to a minimum of 95 % by weight<sup>466</sup>.</p> <p>Measures are in place to manage waste both in the use phase (maintenance) and the end-of-life of the fleet, including through reuse and recycling of batteries and electronics (in particular critical raw materials therein), in accordance with the waste hierarchy.</p>
(5) Pollution prevention and control	<p>Vehicles comply with requirements of the most recent applicable stage of the Euro 6 light-duty emission type-approval<sup>467</sup> set out in in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 715/2007 or its successor.</p> <p>Vehicles comply with the emission thresholds for clean light-duty vehicles set out in Table 2 of the Annex to Directive 2009/33/EC.</p>

466 As set out in Annex I of Directive 2005/64/EC.

467 Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/1832.

	<p>For road vehicles of categories M and N, tyres comply with external rolling noise requirements in the highest populated class and with Rolling Resistance Coefficient (influencing the vehicle energy efficiency) in the two highest populated classes as set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/740 and as can be verified from the European Product Registry for Energy Labelling (EPREL).</p> <p>Vehicles comply with Regulation (EU) No 540/2014.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A

## 6.6. Freight transport services by road

### *Description of the activity*

Purchase, financing, leasing, rental and operation of vehicles designated as category N1, N2468 or N3469 falling under the scope of EURO VI470, step E or its successor for freight transport services by road.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably H49.4.1, H53.10, H53.20 and N77.12 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

### *Technical screening criteria*

#### Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;

468 As referred to in Article 4(1), point (b)(ii), of Regulation (EU) 2018/858.

469 As referred to in Article 4(1), point (b)(iii), of Regulation (EU) 2018/858.

470 Regulation (EC) No 595/2009.

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- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>471</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>472</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>473</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>474</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>475</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;

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471 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

472 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

473 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

474 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

475 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	<p>1. The vehicles are not dedicated to the transport of fossil fuels.</p> <p>2. For vehicles of category N2 and N3 falling under the scope of Regulation (EU) 2019/1242, specific direct CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are equal to or lower than the reference CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of all vehicles in the same sub-group, as defined in Article 3 of that Regulation<sup>476</sup>.</p>
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	<p>Vehicles of category N1, N2 and N3 are both of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) reusable or recyclable to a minimum of 85 % by weight;</li> <li>(b) reusable or recoverable to a minimum of 95 % by weight<sup>477</sup>.</li> </ul> <p>Measures are in place to manage waste both in the use phase (maintenance) and the end-of-life of the fleet, including through reuse and recycling of batteries and electronics (in particular critical raw materials therein), in accordance with the waste hierarchy.</p>
(5) Pollution prevention and control	For road vehicles of categories M and N, tyres comply with external rolling noise requirements in the highest populated class and with Rolling Resistance Coefficient (influencing the vehicle energy

<sup>476</sup> All vehicles are required to comply with the criteria for DNSH to pollution prevention and control specified in this section, including as regards CO<sub>2</sub> emission levels.

<sup>477</sup> As specified in Annex I to Directive 2005/64/EC.

	<p>efficiency) in the two highest populated classes as set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/740 and as can be verified from the European Product Registry for Energy Labelling (EPREL).</p> <p>Vehicles comply with the requirements of the most recent applicable stage of the Euro VI heavy duty emission type-approval<sup>478</sup> set out in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 595/2009 or its successors.</p> <p>Vehicles comply with Regulation (EU) No 540/2014.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A

### 6.7. Inland passenger water transport

#### *Description of the activity*

Purchase, financing, leasing, rental and operation of passenger vessels on inland waters, involving vessels that are not suitable for sea transport.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably H50.30 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.

2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:

- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity

<sup>478</sup> Commission Regulation (EU) No 582/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing and amending Regulation (EC) No 595/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council with respect to emissions from heavy duty vehicles (Euro VI) and amending Annexes I and III to Directive 2007/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 167, 25.6.2011, p. 1).

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during its expected lifetime;

- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>479</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>480</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>481</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>482</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>483</sup> to the extent possible;

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479 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

480 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

481 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

482 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	Measures are in place to manage waste, both in the use phase and the end-of-life of the vessel, in accordance with the waste hierarchy, including the control and management of hazardous materials on board of ships and ensuring their safe recycling. For battery-operated vessels, those measures include reuse and recycling of batteries and electronics, including critical raw materials therein.
(5) Pollution prevention and control	Engines in vessels comply with the emission limits set out in Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/1628 (including vessels meeting those limits without type-approved solutions such as through after-treatment).
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A

483 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

## 6.8. Inland freight water transport

### *Description of the activity*

Purchase, financing, leasing, rental and operation of freight vessels on inland waters, involving vessels that are not suitable for sea transport.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably H50.4 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

### *Technical screening criteria*

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#### Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>484</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

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484 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>485</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>486</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
  - (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>487</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>488</sup> to the extent possible;
  - (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	The vessels are not dedicated to the transport of fossil fuels.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.

485 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

486 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

487 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

488 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

resources	
(4) Transition to a circular economy	Measures are in place to manage waste, both in the use phase and the end-of-life of the vessel, in accordance with the waste hierarchy, including the control and management of hazardous materials on board of ships and ensuring their safe recycling.  For battery-operated vessels, those measures include reuse and recycling of batteries and electronics, including critical raw materials therein.
(5) Pollution prevention and control	Vessels comply with the emission limits of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/1628 (including vessels meeting those limits without type-approved solutions such as through after-treatment).
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A

## 6.9. Retrofitting of inland water passenger and freight transport

### *Description of the activity*

Retrofit and upgrade of vessels for transport of freight or passengers on inland waters, involving vessels that are not suitable for sea transport.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably H50.4, H50.30 and C33.15 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.

2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:

- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity

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during its expected lifetime;

- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>489</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>490</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>491</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>492</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>493</sup> to the extent possible;

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489 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

490 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

491 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

492 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	The vessels are not dedicated to the transport of fossil fuels.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	Measures are in place to manage waste, both in the use phase and the end-of-life of the vessel, in accordance with the waste hierarchy, including the control and management of hazardous materials on board of ships and ensuring their safe recycling.
(5) Pollution prevention and control	Vessels comply with the emission limits of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/1628 (including vessels meeting those limits without type-approved solutions such as through after-treatment).
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A

493 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

## **6.10. Sea and coastal freight water transport, vessels for port operations and auxiliary activities**

### *Description of the activity*

Purchase, financing, chartering (with or without crew) and operation of vessels designed and equipped for transport of freight or for the combined transport of freight and passengers on sea or coastal waters, whether scheduled or not. Purchase, financing, repair, maintenance, renting and operation of vessels required for port operations and auxiliary activities, such as tugboats, mooring vessels, pilot vessels, salvage vessels and ice-breakers.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably H50.2, H52.22 and N77.34 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

### *Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available
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resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>494</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>495</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>496</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
  - (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>497</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>498</sup> to the extent possible;
  - (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation

The vessels are not dedicated to the transport of fossil fuels.

494 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

495 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

496 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

497 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

498 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	<p>Measures are in place to manage waste, both in the use phase and in the end-of-life of the vessel, in accordance with the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>For battery-operated vessels, those measures include reuse and recycling of batteries and electronics, including critical raw materials therein.</p> <p>For existing ships above 500 gross tonnage and the new-built ones replacing them, the activity complies with the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 1257/2013 relating to the inventory of hazardous materials on board. The scrap ships are recycled in facilities included on the European List of ship recycling facilities as laid down in Commission Implementing Decision 2016/2323.</p> <p>The activity complies with Directive (EU) 2019/883 as regards the protection of the marine environment against the negative effects from discharges of waste from ships.</p> <p>The ship is operated in accordance with Annex V to the IMO MARPOL Convention, in particular with a view to producing reduced quantities of waste and to reducing legal discharges, by managing its waste in a sustainable and environmentally sound manner.</p>
(5) Pollution prevention and control	As regards the reduction of sulphur oxides emissions and particulate matters, vessels comply with Directive (EU) 2016/802 and with Regulation 14499 of Annex VI to the IMO MARPOL Convention. Sulphur in fuel content does not exceed 0,5 % in mass (the global sulphur limit) and 0,1 % in mass in emission control area (ECA) designated in the North and Baltic Seas by the IMO500.

499 [http://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Environment/PollutionPrevention/AirPollution/Pages/Sulphur-oxides-\(SOx\)-%E2%80%93-Regulation-14.aspx](http://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Environment/PollutionPrevention/AirPollution/Pages/Sulphur-oxides-(SOx)-%E2%80%93-Regulation-14.aspx).

500 As regards the extension of the requirements applying in Emission Control Area to other EU seas, countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea are discussing the creation of relevant ECA under the legal framework of the Barcelona Convention.

	<p>As regards nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions, vessels comply with Regulation 13501 of Annex VI to the IMO MARPOL Convention. Tier II NOx requirement applies to ships constructed after 2011. Only while operating in NOx emission control areas established under IMO rules, ships constructed after 1 January 2016 comply with stricter engine requirements (Tier III) reducing NOx emissions<sup>502</sup>.</p> <p>Discharges of black and grey water comply with Annex IV to the IMO MARPOL Convention.</p> <p>Measures are in place to minimise toxicity of anti-fouling paint and biocides as laid down in Regulation (EU) No 528/2012, which implements in Union law the International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships adopted on 5 October 2001.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	<p>Releases of ballast water containing non-indigenous species are prevented in line with the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM).</p> <p>Measures are in place to prevent the introduction of non-indigenous species by biofouling of hull and niche areas of ships taking into account the IMO Biofouling Guidelines<sup>503</sup>.</p> <p>Noise and vibrations are limited by using noise reducing propellers, hull design or on-board machinery in line with the guidance given in the IMO Guidelines for the Reduction of Underwater Noise<sup>504</sup>.</p> <p>In the EU, the activity does not hamper the achievement of good environmental status, as set out in Directive 2008/56/EC, requiring that the appropriate measures are taken to prevent or mitigate impacts in relation to that Directive's Descriptors 1 (biodiversity), 2 (non-indigenous species), 6 (seabed integrity), 8 (contaminants), 10 (marine litter), 11 (Noise/Energy) and as set out in Commission Decision (EU) 2017/848 in relation to the relevant criteria and methodological</p>

501 [http://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Environment/PollutionPrevention/AirPollution/Pages/Nitrogen-oxides-\(NOx\)-Regulation-13.aspx](http://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Environment/PollutionPrevention/AirPollution/Pages/Nitrogen-oxides-(NOx)-Regulation-13.aspx).

