Die Bundesregierung

Climate policy sector guidelines of the Federal Government for the export credit guarantee scheme

1) Federal Government sector guidelines for the energy sector[a]

A) Climate-friendly energy

Climate category	New construction and retrofitting of plants
Preferential coverage ("green category")	*In accordance with the OECD Climate Change Sector Understanding (CCSU Appendix I)[1] electricity and/or thermal energy generation based on:* ➢ Wind energy[2] ➢ Geothermal energy[2] ➢ Wave power, tidal power, ocean thermal energy, osmotic power[2] ➢ Solar photovoltaic power, solar thermal energy[2] ➢ Bioenergy[2] ➢ Hydropower[2] ➢ Green hydrogen *Projects in the following areas which meet the relevant requirements of the EU Taxonomy[2]:* ➢ Storage of electricity including pumped hydropower storage **OR** thermal energy including Underground Thermal Energy Storage (UTES) or Aquifer Thermal Energy Storage (ATES) **OR green** hydrogen[3] ➢ Transmission and distribution networks for low-emission gases[4] **OR** low-emission electricity[5] ➢ District heating and cooling networks ➢ Production of biogas and biofuels **OR** green hydrogen[6] and green hydrogen-based synthetic fuels

1. The CCSU of 17 July 2023 lists these forms of energy production in Appendix I, Project Class A, Type 1 and Type 2.
2. Requirements according to the Substantial Contribution Criteria for Climate Change Mitigation of the EU Taxonomy according to Annexes I and II of the European Commission's Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 of 4 June 2021 and according to the European Commission's Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214 of 9 March 2022, except for the activities in sections 4.26, 4.27 and 4.28 (activities related to nuclear energy).
3. Green and, where necessary in the market ramp-up phase, low-carbon blue, turquoise and orange hydrogen, the production of which meets the relevant requirements of the EU Taxonomy and the National Hydrogen Strategy.
4.Ideally renewable gases, otherwise low-emission gases - or also low-carbon gases according to the EU Taxonomy - i.e. gases that generate at least 70% fewer greenhouse gas emissions than fossil natural gas across their full lifecycle.
5. Ideally electricity from renewable sources, otherwise low-emission electricity according to the EU Taxonomy, i.e. electricity that is below the emissions threshold of 100g CO_2e/kWh measured on a lifecycle basis and not generated from nuclear energy.
6. According to the National Hydrogen Strategy.

[a] The definitions in the area of CCS/CCUS will be adapted in accordance with the Carbon Management Strategy.

B) Fossil fuels: Coal and crude oil

Climate category	Coal (and tar/derivatives)	Crude oil (and derivatives)
Unchanged cover conditions ("white category")	➢ Project aimed at decommissioning fossil energy infrastructure or converting it to use for non-fossil energy infrastructure	➢ Project aimed at decommissioning fossil energy infrastructure or converting it to use for non-fossil energy infrastructure **Exploration/Extraction/Processing** ➢ Project aimed exclusively at closing methane leaks **OR** that contributes to the ending of Routine Venting & Flaring (RVF) **Power plant operated with crude oil or its derivatives** ➢ Backup generators in the civil and industrial sector, as well as oil-based power generation used in humanitarian emergencies and as backup for mini-/hybrid grid systems
Excluded from coverage ("red category")	➢ Coal-fired power plant ➢ Project related to the exploration, extraction, processing, transport, storage or conversion into electricity of coal, tar and their derivatives which does not meet any of the white category exceptions	➢ Oil production using Routine Venting & Flaring (RVF) ➢ Project related to the exploration, extraction, processing, transport, storage or conversion into electricity of crude oil and its derivatives which does not meet any of the white category exceptions

