Plan to Accelerate Super Taxonomy

Axis: 6. Unleashing Enablers and Accelerators including on Financing, Technology and Capacity Building ⌄

Key objective: 20. Climate and sustainable finance, mainstreaming climate in investments and insurance ⌄

Solution: Super Taxonomy

Host initiative: Taxonomy Roadmap Initiative

Scope: [Addressed scope, such as specific technologies and geographic/sectoral focus, if any.]
- Geographic: Global
- Sectoral: Cross sectors

More than ever, finance is essential to achieving global sustainability goals. The outcomes of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP29, including the establishment of a New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance, underscore the urgent need to mobilize billions in private investment, particularly in emerging markets.

Sustainable finance taxonomies play a critical role in channeling private capital toward climate objectives. The Roadmap for Advancing Interoperability and Comparability of Sustainable Finance Taxonomies ("Taxonomy Roadmap Initiative"), launched at COP29 in 2024, calls for a shared classification system, alongside technical approaches and transition guidelines, to enhance consistency and alignment across jurisdictions.

As highlighted in the COP30 Circle of Finance Ministers Report, "there are more than 60 sustainable finance taxonomies published or in development worldwide." However, while almost all advanced economies have adopted sustainable finance frameworks, fewer than one-third of developing economies have done so—precisely where financing needs are greatest.

The report further notes that "divergent taxonomies increase transaction costs, reduce market confidence, and hinder the mobilization of global capital toward sustainable goals—making it harder to fully realize the 'Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T' aspiration." Considering this diagnosis, the Brazilian Ministry of Finance proposed a renewed effort to agree on and utilize the High-Level Principles for Taxonomy Interoperability proposed by the Taxonomy Roadmap Initiative and interconnected with the four pillars presented in this Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS).

This Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS), on behalf of Taxonomy Roadmap Initiative, seeks to create the enabling conditions for mobilizing private capital through the development of comparable and interoperable sustainable finance taxonomies.

The PAS consists of four pillars:

Pillar 1: EU Sustainable Finance Advisory Hub (SFAH) operates as a platform for technical assistance, coordination and quality-assurance between the European Commission, BMZ and Implementing partners to build sustainable-finance ecosystems in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). The Hub aims to develop credible and coherent taxonomies, supporting green-bond issuances via the Global Green Bond Initiative (GGBI), and enabling other sustainability-linked financial products to mobilize private capital for infrastructure and SDGs.

Pillar 2: Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Mapper (SFTM): Create an interactive digital tool by 2028 that maps sustainable-finance taxonomies across jurisdictions, enabling users to assess qualifying investments consistently — thereby improving interoperability, transparency and unlocking cross-border capital alignment.

Pillar 3: SBFN Toolkit: Deploy the Sustainable Banking & Finance Network (SBFN) Toolkit to help countries develop, update, and implement their national taxonomies — aligning domestic frameworks with global best practices and strengthening the enabling environment for sustainable finance by 2028.

Pillar 4: Interoperability Principles for Sustainable Finance Taxonomies: Objective & Solution: Formulate by 2028 a concise set of Interoperability Principles covering governance (Build), technical structure (Design/Usability), and market uptake (Implementation/Adoption) — supported by guidance notes and pilots to scale taxonomy interoperability and reduce friction in cross-border capital flows.

Pillar 1. EU Sustainable Finance Advisory Hub (SFAH)

Key objective: Develop sustainable finance ecosystems in LMICs by 2027–2028, promoting alignment with international best practice and EU frameworks to mobilize private capital for sustainable infrastructure and SDGs
Solution: A technical assistance hub, built on three pillars: (1) credible sustainable finance frameworks; (2) support to green bond issuances (namely, under the Global Green Bond Initiative 'GGBI'); (3) support to other sustainability-related financial products
Host initiative: European Commission & BMZ multi-donor action; implemented via partners that include GIZ, UNDP, UNEP and others in the process of joining the hub.
Scope: Global reach; builds on EU experience and best practice while reflecting local context; promotes interoperability and coherence
- **Geographic**: Global; activities prioritised per geographical and thematic balance, in line with country priorities and Global Gateway.
- **Sectoral**: Public authorities (MoF, central banks, regulators), DFIs, market infrastructures, financial institutions; cross-sector via taxonomies, disclosure, risk and products
- **Other aspects**: Technical assistance, policy dialogue, sustainable finance frameworks and innovative financing mechanisms, interoperability tools; complements Global Gateway and the Global Green Bond Initiative (GGBI)