502 In Union seas, the requirement is applicable as of 2021 in the Baltic and North Seas.

503 IMO Guidelines for the control and management of ships' biofouling to minimize the transfer of invasive aquatic species, resolution MEPC.207(62).

504 IMO Guidelines for the Reduction of Underwater Noise from Commercial Shipping to Address Adverse Impacts on Marine Life, (MEPC.1/Circ.833).

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standards for those descriptors, as applicable.

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## **6.11. Sea and coastal passenger water transport**

### *Description of the activity*

Purchase, financing, chartering (with or without crew) and operation of vessels designed and equipped for performing passenger transport, on sea or coastal waters, whether scheduled or not. The economic activities in this category include operation of ferries, water taxis and excursions, cruise or sightseeing boats.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably H50.10, N77.21 and N77.34 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

### *Technical screening criteria*

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#### Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.

2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:

- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future
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scenarios<sup>505</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>506</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>507</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
  - (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>508</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>509</sup> to the extent possible;
  - (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation

N/A

505 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

506 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

507 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

508 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

509 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

<p>(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources</p>	<p>The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.</p>
<p>(4) Transition to a circular economy</p>	<p>Measures are in place to manage waste, both in the use phase and in the end-of-life of the vessel, in accordance with the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>For battery-operated vessels, those measures include reuse and recycling of batteries and electronics, including critical raw materials therein.</p> <p>For existing ships above 500 gross tonnage and the new-built ones replacing them, the activity complies with the requirement of Regulation (EU) No 1257/2013 relating to the inventory of hazardous materials. The scrap ships are recycled in facilities included on the European List of ship recycling facilities as laid down in Commission Implementing Decision 2016/2323.</p> <p>The activity complies with Directive (EU) 2019/883 as regards the protection of the marine environment against the negative effects from discharges of waste from ships</p> <p>The ship is operated in accordance with Annex V to the IMO MARPOL Convention, in particular with a view to producing reduced quantities of waste and to reducing legal discharges, by managing its waste in a sustainable and environmentally sound manner.</p>
<p>(5) Pollution prevention and control</p>	<p>As regards the reduction of sulphur oxides emissions and particulate matters, vessels comply with Directive (EU) 2016/802 and with Regulation 14 of Annex VI to the IMO MARPOL Convention. Sulphur in fuel content does not exceed 0,5 % in mass (the global sulphur limit) and 0,1 % in mass in emission control area (ECA) designated in the North and Baltic Seas by the IMO510.</p> <p>As regards nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions, vessels comply with Regulation 13 of Annex VI to the IMO MARPOL Convention. Tier II NOx requirement applies to ships constructed after 2011. Only while operating in NOx emission control areas established under IMO rules,</p>

510 As regards the extension of the requirements applying in Emission Control Area to other EU seas, countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea are discussing the creation of relevant ECA under the legal framework of the Barcelona Convention.

	<p>ships constructed after 1 January 2016 comply with stricter engine requirements (Tier III) reducing NOx emissions<sup>511</sup>.</p> <p>Discharges of black and grey water comply with Annex IV to the IMO MARPOL Convention.</p> <p>Measures are in place to minimise toxicity of anti-fouling paint and biocides as laid down in Regulation (EU) No 528/2012, which implements in Union law the International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships adopted on 5 October 2001.</p>
<p>(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems</p>	<p>Releases of ballast water containing non-indigenous species are prevented in line with the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM).</p> <p>Measures are in place to prevent the introduction of non-indigenous species by biofouling of hull and niche areas of ships taking into account the IMO Biofouling Guidelines<sup>512</sup>.</p> <p>Noise and vibrations are limited by using noise reducing propellers, hull design or on-board machinery in line with the guidance given in the IMO Guidelines for the Reduction of Underwater Noise<sup>513</sup>.</p> <p>In the EU, the activity does not hamper the achievement of good environmental status, as set out in Directive 2008/56/EC, requiring that the appropriate measures are taken to prevent or mitigate impacts in relation to that Directive's Descriptors 1 (biodiversity), 2 (non-indigenous species), 6 (seabed integrity), 8 (contaminants), 10 (marine litter), 11 (Noise/Energy) and as set out in Commission Decision (EU) 2017/848 in relation to the relevant criteria and methodological standards for those descriptors, as applicable.</p>

511 In Union seas, the requirement is applicable as of 2021 in the Baltic and North Seas.

512 IMO Guidelines for the control and management of ships' biofouling to minimize the transfer of invasive aquatic species resolution MEPC.207(62).

513 IMO Guidelines for the Reduction of Underwater Noise from Commercial Shipping to Address Adverse Impacts on Marine Life, (MEPC.1/Circ.833).

## 6.12. Retrofitting of sea and coastal freight and passenger water transport

### *Description of the activity*

Retrofit and upgrade of vessels designed and equipped for the transport of freight or passengers on sea or coastal waters, and of vessels required for port operations and auxiliary activities, such as tugboats, mooring vessels, pilot vessels, salvage vessels and ice-breakers.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE codes H50.10, H50.2, H52.22, C33.15, N77.21 and N.77.34 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

### *Technical screening criteria*

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#### Substantial contribution to climate change mitigation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>514</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

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514 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>515</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>516</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>517</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>518</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

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Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(2) Climate change adaptation	The vessels are not dedicated to the transport of fossil fuels.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.

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515 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

516 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

517 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

518 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

<p>(4) Transition to a circular economy</p>	<p>Measures are in place to manage waste, both in the use phase and in the end-of-life of the vessel, in accordance with the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>For battery-operated vessels, those measures include reuse and recycling of batteries and electronics, including critical raw materials therein.</p> <p>For existing ships above 500 gross tonnage and the new-built ones replacing them, the activity complies with the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 1257/2013 relating to the inventory of hazardous materials. The scrap ships are recycled in facilities included on the European List of ship recycling facilities as laid down in Commission Implementing Decision 2016/2323.</p> <p>The activity complies with Directive (EU) 2019/883 as regards the protection of the marine environment against the negative effects from discharges of waste from ships.</p> <p>The ship is operated in accordance with Annex V to the IMO MARPOL Convention, in particular with a view to producing reduced quantities of waste and to reducing legal discharges, by managing its waste in a sustainable and environmentally sound manner.</p>
<p>(5) Pollution prevention and control</p>	<p>As regards the reduction of sulphur oxides emissions and particulate matters, vessels comply with Directive (EU) 2016/802 and with Regulation 14 of Annex VI to the IMO MARPOL Convention. Sulphur in fuel content does not exceed 0,5 % in mass (the global sulphur limit) and 0,1 % in mass in emission control area (ECA) designated in the North and Baltic Seas by the IMO519.</p> <p>As regards nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions, vessels comply with Regulation 13 of Annex VI to the IMO MARPOL Convention. Tier II NOx requirement applies to ships constructed after 2011. Only while operating in NOx emission control areas established under IMO rules, ships constructed after 1 January 2016 comply with stricter engine requirements (Tier III) reducing NOx emissions<sup>520</sup>.</p> <p>Discharges of black and grey water comply with Annex IV to the IMO</p>

519 As regards the extension of the requirements applying in Emission Control Area to other EU seas, countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea are discussing the creation of relevant ECA under the legal framework of the Barcelona Convention.

520 In Union seas, the requirement is applicable as of 2021 in the Baltic and North Seas.

	<p>MARPOL Convention.</p> <p>Measures are in place to minimise toxicity of anti-fouling paint and biocides as laid down in Regulation (EU) No 528/2012, which implements in Union law the International Convention on the Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships adopted on 5 October 2001..</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	<p>Releases of ballast water containing non-indigenous species are prevented in line with the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM).</p> <p>Measures are in place to prevent the introduction of non-indigenous species by biofouling of hull and niche areas of ships taking into account the IMO Biofouling Guidelines<sup>521</sup>.</p> <p>Noise and vibrations are limited by using noise reducing propellers, hull design or on-board machinery in line with the guidance given in the IMO Guidelines for the Reduction of Underwater Noise<sup>522</sup>.</p> <p>In the EU, the activity does not hamper the achievement of good environmental status, as set out in Directive 2008/56/EC, requiring that the appropriate measures are taken to prevent or mitigate impacts in relation to that Directive's Descriptors 1 (biodiversity), 2 (non-indigenous species), 6 (seabed integrity), 8 (contaminants), 10 (marine litter), 11 (Noise/Energy) and as set out in Commission Decision (EU) 2017/848 in relation to the relevant criteria and methodological standards for those descriptors, as applicable.</p>

### 6.13. Infrastructure for personal mobility, cyclelogistics

#### *Description of the activity*

Construction, modernisation, maintenance and operation of infrastructure for personal mobility, including the construction of roads, motorways bridges and tunnels and other infrastructure that are dedicated to pedestrians and bicycles, with or without electric assist.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably F42.1.1; F42.1.2; F42.1.3; F43.2.1; F71.1 and F71.20 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

521 IMO Guidelines for the control and management of ships' biofouling to minimize the transfer of invasive aquatic species resolution MEPC.207(62).