Die Bundesregierung

C) Fossil fuels: Natural gas

Climate category	Natural gas
Unchanged cover conditions ("white category")	➢ Project aimed at closing methane leaks **OR** decommissioning fossil energy infrastructure or converting it to use for non-fossil energy infrastructure **Exploration/Extraction/Processing** ➢ Until end of 2025 for industrialised countries; until end of 2029 for emerging economies and developing countries: Maintenance of existing conventional gas production projects which neither increases production capacity or extends operating life, but contributes in particular to the improvement of environmental, labour or other safety aspects ➢ Until end of 2025: Exception for fields already developed or planned in 2021 exclusively for the production of turquoise / blue hydrogen[1] ➢ In special individual cases until end of 2025: projects for the development of new gas proposals, provided these are necessary for - national security (e.g. to avert any serious disruption to security of supply) or - geostrategic security of supply interests (e.g. to avert a food crisis) **AND** - conformity with the 1.5-degree target and the avoidance of lock-in effects is ensured. Assessments will be evidence-based. **Transport or storage** ➢ Until end of 2025 for industrialised countries, until end of 2029 for emerging economies and developing countries: existing facilities or means of transport whose capacity is not significantly expanded, whose service life is not significantly extended, which are not directly associated with non-conventional natural gas production and for which the opportunities available for preventing methane leakage within the exporter's or investor's sphere of influence are exhausted ➢ In special individual cases until end of 2025: transport and storage facilities that are essential for the implementation of a new gas project (see Exploration/Extraction/Processing above) or an existing gas project. The prerequisites apply accordingly. Assessments will be evidence-based. ➢ Projects involving conversion to sustainable or low-carbon hydrogen[1] **OR** connecting new sources of renewable gases **OR** gas networks for the transport of renewable gases, including the renovation and adaptation of existing gas infrastructure, where these activities contribute to this objective **OR** smart meters to reduce gas consumption **Natural gas-fired power plant** ➢ Retrofitting of existing power plants with CCS/CCUS having carbon capture according to best available technology (BAT) and evidence of the permanent fate of the captured CO_2 ➢ Until 2030: existing power plants with the technical prerequisite that the power plants are technically designed to be converted to the use of up to 50% H2 with little effort and by 2035 with the prerequisite that the power plants are technically designed (H2 -readiness) to be converted to the use of up to 100% H2 with little effort, without significantly expanding capacity or extending the operating life ➢ New power plants or significantly expanded power plants with CCS/CCUS having carbon capture according to best available technology (BAT) and evidence of the permanent fate of the captured CO_2 **OR** if the expected lifecycle GHG emissions of the power plants are below a limit value which is set by the end of 2025 based on the EU Taxonomy and takes into account the market ramp-up of low-emission hydrogen **AND** under the technical prerequisite that the power plants are 50% H_2-ready by 2030 (date of the Federal Government's offer of cover) and 100% H_2-ready from 2030. For H2-readiness, it is sufficient to be able to convert to H2 use with little effort. ➢ Backup generators in the civil and industrial sector, as well as natural gas-based power generation used in humanitarian emergencies and as backup for mini-/hybrid grid systems and reserve boilers for unscheduled emergency operation of renewable energy plants ➢ In developing countries: Use of natural gas for cooking when no renewable alternatives are available
Excluded from coverage ("red category")	➢ Natural gas-fired power plants that do not meet any of the white category exceptions ➢ Other projects which are related to the exploration, extraction, processing, transport, storage or conversion into electricity of natural gas and its derivatives and which do not meet any of the white category exceptions.

1.This exception is to be applied and adjusted consistently with the import strategy for hydrogen, which is still to be agreed in the Federal Ministries.

