

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-004007/25
to the Commission
César Luena (S&D)
(13 October 2025)**

Subject: Integrity of the European green taxonomy and proposed amendments to a delegated act in that connection

The sustainable finance taxonomy is a key tool for channelling investments into sustainable activities. However, the delegated act amending Regulation (EU) 2020/852 appears to undermine that ambition. The modification of the ‘do no significant harm’ (DNSH) criteria, the removal of key references to the REACH Regulation, the removal of the templates for fossil fuels and nuclear, and the introduction of a cumulative materiality threshold of 10% are, from both a political and a technical point of view, alarming steps backwards.

1. Now that substances recognised as toxic can be considered sustainable under the taxonomy, how will the Commission ensure that the relaxation of DNSH criteria and removal of references to REACH do not undermine the precautionary principle or the zero-pollution objective?
2. The removal of specific reporting templates for fossil and nuclear activities will hinder transparency regarding their alignment with the green taxonomy — why did the Commission decide to remove them?
3. Can the Commission explain the rationale behind the cumulative materiality threshold of 10%, and how it will ensure that this threshold does not undermine the transparency, accountability and reliability of the European sustainable finance framework?

Submitted: 13.10.2025

**Answer given by Ms Albuquerque on behalf of the European Commission
(16 December 2025)**

The Commission notes that many technologies needed for the green transition rely on the use of substances that present certain health hazards.

To avoid that excessively strict requirements prevent from investing in crucial transition technologies, urgent changes to Appendix C ⁽¹⁾ were needed.

The requirement for substances ‘self-classified’ to display one of the hazard classes mentioned in Article 57 of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 ⁽²⁾ has been repealed.

Undertakings reported major difficulties or even impossibility to show proof of compliance with this requirement. The proposed changes will reduce the administrative burden and improve the usability of EU taxonomy in practice which supports the aim of scaling up sustainable investment.

The Commission deleted the separate templates on fossil gas and nuclear activities as they were considered burdensome, especially for companies with limited exposures to those sectors.

Non-financial undertakings will still report on those activities in the ‘per activity’ template and financial undertakings in an aggregated form in their standard template.

The flexibility of the cumulative materiality threshold of 10% will allow companies to focus their reporting on core business activities.

It will reduce the cost and administrative burden of Taxonomy reporting where assessing the alignment of non-material assets would be overly complex.

Transparency is ensured as non-financial undertakings will have to separately report in the templates the proportion of turnover, CapEx ⁽³⁾, or OpEx ⁽⁴⁾ that was not assessed as a result of being considered non-material.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 442, 9.12.2021, pp. 1-349, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32021R2139>.

⁽²⁾ 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, pp. 1.

⁽³⁾ Capital expenditure.

⁽⁴⁾ Operating expenditure.

This applies also for financial undertakings which will report non-material assets separately as non-material exposures in the templates.
