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Mapping Climate and Energy Finance: Lessons Learnt from Czechia and Germany

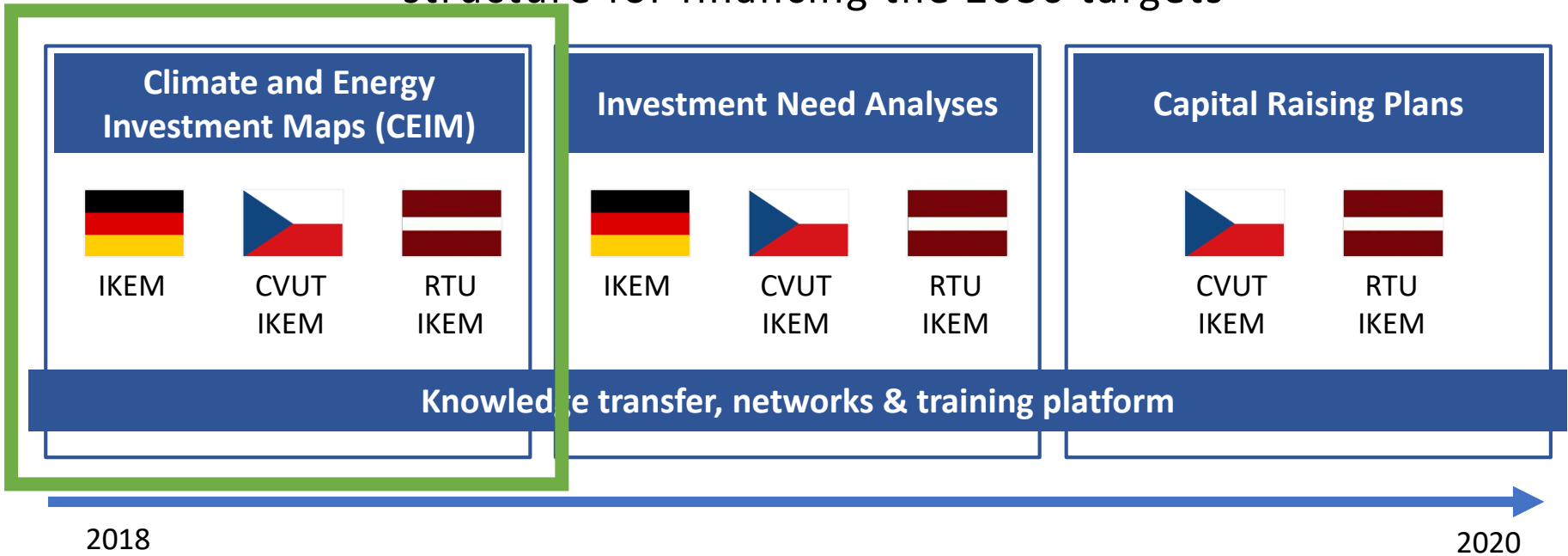
Michaela Valentová, Czech Technical University in Prague