Die Bundesregierung

2) Federal Government sector guidelines for the transport sector[b]

A) Civil shipping

Climate category	New construction of a ship (≥2,000 GT)[1,2]	Retrofitting of a ship (≥2,000 GT)[1,2]
Preferential coverage ("green category")	➢ Ship which is capable of operating with CO_2-emission-free[3] or renewable fuels[4], which has an **EEDI value** at least 10%[5] below the IMO guideline value and for which the **AER value** is regularly reported to the Federal Government for the duration of the coverage[4]	➢ Ship which complies with the **EEDI value** for new build ships from the "green" category and for which the **AER value** is reported to the Federal Government for the duration of the coverage[4] ➢ Ship whose fuel consumption is reduced by at least 10%[5] as a result of maintenance/retrofitting and whose **AER value** is regularly reported to the Federal Government for the duration of the coverage[4]
Unchanged cover conditions ("white category")	➢ Ship which is capable of operating with CO_2-emission-free[3] or renewable fuels[4], which has an **EEDI value** at least 6% below the IMO guideline value and for which the **AER value** is regularly reported to the Federal Government for the duration of the coverage	➢ Ship which complies with the **EEDI value** for new build ships from the "white" category and for which the **AER value** is reported to the Federal Government for the duration of the coverage ➢ Ship whose service life is not extended by the maintenance/retrofitting, even if neither the **EEDI value** nor the **AER reporting obligation** is met
Excluded from coverage ("red category")	➢ Ship which fails to meet one of the requirements for new build ships from the "white" category	➢ Ship that fails to meet any of the requirements for retrofits from the "white" category and whose service life is extended by maintenance/retrofitting

1. Excluding spare parts; cruise ships as of 2,000 gross tonnage (formerly gross register tonnage);
2. If ships carry predominantly fossil fuels, the fossil fuels from the sector guidelines shall be applied;
3. exhaust emission-free fuels include e.g. hydrogen;
4. In accordance with the relevant requirements of the EU Taxonomy;
5. 10% reduction factor, to be adjusted if necessary once IMO guideline values are updated (pending);
Abbreviations: EEDI – Energy Efficiency Design Index, AER – Annual Efficiency Ratio, SNG – Synthetic Natural Gas, IMO – International Maritime Organization.

[b] The definitions in the area of CCS/CCUS will be adapted in accordance with the Carbon Management Strategy.

Die Bundesregierung

B) Civil aviation[1]

Climate category	New construction of an aircraft[2]	Retrofitting of an aircraft[2,7]
Preferential coverage ("green category")	➢ Hybrid electric aircraft ➢ Battery-powered aircraft ➢ Aircraft powered by sustainable or low-carbon hydrogen[3]	➢ Aircraft which meets one of the three requirements for new build aircraft from the "green" category ➢ Aircraft whose emission output is reduced by maintenance/retrofitting without extending its service life
Unchanged cover conditions ("white category")	➢ Aircraft that can be operated with at least **50% SAF** ⌛ *From 2030 at least 100% SAF capability AND airline's state[4] participates in carbon offsetting[5,6] as a CORSIA member*	➢ Aircraft which meets the requirement for SAF capability *[and from 2030 CORSIA carbon offsetting]* of new build aircraft ➢ Aircraft for which neither the requirements for SAF capability nor for CORSIA membership apply, but where no changes are made to the propulsion technology
Excluded from coverage ("red category")	➢ Aircraft that cannot be operated with at least 50% SAF *[from 2030 aircraft that does not achieve 100% SAF compatibility or airline's state does not participate in carbon offsetting]*	➢ Aircraft for which neither the requirements for SAF capability nor for CORSIA membership apply, but where changes are made to the propulsion technology

1. As the Federal Government generally only guarantees Airbus transactions jointly with the French and British Export Credit Agencies (ECAs), the "Civil Aviation" sector guideline is only applied after coordination with both ECAs has been completed.
2. Excluding spare parts;
3. Green and, where necessary in the market ramp-up phase, low-carbon blue, turquoise and orange hydrogen, the production of which meets the relevant requirements of the EU Taxonomy and the National Hydrogen Strategy.
4. Applies to airlines both as buyers and lessees;
5. Subsequent subleasing is not possible to airline companies in countries that are not members of CORSIA;
6. Reference initiative subject to review every 5 years; 6. Includes e.g. aircraft conversion, major modifications, complete refurbishments or maintenance & service
7. Since the Federal Government generally only guarantees Airbus transactions in conjunction with the French and British Export Credit Agencies (ECAs), the "Civil Aviation" sector guideline should be coordinated with both ECAs prior to its introduction.
Abbreviations: SAF – "Sustainable aviation fuel", ICAO = "International Civil Aviation Organization", CORSIA – "Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation";

