

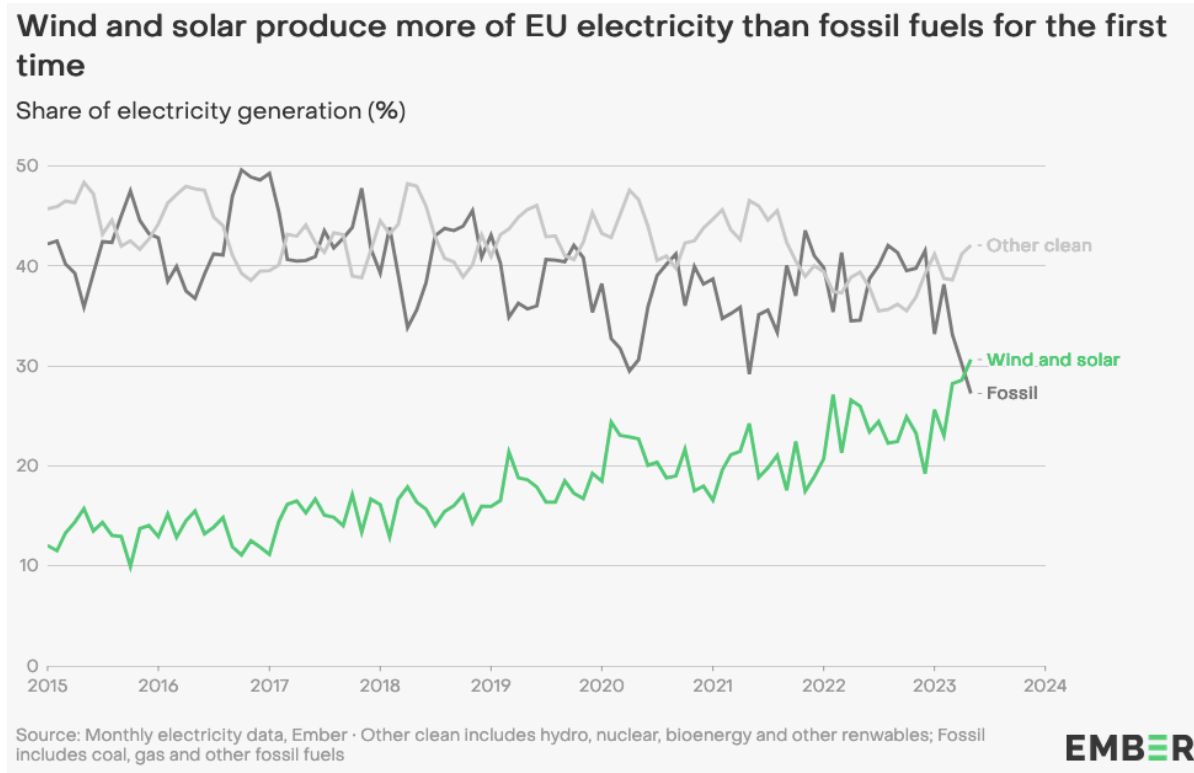
Lessons for nature finance from the energy transition