Levers assessment: *(each lever is described in the guidance document)*
- **Risk-informed decision-making:** `Medium maturity ▾`
  - *Rationale: Focus on integrating sustainability risks (climate/nature/social) into policy and supervision; practices vary by country; hub enables diagnostics, stress testing, and guidance.*
- **Technology shifts:** `N/A ▾`
  - *Rationale: The Hub is a TA and governance mechanism; tech reliance limited to knowledge systems and data portals managed by partners.*
- **Knowledge & Capacity building:** `High maturity ▾`
  - *Rationale: Core function of the Hub: structured TA, trainings, policy dialogues, templates, and peer learning and capacity building across public and private sectors.*
- **Inclusive decision-making governance & design:** `High maturity ▾`
  - *Rationale: Promotes multi-stakeholder engagement; can further institutionalise civil society/SME inputs into framework design.*
- **Standards & Taxonomies:** `High maturity ▾`
  - *Rationale: Direct support to taxonomy development and taxonomy revision, including disclosure templates and implementation, disclosure and labeling; emphasises convergence and interoperability consistent with global good practice.*
- **Supply:** `N/A ▾`
  - *Rationale: Indirect; Hub focuses on enabling frameworks rather than physical project pipelines.*

- **Demand:** `Medium maturity ▾`
  - *Rationale: Frameworks and product standards catalyse market demand for sustainable instruments; demand depth differs by market.*
- **Public/private finance:** `High maturity ▾`
  - *Rationale: Links to Global Green Bonds Initiative (GGBI) and Development Financial Institutions (DFIs); catalyses issuance and investment; financing scale-up depends on country adoption and investor base.*
- **Partnerships and collaboration:** `High maturity ▾`
  - *Rationale: Multi-donor, multi-implementer set-up with EU/MS, DFIs, UN agencies; coordination mechanisms (Steering Committee/Operational Management Committee /Secretariat) in place.*
- **Policy & regulatory:** `High maturity ▾`
  - *Rationale: Explicitly targets policies and regulations (e.g., taxonomies, disclosures, prudential); coherence with EU and national priorities.*
- **Public opinion:** `Medium maturity ▾`
  - *Rationale: Technical agenda with increasing visibility.*

Expected impact of this plan on the 2030 targets (if any): `[] ▾`

A key objective for the upcoming period is to enhance interoperability, with the aim of promoting more robust and credible sustainable finance frameworks.

By 2027-2028, we envision partner countries adopting and implementing reliable sustainable finance frameworks, which will in turn facilitate the scaling up of private capital.

This will have a positive impact on the consistency, transparency, and interoperability of markets, ultimately contributing to the success of the Global Gateway's capital mobilisation efforts.

Furthermore, this initiative will support the achievement of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), while also strengthening resilience through improved risk management and disclosure practices

Pillar 2. Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Mapper (SFTM)

Key objective: Improve interoperability and usability of sustainable finance taxonomies to unlock cross-border capital alignment by 2028
Solution: Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Mapper – an interactive tool that maps taxonomies and supports users to assess qualifying investments across jurisdictions
Host initiative: European Commission & BMZ multi-donor action. Implementing partners include EC, GIZ, University of Edinburgh, University of Dublin, Dublin City University, Climate Bonds Initiative, UNEP FI and PRI. Part of the Roadmap Initiative, which partners with Brazilian Ministry of Finance (COP30 Presidency).
Scope: Global; standards & taxonomies; digital public good with APIs and documentation for regulators, investors, and issuers
- **Geographic**: Global coverage with phased expansion by region and objective set
- **Sectoral**: Cross-sectoral (as defined in national/regional taxonomies)
- **Other aspects**: Open documentation; training and support for regulators and market participants

Levers assessment: *(each lever is described in the guidance document)*
- **Risk-informed decision-making:** `Medium maturity ▾`
  - *Rationale: Interoperability analytics reduce classification risk for cross-border investments; coverage and legal comfort still evolving.*
- **Technology shifts:** `High maturity ▾`
  - *Rationale: Web-based platform with scalable data architecture; relies on stable hosting and data pipelines, not frontier tech.*
- **Knowledge & Capacity building:** `Medium maturity ▾`
  - *Rationale: Tool can serve as a training anchor; structured curricula and user journeys need scaling for different user types.*
- **Inclusive decision-making governance & design:** `Medium maturity ▾`
  - *Rationale: Stakeholder governance (public authorities, standard setters, industry) is needed to ensure legitimacy and adoption.*
- **Standards & Taxonomies:** `Medium maturity ▾`
  - *Rationale: Directly targets taxonomy interoperability.*
- **Supply:** `N/A ▾`
  - *Rationale: Not applicable; digital infrastructure rather than commodity/project supply.*
- **Demand:** `N/A ▾`
  - *Rationale: Indirect via reduced friction for investors and issuers; no direct procurement lever.*
- **Public/private finance:** `Medium maturity ▾`
  - *Rationale: Requires modest core funding for maintenance and expansion; high leverage via market-wide usability.*
- **Partnerships and collaboration:** `High maturity ▾`