Die Bundesregierung

3) Federal Government sector guidelines for the industry sector[c]

A) Production of iron and steel

Climate category	New construction of a plant for the production of iron and steel	Retrofitting of an existing plant for the production of iron and steel
Preferential coverage ("green category")	➢ Iron and steel production which meets the relevant guideline values on emissions and/or scrap content of the EU Taxonomy	➢ Plant which meets the requirement for iron and steel production from the "green" category ➢ CCUS retrofits[4] having a capture rate of at least 85%[5] ➢ Other retrofits that lead to a reduction in emissions of at least 85%[5]
Unchanged cover conditions ("white category")	➢ Installation that leads to at least a 40% emission reduction compared to the hot metal benchmark according to EU taxonomy[1] ⏳ *Once a standard international definition of "green readiness" has been established, a further requirement will be added to the "white" category during the next periodic review specifying that a plant must already be equipped or technically retrofittable for low-emission operation.* ⏳ *From 2030 only if powered with sustainable hydrogen[2]*	➢ Plant which meets the requirements for new builds from the "white" category ⏳ Until 2025, blast furnace whose retrofitting does not increase its GHG emissions and does not extend service life
Excluded from coverage ("red category")	➢ Plant which fails to meet the requirements for new builds from the "white" category ➢ Coking plant and other plant for coal processing for the metal industry ➢ Blast furnace (BF-BOF[3])	➢ Plant which fails to meet the requirements for retrofits from the "white" category ➢ Blast furnace (BF-BOF[3]) whose retrofitting increases its GHG emissions and extends service life ➢ Coking plant and other plant for coal processing for the metal industry

1. Applies to processes for which there is no explicit benchmark in the EU taxonomy, e.g. direct reduction plants (DRI).
2. green and, where necessary in the market ramp up phase, low-carbon blue, turquoise and orange hydrogen, the production of which meets the relevant requirements of the EU taxonomy and the National Hydrogen Strategy.
3 Blast Furnace-Basic Oxygen Furnace.
4. Carbon Capture Utilisation & Storage - the storage of CO2 must meet the relevant requirements of the EU taxonomy.
5. Capture/abatement rate meets OECD CCSU requirements and is to be adjusted during the periodic reviews of the SLL in orientation to EU taxonomy and best available technology. Consideration shall also be given to whether the availability and economics of zero-emission energy sources are sufficient to move the use of CCUS for emissions from fossil fuel combustion from the 'green' to the 'white' category.

[c] The definitions in the area of CCS/CCUS will be adapted in accordance with the Carbon Management Strategy.

Die Bundesregierung

B) Production of aluminium

Climate category	New construction of a plant for the production of aluminium	Retrofitting of an existing plant for the production of aluminium
Preferential coverage ("green category")	➢ Plant for the production of primary aluminium which meets the relevant emission and electricity consumption guideline values of the EU Taxonomy ➢ Plant for the production of secondary aluminium[4]	➢ Plant which meets one of the requirements for new builds from the "green" category[4] ➢ CCUS retrofits[2] having a capture rate of at least 85%[3] ➢ Other retrofits that lead to a reduction in emissions of at least 85%[3]
Unchanged cover conditions ("white category")	➢ Plant which produces primary aluminium and uses electricity whose generation is associated with emissions of less than 500g CO_2e/kWh[1] ⌛ *From 2030, only plants which exclusively use green electricity according to the definition in the relevant EU Taxonomy (<100gCO_2e/kWh)*	➢ Plant for the production of primary aluminium which meets the requirement for new builds from the "white" category
Excluded from coverage ("red category")	➢ Plant for the production of primary aluminium that uses electricity whose carbon intensity fails to meet the limit values from the "white" category	➢ Plant for the production of primary aluminium which fails to meet the requirement for retrofits from the "white" category

