

Green Bond Allocation

Report 2025

Allocation

Green Bond Allocation Report 2025

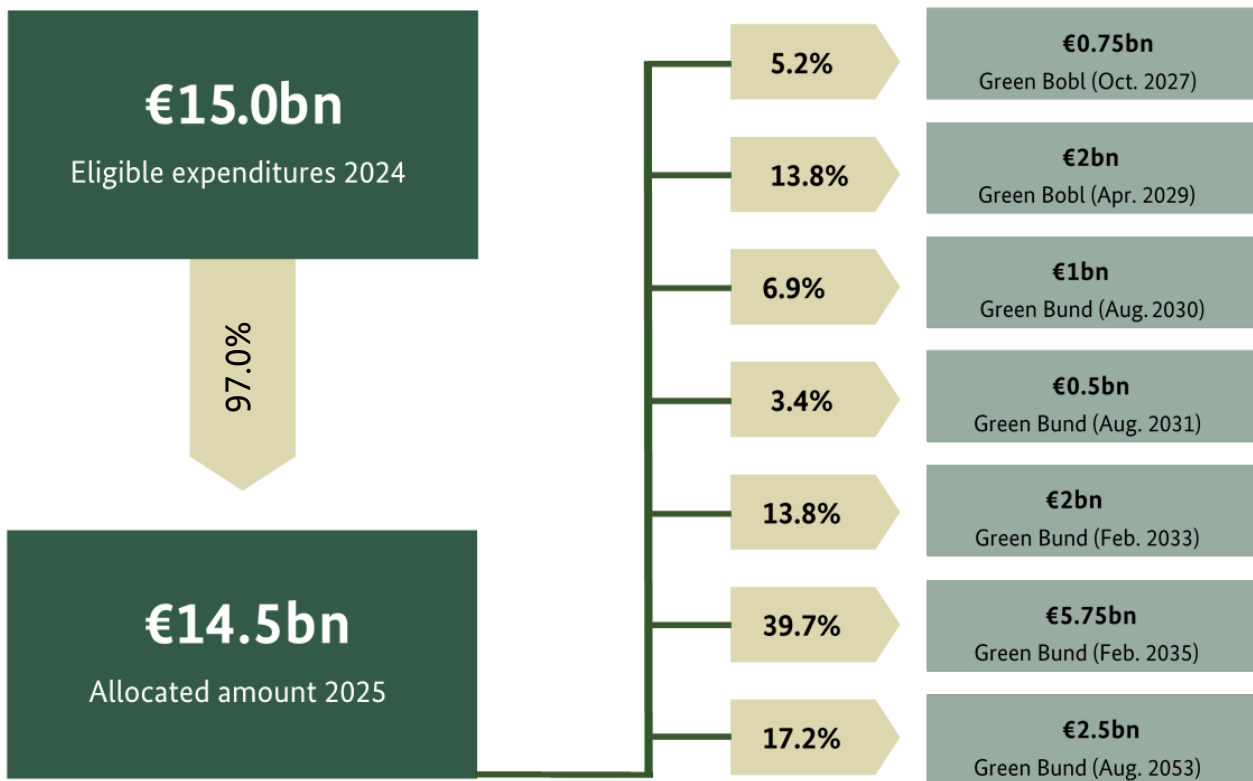
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Summary – Green Bond Allocation Report 2025

This allocation report provides an overview of how an amount equal to the proceeds from the Green German Federal securities newly issued or reopened in 2025 has been fully allocated to “eligible green expenditures”, as defined in the Green Bond Framework of 24 August 2020, from the

2024 federal budget. These eligible green expenditures (i.e. expenditures that qualify as green) amount to around €15.0bn, of which €14.5bn were taken into account for the federal government’s green issuances in 2025 and proportionately allocated to the seven securities.



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Overview of the 2025 allocations

Sector (in line with the Green Bond Framework)	Eligible expenditures 2024	Allocated amount	Green Bobl (Oct. 2027)	Green Bobl (Apr. 2029)	Green Bund (Aug. 2030)	Green Bund (Aug. 2031)	Green Bund (Feb. 2033)	Green Bund (Feb. 2035)	Green Bund (Aug. 2053)
	in €m	in €m	in €m	in €m	in €m	in €m	in €m	in €m	in €m
Transport	6,620.1	6,418.7	332.0	885.3	442.7	221.3	885.3	2,545.3	1,106.7
International cooperation	3,932.8	3,813.1	197.2	526.0	263.0	131.5	526.0	1,512.1	657.4
Research, innova- tion and awareness raising	1,593.4	1,544.9	79.9	213.1	106.5	53.3	213.1	612.6	266.4
Energy and in- dustry	1,969.0	1,909.1	98.7	263.3	131.7	65.8	263.3	757.1	329.2
Agriculture, for- estry, natural land- scapes and biodi- versity	839.7	814.2	42.1	112.3	56.1	28.1	112.3	322.9	140.4
Total	14,955.0	14,500.0	750.0	2,000.0	1,000.0	500.0	2,000.0	5,750.0	2,500.0

Table 1: 2025 allocation (figures are rounded in accordance with commercial rounding)

44%

Approximately half of the 2025 issuance volume is earmarked for the maintenance and development of the transport sector, particularly for Germany's **high-quality rail network**, underscoring the government's efforts to make passenger and freight transport greener and more environmentally friendly. The development and use of alternative fuels, drive technologies and their infrastructures, as well as public transport and cycling, are also being funded.

26%

Germany supports emerging and developing countries in their efforts to achieve more environmentally sustainable economies. This is reflected in the fact that **international cooperation** accounts for a significant proportion of the allocated green expenditures. A key area is bilateral financial cooperation to support medium and long-term investments in German development cooperation partner countries.