Aleksandra Novikova, Institute for Climate Protection, Energy and Mobility

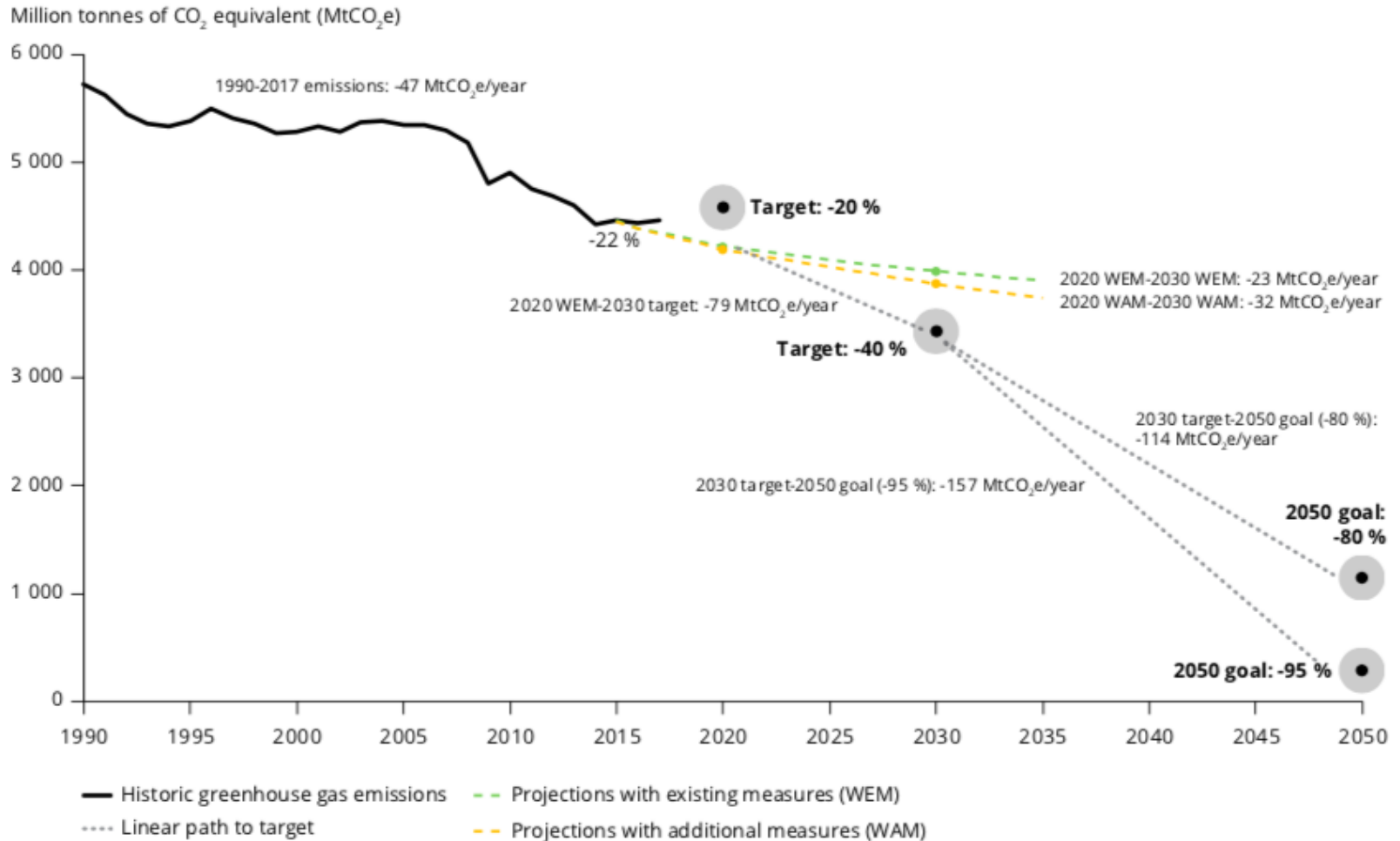
Jaroslav Knápek, Czech Technical University in Prague

Project overview

Climate investment capacity (CIC): climate finance dynamics & structure for financing the 2030 targets