522 IMO Guidelines for the Reduction of Underwater Noise from Commercial Shipping to Address Adverse Impacts on Marine Life, (MEPC.1/Circ.833).

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>523</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>524</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>525</sup> or paying models.

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523 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

524 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

525 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
  - (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>526</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>527</sup> to the extent possible;
  - (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	At least 70 % (by weight) of the non-hazardous construction and demolition waste (excluding naturally occurring material referred to in category 17 05 04 in the European List of Waste established by Commission Decision 2000/532/EC) generated on the construction site is prepared for re-use, recycling and other material recovery, including backfilling operations using waste to substitute other materials, in

526 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

527 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

	accordance with the waste hierarchy and the EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol <sup>528</sup> . Operators limit waste generation in processes related construction and demolition, in accordance with the EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol and taking into account best available techniques and using selective demolition to enable removal and safe handling of hazardous substances and facilitate re-use and high-quality recycling by selective removal of materials, using available sorting systems for construction and demolition waste.
(5) Pollution prevention and control	Measures are taken to reduce noise, dust and pollutant emissions during construction or maintenance works.
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

#### 6.14. Infrastructure for rail transport

##### *Description of the activity*

Construction, modernisation, operation and maintenance of railways and subways as well as bridges and tunnels, stations, terminals, rail service facilities<sup>529</sup>, safety and traffic management systems including the provision of architectural services, engineering services, drafting services, building inspection services and surveying and mapping services and the like as well as the performance of physical, chemical and other analytical testing of all types of materials and products.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably F42.12; F42.13; M71.12, M71.20, F43.21, and H52.2.1 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

##### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

<sup>528</sup> EU Construction and Demolition Waste Protocol. Available at [https://ec.europa.eu/growth/content/eu-construction-and-demolition-waste-protocol-0\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/growth/content/eu-construction-and-demolition-waste-protocol-0_en).

<sup>529</sup> In accordance with Art. 3 (11) of Directive 34/2012/EU.

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
  2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
    - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
    - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
    - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>530</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.
3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>531</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>532</sup> or paying models.
  4. The adaptation solutions implemented:
    - (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other

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530 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

531 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

532 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

- economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>533</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>534</sup> to the extent possible;
  - (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	<p>The infrastructure is not dedicated to transportation or storage of fossil fuels.</p> <p>In case of new infrastructure or major renovation, the infrastructure has been climate proofed in accordance with the appropriate climate proofing practice that includes carbon footprinting and clearly defined shadow cost of carbon. Such carbon footprinting covers scope 1-3 emissions, and demonstrates that the infrastructure does not lead to additional relative greenhouse gas emissions, calculated on the basis of conservative assumptions, values and procedures.</p>
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	<p>The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.</p>
(4) Transition to a circular economy	<p>At least 70 % (by weight) of the non-hazardous construction and demolition waste (excluding naturally occurring material referred to in category 17 05 04 in the European List of Waste established by Commission Decision 2000/532/EC) generated on the construction site</p>

533 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

534 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

	<p>is prepared for re-use, recycling and other material recovery, including backfilling operations using waste to substitute other materials, in accordance with the waste hierarchy and the EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol<sup>535</sup>. Operators limit waste generation in processes related construction and demolition, in accordance with the EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol and taking into account best available techniques and using selective demolition to enable removal and safe handling of hazardous substances and facilitate re-use and high-quality recycling by selective removal of materials, using available sorting systems for construction and demolition waste.</p>
(5) Pollution prevention and control	<p>Where appropriate, given the sensitivity of the area affected, in particular in terms of the size of population affected, noise and vibrations from use of infrastructure are mitigated by introducing open trenches, wall barriers or other measures and comply with Directive 2002/49/EC.</p> <p>Measures are taken to reduce noise, dust and pollutant emissions during construction or maintenance works.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	<p>The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.</p>

## 6.15. Infrastructure enabling road transport and public transport

### *Description of the activity*

Construction, modernisation, maintenance and operation of motorways, streets, roads, other vehicular and pedestrian ways, surface work on streets, roads, highways, bridges or tunnels and construction of airfield runways, including the provision of architectural services, engineering services, drafting services, building inspection services and surveying and mapping services and the like as well as the performance of physical, chemical and other analytical testing of all types of materials and products, and excludes the installation of street lighting and electrical signals.

The economic activities in this category could be classified under several NACE codes, notably F42.11; F42.13; F71.1 and F71.20 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

<sup>535</sup> EU Construction and Demolition Waste Protocol. Available at [https://ec.europa.eu/growth/content/eu-construction-and-demolition-waste-protocol-0\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/growth/content/eu-construction-and-demolition-waste-protocol-0_en).

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>536</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>537</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>538</sup> or paying models.

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536 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

537 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

538 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

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4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
  - (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>539</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>540</sup> to the extent possible;
  - (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)
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Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

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(1) Climate change mitigation	The infrastructure is not dedicated to transportation or storage of fossil fuels. In case of new infrastructure or major renovation, the infrastructure has been climate proofed in accordance with the appropriate climate proofing practice that includes carbon footprinting and clearly defined shadow cost of carbon. Such carbon footprinting covers scope 1-3 emissions, and demonstrates that the infrastructure does not lead to additional relative greenhouse gas emissions, calculated on the basis of conservative assumptions, values and procedures.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.

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539 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

540 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

resources	
(4) Transition to a circular economy	At least 70 % (by weight) of the non-hazardous construction and demolition waste (excluding naturally occurring material defined in category 17 05 04 in the European List of Waste established by Commission Decision 2000/532/EC) generated on the construction site is prepared for re-use, recycling and other material recovery, including backfilling operations using waste to substitute other materials, in accordance with the waste hierarchy and the EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol <sup>541</sup> . Operators limit waste generation in processes related construction and demolition, in accordance with the EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol and taking into account best available techniques and using selective demolition to enable removal and safe handling of hazardous substances and facilitate re-use and high-quality recycling by selective removal of materials, using available sorting systems for construction and demolition waste.
(5) Pollution prevention and control	Where relevant, noise and vibrations from use of infrastructure are mitigated by introducing open trenches, wall barriers or other measures and comply with the Directive 2002/49/EC.  Measures are taken to reduce noise, dust and pollutant emissions during construction or maintenance works.
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.  Where relevant, maintenance of vegetation along road transport infrastructure ensures invasive species do not spread.  Mitigation measures have been implemented to avoid wildlife collisions.

## 6.16. Infrastructure for water transport

### *Description of the activity*

Construction, modernisation and operation of waterways, harbour and rivers works, pleasure ports, locks, dams and dykes and other, including the provision of architectural services, engineering services, drafting services, building inspection services and surveying and mapping services and the like as well as the performance of physical, chemical and other

<sup>541</sup> EU Construction and Demolition Waste Protocol. Available at [https://ec.europa.eu/growth/content/eu-construction-and-demolition-waste-protocol-0\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/growth/content/eu-construction-and-demolition-waste-protocol-0_en).

analytical testing of all types of materials and products and excludes project management activities related to civil engineering works.

The economic activities in this category exclude dredging of waterways.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably F42.91; F71.1 or F71.20 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

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#### Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>542</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

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542 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>543</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>544</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
  - (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>545</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>546</sup> to the extent possible;
  - (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation

The infrastructure is not dedicated to transportation or storage of fossil fuels.

In case of new infrastructure or major renovation, the infrastructure has been climate proofed in accordance with the appropriate climate proofing practice that includes carbon footprinting and clearly defined shadow cost of carbon. Such carbon footprinting covers scope 1-3

543 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

544 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

545 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

546 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

	<p>emissions, and demonstrates that the infrastructure does not lead to additional relative greenhouse gas emissions, calculated on the basis of conservative assumptions, values and procedures.</p>
<p>(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources</p>	<p>The activity complies with the provisions of Directive 2000/60/EC, in particular with all the requirements laid down in Article 4 of the Directive. In accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2000/60/EC and in particular paragraph 7 of that Article, prior to refurbishment/construction, an impact assessment of the project is carried out to assess all its potential impacts on the status of water bodies within the same river basin and on protected habitats and species directly dependent on water, considering in particular migration corridors, free-flowing rivers or ecosystems close to undisturbed conditions.</p> <p>The assessment is based on recent, comprehensive and accurate data, including monitoring data on biological quality elements that are specifically sensitive to hydromorphological alterations, and on the expected status of the water body as a result of the new activities, as compared to its current one.</p> <p>It assesses in particular the cumulated impacts of this new project with other existing or planned infrastructure in the river basin.</p> <p>On the basis of that impact assessment, it has been established that the project is conceived, by design and location and by mitigation measures, so that it complies with one of the following requirements:</p> <p>(a) the project does not entail any deterioration nor compromises the achievement of good status or potential of the specific water body it relates to,</p> <p>(b) where the project risks to deteriorate or compromise the achievement of good status/potential of the specific water body it relates to, such deterioration is not significant, and is justified by a detailed cost-benefit assessment demonstrating both of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the overriding reasons in the public interest or the fact that the benefits expected from the planned navigation infrastructure project in terms of benefits to climate change mitigation/adaptation outweigh the costs from deteriorating the status of water that are accruing to the environment and to society</li> <li>(ii) the fact that the overriding public interest or the benefits expected from the activity cannot, for reasons of technical feasibility or disproportionate cost, be achieved by alternative means that would lead to a better environmental outcome (such as nature based solution, alternative location,</li> </ul>