11%

To support the transition to a sustainable economy, green expenditures on **research, innovation and awareness raising** make up an important part of the federal budget. The expenditures are found partly in this sector (11% of the eligible expenditures) and partly in the other four sectors (if there is a clear connection to the respective sector). Taken together, they account for 17% (about €2.5bn) of the total allocated expenditures. The priorities in this sector are research on sustainability as well as the research areas of aerospace, energy, transport and digitalisation.

13%

Germany is steadily and reliably expanding the use of **renewable energy** to achieve the objectives of the Federal Climate Action Act (*Bundes-Klimaschutzgesetz*). **Energy efficiency** is to be increased in the energy industry itself as well as in the buildings sector and energy-intensive industries.

6%

In order to advance climate action and adaptation to climate change, the German government supports projects for **sustainable agriculture and forestry, coastal and flood protection** as well as the conservation of natural habitats and **biodiversity**.

1. Overview of the 2025 issuances

In 2025, the Federal Republic of Germany issued Green German Federal securities with a total volume of €14.5bn. Six previously issued Green Federal securities were reopened, and there was a new issue of a Green Federal bond.¹ This has extended the green Bund curve with a new maturity point (February 2035) and boosted the liquidity of outstanding green bonds through reopenings.

Reopening of 5-year Green Federal note maturing on 15 October 2027 (ISIN: DE0001030740)

The 5-year Green Federal note maturing on 15 October 2027 was tapped by €0.75bn on 21 October 2025 to a total volume of €9.75bn. The yield spread (“greenium”) compared with its conventional twin² was roughly 2.0 basis points.

Reopening of 5-year Green Federal note maturing on 12 April 2029 (ISIN: DE000BU35025)

The 5-year Green Federal note maturing on 12 April 2029 was tapped on 21 January 2025 and again on 17 June by €1bn respectively to a total volume of €6.5bn. The greenium was 1.4 and 1.2 basis points respectively.

Reopening of 10-year Green Federal bond maturing on 15 August 2030 (ISIN: DE0001030708)

The 10-year Green Federal bond maturing on 15 August 2030 was tapped by €1bn on 20 May 2025. The total volume was then €11bn. A greenium of 0.9 basis points was realised.

Reopening of 10-year Green Federal bond maturing on 15 August 2031 (ISIN: DE0001030732)

The 10-year Green Federal bond maturing on 15 August 2031 was tapped by €0.5bn on 9 September 2025. The total volume was then €9.5 bn. A greenium of 1.9 basis points was realised.

Reopening of 10-year Green Federal bond maturing on 15 February 2033 (ISIN: DE000BU3Z005)

The 10-year Green Federal bond maturing on 15 February 2033 was tapped on 21 January 2025 by €1bn. On 17 June and on 22 July 2025, the bond was tapped by €0.5bn respectively. The consequent volume was €12bn. At the first auction, the greenium was approximately 0.8 basis points, while in the subsequent issuances it amounted to 1.3 and 1.1 basis points, respectively.

New issue of 10-year Green Federal bond maturing on 15 February 2035 (ISIN: DE000BU3Z047)

The 10-year Green Federal bond maturing on 15 February 2035 was newly issued on 8 April 2025 with an issuance volume of €3bn. On 22 July and 9 September 2025, the size of the bond was increased by €1bn respectively and on 21 October 2025 by €0.75bn. The total volume was then €5.75bn. The greenium was around 0.4 basis point when being newly issued. In the following three auctions, the greenium was 0.9, 0.9 and 1.1 basis points respectively.

Reopening of 30-year Green Federal bond maturing on 15 August 2053 (ISIN: DE0001030757)

The 30-year Green Federal bond maturing on 15 August 2053 was tapped on 25 February 2025 by €1.5bn as well as on 20 May 2025 by €1bn to a total volume of €12bn. In the both auctions, the greenium was around 1.4 basis points.

¹ You can find further information on the 2025 issuances at <https://www.deutsche-finanzagentur.de/en/federal-securities/types-of-federal-securities/green-federal-securities/issuance>.

² The Federal Republic of Germany always issues its green bonds with an identical maturity and identical coupon to an existing

conventional federal security. Further information on this twin bond approach can be found on the website <https://www.deutsche-finanzagentur.de/en/federal-securities/types-of-federal-securities/green-federal-securities/twin-bond-concept>.