1. If the electricity used within an integrated aluminium plant is self-generated, the emission intensity of this integrated electricity generating plant shall be taken as a basis. If the electricity for the plant is purchased from the grid, the emission intensity of the relevant country shall be used - the emission values of the Climate Technology Compass can be used for this purpose (https://compass.transitionmonitor.org);
2. Carbon Capture Utilisation & Storage – the storage of CO_2 must comply with the relevant requirements of the EU Taxonomy;
3. Capture/reduction rate meets the requirements of the OECD CCSU and must be adjusted during the periodic reviews of the sector guidelines with reference to the EU Taxonomy and best available technology. These reviews will also examine whether the availability and economic viability of zero-emission energy sources are sufficient to shift the use of CCUS for emissions from fossil fuel combustion from the "green" to the "white" category;
4. In accordance with the relevant requirements of the EU Taxonomy.

C) Hot and cold rolling mills

Climate category	New construction of a hot or cold rolling mill	Retrofitting of a hot or cold rolling mill
Preferential coverage ("green category")	➢ Plant with heat generation based on sustainable hydrogen[1] /ammonia[2] ➢ Plant with induction furnaces that are powered by green electricity[2]	➢ Plant which meets one of the two requirements for new builds from the "green" category ➢ CCUS retrofits[3] having a capture rate of at least 85%[4]
Unchanged cover conditions ("white category")	➢ Plant which complies with the relevant energy efficiency requirements of the IFC EHS Guidelines ⌛ *Once a standard international definition of "green readiness" has been established, a further requirement will be added to the "white" category during the next periodic review specifying that a plant must already be equipped or technically retrofittable for low-emission operation.* ⌛ *From 2030 for industrialised countries, only rolling mills with heat generation based on renewable energy* ⌛ *From 2035 for emerging economies and developing countries, only rolling mills with heat generation based on renewable energy*	➢ Plant which meets the requirements for new builds from the "white" category ➢ Plant which fails to meet the requirements for new builds from the "white" category, but whose retrofitting does not increase its GHG emissions ⌛ *From 2035, only plants for which the retrofit does not extend the service life*
Excluded from coverage ("red category")	➢ Plant which fails to meet the requirements for new builds from the "white" category	➢ Plant which fails to meet the requirements for retrofits from the "white" category and whose retrofitting increases its GHG emissions *[from 2030: … or extends service life]*

1. Green and, where necessary in the market ramp-up phase, low-carbon blue, turquoise and orange hydrogen, the production of which meets the relevant requirements of the EU Taxonomy and the National Hydrogen Strategy.
2. In accordance with the relevant requirements of the EU Taxonomy;
3. Carbon Capture Utilisation & Storage – the storage of CO_2 must comply with the relevant requirements of the EU Taxonomy;
4. Capture/reduction rate meets the requirements of the OECD CCSU and must be adjusted during the periodic reviews of the sector guidelines with reference to the EU Taxonomy and best available technology. These reviews will also examine whether the availability and economic viability of zero-emission energy sources are sufficient to shift the use of CCUS for emissions from fossil fuel combustion from the "green" to the "white" category.

