# Costa Rica-Colombia Taxonomy Alignment

## Overview

| Field | Value |
|---|---|
| country | Costa Rica |
| comparison | Costa Rica GF Taxonomy vs Colombia Taxonomía Verde |
| shared_influence | CBI, EU Taxonomy, UNEP FI LATAM Framework |
| last_updated | 2026-05-26 |

## Shared Foundations

Both Costa Rica and Colombia built their green finance taxonomies on common international foundations: the EU Taxonomy architecture (substantial contribution + DNSH + social safeguards), Climate Bonds Initiative sector criteria, and the UNEP FI Common Framework for Sustainable Finance Taxonomies for Latin America and the Caribbean (2023). This shared heritage means approximately 70% of eligible activities overlap between the two taxonomies, particularly in energy, transport, construction, and water sectors.

## Sector Coverage Comparison

| Sector | Colombia TVC | Costa Rica GF | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|
| Energy | Y | Y | Both cover renewables, grid, storage. CR stronger on geothermal. |
| Transport | Y | Y | Both cover electromobility. CR more advanced in EV adoption. |
| Construction | Y | Y | Green buildings, energy efficiency. Similar criteria. |
| Water | Y | Y | Both cover treatment and supply. CR has stronger watershed focus. |
| Waste | Y | Y | Waste-to-energy, recycling, circular economy. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | Y (tiered) | Y | Colombia has basic/intermediate/advanced tiers. CR uses PES framework. |
| Livestock | Y (tiered) | Y | Colombia more detailed with practice tiers for cattle. |
| Forestry | Y (tiered) | Y | Both cover reforestation. CR PES model is more established. |
| Manufacturing | Y | Y | Clean industrial processes in both. |
| ICT | Y | Y | Both include ICT for environmental monitoring. |

# Key Differences

- **Agricultural depth:** Colombia's TVC has a three-tier practice classification (basic, intermediate, advanced) for agriculture, livestock, and forestry. Costa Rica does not tier but relies on PES eligibility and NAMA alignment.
- **Hydrogen:** Both countries are developing hydrogen roadmaps, but Colombia's is more advanced with a published strategy. Costa Rica's hydrogen activities are covered but less detailed.
- **Fossil fuel transition:** Colombia's taxonomy explicitly addresses transition activities for fossil fuels. Costa Rica, with near-100% renewable electricity, has less need for fossil transition categories.
- **Blue carbon:** Costa Rica's NDC explicitly includes blue carbon (mangroves, coastal wetlands). Colombia addresses this through biodiversity and LULUCF channels.
- **PES integration:** Costa Rica's taxonomy benefits from 25+ years of PES implementation through FONAFIFO, giving it stronger forest finance infrastructure than any other LATAM country.

# Interoperability Implications for Origo

For the Cleantech Taxonomy crosswalk, the high sector overlap means most nodes that are col_gf_aligned=Y will also be cr_gf_aligned=Y. The main divergences occur in: (a) fossil fuel transition nodes (Colombia Y, Costa Rica N), (b) carbon market nodes (neither taxonomy covers directly), and (c) advanced food-tech nodes like alternative proteins (neither covers). The EX-sector LATAM extensions (PES, agroforestry, silvopastoral) align strongly with both taxonomies.

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