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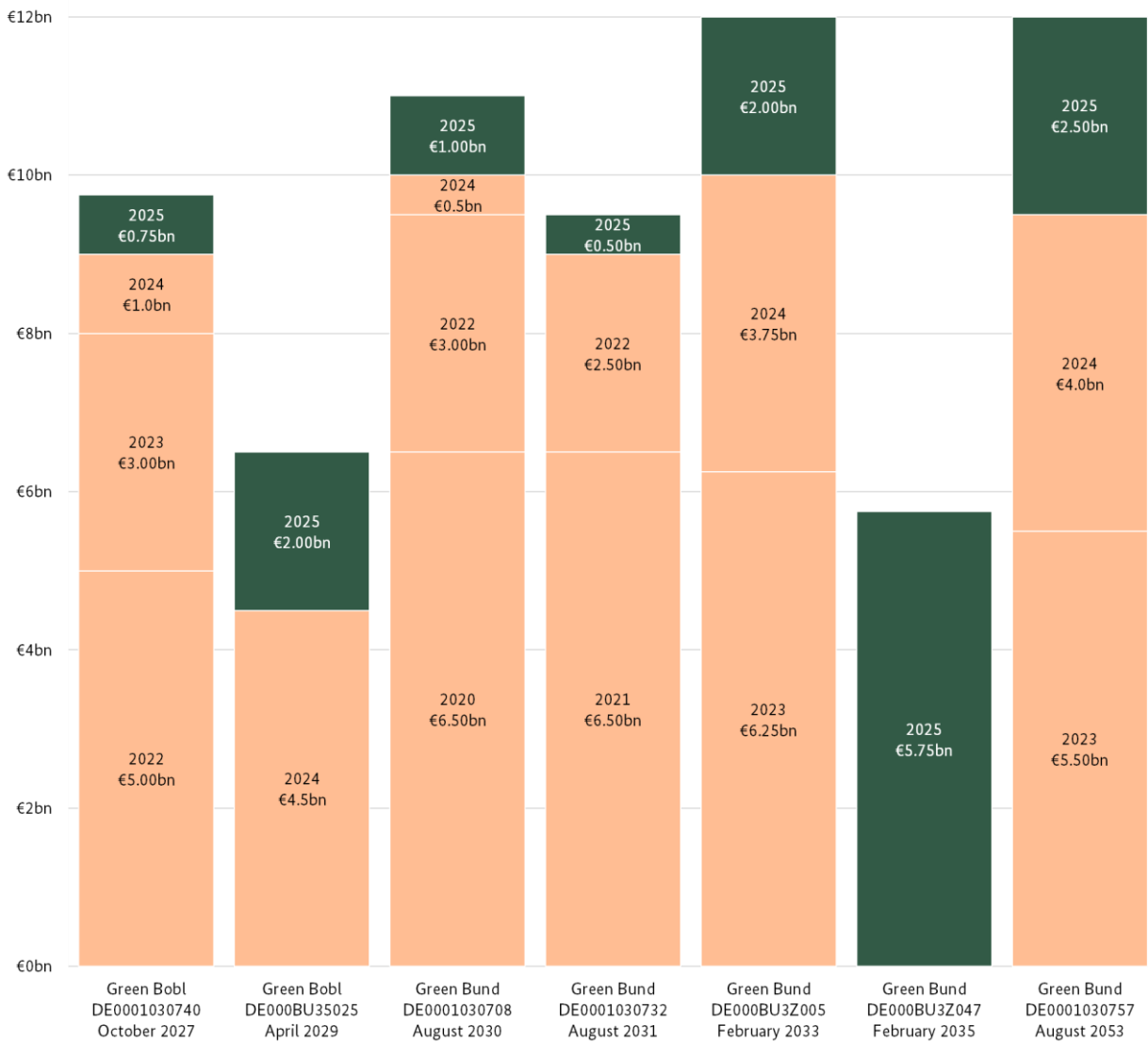


Figure 1: Time of issuance and outstanding volume of Green German Federal securities newly issued or reopened in 2025 at the end of 2025. (The darker green denotes the securities that were newly issued or reopened in 2025.)

2. Green expenditures

The established concept of Green German Federal securities supports the development of the green bonds market and increases the transparency of green spending by the German government. The twin bond approach is explained in detail in the Green Bond Framework.³ This report is based on the original Green Bond Framework, which was published in 2020. Emissions made from 2026 onwards will instead be reported on according to the guidelines laid out in the new Green Bond Framework, which was published on 15 January 2026.⁴

2.1. Certainty and regularity

In accordance with the German government's approach, the proceeds from bond issuances in any given year are always allocated exclusively to expenditures in the previous year. The proceeds from the Green German Federal securities issued in 2025 are therefore allocated entirely to eligible expenditures from the 2024 federal budget (including the Climate and Transformation Fund⁵).

Allocating proceeds exclusively to already incurred expenditures guarantees the budgetary sovereignty of the German Bundestag and at the same time provides investors with transparency at an early stage and gives them assurance that the funds are being used appropriately.

The independent Bundesrechnungshof (Germany's supreme audit institution)⁶ audited the budget account and the account of assets and liabilities for the 2024 fiscal year. It did not find any

discrepancies between the revenues and expenditures listed in the accounts and those in the underlying records. This also applies to special funds. The Bundesrechnungshof used a mathematical statistical method to verify to what extent the revenues and expenditures in the federal budget had been accurately recorded.⁷

2.2. Selection of eligible green expenditures

Eligible green expenditures – hereinafter referred to as “eligible expenditures” – are expenditures from all areas of the federal budget that support the overall climate and sustainability targets set out in the Green Bond Framework. The expenditures can relate to tangible assets such as infrastructure, buildings, landscapes and forests, but also to intangible assets such as individual and institutional competencies, research, innovation and scientific findings. In cases in which the federal government supports *Länder* (federal states) and local authority programmes (co-financing), only the Federation's share is taken into account and allocated.

The selection of eligible expenditures is made in accordance with the key objectives of Germany's climate action policies. The eligible expenditures are also mapped to the six environmental objectives of the EU taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities.⁸ The mapping of eligible expenditures with the United Nations' 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is set out in the Green Bond Framework. Furthermore, a

³ https://www.deutsche-finanzagentur.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Institutionelle-investoren/green/GreenBondFramework_2020_en.pdf

⁴ <https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Topics/Public-Finances/Sustainable-Development-Strategy/green-german-federal-securities-restricted/green-german-federal-securities.html>

⁵ With the entry into force of the Second Act Amending the Act Establishing a Special Energy and Climate Fund (*Zweites Gesetz zur Änderung des Gesetzes zur Errichtung eines Sondervermögens "Energie- und Klimafonds"*) on 22 July 2022, the name of the special fund was changed to “Climate and Transformation Fund” (see Federal Gazette 2022 part I no 26 of 21 July 2022). As in the previous allocation report, the name “Climate and Transformation Fund” (KTF) will be used for the purpose of the 2024 allocation report.

⁶ The Bundesrechnungshof audits the accounts and determines whether public finances have been properly and efficiently administered by the federal government (Article 114 of the Basic Law (*Grundgesetz*)). The Bundesrechnungshof is a supreme federal authority. As an independent financial control body it is subject only to the law.

⁷ https://www.bundesrechnungshof.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Berichte/2025/hauptband-2025/hauptband-volltext.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=2

⁸ See Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088. Allocations were made in accordance with the objectives set out in Article 9 of the above-mentioned Regulation (abbreviated throughout the report as shown in Figure 3).