D) Production of ammonia

Climate category	New construction of a plant for the production of ammonia	Retrofitting of an existing plant for the production of ammonia
Preferential coverage ("green category")	➢ Plant having a process based on sustainable and low-carbon hydrogen[1] ➢ Plant having a process based on the recovery of ammonia from waste water[4] ➢ Plant having a process based on bio-based feedstock and use of renewable energy for heat generation[4]	➢ Aircraft which meets one of the three requirements for new builds from the "green" category ➢ CCUS retrofits[2] having a capture rate of at least 85%[3] ➢ Other retrofits that lead to a reduction in emissions of at least 85%[3]
Unchanged cover conditions ("white category")	➢ Plant which complies with the relevant energy efficiency requirements of the IFC EHS Guidelines ⌛ *Once a standard international definition of "green readiness" has been established, a further requirement will be added to the "white" category during the next periodic review specifying that a plant must already be equipped or technically retrofittable for low-emission operation.* ⌛ *From 2030, only plants that do not use fossil-based feedstocks or energy (subject to proof of the economic viability of sustainable production processes)*	➢ Plant which meets the requirements for new builds from the "white" category ➢ Plant for which retrofitting does not increase its GHG emissions and does not extend the plant's service life
Excluded from coverage ("red category")	➢ Plant which fails to meet the requirements for new builds from the "white" category ➢ Plant which uses coal as feedstock or energy source	➢ Plant which fails to meet the requirements for retrofits from the "white" category ➢ Plant which uses coal as feedstock or energy source

1. Green and, where necessary in the market ramp-up phase, low-carbon blue, turquoise and orange hydrogen, the production of which meets the relevant requirements of the EU Taxonomy and the National Hydrogen Strategy.
2. Carbon Capture Utilisation & Storage – the storage of CO_2 must comply with the relevant requirements of the EU Taxonomy;
3. Capture/reduction rate meets the requirements of the OECD CCSU and must be adjusted during the periodic reviews of the sector guidelines with reference to the EU Taxonomy and best available technology. These reviews will also examine whether the availability and economic viability of zero-emission energy sources are sufficient to shift the use of CCUS for emissions from fossil fuel combustion from the "green" to the "white" category;
4. In accordance with the relevant requirements of the EU Taxonomy.

E) Production of methanol

Climate category	New construction of a plant for the production of methanol	Retrofitting of an existing plant for the production of methanol
Preferential coverage ("green category")	➢ Plant having a process based on sustainable and low-carbon hydrogen[1] and CO_2 extracted using Carbon Capture or Direct Air Capture ➢ Plant having a process based on bio-based feedstock and use of renewable energy for heat generation	➢ Plant which meets one of the two requirements for new builds from the "green" category ➢ CCUS retrofits[2] having a capture rate of at least 85%[3] ➢ Other retrofits that lead to a reduction in emissions of at least 85%[3]
Unchanged cover conditions ("white category")	➢ Plant which complies with the relevant energy efficiency requirements of the IFC EHS Guidelines ⌛ *Once a standard international definition of "green readiness" has been established, a further requirement will be added to the "white" category during the next periodic review specifying that a plant must already be equipped or technically retrofittable for low-emission operation.* ⌛ *From 2030, only plants that do not use fossil-based feedstocks or energy (subject to proof of the economic viability of sustainable production processes)*	➢ Plant which meets the requirements for new builds from the "white" category ➢ Plant whose retrofitting does not increase its GHG emissions and does not extend the plant's service life
Excluded from coverage ("red category")	➢ Plant which fails to meet the requirements for new builds from the "white" category ➢ Plant which uses coal as feedstock or energy source	➢ Plant which fails to meet the requirements for retrofits from the "white" category ➢ Plant whose retrofitting increases its GHG emissions and extends the plant's service life ➢ Plant which uses coal as feedstock or energy source

1. Green and, where necessary in the market ramp-up phase, low-carbon blue, turquoise and orange hydrogen, the production of which meets the relevant requirements of the EU Taxonomy and the National Hydrogen Strategy.
2. Carbon Capture Utilisation & Storage – the storage of CO_2 must comply with the relevant requirements of the EU Taxonomy;
3. Capture/reduction rate meets the requirements of the OECD CCSU and must be adjusted during the periodic reviews of the sector guidelines with reference to the EU Taxonomy and best available technology. These reviews will also examine whether the availability and economic viability of zero-emission energy sources are sufficient to shift the use of CCUS for emissions from fossil fuel combustion from the "green" to the "white" category.