Prof. Florian Egli – joint thinking with Dr. Sophus zu Ermgassen

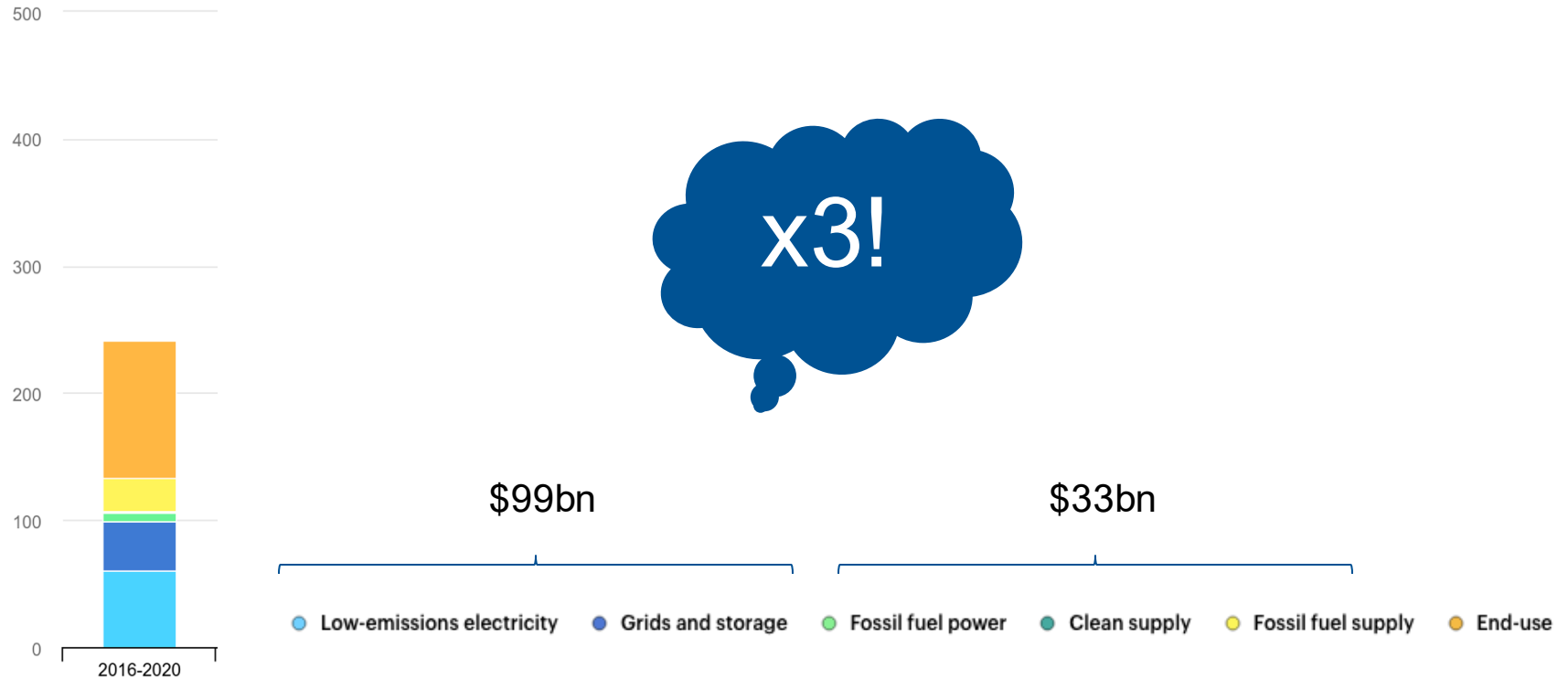
1 May 2025



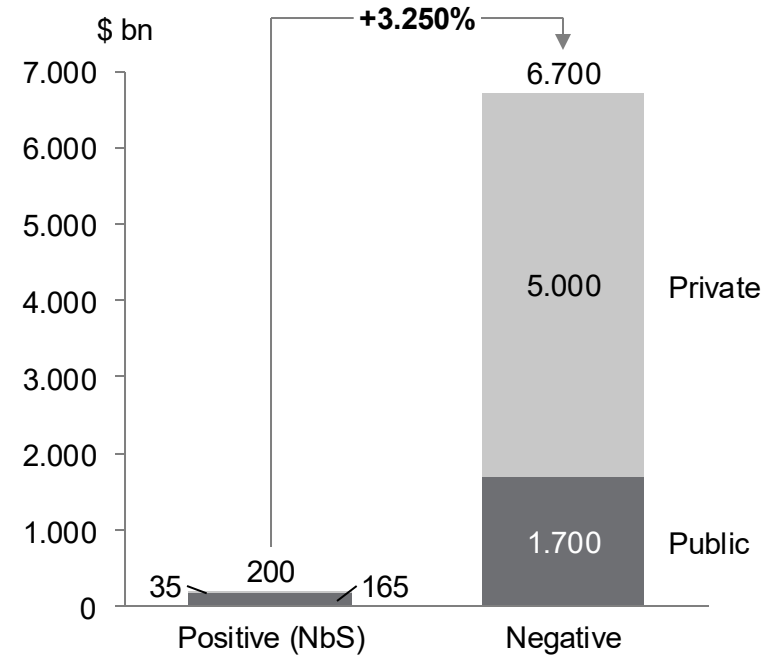
Here is a sustainability transition that “works”



What is the precursor of this?



Nature is the same but different...



What's financially different?



- A. Is there a **market** with revenues?
- B. Is there a **technological substitution**?
 - A. What is the learning rate of the new technology?
 - B. What is the capital intensity of the new technology?
- C. Is there a **geographic shift** in activity (e.g., global south)?