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second party opinion (SPO⁹) validated the Framework's alignment with best practices in the market and the significant contribution being made to the relevant UN Sustainable Development goals.

The eligible expenditures were selected from the 2024 federal budget by the Core Green Bond Team chaired by the Federal Ministry of Finance in cooperation with the responsible federal ministries. The Green Bond Principles of the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) served as the basis for the selection of eligible expenditures.¹⁰ The selection was made on the basis of currently available information, in particular with regard to the objectives of the spending programmes. Documentation of existing federal expenditures is publicly available.¹¹ Possible impacts will be transparently presented in the separate 2025 Impact Report. In accordance with the Green Bond Framework, impact reports are generally available one to three years after the respective issuance.

Control mechanisms and safeguards against corruption and money laundering have been set up for every category of expenditure in accordance with European and national legislation and standards, e.g. the Federal Government Directive Concerning the Prevention of Corruption in the Federal Administration (*Richtlinie der Bundesregierung zur Korruptionsprävention in der Bundesverwaltung*).¹² In the area of economic cooperation and development, these safeguards are supplemented by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development's binding Strategy Paper on Anti-Corruption and Integrity in German Development Policy.¹³ In order to mitigate the risk of modern slavery and child labour and to strengthen human rights in developing countries, social safeguards in accordance with European and national legislation and standards apply to every expenditure category. These include the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and

Development's strategy "Human Rights in German Development Policy", which sets binding guidelines for the design of programme proposals for bilateral German technical and financial cooperation.¹⁴

The Core Green Bond Team identified approximately €15bn of eligible expenditures in the 2024 federal budget. The expenditures were examined by the following federal ministries within their respective remits. The names and responsibilities of the ministries correspond to the structure of the ministries in the 2024 financial year¹⁵:

- Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK)
- Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL)
- Federal Ministry for Digital and Transport (BMDV)
- Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV)
- Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)
- Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
- Federal Ministry for Housing, Urban Development and Building (BMWSB)

An interministerial working group chaired by the Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF) confirmed the selection of eligible expenditures.

The eligible expenditures include measures financed by the Climate and Transformation Fund (formerly the Energy and Climate Fund). This special fund contributes significantly towards implementing Germany's *Energiewende*, or transition to a low-carbon economy. Many of the climate action projects funded by the Climate and

⁹ https://www.deutsche-finanzagentur.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Institutionelle-investoren/green/SPO.pdf

¹⁰ <https://www.icmagroup.org/sustainable-finance/the-principles-guidelines-and-handbooks/green-bond-principles-gbp/>

¹¹ <https://www.bundeshaushalt.de>

¹² Federal Government Directive Concerning the Prevention of Corruption in the Federal Administration (*Richtlinie der Bundesregierung zur Korruptionsprävention in der Bundesverwaltung*), http://www.verwaltungsvorschriften-im-internet.de/bsvwbund_30072004_O4634140151.htm

¹³ <https://www.bmz.de/resource/blob/23488/6670408c26037dcf69ef5aefcfe87d60/strategiepapier318-4-2012-data.pdf>

¹⁴ <https://www.bmz.de/resource/blob/194624/menschenrechtskonzept-der-deutschen-entwicklungspolitik.pdf>

¹⁵ Official order of the ministries in accordance with Annex 2 of the announcement of the formation of the government on 8 December 2021 in the Federal Gazette of 10 December 2021 (<https://www.bundesanzeiger.de/pub/de/amtlicher-teil?19&year=2021&edition=BAAnz+AT+10.12.2021>).

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Transformation Fund are embedded in measures that are implemented by various ministries.

Federal budgetary expenditures for which grants from the EU recovery instrument “Next Generation EU” are provided under the German Recovery and Resilience Plan (DARP) were excluded as eligible expenditures for Green German Federal securities.

3. Allocation of proceeds from the 2025 issuances

Eligible expenditures 2024

€14,995,000,000.00

Issuance expenditures 2025

€14,500,000,000.00

The issuance volume of Green German Federal securities in 2025 amounts to €14.5bn. The allocation overall as well as at the level of the individual budget items is proportionate to the volume of eligible expenditures in 2024.

The 2024 eligible expenditures amount to €14.995bn. As illustrated below, the expenditures are distributed among the five sectors of the Green Bond Framework and mapped to the six environmental objectives of the EU taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities.¹⁶

