

Table 1 - List of activities eligible for classification as climate mitigation finance

Category	Sub-category	Example
1. Renewable Energy	1.1 Electricity Generation	Wind power
		Geothermal power (only if net emission reductions can be demonstrated)
		Solar power (concentrated solar power, photovoltaic power)
		Biomass or biogas power that does not decrease biomass and soil carbon pools (only if net emission reductions can be demonstrated)
		Ocean power (wave, tidal, ocean currents, salt gradient, etc.)
		Hydropower plants (only if net emission reductions can be demonstrated)
	1.2 Heat Production or other renewable energy application	Solar water heating and other thermal applications of solar power in all sectors
		Thermal applications of geothermal power in all sectors
		Wind-driven pumping systems or similar
		Thermal applications of sustainably/produced bioenergy in all sectors, incl. efficient, improved biomass stoves
	1.3 Transmission systems, greenfield	New transmission systems (lines, substations) or new systems (e.g., new information and communication technology, storage facility, etc.)and mini-grid to facilitate the integration of renewable energy sources into the grid,.
		Renewable energy power plant retrofits
		Improving existing systems to facilitate the integration of renewable energy sources into grid
2. Lower-carbon and efficient energy generation	2.1 Transmission and distribution systems	Retrofit of transmission lines or substations and/or distribution systems to reduce energy use and/or technical losses, excluding capacity expansion
	2.2 Power Plants	Thermal power plant retrofit to fuel switch from a more GHG-intensive fuel to a different, less GHG-intensive fuel type
		Conversion of existing fossil-fuel based power plant to co-generation technologies that generate electricity in addition to providing heating/cooling
		Waste heat recovery improvements.
		Energy-efficiency improvement in existing thermal power plant,

3. Energy efficiency	3.1 Brownfield energy efficiency in industry	industrial energy-efficiency improvements through the installation of more efficient equipment, changes in processes, reduction of heat losses and/or increased waste heat recovery
		Installation of co/generation plants that generate electricity in addition to providing heating/cooling
		More efficient facility replacement of an older facility (old facility retired)
	3.2 Brownfield energy efficiency in commercial, public and residential sectors (buildings)	Energy-efficiency improvement in lighting, appliances and equipment
		Substitution of existing heating/cooling systems for buildings by co/generation plants that generate electricity in addition to providing heating/cooling
		Retrofit of existing buildings: Architectural or building changes that enable reduction of energy consumption
	3.3 Brownfield energy efficiency in public services	Energy-efficiency improvement in utilities and public services through the installation of more efficient lighting or equipment
Rehabilitation of district heating systems		
Utility heat loss reduction and/or increased waste heat recovery		
Improvement in utility scale energy efficiency through efficient energy use, and loss reduction		
3.4 Vehicle energy efficiency fleet retrofit	Existing vehicles, rail or boat fleet retrofit or replacement (including the use of lower-carbon fuels, electric or hydrogen technologies, etc.)	
3.5 Greenfield energy efficiency in commercial and residential sectors (buildings)	Use of highly efficient architectural designs, energy efficiency appliances and equipment, and building techniques that reduce building energy consumption, exceeding available standards and complying with high energy efficiency certification or rating schemes	
3.6 Energy audits	Energy audits to energy end-users, including industries, buildings, and transport systems	
4. Agriculture, forestry and land-use	4.1 Agriculture	Reduction in energy use in traction (e.g. efficient tillage), irrigation, and other agriculture processes
		Agriculture projects that do not deplete and/or improve existing carbon pools (Reduction in fertilizer use, rangeland management, collection and use of bagasse, rice husks, or other agricultural waste, low tillage techniques that increase carbon contents of soil, rehabilitation of degraded lands, etc.)
	4.2 Afforestation and reforestation, and biosphere conservation	Afforestation (plantations) on non-forested land
		Reforestation on previously forested land
		Sustainable forest management activities that increase carbon stocks or reduce the impact of forestry activities

		Biosphere conservation projects (including payments for ecosystem services) targeting reducing emissions from the deforestation or degradation of ecosystems
	4.3 Livestock	Livestock projects that reduce methane or other GHG emissions (manure management with biodigestors, etc.)
	4.4 Biofuels	Production of biofuels (including biodiesel and bioethanol)
5. Non-energy GHG reductions	5.1 Fugitive emissions	Reduction of gas flaring or methane fugitive emissions in the oil and gas industry
		Coal mine methane capture
	5.2 Carbon capture and storage	Projects for carbon capture and storage technology that intend to prevent release of large quantities of CO2 into the atmosphere from fossil fuel use in power generation, and process emissions in other industries
	5.3 Air conditioning and refrigeration	Retrofit of existing industrial, commercial and residential infrastructure to switch to cooling agent with lower global warming potential
	5.4 Industrial processes	Reduction in GHG emissions resulting from industrial process improvements and cleaner production (e.g. cement, chemical), excluding carbon capture and storage
6. Waste and wastewater		Treatment of wastewater if not a compliance requirement (e.g. performance standard or safeguard) as part of a larger project that reduce methane emissions(only if net emission reductions can be demonstrated)
		Waste management and waste-to-energy projects that reduce methane emissions and generate energy (e.g. incineration of waste, landfill gas capture, and landfill gas combustion)
		Waste-recycling projects that recover or reuse materials and waste as inputs into new products or as a resource (only if net emission reductions can be demonstrated).
7. Transport	7.1 Urban transport modal change	Urban mass transit
		Non-motorized transport (bicycles and pedestrian mobility)
	7.2 Transport oriented urban development	Integration of transport and urban development planning (dense development, multiple land-use, walking communities, transit connectivity, etc.), leading to a reduction in the use of passenger cars
		Transport demand management measures to reduce GHG emissions (e.g., speed limits, high-occupancy vehicle lanes, congestion charging/road pricing, parking management, restriction or auctioning of license plates, car-free city areas, low-emission zones)
	7.3 Inter-urban transport	Railway transport ensuring a modal shift of freight and/or passenger transport from road to rail (improvement of existing lines or construction of new lines)

		Waterways transport ensuring a modal shift of freight and/or passenger transport from road to waterways (improvement of existing infrastructure or construction of new infrastructure)
8. Low-carbon technologies	8.1 Products or equipment	Projects producing components, equipment or infrastructure dedicated for the renewable and energy efficiency sectors
	8.2 R&D	Research and development of renewable energy or energy efficiency technologies
9. Cross-cutting issues	9.1 Support to national, regional or local policy, through technical assistance or policy lending, fully or partially dedicated to climate change policy or action	Mitigation national, sectorial or territorial policies/planning/action plan policy/planning/institutions
		Energy sector policies and regulations (energy efficiency standards or certification schemes; energy efficiency procurement schemes; renewable energy policies)
		Systems for monitoring the emissions of greenhouse gases
		Efficient pricing of fuels and electricity (subsidy rationalization, efficient end-user tariffs, and efficient regulations on electricity generation, transmission, or distribution),
		Education, training, capacity building and awareness raising on climate change mitigation/sustainable energy/sustainable transport; mitigation research
	Other policy and regulatory activities, including those in non-energy sectors, leading to climate change mitigation or mainstreaming of climate action	
9.2 Other activities with net greenhouse gas reduction	Any other activity not included in this list for which the results of an ex-ante greenhouse gas accounting (undertaken according to commonly agreed methodologies) show emission reductions	
9.3 Financing instruments	Carbon Markets and finance (purchase, sale, trading, financing and other technical assistance. Includes all activities related to compliance-grade carbon assets and mechanisms, such as CDM, JI, AAUs, as well as well-established voluntary carbon standards like the VCS or the Gold Standard.	