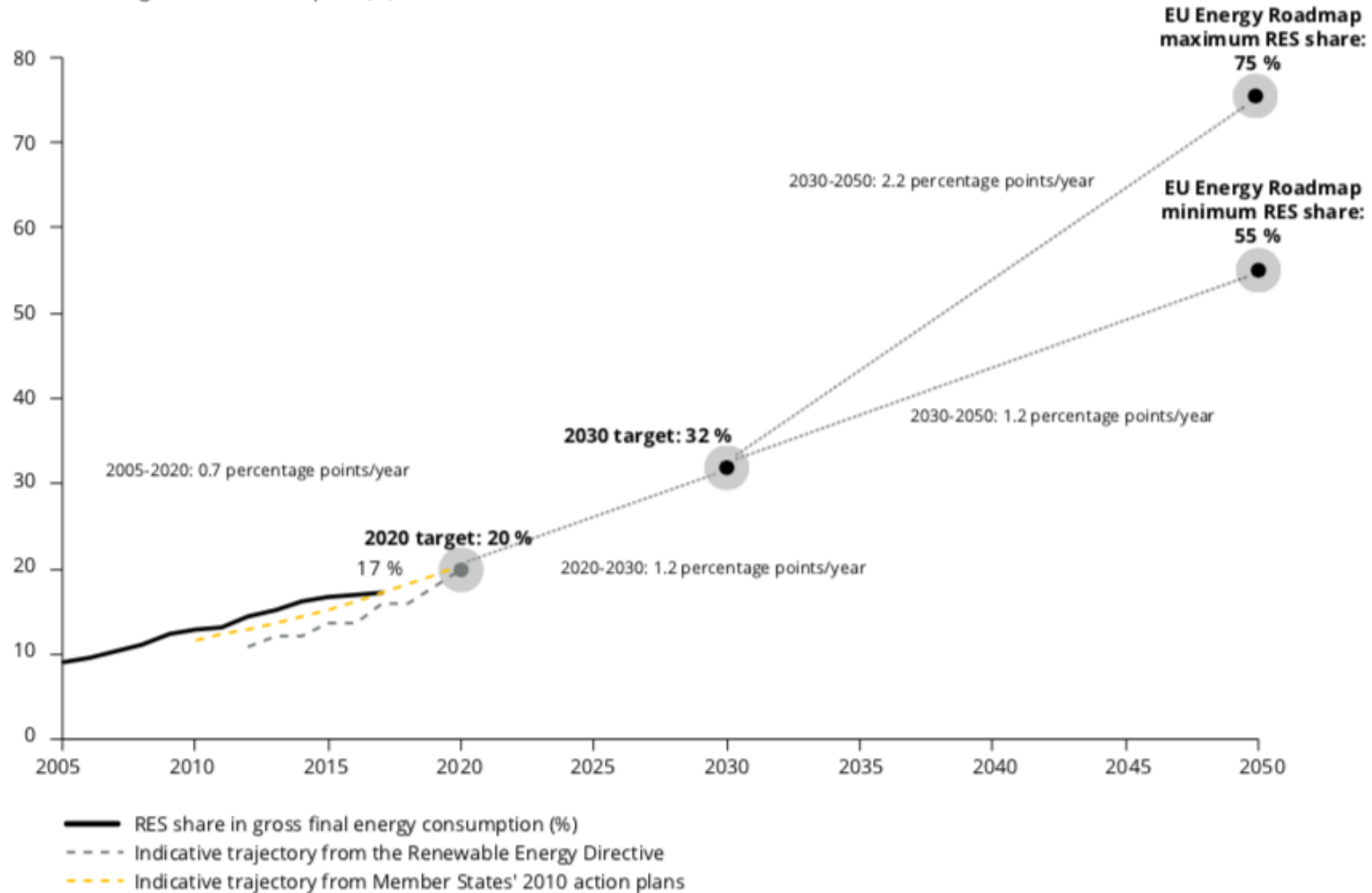


Why tracking?

