# Energy (Generation, Transmission, Storage)

## Source Metadata

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| sector | Energy |
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| adaptation | N |
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## EU Taxonomy Definition

The EU Taxonomy classifies energy generation, transmission, and storage activities that substantially contribute to climate change mitigation. This encompasses electricity generation from solar photovoltaic, concentrated solar power, onshore and offshore wind, ocean energy, hydropower, geothermal, renewable hydrogen, and biogas/biomass where sustainability criteria are met. It also covers electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure upgrades, as well as energy storage technologies including battery storage, pumped hydro, and thermal storage systems. The 2026 revision expands coverage to include advanced nuclear technologies and next-generation storage, while tightening lifecycle emission thresholds.

## Technical Screening Criteria Summary

For electricity generation, the core TSC requires lifecycle GHG emissions below 100 gCO2e/kWh, declining to net-zero over the facility lifetime. Solar and wind are automatically eligible. Hydropower must demonstrate power density above 5 W/m2 or lifecycle emissions below the threshold via third-party assessment. Bioenergy must comply with RED III sustainability criteria including GHG savings of at least 80% versus fossil fuel comparators. Transmission infrastructure must be part of an interconnected European system or demonstrably enable renewable integration. Storage facilities must not use SF6 insulation and must achieve round-trip efficiency benchmarks (e.g., above 75% for battery systems).

# Do No Significant Harm (DNSH)

Energy activities must not significantly harm adaptation (climate risk assessment required), water resources (hydropower must maintain ecological flows), circular economy (waste management plans for decommissioning solar panels and batteries), pollution prevention (emission limits for bioenergy combustion), or biodiversity (Environmental Impact Assessment for wind and hydro siting, avoiding Natura 2000 and critical habitat areas).

# LATAM Relevance

European investment into LATAM renewable energy projects increasingly references EU Taxonomy alignment as a condition for green bond issuance and sustainability-linked financing. Colombia, Chile, and Brazil are major recipients of EU-backed energy transition capital. The EUDR and deforestation-free supply chain requirements further connect EU standards to LATAM biomass and bioenergy sourcing, making taxonomy alignment essential for market access.

# Colombia Green Finance Taxonomy Alignment

Colombia's Taxonomía Verde covers renewable energy generation, transmission modernization, and storage under its climate mitigation objective. Alignment is high for solar, wind, and small hydro. Gaps exist for nuclear (excluded from TVC) and for specific lifecycle emission thresholds, which the TVC defines less precisely than the EU framework. The TVC also lacks explicit storage round-trip efficiency benchmarks.

# Cleantech Taxonomy Crosswalk

Maps to Cleantech Taxonomy sector ES (Energy Systems) — specifically nodes ES-GEN (generation), ES-TRA (transmission), and ES-STO (storage). Cross-references exist with IN (Industry) for industrial cogeneration and WA (Waste) for waste-to-energy pathways where applicable.

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