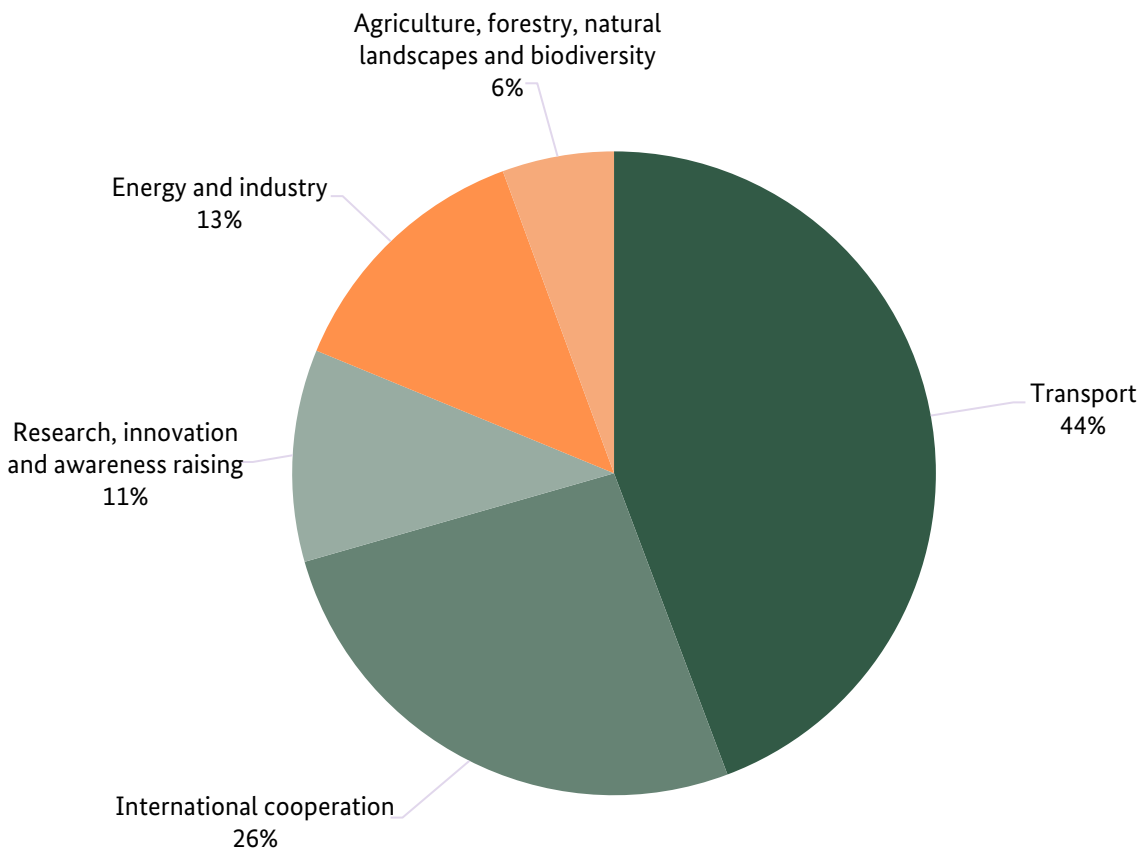


Figure 2: Breakdown by sector

¹⁶ See footnote 8.

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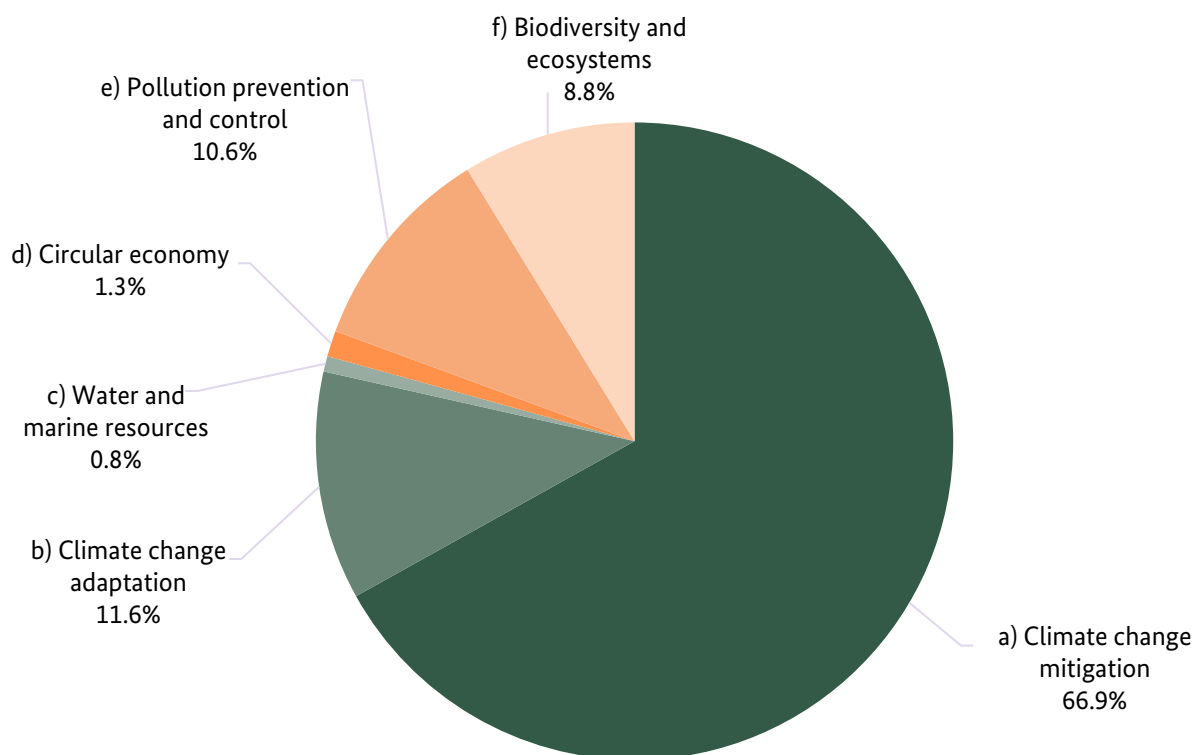


Figure 3: Breakdown in accordance with the EU's environmental objectives (as listed in Article 9 of the EU Taxonomy – see footnote 8)

In 2025, around 97% of the 2024 eligible expenditures were used for the allocation. Table 2 shows the allocated amounts by sector, in the order they are presented in the Green Bond Framework. The following subchapters describe the sectors more closely and provide detailed overviews of all 81 expenditure items in the 2024 federal budget in

which eligible expenditures were identified. In tables 2 to 12, the eligible expenditures are given as exact amounts, while the allocated amounts are rounded in accordance with commercial rounding. The allocation is made on the basis of the abovementioned proportional distribution.

Sector	Eligible expenditures	Allocated amount	Number of budget items
	in € million	in € million	
Transport	6,620.1	6,418.7	25
International cooperation	3,932.8	3,813.1	12
Research, innovation and awareness raising	1,593.4	1,544.9	16
Energy and industry	1,969.0	1,909.1	12
Agriculture, forestry, natural landscapes and biodiversity	839.7	814.2	16
Total	14,955.0	14,500.0	81

Table 2: Breakdown of 2024 eligible expenditures by sector

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The composition of the allocated expenditures is identical for the issuance volumes of all Green German Federal securities issued in 2025. The expenditures are allocated to the seven securities proportionately and in relation to the issuance volume of €14.5bn (in total).

