







based on a decision of the German Bundestag

Kick-off Workshop

November 2018

CIC2030 methodology for tracking national energy and climate investment flows

Case study of German climate finance landscape 2010/2016

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Introduction

Climate finance landscapes / climate and energy investment maps:

- comprehensive bottom-up mapping of financing flows dedicated to climate change action and energy transition
- covering both end-investment and supporting financial flows from public and private stakeholders
- drawing the picture of how the financial value chain links sources, intermediaries, project managers and the end investment (EEA)

CIC2030:

2019: Germany IKEM 2019: Czechia CVUT

2019: Latvia RTU

Existing studies:

2011 – 2017: Global CPI 2014 – 2017: France I4CE

2012: Germany CPI 2016: Belgium Trinomics

2014: Indonesia CPI 2017: Côte d'Ivoire CPI









Introduction

Specific research questions are:

- How much capital was invested climate and energy transition in 2016?
- Who were the main investors and what made this investment possible?
- What financing instruments were the most common?
- What type of measures were invested in?
- What has changed since 2010?







Advantages and limitations of the concept

Advantages:

- A visual snapshot of stakeholders, finance flows, and recipient
- Potential over- and underspending for further investigation
- Comparing countries' landscapes may help understand how to improve policies

Limitations:

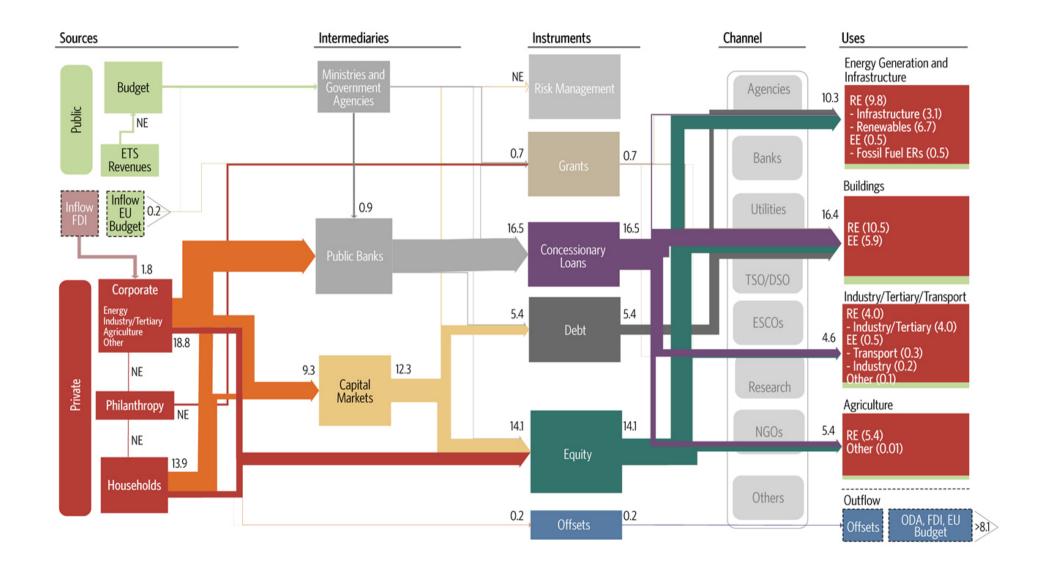
- A significant amount of input data
- The results do not permit to assess directly
 - The impact or effectiveness of policies and actions
 - Gaps to reach climate targets
 - Leverage of private money by public finance

Supported by:









Scope and boundaries

- Temporal scope:
 - Year which the latest data is available
- Sectoral scope mitigation / adaptation:
 - Energy generation and grid, industry, buildings, transport, agriculture
- Measures:
 - Climate-specific investment vs. climate-related
- Investment scope:
 - Tangible vs. intangible investment
- Cost definition:
 - Incremental vs. total capital investment

Supported by:





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Scope and boundaries

	CLIMATE-SPECIFIC INVESTMENT		CLIMATE-RELATED INVESTMENT
	INCREMENTAL COST	TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT	INCREMENTAL COST TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT
TANGIBLE	Energy efficiency, non-energy related reduction measures	Renewable energy	Measures that deliver co-benefits in terms of emission reduction e.g. agri-environmental measures, investment in transport modal shift, etc.
INTANGIBLE	R&D, information policies, training, and capacity building		
	Included in the C	Included in discussion	







Sources and Intermediaries

Public:

- EU budget
- Federal budget
- Sub-national budgets
- Public banks, e.g. KfW

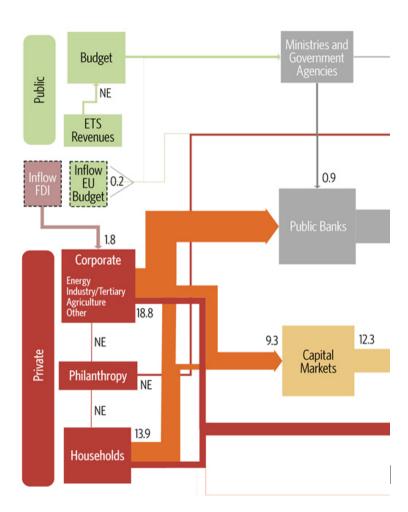
Private:

- Companies
- Households
- Commercial banks / capital markets
- Philanthropy



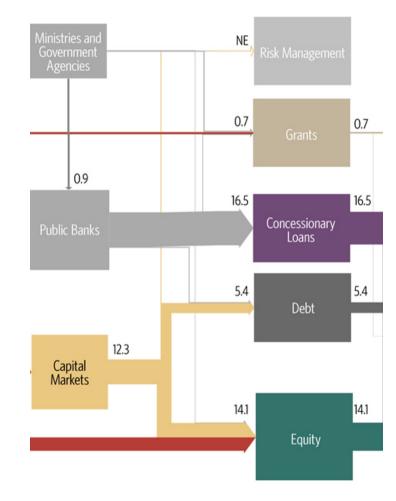
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Instruments

- Grants
- Concessional loans
- Debt
- Equity
- Balance sheet finance
- Risk management



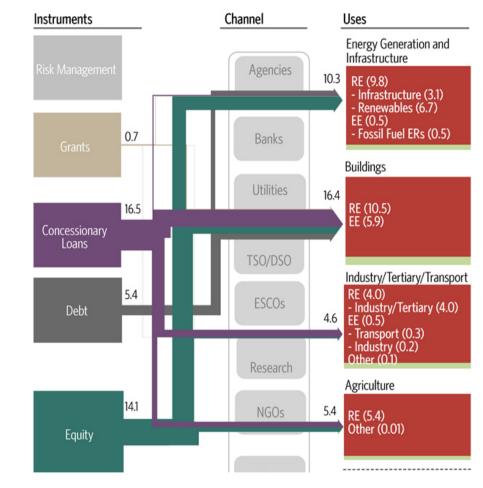




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Uses

- Energy generation and grid
- Industry
- Buildings
- Transport
- Agriculture







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Source: CPI (2012)



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