- - Rationale: *Strong potential to convene national authorities, DFIs, MDBs, around mappings.*
  - **Policy & regulatory:** `Medium maturity ⌄`
    - Rationale: *Useful for supervisory and disclosure frameworks; formal reference in regulations would strengthen uptake.*
  - **Public opinion:** `N/A ⌄`
    - Rationale: *Technical tool primarily for professional users; limited direct public salience.*

Expected impact of this plan on the 2030 targets (if any): `[] ⌄`

By 2028, the SFTM reduces transaction costs and ambiguity for taxonomy users, enabling comparable classification across key jurisdictions.

This supports the Global Stocktake by improving the consistency and credibility of sustainable finance flows and complements SDGs 9 and 17.

Pillar 3. SBFN Toolkit

Key objective: Strengthen the enabling environment for sustainable finance through national roadmaps aligned with global good practice by 2028

Solution: Developing, updating and implementing Sustainable Finance Taxonomies using the SBFN Toolkit for Sustainable Finance Taxonomies

Host initiative: Sustainable Banking and Finance Network (SBFN) – facilitated by IFC

Scope: Global (with emphasis on emerging markets); financial sector policy, supervision, market infrastructure; guidance, templates, and country implementation support

- **Geographic**: Global reach and SBNF Member countries with regional cohorts (Africa, Asia, LAC, ECA)
- **Sectoral**: Financial sector: regulators, supervisors, banking associations, capital markets authorities
- **Other aspects**: Capacity building, disclosure alignment, risk management, taxonomy linkages, and monitoring

Levers assessment: *(each lever is described in the guidance document)*

- **Risk-informed decision-making:** `Medium maturity ▾`
  - *Rationale: Taxonomies are increasingly developed by countries including emerging markets, however the practices are uneven and taxonomies range in complexity from principles-based approaches and simple lists of eligible activities to comprehensive and detailed catalogues of activities with strict technical criteria, metrics, and environmental and social safeguards.*
- **Technology shifts:** `N/A ▾`
  - *Rationale: The Toolkit is a policy/process instrument; no core technology dependency beyond knowledge tools.*
- **Knowledge & Capacity building:** `Medium maturity ▾`
  - *Rationale: Strong guidance and good practices exist; however, capacity and resourcing constraints remain in many member jurisdictions.*
- **Inclusive decision-making governance & design:** `Medium maturity ▾`
  - *Rationale: Taxonomy development processes involve multiple authorities and industry, but structured participation by industry representations/civil society/SMEs can be strengthened.*
- **Standards & Taxonomies:** `Medium maturity ▾`
  - *Rationale: Guidance recognizes the need to align approaches and common elements in the taxonomy development/updates; interoperability work is emerging and can scale further.*
- **Supply:** `N/A ▾`
  - *Rationale: Not applicable as the Toolkit targets policy frameworks rather than commodity/project supply.*
- **Demand:** `N/A ▾`

- - *Rationale: Not directly applicable; demand effects are indirect via enabling rules and incentives.*
- **Public/private finance:** `Medium maturity` ⌄
  - - *Rationale: Taxonomies intend to help identify activities, assets, and/or project categories that deliver on key climate, green [environmental], social, or sustainable objectives, in doing so increased private, public and international mobilization*
- **Partnerships and collaboration:** `High maturity` ⌄
  - - *Rationale: Networked model with IFC/SBFN and peer learning; scope to formalize regional coalitions and help desks.*
- **Policy & regulatory:** `Medium maturity` ⌄
  - - *Rationale: Growing adoption of policies and guidance; implementation depth and supervision integration vary.*
- **Public opinion:** `Low maturity` ⌄
  - - *Rationale: Limited public visibility; narrative and communications could better link finance reforms to societal benefits.*

Expected impact of this plan on the 2030 targets (if any): ⌄

By 2028, coordinated use of the SBFN Toolkit enables countries to adopt or update Sustainable Finance Taxonomies with common elements and approaches, including interoperability. This strengthens implementation of the Global Stocktake by improving 'means of implementation' (capacity, standards, finance) and contributes to SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG 17 (Partnerships)