The allocation set out in this report completes the allocation of the eligible expenditures from the

2024 budget. The non-allocated 3% of eligible expenditures in each budget item will not be used for issuances of Green German Federal securities in other years.¹⁷

The 2024 eligible expenditures are distributed as follows in accordance with the federal budget classification index¹⁸:

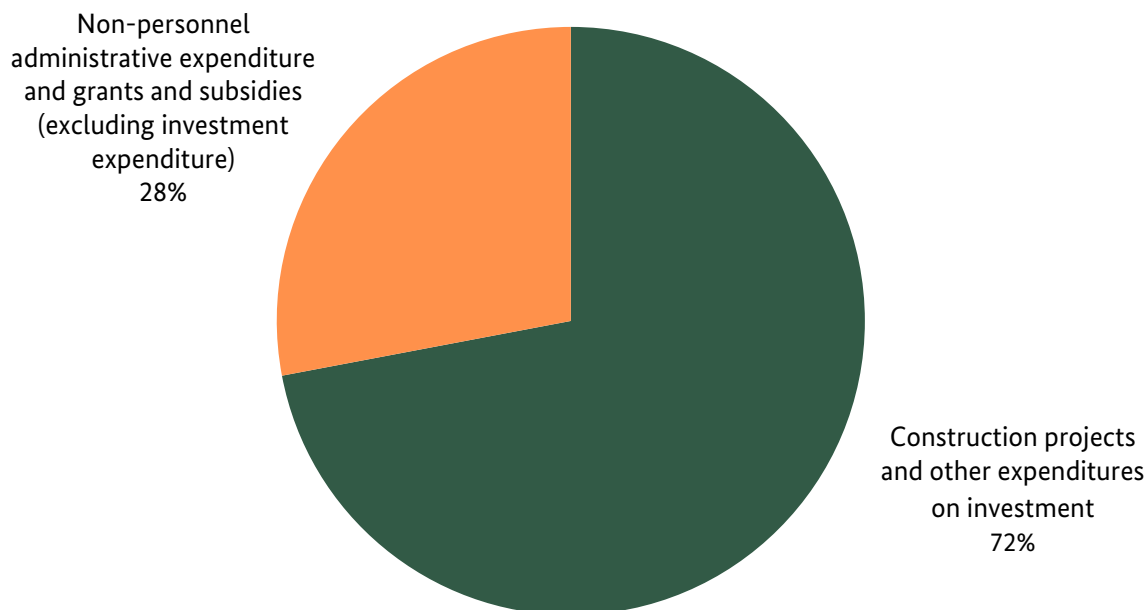


Figure 4: Breakdown in accordance with the budget classification index

¹⁷ For all issuances in a given calendar year (regardless of whether they are new issuances or reopenings of Green German Federal securities), only the eligible expenditures from the previous year's federal budget are relevant. In accordance with section 4.3 of the Green Bond Framework, the issuance volume of a tap – regardless of the year of the first issuance of the security – is treated like a new issue in terms of (a) allocation of the proceeds and (b) reporting.

¹⁸ Pursuant to section 10 of the Budgetary Principles Act (*Haushaltsgrundsatzgesetz*), the subdivision into budget items is governed by the administrative provisions on the categorisation of revenue and expenditure in the budget plan by type (budget classification index). The budget classification index can be found at <https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/DE/Downloads/Oeffentliche-Finzen/Haushaltsrecht-und-Haushaltssystematik/gruppierungsplan.pdf>

3.1. Transport



In 2024, the transport sector was responsible for 22 percent of Germany’s greenhouse gas emissions, in particular from road transport.¹⁹ It is therefore essential that the transport sector contributes to achieving Germany’s climate action targets. To this end, the German government has adopted extensive measures to decarbonise passenger and freight transport and to make it more environmentally friendly. The proceeds from the Green German Federal securities issued in 2025 were allocated to 2024 expenditures in the following areas of the transport sector:

Transport	Eligible expenditures	Allocated amount	Share of allocation within the sector	Number of budget items
Category	in € million	in € million		
Rail transport	4,370.3	4,237.3	66.0%	9
Alternative drive systems and fuels	592.9	574.9	9.0%	4
Public transport	1,187.1	1,151.0	17.9%	4
Cycling	469.8	455.5	7.1%	8
Transport – Total	6,620.1	6,418.7	100.0%	25

Table 3: Breakdown of 2024 eligible expenditures in the transport sector by category

¹⁹ See also the final greenhouse gas emission balance for 2024: <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/themen/klima-energie/treibhausgas-emissionen>

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The eligible expenditures in the transport sector are mapped to the six environmental objectives of the EU taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities as follows²⁰:

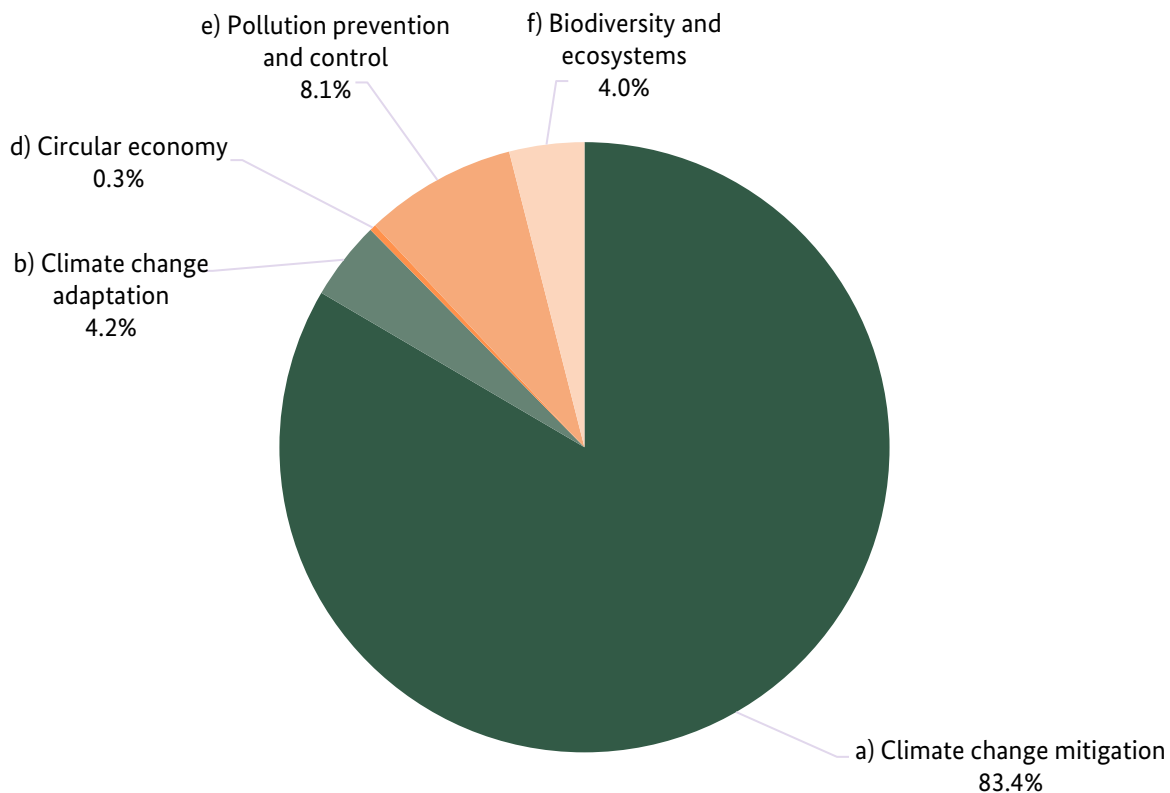


Figure 5: Breakdown of eligible expenditures in the transport sector in accordance with the EU's environmental objectives

Rail transport

Rail transport and rail infrastructure have a crucial part to play in achieving Germany's climate targets. In particular, transport needs to be shifted from road to rail, and the electrification of drive systems and rail routes needs to be expanded to achieve decarbonisation.

To this end, the federal government is providing investment subsidies throughout the country for rail construction and expansion projects, for the maintenance of the highquality rail infrastructure, and to address bottlenecks in public transport networks. In 2024, eligible federal subsidies for rail infrastructure totalled over €3.9bn (see budget items 1, 3, 4 and 7 in table 4).

The federal government is also reducing charges for track access and the use of rail infrastructure facilities for freight rail operators and is supporting investments in construction and expansion projects, the reactivation and replacement of sidings and multifunctional infrastructure facilities, and in main and feeder lines used by industry for road/rail transloading. The aim of the measures is to improve the efficiency of rail freight transport and to reduce costs (e.g. by reducing processing and waiting times and optimising resource utilisation). The federal government also supports combined transport.²¹ Government funding contributes to more shipments being made using combined transport and thereby to a reduction in road transport.

²⁰ See footnote 8.

²¹ Combined transport is a special form of freight transport whereby loading units (containers, swap bodies or semi-trailers) are transported over longer distances by rail or via waterways.

Heavy goods vehicles are used only for the shortest possible legs of the journey, to transport loading units to a combined transport transshipment facility or to pick them up from a transshipment facility and deliver them to the final destination.

Alternative drive systems and fuels

In the area of road transport, in particular, the transition to climate-friendly technologies is essential for reaching Germany's climate targets. Funding is being provided to promote the transformation towards electric mobility, innovative drive technologies, as well as the necessary infrastructure and the system integration into the energy system, so that all modes of transport can contribute to achieving this goal. The goal is to establish alternative technologies in the transport sector, to organise the transport sector in a cleaner, more energy-efficient and more climate- and environmentally friendly way, and to push forward the energy transition in transport.

Decarbonising the road transport sector is a top priority of the German government. The Federal Ministry for Digital and Transport's "Federal aid scheme for the acquisition of light and heavy commercial vehicles with alternative, climate-friendly propulsion systems and ancillary EV charging facilities" (*Richtlinie über die Förderung von leichten und schweren Nutzfahrzeugen mit alternativen, klimaschonenden Antrieben und dazugehöriger Tank- und Ladeinfrastruktur*) creates a strong incentive to switch to zero-emission electric commercial vehicles.

The "Engines and Modernisation for Inland Navigation" (*Motoren und Modernisierung für die Binnenschifffahrt*) funding programme is intended to further increase the sustainability of inland waterway vessels by further reducing the emissions impact of inland waterway vessels. The aim is to retrofit and convert inland waterway vessels with (a) new environmentally friendly engines which have lower emissions, (b) alternative drives and (c) exhaust gas aftertreatment systems, so that inland navigation can continue to make a contribution to achieving air pollution control and climate targets in the transport sector.

Public transport

Due to its energy efficiency and the high degree of electrification in rail transport, public transport produces significantly lower greenhouse gas emissions per passenger kilometre than private motorised transport. The increasing use of alternative drive systems in public road transport will also accelerate decarbonisation. A modal shift

could therefore reduce the greenhouse gas emissions produced by the transport sector. This calls for an attractive and user-friendly public transport system. However, a modal shift from private motorised transport to public transport not only has the aim of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, it also has an important role to play in making cities and communities more eco-friendly. Since the *Länder* and local authorities are responsible for regional and local public transport, the federal government provides indirect support in the form of financial assistance.

The funding programme "Digitalisation of Local Transport Systems" (*Digitalisierung kommunaler Verkehrssysteme*) will support the digitalisation of local mobility in order to reduce emissions and strengthen ecomobility. The aim is to mitigate air pollution as well as reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Beyond this, model projects to strengthen public transport are being supported, which will sustainably reduce CO₂ emissions in the transport sector by making the available public transport more attractive. Specifically, the selected model projects will put innovative and creative solutions into practice. The ideas include increasing the frequency of services, building up and expanding mobility stations, introducing and expanding flexible on-demand transport, and developing digital and intermodal mobility platforms. The experience that will be gained with the projects will ultimately be used to also benefit other cities and regions. For this reason, the projects will be monitored with a view to their potential for reducing CO₂ emissions and will be evaluated scientifically.

