Waste

Waste-to-energy, recycling

- Waste Management & Recycling
- Pollution Control & Remediation

Waste Management & Recycling

Source Metadata

Field	Value
source	cbi
source_version	CBI Taxonomy (current)
source_id	CBI-WST-001
cbi_sector	Waste
bond_eligible	Y
mitigation	Y
adaptation	N
last_checked	2026-05-26

CBI Sector Criteria

CBI Waste Management Criteria are under development, with current taxonomy guidance establishing eligibility for waste sector investments that reduce GHG emissions. Waste management projects must demonstrate emission reductions through methane capture, waste diversion from landfill, or material recovery reducing the need for virgin resource extraction. The criteria follow the waste hierarchy, prioritizing prevention, reuse, and recycling over energy recovery and disposal.

Eligible Activities & Assets

Eligible assets include: material recovery facilities (MRFs) and sorting infrastructure; mechanical and chemical recycling plants; composting facilities for organic waste; anaerobic digestion facilities with biogas capture; landfill gas capture and utilization systems; landfill closure and remediation with gas management; extended producer responsibility (EPR) collection infrastructure; and circular economy platforms enabling material reuse and remanufacturing.

Certification Process

Verifiers assess waste diversion rates, methane capture efficiency, and lifecycle emission reductions. Pre-issuance review includes facility design specifications, waste stream analysis, and baseline emissions calculations. Post-issuance monitoring requires waste throughput data, recycling and recovery rates, methane capture measurements, and comparison against landfill disposal baselines. Material flow accounting demonstrates emission reduction claims.

LATAM Market Context

Waste management green bonds in LATAM address the region's substantial waste infrastructure gap. Brazil's Política Nacional de Resíduos Sólidos has driven investment in recycling and landfill remediation. Colombia, Mexico, and Chile are investing in modern waste management infrastructure to replace open dumps. Green bond financing is emerging for waste-to-energy and recycling facilities, particularly in major metropolitan areas.

Colombia Green Finance Taxonomy Alignment

The TVC includes waste management, recycling, and circular economy activities as eligible under mitigation. Colombia's Estrategia Nacional de Economía Circular and the Conpes 3874 on solid waste management provide the policy framework. CBI criteria align with TVC requirements for waste sector investments, enabling green bond financing for Colombia's waste modernization program.

Cleantech Taxonomy Crosswalk

Maps to Cleantech Taxonomy sector WA (Waste) — specifically WA-MG (Waste Management) and WA-RC (Recycling). Cross-references to ES (Energy) for waste-to-energy pathways, IN (Industry) for circular economy manufacturing, and AF (AFOLU) for organic waste composting.

Pollution Control & Remediation

Source Metadata

Field	Value
source	cbi
source_version	CBI Taxonomy (current)
source_id	CBI-WST-002
cbi_sector	Waste
bond_eligible	partial
mitigation	Y
adaptation	N
last_checked	2026-05-26

CBI Sector Criteria

CBI addresses pollution control and remediation within its broader waste and land use criteria. Eligibility is conditional on demonstrating clear climate benefits — pollution control investments that primarily address local environmental quality without measurable GHG reductions may not qualify. However, remediation of contaminated sites that restores ecosystem carbon sequestration, brownfield redevelopment enabling compact urban form, and industrial pollution control reducing process emissions are eligible pathways.

Eligible Activities & Assets

Eligible assets include: contaminated land remediation restoring carbon-sequestering ecosystems; brownfield redevelopment reducing urban sprawl and associated transport emissions; industrial emissions control systems reducing GHG co-pollutants; mercury and persistent organic pollutant (POP) elimination from industrial processes; mine remediation and acid drainage treatment; air pollution control equipment with GHG co-benefits; and soil decontamination enabling productive reuse for carbon-positive land uses.

Certification Process

Verifiers assess the climate relevance of pollution control investments. Pre-issuance review requires demonstration of GHG reduction co-benefits, contamination baseline assessments, and remediation plans with measurable environmental targets. Post-issuance monitoring includes contaminant reduction measurements, ecosystem recovery indicators, and verification that remediated land is being used for climate-positive purposes.

LATAM Market Context

Pollution control and remediation represent an emerging green bond category in LATAM. Legacy mining contamination in Peru, Chile, and Colombia requires significant remediation investment. Brazil's industrial pollution legacy and Mexico's contaminated urban sites create brownfield redevelopment opportunities. Green bond financing for pollution remediation is typically bundled with broader environmental improvement portfolios rather than standalone issuance.

Colombia Green Finance Taxonomy Alignment

The TVC includes pollution prevention and control as eligible when linked to climate objectives. Colombia's mining sector remediation needs (particularly illegal mining contamination in Chocó and Antioquia) and industrial site cleanup programs could qualify under both CBI and TVC criteria when climate co-benefits are documented. The national mercury elimination program (Ley 1658 de 2013) creates a regulatory framework for remediation investment.

Cleantech Taxonomy Crosswalk

Maps to Cleantech Taxonomy sector WA (Waste) — specifically WA-PC (Pollution Control) and WA-RM (Remediation). Cross-references to IN (Industry) for industrial process improvements, AF (AFOLU) for ecosystem restoration on remediated land, and WW (Water) for water pollution remediation.