A. Market

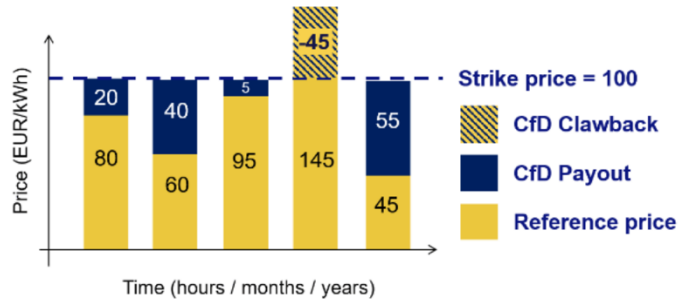
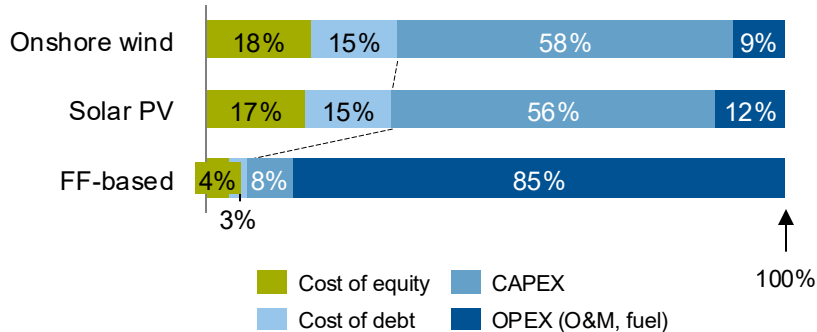
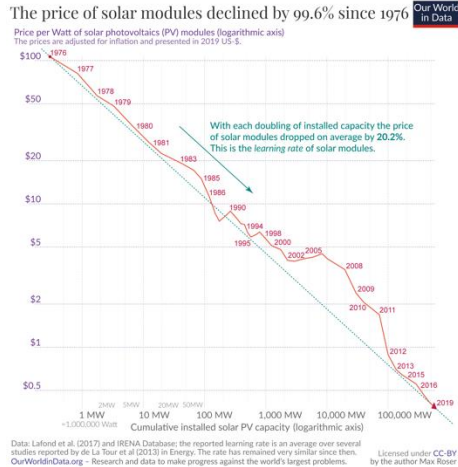