Pillar 4. Interoperability Principles for Sustainable Finance Taxonomies

Key objective: Consolidate and scale taxonomy interoperability in design and implementation so cross‑border capital can flow with reduced friction by 2028
Solution: A concise set of Interoperability Principles covering Build, Design/Usability, and Implementation/Adoption, with guidance notes and pilots
Host initiative: Multi‑stakeholder effort aligned with COP29 Roadmap (includes UNEP FI, CBI, PRI and Brail's MOF), IPSF/MCGT, and regional frameworks (e.g., ASEAN, LAC Common Framework)
Scope: Global guidance for taxonomy developers, policymakers, supervisors and market users; complements existing principles and tools
- **Geographic**: Global (with regional tracks for Africa, Asia, LAC, ECA)
- **Sectoral**: Cross‑sectoral; applies to taxonomy design across several sectors, such as energy, transport, buildings, industry, agriculture, mining and services
- **Other aspects**: Links to disclosure (ISSB) and product use‑cases (bonds, loans, labels); supports proportionality for SMEs, transition pathways, adaptation and resilience strategies and invites to the development of social objectives accordingly to jurisdictional priorities

Levers assessment: *(each lever is described in the guidance document)*
- **Risk-informed decision-making:** `High maturity` ▾
  - *Rationale: Common design features and proxies enable consistent risk metrics, portfolio alignment and disclosure comparability across borders.*
- **Technology shifts:** `Medium maturity` ▾
  - *Rationale: Implementation can be amplified by digital tools (mappers, APIs) but principles are tech‑neutral.*
- **Knowledge & Capacity building:** `High maturity` ▾
  - *Rationale: Core deliverables include guidance, training and pilots for developers, supervisors and users.*
- **Inclusive decision-making governance & design:** `Medium maturity` ▾
  - *Rationale: Encourages multi‑stakeholder governance, revision cycles, and political recognition pathways.*
- **Standards & Taxonomies:** `High maturity` ▾
  - *Rationale: Targets foundational convergence: sector structure, objectives, pass/fail criteria, DNSH/SC separation, transition, proxies.*
- **Supply:** `N/A` ▾
  - *Rationale: Policy standardisation rather than asset supply intervention.*
- **Demand:** `Medium maturity` ▾
  - *Rationale: Clearer comparability lifts investor demand for aligned assets and products; supports labels and disclosures.*

- **Public/private finance:** `Medium maturity` ▾
  - *Rationale: Low implementation cost with high market leverage when adopted by authorities and platforms.*
- **Partnerships and collaboration:** `High maturity` ▾
  - *Rationale: Builds on COP29 Roadmap, IPSF/MCGT, SBFN and regional frameworks; invites formal recognition tracks and comparison studies*
- **Policy & regulatory:** `High maturity` ▾
  - *Rationale: Provides a basis for guidance/regulation tying taxonomy use to reporting, labels and supervisory analytics.*
- **Public opinion:** `Low maturity` ▾
  - *Rationale: Primarily technical; public narrative benefits from framing around jobs, affordability and just transition.*

Expected impact of this plan on the 2030 targets (if any): 〔〕 ▾

By 2028, jurisdictions adopt interoperable taxonomy design features and implementation practices, enabling mutual understanding, reduced transaction costs, and more credible cross‑border capital alignment. This supports Global Stocktake objectives and SDGs 9 and 17 by standardising the 'green language' of markets.

Opportunities and Challenges:

As highlighted in the COP30 Circle of Finance Ministers report, "there are more than 60 sustainable finance taxonomies published or in development around the world." However, almost all advanced economies have a sustainable finance framework, while this is true for less than a third of developing economies—where the financing need is greatest.

The report also emphasizes: "interoperability limits the international usability of sustainable finance labels and taxonomy divergence may increase transaction costs, reduce market confidence, and hinder mobilization of global capital to sustainable goals, making it harder to fully achieve the 'Baku to Belem Roadmap to 1.3T' aspiration."

Opportunities:

- **Guidance for Project Pipelines**: Sustainable finance taxonomies help developing economies, where financing needs are largest, by providing useful guidance for developing pipelines of investable projects and giving investors clarity.

- **International Capital Mobilization through Interoperability**: Building interoperability between taxonomies reduces complexity and increases market certainty, facilitating cross-border capital flows and helping to mobilize global finance to support climate goals.

- **MDBs' Use of Taxonomies**: Taxonomies serve as critical tools for MDBs in "project identification and preparation, and for monitoring the impact of their lending."

- **Cross-Border Capital Access**: International consistency provides a route to scaling up overall labeled finance flows, including climate finance for EMDE to meet their needs to fight climate change.

Challenges:

- **Divergence in Scope and Design Across Jurisdictions**: Variations in taxonomy scope, breadth of environmental and social coverage, and methodological approaches can hinder scaling labeled finance instruments and create fragmentation.