	<p>rehabilitation/refurbishment of existing infrastructures, or use of technologies not disrupting river continuity).</p> <p>All technically feasible and ecologically relevant mitigation measures are implemented to reduce adverse impacts on water as well as on protected habitats and species directly dependent on water.</p> <p>Mitigation measures include, where relevant and depending on the ecosystems naturally present in the affected water bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) measures to ensure conditions as close as possible to undisturbed continuity (including measures to ensure longitudinal and lateral continuity, minimum ecological flow and sediment flow);</li> <li>(b) measures to protect or enhance morphological conditions and habitats for aquatic species;</li> <li>(c) measures to reduce adverse impacts of eutrophication.</li> </ul> <p>The effectiveness of those measures is monitored in the context of the authorisation or permit setting out the conditions aimed at achieving good status or potential of the affected water body.</p> <p>The project does not permanently compromise the achievement of good status/potential in any of the water bodies in the same river basin district.</p> <p>In addition to the mitigation measures referred to above, and where relevant, compensatory measures are implemented to ensure that the project does not result in overall deterioration of status of water bodies in the same river basin district. This is achieved by restoring (longitudinal or lateral) continuity within the same river basin district to an extent that compensates the disruption of continuity, which the planned navigation infrastructure project may cause. Compensation starts prior to the execution of the project.</p>
(4) Transition to a circular economy	<p>At least 70 % (by weight) of the non-hazardous construction and demolition waste (excluding naturally occurring material defined in category 17 05 04 in the European List of Waste established by Commission Decision 2000/532/EC) generated on the construction site is prepared for re-use, recycling and other material recovery, including backfilling operations using waste to substitute other materials, in accordance with the waste hierarchy and the EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol<sup>547</sup>. Operators limit waste</p>

547 EU Construction and Demolition Waste Protocol. Available at [https://ec.europa.eu/growth/content/eu-construction-and-demolition-waste-protocol-0\\_](https://ec.europa.eu/growth/content/eu-construction-and-demolition-waste-protocol-0_)

	generation in processes related construction and demolition, in accordance with the EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol and taking into account best available techniques and using selective demolition to enable removal and safe handling of hazardous substances and facilitate re-use and high-quality recycling by selective removal of materials, using available sorting systems for construction and demolition waste.
(5) Pollution prevention and control	Measures are taken to reduce noise, vibration, dust and pollutant emissions during construction maintenance works.
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

## 6.17. Airport infrastructure

### *Description of the activity*

Construction, modernisation and operation of infrastructure that is required for zero tailpipe CO<sub>2</sub> operation of aircraft or the airport's own operations, as well as for provision of fixed electrical ground power and preconditioned air to stationary aircraft.

The economic activities in this category could be classified under several NACE codes, notably F41.20 and F42.99 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

### *Technical screening criteria*

#### Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity

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during its expected lifetime;

- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>548</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>549</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>550</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>551</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>552</sup> to the extent possible;

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548 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

549 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

550 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

551 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
  - (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
  - (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	<p>The infrastructure is not dedicated to transportation or storage of fossil fuels.</p> <p>In case of new infrastructure or major renovation, the infrastructure has been climate proofed in accordance with the appropriate climate proofing practice that includes carbon footprinting and clearly defined shadow cost of carbon. Such carbon footprinting covers scope 1-3 emissions, and demonstrates that the infrastructure does not lead to additional relative greenhouse gas emissions, calculated on the basis of conservative assumptions, values and procedures.</p>
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	<p>The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.</p>
(4) Transition to a circular economy	<p>At least 70 % (by weight) of the non-hazardous construction and demolition waste (excluding naturally occurring material defined in category 17 05 04 in the European List of Waste established by Commission Decision 2000/532/EC) generated on the construction site is prepared for re-use, recycling and other material recovery, including backfilling operations using waste to substitute other materials, in accordance with the waste hierarchy and the EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol<sup>553</sup>. Operators limit waste generation in processes related construction and demolition, in</p>

552 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

553 EU Construction and Demolition Waste Protocol. Available at [https://ec.europa.eu/growth/content/eu-construction-and-demolition-waste-protocol-0\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/growth/content/eu-construction-and-demolition-waste-protocol-0_en).

	accordance with the EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol and taking into account best available techniques and using selective demolition to enable removal and safe handling of hazardous substances and facilitate re-use and high-quality recycling by selective removal of materials, using available sorting systems for construction and demolition waste.
(5) Pollution prevention and control	Measures are taken to reduce noise, vibration, dust and pollutant emissions during construction maintenance works.
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.

DRAFT

## 7. CONSTRUCTION AND REAL ESTATE

### 7.1. Construction of new buildings

#### *Description of the activity*

Development of building projects for residential and non-residential buildings by bringing together financial, technical and physical means to realise the building projects for later sale as well as the construction of complete residential or non-residential buildings, on own account for sale or on a fee or contract basis.

The economic activities in this category 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.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.

2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:

- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available
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resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>554</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>555</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>556</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>557</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>558</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation

The building is not dedicated to extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels.

554 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

555 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

556 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

557 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

558 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

	<p>The Primary Energy Demand (PED)<sup>559</sup> setting out the energy performance of the building resulting from the construction does not exceed the threshold set for the nearly zero-energy building (NZEB) requirements in national regulation implementing Directive 2010/31/EU. The energy performance is certified using an as built Energy Performance Certificate (EPC).</p>
<p>(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources</p>	<p>Where installed, except for installations in residential building units, the specified water use for the following water appliances are attested by product datasheets, a building certification or an existing product label in the Union, in accordance with the technical specifications laid down in Appendix D to Annex I to this Regulation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) wash hand basin taps and kitchen taps have a maximum water flow of 6 litres/min;</li> <li>(b) showers have a maximum water flow of 8 litres/min;</li> <li>(c) WCs, including suites, bowls and flushing cisterns, have a full flush volume of a maximum of 6 litres and a maximum average flush volume of 3,5 litres;</li> <li>(d) urinals use a maximum of 2 litres/bowl/hour. Flushing urinals have a maximum full flush volume of 1 litre.</li> </ul> <p>To avoid impact from the construction site, the activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.</p>
<p>(4) Transition to a circular economy</p>	<p>At least 70 % (by weight) of the non-hazardous construction and demolition waste (excluding naturally occurring material referred to in category 17 05 04 in the European List of Waste established by Decision 2000/532/EC) generated on the construction site is prepared for re-use, recycling and other material recovery, including backfilling operations using waste to substitute other materials, in accordance with the waste hierarchy and the EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol<sup>560</sup>. Operators limit waste generation in processes related to construction and demolition, in accordance with the EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol and taking into account best available techniques and using selective demolition to enable removal and safe handling of hazardous substances and facilitate re-use and high-quality recycling by selective</p>

559 The calculated amount of energy needed to meet the energy demand associated with the typical uses of a building expressed by a numeric indicator of total primary energy use in kWh/m<sup>2</sup> per year and based on the relevant national calculation methodology and as displayed on the Energy Performance Certificate (EPC).

560 EU Construction and Demolition Waste Protocol. Available at [https://ec.europa.eu/growth/content/eu-construction-and-demolition-waste-protocol-0\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/growth/content/eu-construction-and-demolition-waste-protocol-0_en).

	<p>removal of materials, using available sorting systems for construction and demolition waste.</p> <p>Building designs and construction techniques support circularity and in particular demonstrate, with reference to ISO 20887561 or other standards for assessing the disassemblability or adaptability of buildings, how they are designed to be more resource efficient, adaptable, flexible and dismantlable to enable reuse and recycling.</p>
(5) Pollution prevention and control	<p>Building components and materials used in the construction comply with the criteria set out in Appendix C to this Annex.</p> <p>Building components and materials used in the construction that may come into contact with occupiers<sup>562</sup> emit less than 0,06 mg of formaldehyde per m<sup>2</sup> of material or component upon testing in accordance with the conditions specified in Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and less than 0,001 mg of other categories 1A and 1B carcinogenic volatile organic compounds per m<sup>2</sup> of material or component, upon testing in accordance with CEN/EN 16516<sup>563</sup> or ISO 16000-3<sup>564</sup> or other equivalent standardised test conditions and determination methods<sup>565</sup>.</p> <p>Where the new construction is located on a potentially contaminated site (brownfield site), the site has been subject to an investigation for potential contaminants, for example using standard ISO 18400<sup>566</sup>.</p> <p>Measures are taken to reduce noise, dust and pollutant emissions during construction or maintenance works.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	<p>The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix D to this Annex.</p> <p>The new construction is not built on one of the following:</p> <p>(a) arable land and crop land with a moderate to high level of soil fertility and below ground biodiversity as referred to in the EU LUCAS survey<sup>567</sup>;</p>

561 ISO 20887:2020, Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works - Design for disassembly and adaptability - Principles, requirements and guidance.

562 Applying to paints and varnishes, ceiling tiles, floor coverings, including associated adhesives and sealants, internal insulation and interior surface treatments, such as those to treat damp and mold.

563 CEN/TS 16516: 2013, Construction products - Assessment of release of dangerous substances - Determination of emissions into indoor air.

564 ISO 16000-3:2011, Indoor air — Part 3: Determination of formaldehyde and other carbonyl compounds in indoor air and test chamber air — Active sampling method.

565 The emissions thresholds for carcinogenic volatile organic compounds relate to a 28-day test period.

566 ISO 18400 series on Soil quality — Sampling

567 JRC ESDCA, LUCAS: Land Use and Coverage Area frame Survey, <https://esdac.jrc.ec.europa.eu/projects/lucas>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(b) greenfield land of recognised high biodiversity value and land that serves as habitat of endangered species (flora and fauna) listed on the European Red List<sup>568</sup> or the IUCN Red List<sup>569</sup>;</li> <li>(c) land matching the definition of forest as set out in national law used in the national greenhouse gas inventory, or where not available, is in accordance with the FAO definition of forest<sup>570</sup>.</li> </ul>
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## 7.2. Renovation of existing buildings

### *Description of the activity*

Construction and civil engineering works or preparation thereof.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with several NACE codes, notably F41 and F43 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.