Figure 1 Basic functioning of CfD payments

Policymaker cannot pay the full cost

→ Depends on the type of biodiversity investment

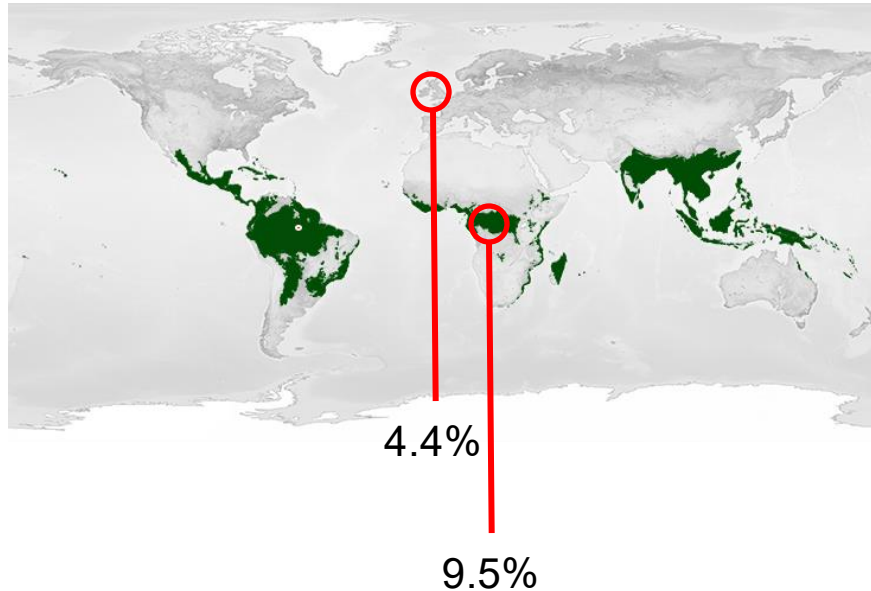
B. Technology



Policymaker can shoulder cost if it **bridges** to a functioning market

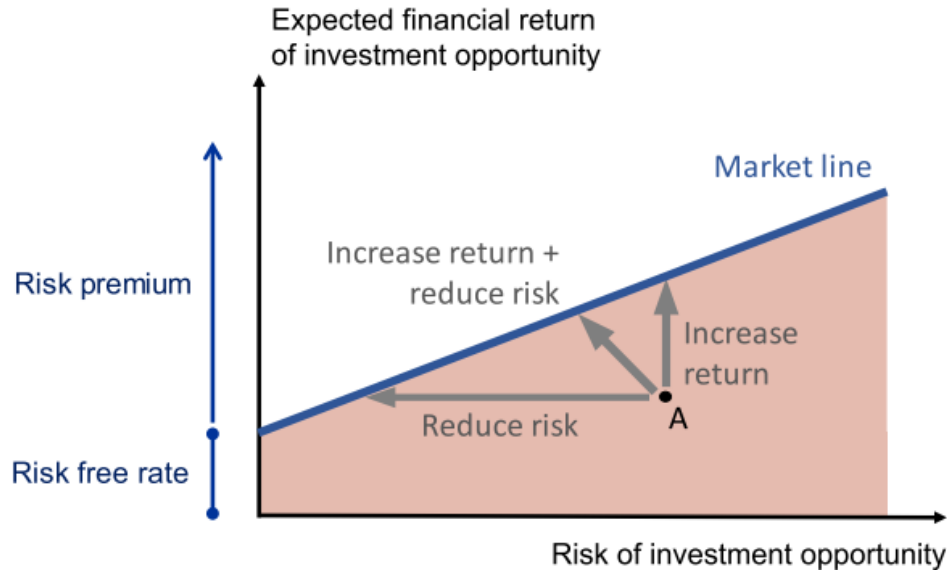
Policymaker can **leverage its low-risk capital** if new tech is capital intensive

C. Geography



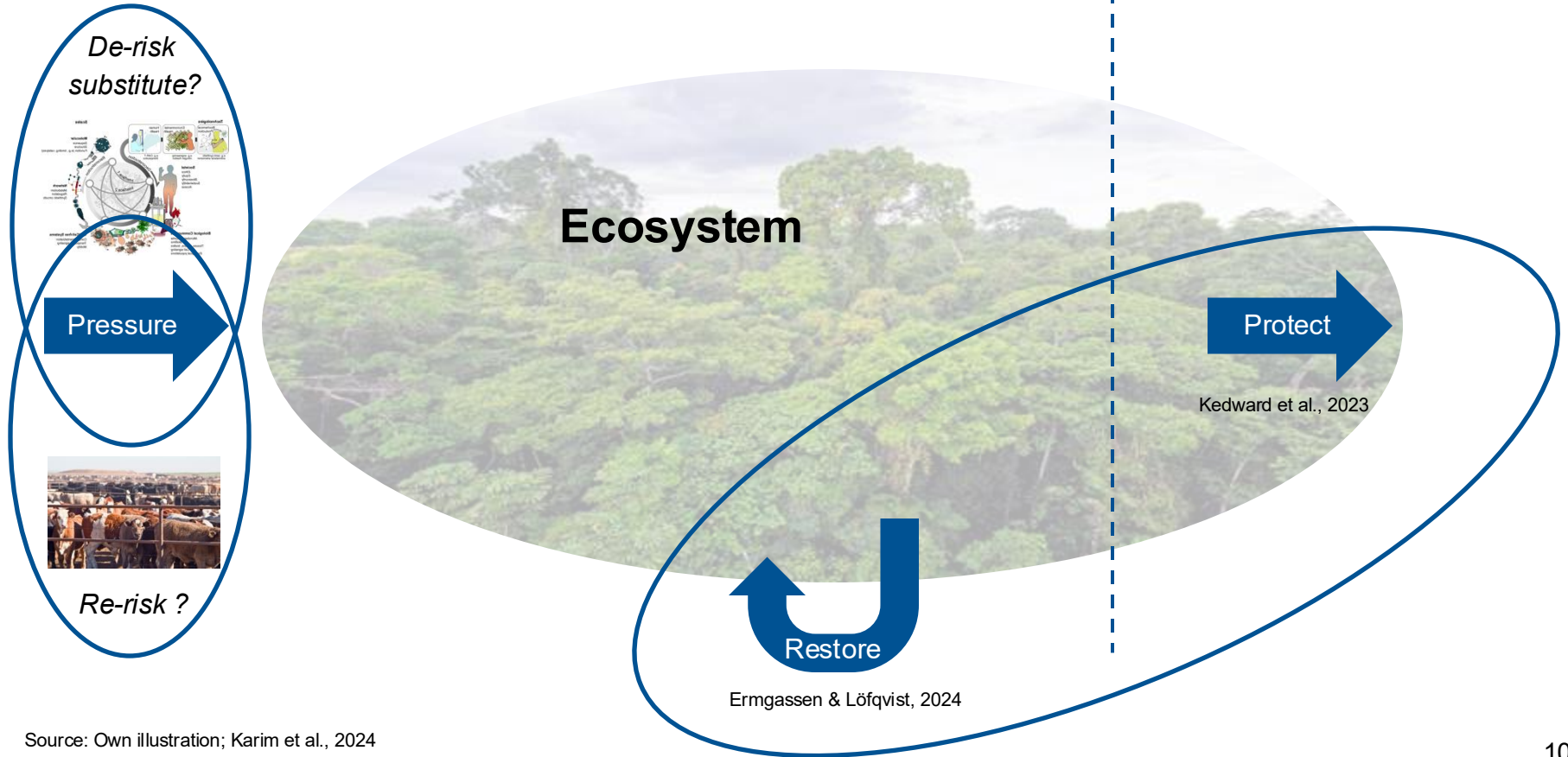
Cost of finance becomes more critical if the investment ought to happen in **higher-risk countries**