- **Sectoral Coverage Reflects National Contexts**: National taxonomies differ substantially according to country-specific productive structures, necessitating interoperability solutions that respect this diversity

- **Multiple Use Cases and Market Integration**: Taxonomies serve diverse public and private use cases, which is crucial for improving liquidity and cross-border investments.

- **Regulatory Burden and Accessibility**: Taxonomies face scrutiny regarding regulatory burdens and must be designed to be accessible and manageable for smaller enterprises and economic agents to foster broader adoption.

- **Alignment with Different Levels of Climate Ambition and Transition**: Stakeholder scrutiny on climate ambition levels and Paris Agreement alignment—such as treatment of fossil fuels and transition activities—adds complexity in taxonomy design.

- **Beyond Climate Focus**: Most existing taxonomies have primarily focused on climate objectives, with few addressing other dimensions of the planetary crisis.

- **Need for Broad Stakeholder Engagement:** Effective taxonomies require inclusive engagement from the financial sector, real economy actors, civil society, indigenous peoples, and communities for legitimacy and impact.

Outputs and Actions (by GST 2028 cycle):

Pillar	Output	Action Scope	Action	Type of action	Implementation Lever	Responsible	Time horizon	Stakeholder engagement[1]	Committed Stakeholders
1	Country SF roadmaps and Regulatory frameworks developed/up dated	Policy & regulatory; national frameworks	Support country requests to design SF roadmaps, disclosure regimes, prudential guidance and taxonomy development/updates	Existing …	Standards … / Knowledge …	EU	Novemb… (milestones at COP30, SB64, COP31)	Multi-sta… MoF, Central banks, supervisors, exchanges, banking associations	EU and BMZ partner countries
1	Interoperability and comparability guidance embedded	Standards & taxonomies; disclosure	Integrate comparability/ interoperability considerations into TA, including mapping to regional/international frameworks where feasible, and contributing to international fora	New action	Standards …	EU	June 20… (COP30) – Jun 2026 (SB64)	Multi-sta… Taxonomy Owners, Regional platforms	partner countries
1	Capacity-building programmes and peer forums delivered	Capacity & knowledge	Deliver multi-country trainings, clinics and a forum for expertise; publish knowledge products and case studies	Existing …	Knowledge … / Partnership…	EU, BMZ, UNDP, UNEP FI	Novemb… (annual cycles)	Multi-sta… Public authorities, DFIs, Private sector, academia	partner countries
1	Monitoring and knowledge systems enhanced	Disclosure; tracking	Support creation of progress tracking (policies, issuances, capacity) and lessons-learned repositories	New action	Risk-inform… / Knowledge …	EU BMZ, UNDP, UNEP FI	Novemb… 2026–2028	Multi-sta… Governments, DFIs, market bodies	partner countries
1	Guidelines	Guidelines for best	The Hub operates under best practice guidelines to	New action	Partnership…	EU	Novemb… 2025-2027	Multi-sta…	partner countries

[1] Such as countries, companies, investors, cities and local governments, technical institutions, MDBs, regulators & public agencies, utilities & system operators, youth & indigenous groups, multi-stakeholders platform (non-exhaustive)

Pillar	Output	Action Scope	Action	Type of action	Implementation Lever	Responsible	Time horizon	Stakeholder engagement[1]	Committed Stakeholders
		practices of working	ensure a coordinated approach when delivering TA to partner countries.					Technical assistance partners	
2	Taxonomy Mapper v1.0 Published with initial mappings	Platform launch	Release v1.0 covering at least 10 national/regional taxonomies	New action ▾	Standards … ▾ Technology… ▾	Multiple parties[2]	Novemb… ▾	Multi-sta… ▾ Taxonomy owners; supervisors; market users	TBC (post-COP30)
3	Countries adopt updated Roadmaps aligned to SBFN Toolkit	National roadmaps	Review the draft taxonomies or ToR using SBFN Toolkit	New action ▾	Knowledge … ▾ Policy & re… ▾	SBFN Secretariat; Regional partners	Novemb… ▾	Multi-sta… ▾ (regulators, supervisors, banking associations)	SBFN member countries
4	Core Design and implementation Guidance published (v1)	Standards & Taxonomies	Codify shared pillars (sector structure mapping to ISIC, objectives set, pass/fail criteria, DNSH/SC separation, transition approaches)	New action ▾	Standards … ▾	CBI, PRI, UNEP FI	Novemb… ▾	Multi-sta… ▾ Taxonomy developers, regional platforms, IPSF/MCGT	TBC