2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:

- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;

<sup>568</sup> IUCN, *The IUCN European Red List of Threatened Species*. <https://www.iucn.org/regions/europe/our-work/biodiversity-conservation/european-red-list-threatened-species>

<sup>569</sup> IUCN, *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. <https://www.iucnredlist.org>

<sup>570</sup> [Land spanning more than 0,5 hectares with trees higher than five meters and a canopy cover of more than 10%, or trees able to reach these thresholds *in situ*. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.]

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- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>571</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>572</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>573</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>574</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>575</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies

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571 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

572 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

573 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

574 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

575 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

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with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

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Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	The building is not dedicated to extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	Where installed as part of the renovation works, except for renovation works in residential building units, the specified water use for the following water appliances is attested by product datasheets, a building certification or an existing product label in the Union, in accordance with the technical specifications laid down in Appendix D to Annex I to this Regulation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) wash hand basin taps and kitchen taps have a maximum water flow of 6 litres/min;</li><li>(b) showers have a maximum water flow of 8 litres/min;</li><li>(c) WCs, including suites, bowls and flushing cisterns, have a full flush volume of a maximum of 6 litres and a maximum average flush volume of 3,5 litres;</li><li>(d) urinals use a maximum of 2 litres/bowl/hour. Flushing urinals have a maximum full flush volume of 1 litre.</li></ul>
(4) Transition to a circular economy	At least 70 % (by weight) of the non-hazardous construction and demolition waste (excluding naturally occurring material referred to in category 17 05 04 in the European List of Waste established by Decision 2000/532/EC) generated on the construction site is prepared for re-use, recycling and other material recovery, including backfilling operations using waste to substitute other materials, in accordance with the waste hierarchy and the EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol <sup>576</sup> . Operators limit waste generation in processes related construction and demolition, in accordance with the EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol and taking into account best available techniques and using selective demolition to enable removal and safe handling of hazardous

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576 EU Construction and Demolition Waste Protocol. Available at [https://ec.europa.eu/growth/content/eu-construction-and-demolition-waste-protocol-0\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/growth/content/eu-construction-and-demolition-waste-protocol-0_en).

	<p>substances and facilitate re-use and high-quality recycling by selective removal of materials, using available sorting systems for construction and demolition waste.</p> <p>Building designs and construction techniques support circularity and in particular demonstrate, with reference to ISO 20887 or other standards for assessing the disassemblability or adaptability of buildings, how they are designed to be more resource efficient, adaptable, flexible and dismantlable to enable reuse and recycling.</p>
(5) Pollution prevention and control	<p>Building components and materials used in the construction complies with the criteria set out in Appendix C to this Annex. Building components and materials used in the building renovation that may come into contact with occupiers<sup>577</sup> emit less than 0,06 mg of formaldehyde per m<sup>2</sup> of material or component upon testing in accordance with the conditions specified in Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and less than 0,001 mg of other categories 1A and 1B carcinogenic volatile organic compounds per m<sup>2</sup> of material or component, upon testing in accordance with CEN/EN 16516 or ISO 16000-3 or other equivalent standardised test conditions and determination methods .</p> <p>Measures are taken to reduce noise, dust and pollutant emissions during construction or maintenance works.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A.

### 7.3. Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment

#### *Description of the activity*

Individual renovation measures consisting in installation, maintenance or repair of energy efficiency equipment. The economic activities in this category consist in one of the following individual measures, provided that they comply with minimum requirements set for individual components and systems in the applicable national measures implementing Directive 2010/31/EU and, where applicable, achieve energy ratings of at least class A in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1369:

- (a) addition of insulation to existing envelope components, such as external walls (including green walls), roofs (including green roofs), lofts, basements and ground

<sup>577</sup> Applying to paints and varnishes, ceiling tiles, floor coverings (including associated adhesives and sealants), internal insulation and interior surface treatments (such as to treat damp and mold).

floors (including measures to ensure air-tightness, measures to reduce the effects of thermal bridges and scaffolding) and products for the application of the insulation to the building envelope (including mechanical fixings and adhesive);

replacement of existing windows with new energy efficient windows;

replacement of existing external doors with new energy efficient doors;

installation and replacement of energy efficient light sources;

Installation, replacement of heating, [maintenance and repair of heating](#), ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) and water heating systems, including equipment related to district heating services, with highly efficient technologies;

installation of low water and energy using kitchen and sanitary water fittings which comply with technical specifications set out in Appendix D to Annex I to this Regulation and in case of shower solutions, mixer showers, shower outlets and taps have a max water flow of 6 L/min or less attested by an existing label in the Union market.

The economic activities in this category 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.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

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#### Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and

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its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>578</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>579</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>580</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>581</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>582</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

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Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

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578 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

579 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

580 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

581 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

582 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

(2) Climate change mitigation	The building is not dedicated to extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	<p>Building components and materials comply with the criteria set out in Appendix C to this Annex.</p> <p>In case of addition of thermal insulation to an existing building envelope, a building survey is carried out in accordance with national law by a competent specialist with training in asbestos surveying. Any stripping of lagging that contains or is likely to contain asbestos, breaking or mechanical drilling or screwing or removal of insulation board, tiles and other asbestos containing materials is carried out by appropriately trained personnel, with health monitoring before, during and after the works, in accordance with national law.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A

#### **7.4. Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)**

##### *Description of the activity*

Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings).

The economic activities in this category 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.

##### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
  2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
    - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
    - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
    - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>583</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.
3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>584</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>585</sup> or paying models.
  4. The adaptation solutions implemented:
    - (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other

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583 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

584 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

585 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

- economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>586</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>587</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(2) Climate change mitigation	The building is not dedicated to extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A

<sup>586</sup> The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

<sup>587</sup> See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

## **7.5. Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings**

### *Description of the activity*

Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings, consisting in one of the following measures:

- (a) Installation, maintenance and repair of zoned thermostats, smart thermostat systems and sensing equipment, including motion and day light control;

installation, maintenance and repair of building automation and control systems, building energy management systems (BMS), lighting control systems and energy management systems (EMS);

installation, maintenance and repair of smart meters for gas, heat, cool and electricity;

installation, maintenance and repair of façade and roofing elements with a solar shading or solar control function, including those that support the growing of vegetation.

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

### *Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.

2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:

- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

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- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>588</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>589</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>590</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>591</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>592</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

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Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

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588 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

589 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

590 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

591 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

592 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

(2) Climate change mitigation	The building is not dedicated to extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A

## 7.6. Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies

### *Description of the activity*

Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies, on-site, consisting in one of the following individual measures, if installed on-site as technical building systems:

- (a) installation, maintenance and repair of solar photovoltaic systems and the ancillary technical equipment;

installation, maintenance and repair of solar hot water panels and the ancillary technical equipment;

installation, maintenance, repair and upgrade of heat pumps contributing to the targets for renewable energy in heat and cool in accordance with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and the ancillary technical equipment;

installation, maintenance and repair of wind turbines and the ancillary technical equipment;

installation, maintenance and repair of solar transpired collectors and the ancillary technical equipment;

installation, maintenance and repair of thermal or electric energy storage units and the ancillary technical equipment;

installation, maintenance and repair of high efficiency micro CHP (combined heat and power) plant; installation, maintenance and repair of heat exchanger/recovery systems.

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

*Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>593</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and
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<sup>593</sup> Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>594</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>595</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>596</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>597</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(2) Climate change mitigation	The building is not dedicated to extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a	N/A

<sup>594</sup> Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

<sup>595</sup> Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

<sup>596</sup> The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

<sup>597</sup> See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

circular economy	
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A

## 7.7. Acquisition and ownership of buildings

### *Description of the activity*

Buying real estate and exercising ownership of that real estate.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code L68 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and

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its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>598</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>599</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>600</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>601</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>602</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

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Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

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598 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

599 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

600 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

601 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

602 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

(1) Climate change mitigation	<p>The building is not dedicated to extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels.</p> <p>For buildings built before 31 December 2020, the building has at least Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) class C.</p> <p>For buildings built after 31 December 2020, the Primary Energy Demand (PED)<sup>603</sup> defining the energy performance of the building resulting from the construction does not exceed the threshold set for the nearly zero-energy building (NZEB) requirements in national regulation implementing Directive 2010/31/EU. The energy performance is certified using an as built Energy Performance Certificate (EPC).</p>
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A

<sup>603</sup> The calculated amount of energy needed to meet the energy demand associated with the typical uses of a building expressed by a numeric indicator of total primary energy use in kWh/m<sup>2</sup> per year and based on the relevant national calculation methodology and as displayed on the Energy Performance Certificate (EPC).

## 8. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

### 8.1. Data processing, hosting and related activities

#### *Description of the activity*

Storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission or reception of diversity of data through data centres<sup>604</sup>, including edge computing.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code J63.1.1 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

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#### Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.

2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:

- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available
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<sup>604</sup> Data centres include the following equipment: ICT equipment and services; cooling; data centre power equipment; data centre power distribution equipment; data centre building; monitoring systems.

resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>605</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>606</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>607</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>608</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>609</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change	The activity has demonstrated best efforts to implement the relevant
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<sup>605</sup> Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

<sup>606</sup> Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

<sup>607</sup> Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

<sup>608</sup> The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

<sup>609</sup> See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

mitigation	practices listed as "expected practices" in the most recent version of the European Code of Conduct on Data Centre Energy Efficiency <sup>610</sup> , or in CEN-CENELEC document CLC TR50600-99-1 "Data centre facilities and infrastructures - Part 99-1: Recommended practices for energy management" <sup>611</sup> and has implemented all expected practices that have been assigned the maximum value of 5 according to the most recent version of the European Code of Conduct on Data Centre Energy Efficiency.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	<p>The equipment used meets the requirements laid down in Directive 2009/125/EC for servers and data storage products.</p> <p>The equipment used does not contain the restricted substances listed in Annex II to Directive 2011/65/EU, except where the concentration values by weight in homogeneous materials do not exceed the maximum values listed in that Annex.</p> <p>A waste management plan is in place and ensures maximal recycling at end of life of electrical and electronic equipment, including through contractual agreements with recycling partners, reflection in financial projections or official project documentation.</p> <p>At its end of life, the equipment undergoes preparation for re-use, recovery or recycling operations, or proper treatment, including the removal of all fluids and a selective treatment in accordance with Annex VII to Directive 2012/19/EU.</p>
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A

610 The most recent version of the European Code of Conduct on Data Centre Energy Efficiency is the latest version published at the Joint Research Centre European Energy Efficiency Platform (E3P) website, <https://e3p.jrc.ec.europa.eu/communities/data-centres-code-conduct>, with a transition period of six months starting from the day of its publication (the 2021 version is available at <https://e3p.jrc.ec.europa.eu/publications/2021-best-practice-guidelines-eu-code-conduct-data-centre-energy-efficiency>).

