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Actors, Financial Flows and Trends: An Overview of the Financing of the Energy Transition in Germany and France

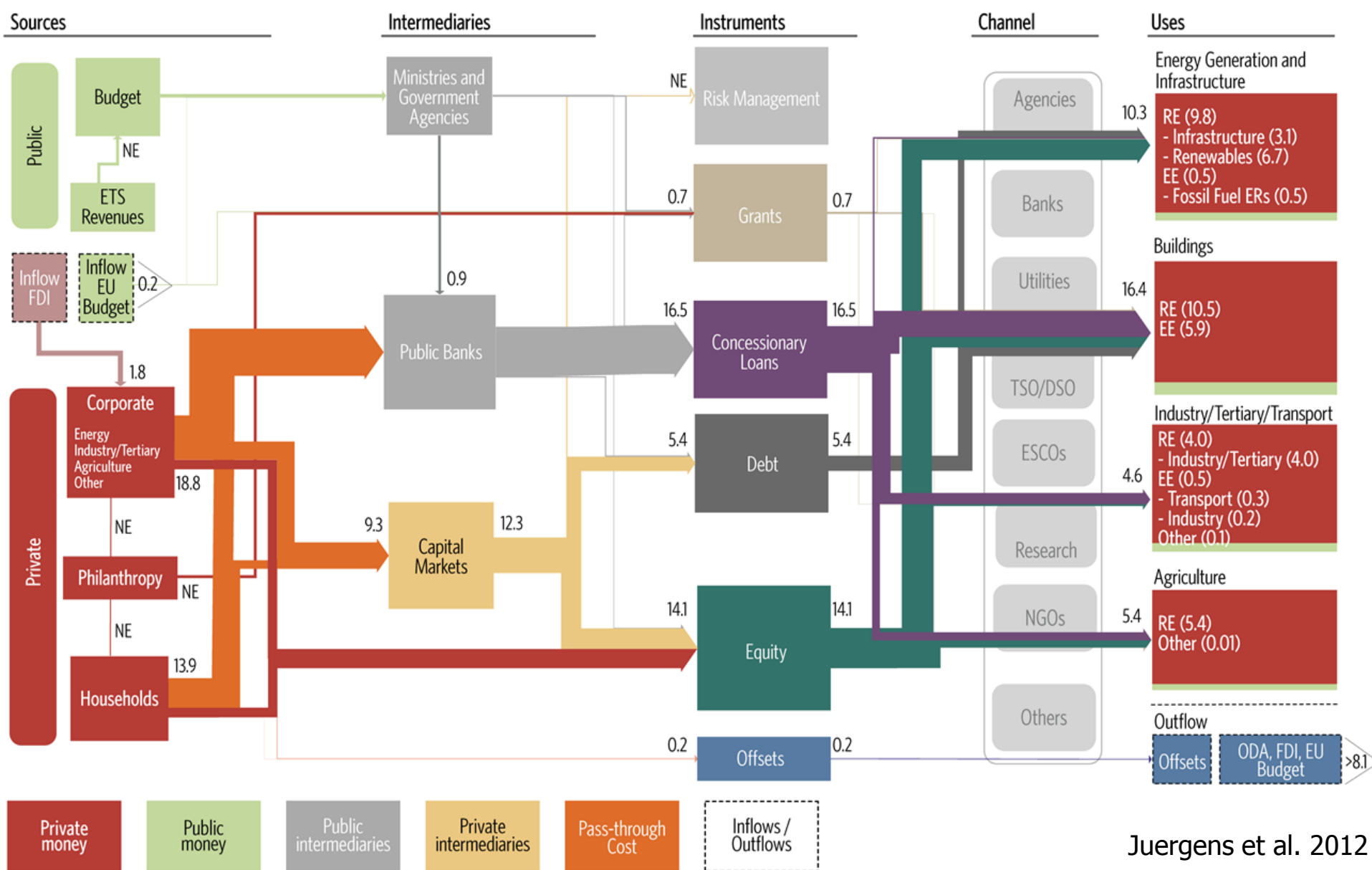
Das Kopernikus-Projekt ENavi

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Aim and content

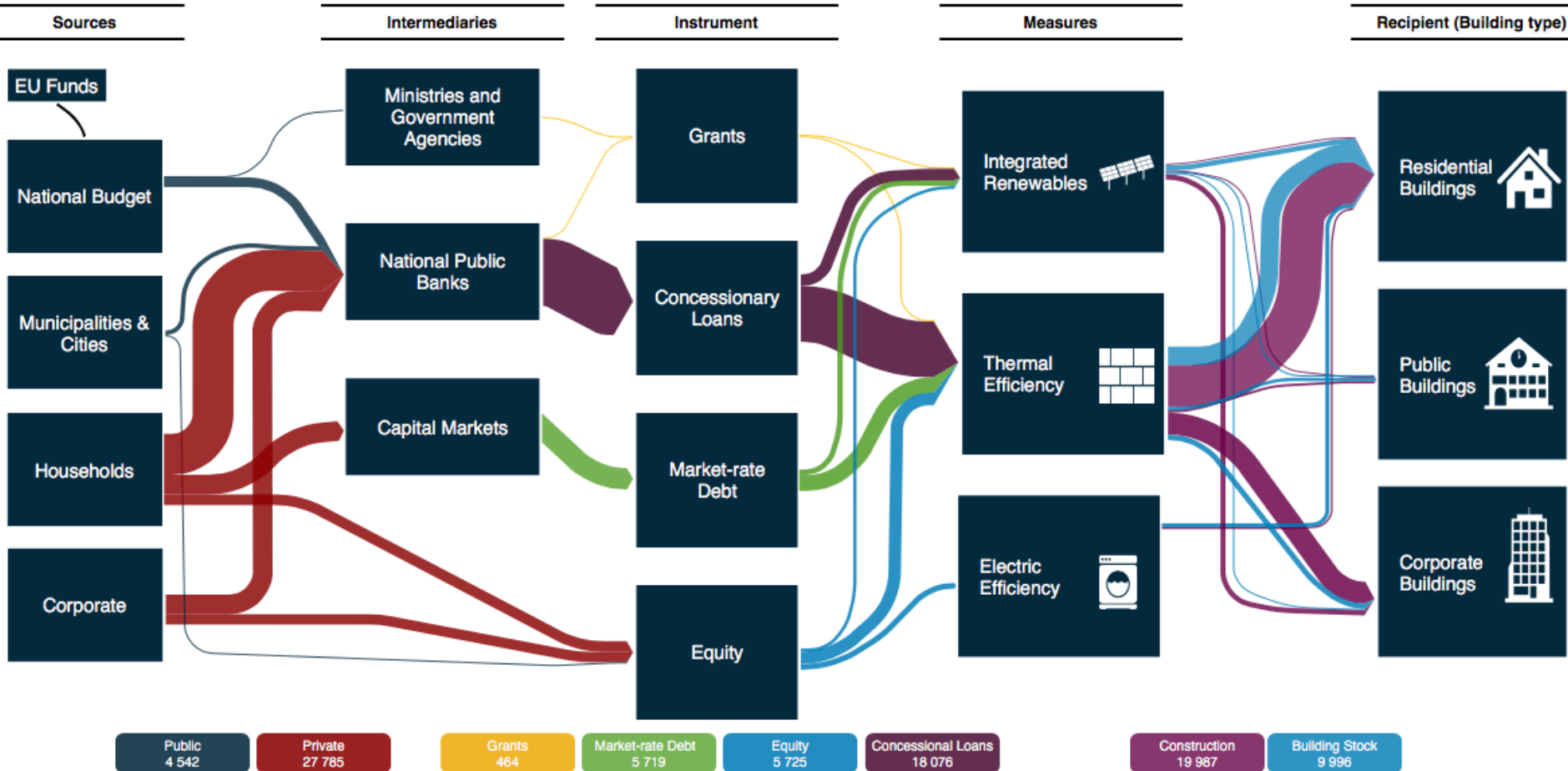
- **Aim**
 - To identify actors, financial flows and trends in financing the German and French energy transition
- **Outline**
 - The German climate finance landscape 2010
 - The update for the building sector 2016
 - The French climate finance landscape 2017
 - Similarities and differences in results for both countries
 - Concluding on climate finance data