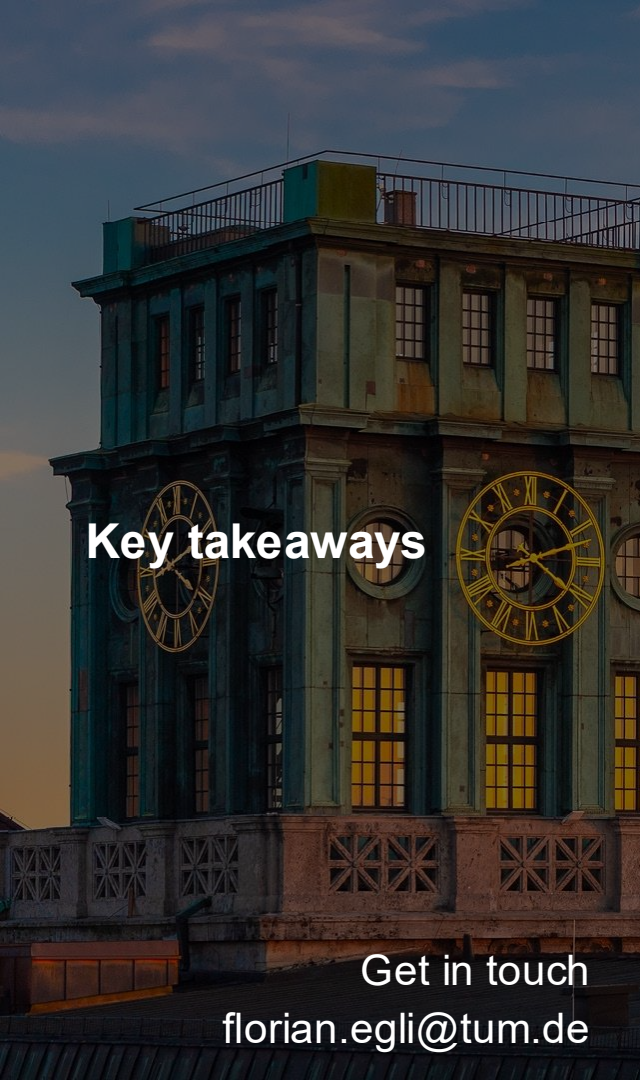
Reducing risk > increasing return



Policy instrument	Risk	Return
Carbon price	✗	✓
Guarantee	✓	✗
FiT	✓	✓
...		

Where is the potential for de-risking and private finance?





Key takeaways

The challenge

- Too large for public investment only

The candidates for leveraging private finance

- Can sell into a market (need to create markets?)
- Can leverage technology learning curves

Low-cost public capital particularly useful

- For capital intensive technology
- In high-risk markets / countries

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