611 Issued on 1 July 2019 by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) and the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC), [https://www.cenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=104:110:508227404055501:::FSP\\_ORG\\_ID,FSP\\_PROJECT,FSP\\_LANG\\_ID:1258297,65095,25](https://www.cenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=104:110:508227404055501:::FSP_ORG_ID,FSP_PROJECT,FSP_LANG_ID:1258297,65095,25).

(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A
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## 8.2. Computer programming, consultancy and related activities

### *Description of the activity*

Providing expertise in the field of information technologies: writing, modifying, testing and supporting software; planning and designing computer systems that integrate computer hardware, software and communication technologies; on-site management and operation of clients' computer systems or data processing facilities; and other professional and technical computer-related activities.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code J62 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

### *Technical screening criteria*

#### Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

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- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
  - (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>612</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>613</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>614</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>615</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>616</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

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Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

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612 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

613 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

614 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

615 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

616 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A

### 8.3. Programming and broadcasting activities

#### *Description of the activity*

Programming and broadcasting activities include creating content or acquiring the right to distribute content and subsequently broadcasting that content, such as radio, television and data programs of entertainment, news, talk, and the like, including data broadcasting, typically integrated with radio or TV broadcasting. The broadcasting can be performed using different technologies, over-the-air, via satellite, via a cable network or via Internet. This also includes the production of programs that are typically narrowcast in nature (limited format, such as news, sports, education, and youth-oriented programming) on a subscription or fee basis, to a third party, for subsequent broadcasting to the public.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code J60 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

Where an economic activity in this category complies with the substantial contribution criterion specified in point 5, the activity is an enabling activity as referred to in Article 11(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, provided that it meets the technical screening criteria set out in this section.

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>617</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>618</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>619</sup> or paying models.

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617 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

618 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

619 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

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4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>620</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>621</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

5. In order for an activity to be considered as an enabling activity as referred to in Article 11(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, the economic operator demonstrates, through an assessment of current and future climate risks, including uncertainty and based on robust data, that the activity provides a technology, product, service, information, or practice, or promotes their uses with one of the following primary objectives:

- (a) increasing the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) contributing to adaptation efforts of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities.

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Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use	N/A

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<sup>620</sup> The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

<sup>621</sup> See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

and protection of water and marine resources	
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A

## 9. PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

### 9.1. Engineering activities and related technical consultancy dedicated to adaptation to climate change

#### *Description of the activity*

Engineering activities and related technical consultancy dedicated to adaptation to climate change.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code 71.12 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/20061.

An economic activity in this category is an enabling activity as referred to in Article 11(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 where it meets the technical screening criteria specified this section

#### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

The economic activity is predominantly aimed at the provision of consultancy that helps one or more economic activities for which the technical screening criteria have been set out in this Annex to meet those respective criteria for substantial contribution to climate change adaptation, while respecting the relevant criteria for doing no significant harm to other environmental objectives.

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The economic activity complies with one the following criteria:

- (a) it uses state-of-the-art modelling techniques that:
  - (i) properly reflect climate change risks;
  - (ii) do not rely only on historical trends;
  - (iii) integrate forward-looking scenarios;
- (b) it develops climate models and projections, services and assessment of impacts, the best available science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports and scientific peer-reviewed publications.

The economic activity removes information, financial, technological and capacity barriers to adaptation.

The potential to reduce material impacts due to climate risks is mapped through a robust climate risk assessment in the target economic activity.

Activities in architectural design take into account climate proofing guidelines, climate-related hazards modelling and enable the adaptation of construction and infrastructure, including building codes and integrated management systems.

The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>622</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>623</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which

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622 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

623 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	The activity is not undertaken for the purposes of fossil fuel extraction or fossil fuel transport.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	The activity complies with the criteria set out in Appendix B to this Annex.
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A

## 9.2. Research, development and innovation

### *Description of the activity*

Research, applied research and experimental development of solutions, processes, technologies, business models and other products dedicated to climate change adaptation.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code M72 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

An economic activity in this category is an enabling activity as referred to in Article 11(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 where it meets the technical screening criteria set out in this section.

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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The economic activity researches, innovates or develops solutions, technologies, products, processes or business models, including nature based and nature inspired solutions<sup>624</sup>, dedicated to enable one or more activities for which the technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex to meet the respective criteria for substantial contribution to climate change adaptation to increase their climate-resilience, while respecting the relevant criteria for doing no significant harm to other environmental objectives.

The economic activity removes information, financial, technological and capacity barriers to adaptation through new or improved solutions, technologies, products, processes or business models, including nature based solutions.

The economic activity has the potential to reduce material impacts due to climate risks identified through a robust climate risk assessment in another economic activity through the development, research, or innovation of solutions, technologies, products, processes or business models, the risk reduction potential of which has at least been demonstrated in an operational environment<sup>625</sup> at pre-commercial scale and can be further substantiated through at least one of the following elements:

- (i) the first use of a patent not older than 10 years associated with the solution, technology, product, process or business model;
- (ii) other forms of intellectual property rights associated with the solution, technology, product, process or business model, such as trade secrets, trademarks or copyrights;
- (iii) a permit obtained from a competent authority for operating the demonstration site associated with the solution, technology, product, process or business model for the duration of the demonstration project.

The economic activity uses state-of-art climate projections and assessment of impacts, the best available science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in accordance with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports and scientific peer-reviewed publications as a benchmark for the solutions, technologies, products, processes or business models it develops.

Where the researched, developed or innovated technology, product or other solution already enables an activity or several activities addressed in this Annex to meet their technical

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624 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en).

625 Corresponding to at least Technology Readiness Level TRL 7 in accordance with [Annex G of the General Annexes of HORIZON 2020 WORK PROGRAMME 2016– 2017](#), p.29, satisfying at least the criteria for substantial contribution to climate change adaptation for the targeted activities.

screening criteria for substantial contribution, the research, development and innovation activity focuses on the delivery of technologies, products or other solutions with new significant advantages, such as better performance or lower cost.

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	<p>The activity is not undertaken for the purposes of fossil fuel extraction, transport or use.</p> <p>The projected life-cycle GHG emissions from the activity at scale do not undermine GHG mitigation objectives under the Paris Agreement or hinder the deployment of climate mitigation solutions.</p>
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	<p>Any potential risks to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater, or to the good environmental status of marine waters from the activity are evaluated and addressed.</p>
(4) Transition to a circular economy	<p>Any potential risks to the circular economy objectives from the activity are evaluated and addressed, by considering the types of potential significant harm as set out in Article 17(1), point (d), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852.</p>
(5) Pollution prevention and control	<p>Any potential risks to generate a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants to air, water or land from the activity are evaluated and addressed.</p>
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	<p>Any potential risks to the good condition or resilience of ecosystems or to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest, from the activity are evaluated and addressed.</p>

## 10. FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

### 10.1. Non-life insurance: underwriting of climate-related perils

#### *Description of the activity*

Provision of the following insurance services (other than life insurance) as defined in Annex I of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 of 10 October 2014<sup>626</sup> related to the underwriting of climate related perils set out in Appendix A to this Annex :

- (a) medical expense insurance
- (b) income protection insurance
- (c) workers' compensation insurance
- (d) motor vehicle liability insurance
- (e) other motor insurance
- (f) marine, aviation and transport insurance
- (g) fire and other damage to property insurance
- (h) assistance

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code K65.12 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

An economic activity in this category is an enabling activity as referred to in Article 11(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 where it meets the technical screening criteria set out in this section.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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The activity complies with all of the following criteria:

#### *1. Leadership in modelling and pricing of climate risks:*

- (a) the insurance activity uses state-of-the-art modelling techniques that:
    - (i) properly reflect climate change risks;
    - (ii) do not only rely on historical trend;
    - (iii) integrate forward-looking scenarios.
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<sup>626</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 of 10 October 2014 supplementing Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the taking-up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and Reinsurance (Solvency II), OJ L 12, 17.1.2015, p. 1.

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- (b) the insurer publicly discloses how the climate change risks are considered in the insurance activity;
  - (c) without prejudice to legal restrictions on contractual conditions and insurance premiums, the insurance activity provides incentives for risk reduction by setting out the (pre)-conditions for the insurance coverage of risk and by acting as a price signal of risk;
  - (d) after a climate risk event, the insurer provides information on the conditions under which coverage under the insurance activity could be renewed or maintained and in particular the benefits of building better in that context.

For the purpose of point (c), reduced premiums or deductibles, possibly based on supportive information on existing/possible actions, to policyholders who protect an asset or activity against natural catastrophes damages may be considered an incentive for risk reduction.

#### *2. Product design:*

- (a) without prejudice to legal restrictions on contractual conditions and insurance premiums, insurance products sold under the insurance activity offer risk-based rewards for preventive actions taken by policyholders;
- (b) the distribution strategy for such products covers measures to ensure that policyholders are informed on the relevance of preventive measures that they could take, for the terms and conditions of the insurance coverage, including any impact of such measures on the insurance coverage or the premium level.