Die Bundesregierung

F) Production of “high-value” chemicals

Climate category	New construction of a plant for the production of “high-value” chemicals	Retrofitting of an existing plant for the production of “high-value” chemicals
Preferential coverage (“green category”)	➢ Plant for the production of light olefins whose lifecycle emissions do not exceed 0.693 tCO_2e/t[1] ➢ Plant for the production of aromatic hydrocarbons whose lifecycle emissions do not exceed 0.0072 tCO_2e/t[1]	➢ Plant for the production of light olefins and aromatic hydrocarbons which meets one of the two requirements from the “green“ category ➢ Other retrofits that lead to a reduction in emissions of at least 85%[2]
Unchanged cover conditions (“white category”)	➢ Plant for the production of light olefins and aromatic hydrocarbons that complies with the relevant energy efficiency requirements in the IFC EHC Guidelines ⌛ *Once a standard international definition of "green readiness" has been established, a further requirement will be added to the "white" category during the next periodic review specifying that a plant must already be equipped or technically retrofittable for low-emission operation.* ⌛ *From 2030, only plants that do not use fossil-based feedstocks or energy (subject to proof of the economic viability of sustainable production processes)*	➢ Plant for the production of light olefins and aromatic hydrocarbons which meets the requirements for new builds from the “white“ category ➢ Plant for the production of light olefins and aromatic hydrocarbons whose retrofitting does not increase its GHG emissions and does not extend the plant’s service life
Excluded from coverage (“red category”)	➢ Plant for the production of light olefins and aromatic hydrocarbons which fails to meet the requirements for new builds from the “white“ category	➢ Plant which fails to meet the requirements for retrofits from the “white“ category

1. In accordance with the relevant requirements of the EU Taxonomy.
2. Capture/reduction rate meets the requirements of the OECD CCSU and must be adjusted during the periodic reviews of the sector guidelines with reference to the EU Taxonomy and best available technology. These reviews will also examine whether the availability and economic viability of zero-emission energy sources are sufficient to shift the use of CCUS for emissions from fossil fuel combustion from the “green” to the “white” category.

G) Production of other chemicals

Climate category	New construction of a plant for the production of other chemicals	Retrofitting of an existing plant for the production of other chemicals
Preferential coverage ("green category")	➢ Plant which complies with the relevant emission guideline values from the EU Taxonomy	➢ Plant which meets the requirement for the "green" category ➢ CCUS retrofits[1] having a capture rate of at least 85%[2] ➢ Other retrofits that lead to a reduction in emissions of at least 85%[2]
Unchanged cover conditions ("white category")	➢ Plant which complies with the relevant energy efficiency requirements of the IFC EHS Guidelines ⌛ *Once a standard international definition of "green readiness" has been established, a further requirement will be added to the "white" category during the next periodic review specifying that a plant must already be equipped or technically retrofittable for low-emission operation.* ⌛ *From 2030, only plants that do not use fossil-based feedstocks or energy (subject to proof of the economic viability of sustainable production processes)*	➢ Plant which meets the requirements for new builds from the "white" category ➢ Plant whose retrofitting does not increase its GHG emissions and does not extend the plant's service life
Excluded from coverage ("red category")	➢ Plant which fails to meet the requirements for new builds from the "white" category ➢ Plant with production processes based on coal	➢ Plant which fails to meet the requirements for retrofits from the "white" category ➢ Plant with production processes based on coal

1. Carbon Capture Utilisation & Storage – Storage of the CO_2 must comply with the relevant requirements of the EU Taxonomy;
2. Capture/reduction rate meets the requirements of the OECD CCSU and must be adjusted during the periodic reviews of the sector guidelines with reference to the EU Taxonomy and best available technology. These reviews will also examine whether the availability and economic viability of zero-emission energy sources are sufficient to shift the use of CCUS for emissions from fossil fuel combustion from the "green" to the "white" category;