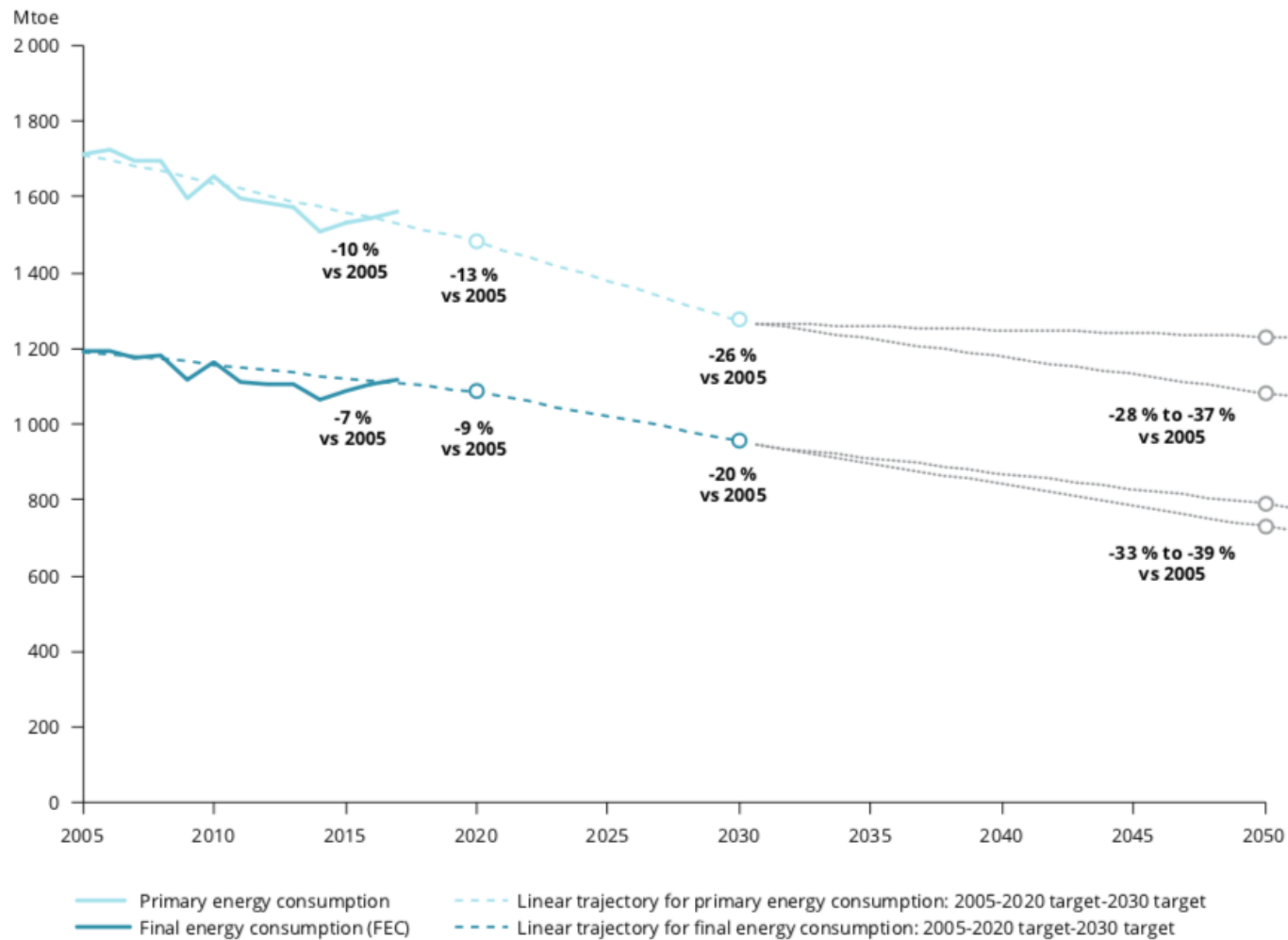


Why tracking?

RES shares in gross final consumption (%)



Why tracking?



Why tracking?

180 billion euros annual additional investment

ANNEX I

GENERAL FRAMEWORK FOR INTEGRATED NATIONAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE PLANS

5. IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF PLANNED POLICIES AND MEASURES ⁽¹⁾

5.3. Overview of investment needs

- i. existing investment flows and forward investment assumptions with regard to the planned policies and measures
 - ii. sector or market risk factors or barriers in the national or regional context
 - iii. analysis of additional public finance support or resources to fill identified gaps identified under point ii
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Why tracking?

Investment **landscape** in draft NECPs



Investment **needs** in draft NECPs



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Available in NECP

To be updated in Final NECP

No information

What is climate investment tracking?

Analysis of financial flows from sources through intermediaries and instruments to the final use

What it provides:

- Proportion of public and private spending
- Investment patterns and importance of instruments
- Potential over- and underspending for further investigation
- Temporal and geographical comparisons

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Available and forthcoming maps

Existing studies:

2011 – 2017:	Global	CPI
2012:	Germany	CPI
2014:	Indonesia	CPI
2014 – 2017:	France	I4CE
2016:	Belgium	Trinomics
2017:	Côte d’Ivoire	CPI

CIC2030:

2019:	Germany	IKEM
2019:	Czechia	CVUT
2019:	Latvia	RTU

Other ongoing/forthcoming studies:

2019:	Poland	I4CE
...	:	Morocco
...	:	Indonesia
		I4CE
		CPI

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Scope and boundaries

Temporal scope

Sectoral scope

Mitigation/adaptation

Climate specific/related

Tangible/intangible investment

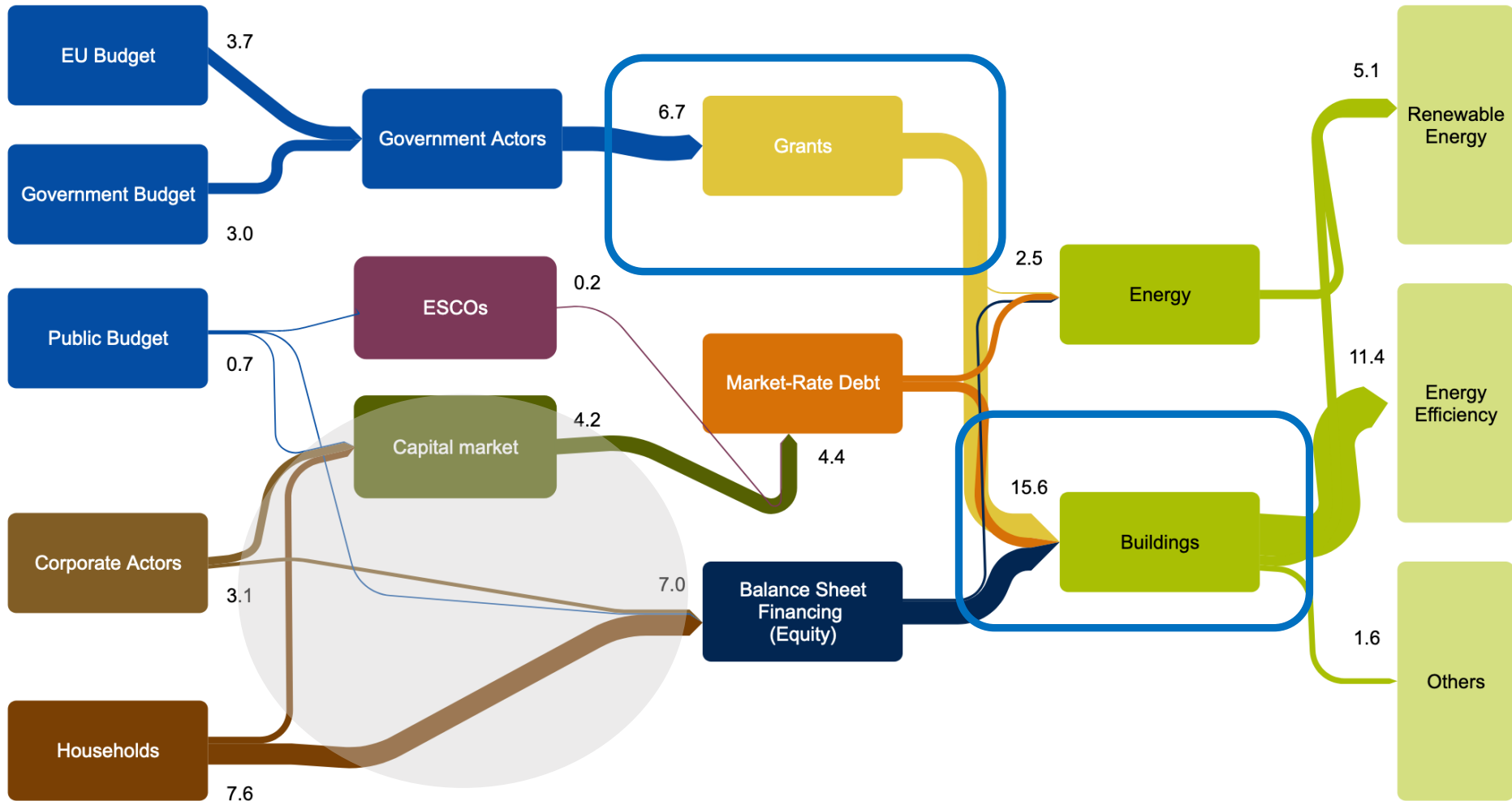
Total/Incremental

CIC2030:

2019:	Germany	IKEM
2019:	Czechia	CVUT
2019:	Latvia	RTU

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Climate and Energy Investment Map for Czechia (bln CZK)



Climate investment in Czechia and Germany

Czechia

59 % private sources

70 % through public intermediaries

37 % of the investment are subsidies (!)

86% building sector, 14 % energy sector

63 % energy efficiency measures

Germany

86 % private sources

60 % through public intermediaries

50 % through concessional loans

55 % building sector, 27 % energy sector

46 % energy efficiency, 40 % renewable energy

(54 % EE in buildings + energy)

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Different approaches by public sectors to financing low-carbon transition

Common challenges

- Insufficient levels of investment
- Unclear taxonomy of climate investment
- Regular tracking of public investment, and reporting and surveys of private investment
- Total and incremental investment leading to low-carbon transition

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Thank you.

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<https://www.ikem.de/en/portfolio/cic2030/>

References

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WiseEuropa, NewClimate Institute, I4CE. 2019. Climate Domestic Landscape of Climate Finance. Why systemic approach to climate finance matters?

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