For the purpose of point (a), where a policyholder has invested in adaptation measures, lower premiums may be considered as a risk-based reward for preventive actions taken by policyholders.

#### *3. Innovative insurance coverage solutions:*

- (a) insurance products sold under the insurance activity offer coverage for the climate-related perils<sup>627</sup> where the demands and needs of policyholders require so;
- (b) depending on the demands and needs of individual customers, products may include specific risk transfer solutions such as protection against business interruption, contingent business interruption, other non-physical damage-related loss factors, cascading effects and interdependencies of hazards (secondary perils), cascading impacts of interacting natural and technological hazards, critical infrastructure failures.

#### *4. Data sharing:*

- (a) with due regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the
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<sup>627</sup> See Appendix A.

Council<sup>628</sup>, a significant share of loss data related to insurer's activity is made available, free of charge, to one or several public authorities for the purposes of analytical research. Those external parties declare to use the data for purposes of enhancing adaptation to climate change by the society in a region, country or internationally and the reinsurer provides the data at a level of granularity sufficient for the use declared by the respective external parties;

- (b) where the insurer is not yet sharing such data with an external party for the aforementioned purpose, it has declared the intention to make its data available, free of charge, to interested third parties and has indicated under which conditions such data can be shared. That declaration of intention to share available data is easily accessible, including on the insurer's website, for relevant external parties.

*5. High level of service in post-disaster situation:*

Claims under insurance activity, both ongoing and those from large-scale loss events resulting from climate risks, are processed in accordance with high handling standards for claims and in timely fashion in line with applicable law and there has been no failure to do so in the context of recent large-scale loss events. Information as regards procedures on additional measures in case of large-scale loss events is publicly available.

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	The activity does not include insurance of the extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels or insurance of vehicles, property or other assets dedicated to such purposes.
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A

<sup>628</sup> Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation), OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1.

(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A
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## 10.2. Reinsurance

### *Description of the activity*

Coverage of risks stemming from climate-related perils set out in Appendix A to this Annex ceded by the insurer to the reinsurer. The coverage is set out in an agreement between insurer and reinsurer specifying the insurers' products ("underlying product") from which the ceded risks originate. A reinsurance intermediary<sup>629</sup> may be involved in the preparation or conclusion of the contractual agreement between the insurer and the reinsurer.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code K65.20 in accordance with to the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

An economic activity in this category is an enabling activity as referred to in Article 11(1) point (b) of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 where it meets the technical screening criteria set out in this section

### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

The activity complies with all of the following criteria:

#### *1. Leadership in modelling and pricing of climate risks:*

- (a) the reinsurance activity uses state-of-the-art modelling techniques that:
  - (i) are used to properly reflect in the premium level the exposure, hazard and vulnerability to climate change risks as well as actions taken by the policyholder of the insurer to protect the insured asset or activity against those risks, where such information is provided by the insurer to the reinsurer;
  - (ii) do not only rely on historical trends;
  - (iii) integrate forward-looking scenarios;
- (b) the reinsurer discloses publicly how the risks stemming from climate-related

<sup>629</sup> As defined in point (5) of Art. 2 of Directive (EU) 2016/97 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 January 2016 on insurance distribution, OJ L 26, 2.2.2016, p. 19.

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perils are considered in the reinsurance activity.

*2. Supporting development and supply of enabling non-life reinsurance products:*

- (a) the reinsurance activity's underlying products cover risks stemming from climate-related perils and reward, in a risk-based manner and without prejudice to legal restrictions on contractual conditions and insurance premiums, preventive actions taken by the insurer's policyholders;
- (b) the reinsurance activity complies with one or more of the following criteria:
  - (i) where desired by the insurer, the reinsurer engages with the insurer, either directly or via a reinsurance intermediary, during the development of the underlying product by:
    - discussing possible reinsurance solutions that the reinsurer is willing to offer in relation to that product. The final product is brought to market using one of the reinsurance solutions that were discussed with the reinsurer during the product development phase;
    - providing data or other technical advice enabling the insurer to price the coverage for risks stemming from climate-related perils as well as risk-based rewards for preventive actions taken by the insurer's policyholders;
  - (ii) the insurer would likely reduce or discontinue its coverage under the underlying product without the reinsurance agreement or a comparable reinsurance agreement in place;
  - (iii) the reinsurer provides, as part of the business relationship with the insurer or the reinsurance intermediary, data or other technical advice or both enabling the insurer to offer coverage of risks stemming from climate-related perils and the coverage allows for risk-based rewards for preventive actions taken by the insurer's policyholders.

Where a reinsurance product applies at the level of a portfolio of underlying products, only a share of the reinsurance activity's underlying products may cover risks stemming from climate-related perils and reward, in a risk-based manner, preventive actions taken by the insurer's policyholders for the purpose of point (a). In that case, the reinsurer shall be able to identify the share of reinsurance premiums that relate to those underlying products.

*3. Innovative reinsurance coverage solutions:*

- (a) reinsurance products sold under the reinsurance activity offer coverage for risks stemming from climate-related perils where the demands and needs of the insurer's clients, based on the underlying products, require so. Such insurance products appropriately reflect risk-based rewards for preventive actions taken by
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the insurer's policyholders;

- (b) depending on the demands and needs of the individual customers of the insurer, reinsurance products may include specific risk transfer solutions which may include protection against business interruption, contingent business interruption, other non-physical damage-related loss factors, cascading effects and interdependencies of hazards (secondary perils), cascading impacts of interacting natural and technological hazards or critical infrastructure failures.

*4. Data sharing:*

- (a) with due regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/679, a significant share of loss data related to the reinsurer's activity is made available, free of charge, to one or several public authorities for the purposes of analytical research. The parties declare to use the data for purposes of enhancing adaptation to climate change by the society in a region, country or internationally and the reinsurer provides the data at a level of granularity sufficient for the use declared by the respective external parties;
- (b) where the reinsurer is not yet sharing such data with an external party for the aforementioned purpose, it has declared the intention to make its data available, free of charge, to interested third parties and has indicated under which conditions such data can be shared. That declaration of intention to share available data is easily accessible, including on the reinsurer's website, for relevant external parties.

*5. High level of service in post-disaster situation:*

Claims under the reinsurance activity, both ongoing and those from large-scale loss events resulting from risks stemming from climate-related perils, are processed in accordance with high handling standards for claims and in timely fashion in line with applicable law and there has been no failure to do so in the context of recent large-scale loss events. Where appropriate, the reinsurer supports the insurer or the reinsurance intermediary in assessing the claims from the underlying product. Information as regards procedures on additional measures by the reinsurer in case of large-scale loss events is publicly available.

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Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

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(1) Climate change mitigation	The reinsurance activity does not cover cession of insurance of the extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels or the cession of insurance of vehicles, property or other assets dedicated to such purposes.
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(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A

## 11. EDUCATION

### *Description of the activity*

Public or private education at any level or for any profession. The instructions may be oral or written and may be provided by radio, television, internet or via correspondence. It includes education by the different institutions in the regular school system at its different levels as well as adult education and literacy programmes, including military schools, academies and prison schools at their respective levels.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code P85 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

### *Technical screening criteria*

Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in

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Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;

- (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>630</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>631</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>632</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>633</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>634</sup> to the extent possible;

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630 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

631 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

632 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

633 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A

## 12. HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES

### 12.1. Residential care activities

#### *Description of the activity*

Provision of residential care combined with either nursing, supervisory or other types of care as required by the residents. Facilities are a significant part of the production process and the care provided is a mix of health and social services with the health services being largely some level of nursing services.

634 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code Q87 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

*Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>635</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and
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<sup>635</sup> Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>636</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>637</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>638</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>639</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

(a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A

<sup>636</sup> Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

<sup>637</sup> Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

<sup>638</sup> The Commission defines nature-based solutions as 'solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions'. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

<sup>639</sup> See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A

### 13. ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION

#### 13.1. Creative, arts and entertainment activities

##### *Description of the activity*

Creating, arts and entertainment activities include the provision of services to meet the cultural and entertainment interests of their customers. This includes the production and promotion of, and participation in, live performances, events or exhibits intended for public viewing and the provision of artistic, creative or technical skills for the production of artistic products and live performances. These activities exclude the operation of museums of all kinds, botanical and zoological gardens, the preservation of historical sites and nature reserves activities, gambling and betting activities as well as sports and amusement and recreation activities.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code R90 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

Where an economic activity in this category complies with the substantial contribution criterion specified in point 5, the activity is an enabling activity as referred to in Article 11(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, provided that it meets the technical screening criteria set out in this section.

##### *Technical screening criteria*

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Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
  2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
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- (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>640</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>641</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>642</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>643</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>644</sup> to the extent possible;

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<sup>640</sup> Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

<sup>641</sup> Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

<sup>642</sup> Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

<sup>643</sup> The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a

- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

5. In order for an activity to be considered as an enabling activity as referred to in Article 11(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, the economic operator demonstrates, through an assessment of current and future climate risks, including uncertainty and based on robust data, that the activity provides a technology, product, service, information, or practice, or promotes their uses with one of the following primary objectives:

- (a) increasing the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) contributing to adaptation efforts of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A

range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

644 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A
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### 13.2. Libraries, archives, museums and cultural activities

#### *Description of the activity*

Libraries, archives, museums and cultural activities includes the activities of libraries and archives, the operation of museums of all kinds, botanical and zoological gardens, the operation of historical sites and nature reserves activities. These activities also include the preservation and exhibition of objects, sites and natural wonders of historical, cultural or educational interest, including world heritage sites. These activities exclude sports and amusement and recreation activities such as the operation of bathing beaches and recreation parks.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code R91 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

Where an economic activity in this category complies with the substantial contribution criterion specified in point 5, the activity is an enabling activity as referred to in Article 11(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, provided that it meets the technical screening criteria set out in this section.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

#### Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic

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activity;

- (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>645</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>646</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>647</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>648</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>649</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which

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645 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

646 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

647 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

648 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

649 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

5. In order for an activity to be considered as an enabling activity as referred to in Article 11(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, the economic operator demonstrates, through an assessment of current and future climate risks, including uncertainty and based on robust data, that the activity provides a technology, product, service, information, or practice, or promotes their uses with one of the following primary objectives:

- (a) increasing the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
  - (b) contributing to adaptation efforts of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A

### 13.3. Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities

#### *Description of the activity*

Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities include the production of theatrical and non-theatrical motion pictures

whether on film, video tape or disc for direct projection in theatres or for broadcasting on television, supporting activities such as film editing, cutting or dubbing, distribution of motion pictures and other film productions to other industries as well as motion picture or other film productions projection. Buying and selling of motion picture or other film productions distribution rights is also included. These activities also include the sound recording activities, including the production of original sound master recordings, releasing, promoting and distributing them, publishing of music as well as sound recording service activities in a studio or elsewhere.