The German Climate Finance Landscape 2010



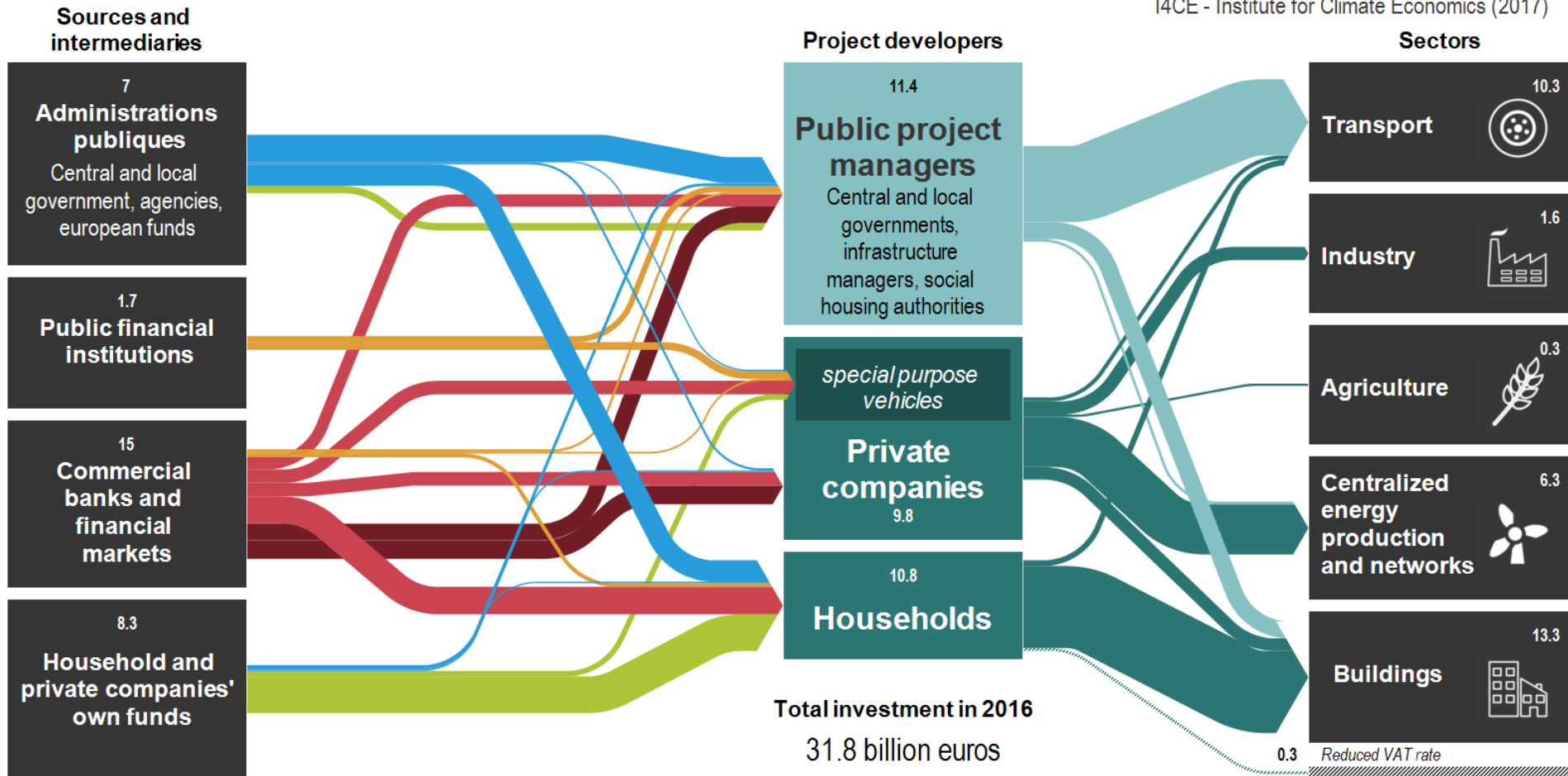
The German Building Sector Climate Finance Landscape Update for 2016

GEFÖRDERT VOM



The French Climate Finance Landscape 2016

I4CE - Institute for Climate Economics (2017)



Financing instruments



* including balance-sheet financing in companies

Investments



Climate finance in Germany and France

Climate flows may seem similar, yet tracking methods are different:

- Results cannot be compared 1 on 1
- Need of international standards for tracking climate finance

Buildings

- In Germany, climate finance flows are mostly supported by concessional loans and in France by grants
- The residential construction accounts for the biggest share in both countries
- Energy efficiency has drastically risen during the last 5 years

Energy production

- More renewable investments in Germany than France, mainly due to different policy frameworks and KfW support
- In Germany, investments are on track to meet the renewable energy goals except for renewable heat

Industry

- Relatively small share in total climate investment
- Low energy prices and EU-ETS prices
- More investment is going into R&D than tangible assets

Transport

- 2nd largest sector in climate investment in France, incl. urban, rail and waterways, dominated by public financing.
- Much less tracked in Germany

Climate finance data

Germany:

- Very restricted data availability
- No annual climate finance assessment, statistics are not tracked in climate finance terms or in line with energy transition targets
- In 2018, an entity for climate finance was established in the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

France:

- Advantage from article 173 and 174 in its energy transition law (2015-992)
- Article 173 will most likely have a major impact in the future once reporting standards are harmonised
- Article 174 ensures a close collaboration between ministries, public institutions and monitoring agencies
- French ministries survey industry and households, also on underlying reasons for investments, which helps to assess climate finance

Opportunity to cooperate and elaborate a common ground

Kontakt

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