The economic activities in this category could be associated with NACE code J59 in accordance with the statistical classification of economic activities established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006.

Where an economic activity in this category complies with the substantial contribution criterion specified in point 5, the activity is an enabling activity as referred to in Article 11(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, provided that it meets the technical screening criteria set out in this section.

#### *Technical screening criteria*

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#### Substantial contribution to climate change adaptation

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1. The economic activity has implemented physical and non-physical solutions ('adaptation solutions') that substantially reduce the most important physical climate risks that are material to that activity.
2. The physical climate risks that are material to the activity have been identified from those listed in Appendix A to this Annex by performing a robust climate risk and vulnerability assessment with the following steps:
  - (a) screening of the activity to identify which physical climate risks from the list in Appendix A to this Annex may affect the performance of the economic activity during its expected lifetime;
  - (b) where the activity is assessed to be at risk from one or more of the physical climate risks listed in Appendix A to this Annex, a climate risk and vulnerability assessment to assess the materiality of the physical climate risks on the economic activity;
  - (c) an assessment of adaptation solutions that can reduce the identified physical climate risk.

The climate risk and vulnerability assessment is proportionate to the scale of the activity and its expected lifespan, such that:

- (a) for activities with an expected lifespan of less than 10 years, the assessment is performed, at least by using climate projections at the smallest appropriate scale;
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- (b) for all other activities, the assessment is performed using the highest available resolution, state-of-the-art climate projections across the existing range of future scenarios<sup>650</sup> consistent with the expected lifetime of the activity, including, at least, 10 to 30 year climate projections scenarios for major investments.

3. The climate projections and assessment of impacts are based on best practice and available guidance and take into account the state-of-the-art science for vulnerability and risk analysis and related methodologies in line with the most recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports<sup>651</sup>, scientific peer-reviewed publications and open source<sup>652</sup> or paying models.

4. The adaptation solutions implemented:

- (a) do not adversely affect the adaptation efforts or the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities;
- (b) favour nature-based solutions<sup>653</sup> or rely on blue or green infrastructure<sup>654</sup> to the extent possible;
- (c) are consistent with local, sectoral, regional or national adaptation plans and strategies;
- (d) are monitored and measured against pre-defined indicators and remedial action is considered where those indicators are not met;
- (e) where the solution implemented is physical and consists in an activity for which technical screening criteria have been specified in this Annex, the solution complies with the do no significant harm technical screening criteria for that activity.

5. In order for an activity to be considered as an enabling activity as referred to in Article 11(1), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, the economic operator demonstrates, through an assessment of current and future climate risks, including uncertainty and based on robust data, that the activity provides a technology, product, service, information, or practice, or promotes their uses with the primary objectives of:

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650 Future scenarios must include Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change representative concentration pathways RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.

651 Assessments Reports on Climate Change: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, published periodically by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change produces, <https://www.ipcc.ch/reports/>.

652 Such as Copernicus services managed by the European Commission.

653 The Commission defines nature-based solutions as ‘solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, which are cost-effective, simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. Such solutions bring more, and more diverse, nature and natural features and processes into cities, landscapes and seascapes, through locally adapted, resource-efficient and systemic interventions’. Nature-based solutions must therefore benefit biodiversity and support the delivery of a range of ecosystem services. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions\\_en/](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/research-area/environment/nature-based-solutions_en/).

654 See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Green Infrastructure (GI) — Enhancing Europe’s Natural Capital (COM/2013/0249 final).

- (a) increasing the level of resilience to physical climate risks of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities; or
  - (b) contributing to adaptation efforts of other people, of nature, of cultural heritage, of assets and of other economic activities.
- (a)

Do no significant harm ('DNSH')

(1) Climate change mitigation	N/A
(3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	N/A
(4) Transition to a circular economy	N/A
(5) Pollution prevention and control	N/A
(6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A

**APPENDIX A: CLASSIFICATION OF CLIMATE-RELATED HAZARDS<sup>655</sup>**

	<b>Temperature-related</b>	<b>Wind-related</b>	<b>Water-related</b>	<b>Solid mass-related</b>
<b>Chronic</b>	Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)	Changing wind patterns	Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)	Coastal erosion
	Heat stress		Precipitation or hydrological variability	Soil degradation
	Temperature variability		Ocean acidification	Soil erosion
	Permafrost thawing		Saline intrusion	Solifluction
			Sea level rise	
			Water stress	
<b>Acute</b>	Heat wave	Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon	Drought	Avalanche
	Cold wave/frost	Storm (including blizzards, dust and sandstorms)	Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)	Landslide
	Wildfire	Tornado	Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)	Subsidence
			Glacial lake outburst	

<sup>655</sup> The list of climate-related hazards in this table is non-exhaustive, and constitutes only an indicative list of most widespread hazards that should be taken into account as a minimum in the climate risk and vulnerability assessment.

## APPENDIX B: GENERIC CRITERIA FOR DNSH TO SUSTAINABLE USE AND PROTECTION OF WATER AND MARINE RESOURCES

Environmental degradation risks related to preserving water quality and avoiding water stress are identified and addressed with the aim of achieving good water status and good ecological potential as defined in Article 2, points (22) and (23), of Regulation (EU) 2020/852, in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC<sup>656</sup> and a water use and protection management plan, developed thereunder for the potentially affected water body or bodies, in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

Where an Environmental Impact Assessment is carried out in accordance with Directive 2011/92/EU and includes an assessment of the impact on water in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC, no additional assessment of impact on water is required, provided the risks identified have been addressed.

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<sup>656</sup> For activities in third countries, in accordance with applicable national law or international standards which pursue equivalent objectives of good water status and good ecological potential, through equivalent procedural and substantive rules, i.e. a water use and protection management plan developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders which ensures that 1) the impact of the activities on the identified status or ecological potential of potentially affected water body or bodies is assessed and 2) deterioration or prevention of good status/ecological potential is avoided or, where this is not possible, 3) justified by the lack of better environmental alternatives which are not disproportionately costly/technically unfeasible, and all practicable steps are taken to mitigate the adverse impact on the status of the body of water.

**APPENDIX C: GENERIC CRITERIA FOR DNSH TO POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL REGARDING USE AND PRESENCE OF CHEMICALS**

The activity does not lead to the manufacture, placing on the market or use of:

(a) substances, whether on their own, in mixtures or in articles, listed in Annexes I or II to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021, except in the case of substances present as an unintentional trace contaminant;

(b) mercury and mercury compounds, their mixtures and mercury-added products as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2017/852;

(c) substances, whether on their own, in mixture or in articles, listed in Annex I or II to Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009;

(d) substances, whether on their own, in mixtures or in an articles, listed in Annex II to Directive 2011/65/EU, except when there is full compliance with the provisions of Article 4(1) of that Directive;

(e) substances, whether on their own, in mixtures or in an article, listed in Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, except when there is full compliance with the conditions specified in that Annex;

(f) substances, whether on their own, in mixtures or in an article, meeting the criteria laid down in Article 57 of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 and identified in accordance with Article 59(1) of that Regulation, except when their use has been proven to be essential for the society;

(g) other substances, whether on their own, in mixtures or in an article, that meet the criteria laid down in Article 57 of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, except when their use has been proven to be essential for the society.

## APPENDIX D: GENERIC CRITERIA FOR DNSH TO PROTECTION AND RESTORATION OF BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or screening<sup>657</sup> has been completed in accordance with Directive 2011/92/EU<sup>658</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>659</sup>.

Where an EIA has been carried out, the required mitigation and compensation measures for protecting the environment are implemented.

For sites/operations located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas (including the Natura 2000 network of protected areas, UNESCO World Heritage sites and Key Biodiversity Areas, as well as other protected areas), an appropriate assessment<sup>660</sup>, where applicable, has been conducted and based on its conclusions the necessary mitigation measures<sup>661</sup> are implemented.

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657 The procedure through which the competent authority determines whether projects listed in Annex II to Directive 2011/92/EU is to be made subject to an environmental impact assessment (as referred to in Article 4(2) of that Directive).

658 For activities in third countries, in accordance with equivalent applicable national law or international standards requiring the completion of an EIA or screening, for example, IFC Performance Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks.

659 Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (OJ L 26, 28.1.2012, p. 1).

660 In accordance with Directives 2009/147/EC and 92/43/EEC. For activities located in third countries, in accordance with equivalent applicable national law or international standards, that aim at the conservation of natural habitats, wild fauna and wild flora, and that require to carry out (1) a screening procedure to determine whether, for a given activity, an appropriate assessment of the possible impacts on protected habitats and species is needed; (2) such an appropriate assessment where the screening determines that it is needed, for example IFC Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources.

661 Those measures have been identified to ensure that the project, plan or activity will not have any significant effects on the conservation objectives of the protected area.