Cycling

The federal government supports cycling in Germany with (a) measures to implement the National Cycling Plan, (b) investment funding for pilot projects in the area of cycling and for cycle highways whose construction falls under the remit of the *Länder*, local authorities and associations of local authorities, (c) subsidies for the upgrading and expansion of the German Cycling Network and (d) financial assistance to the *Länder* to enable investments in cycling. Furthermore, the construction and maintenance of cycle paths on federal roads are financed through the federal budget.

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Responsible ministry	Budget chapter	Budget item	Name of the budget item	Eligible expenditures in € million	Allocated to Green Bobl (Oct. 2027) in € million	Allocated to Green Bobl (Apr. 2029) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2030) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2031) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Feb. 2033) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Feb. 2035) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2053) in € million
1. Rail transport											
BMDV	1202	891 01	Construction cost subsidies for investments in the expansion of the federal rail infrastructure	1,292.3	64.8	172.8	86.4	43.2	172.8	496.9	216.0
BMDV	1202	891 05	Measures to reduce noise pollution from existing federal railways	201.8	10.1	27.0	13.5	6.7	27.0	77.6	33.7
BMDV	1202	891 10	Investments to eliminate bottlenecks in the network and to implement the Deutschlandtakt, a nationwide integrated clockface timetable.	63.4	3.2	8.5	4.2	2.1	8.5	24.4	10.6
BMDV	1202	891 11	Construction cost subsidies for maintaining the federal rail infrastructure	2,580.7	129.4	345.1	172.6	86.3	345.1	992.2	431.4
BMDV	1210	682 51	Reduction of infrastructure facility charges in rail freight transport	7.6	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.3	1.0	2.9	1.3
BMDV	1210	682 52	Reduction in track access charges in rail freight transport	89.3	4.5	11.9	6.0	3.0	11.9	34.3	14.9
BMDV	1210	891 51	Construction cost subsidies for investments in the non-federal rail infrastructure	15.1	0.8	2.0	1.0	0.5	2.0	5.8	2.5
BMDV	1210	892 41	Subsidies to private companies for investments in combined transport	103.6	5.2	13.9	6.9	3.5	13.9	39.8	17.3
BMDV	1210	892 42	Investment subsidies to private companies to fund the construction, expansion, reactivation and replacement of sidings and other rail freight facilities	16.5	0.8	2.2	1.1	0.6	2.2	6.3	2.8
				4,370.3	219.2	584.5	292.2	146.1	584.5	1,680.3	730.6

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Responsible ministry	Budget chapter	Budget item	Name of the budget item	Eligible expenditures in € million	Allocated to Green Bobl (Oct. 2027) in € million	Allocated to Green Bobl (Apr. 2029) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2030) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2031) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Feb. 2033) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Feb. 2035) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2053) in € million
2. Alternative drive systems and fuels											
BMDV	1210	683 13	Engines and Modernisation for Inland Navigation funding programme	10.9	0.5	1.5	0.7	0.4	1.5	4.2	1.8
BMWK (KTF)	6092	683 04	Measures for the expansion of electric mobility	149.3	7.5	20.0	10.0	5.0	20.0	57.4	25.0
BMBF (KTF)				147.7	7.4	19.8	9.9	4.9	19.8	56.8	24.7
BMDV (KTF)	6092	893 02	Subsidies for the construction of filling and charging infrastructure	285.0	14.3	38.1	19.1	9.5	38.1	109.6	47.6
		893 08	Grants for the purchase of commercial vehicles with alternative, climate-friendly engines								
				592.9	29.7	79.3	39.6	19.8	79.3	228.0	99.1
3. Public transport											
BMDV	1206	882 02	Financial assistance to the <i>Länder</i> for rail-bound local public transport infrastructure	618.5	31.0	82.7	41.4	20.7	82.7	237.8	103.4
BMDV	1206	891 01	Investment subsidies for public transport projects to Deutsche Bahn AG and companies majority-owned by the federal government	374.0	18.8	50.0	25.0	12.5	50.0	143.8	62.5
BMDV	1210	883 01	Measures to digitalise local transport systems	90.8	4.6	12.1	6.1	3.0	12.1	34.9	15.2
BMDV (KTF)	6092	633 02	Model projects to strengthen public transport	103.8	5.2	13.9	6.9	3.5	13.9	39.9	17.4
				1,187.1	59.5	158.8	79.4	39.7	158.8	456.4	198.4

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Responsible ministry	Budget chapter	Budget item	Name of the budget item	Eligible expenditures in € million	Allocated to Green Bond (Oct. 2027) in € million	Allocated to Green Bond (Apr. 2029) in € million	Allocated to Green Bond (Aug. 2030) in € million	Allocated to Green Bond (Aug. 2031) in € million	Allocated to Green Bond (Feb. 2033) in € million	Allocated to Green Bond (Feb. 2035) in € million	Allocated to Green Bond (Aug. 2053) in € million
4. Cycling											
BMDV	1201	746 22	Construction of bike lanes including maintenance (federal highways)	117.1	5.9	15.7	7.8	3.9	15.7	45.0	19.6
BMDV	1210	632 91	Implementation of the National Cycling Plan – grants to <i>Länder</i> and other public-law entities	57.6	2.9	7.7	3.9	1.9	7.7	22.1	9.6
		686 91	Implementation of the National Cycling Plan – subsidies to companies under private law								
		882 91	Grants to <i>Länder</i> for the construction of cycle highways								
		891 91	Funding of pilot projects in the area of cycling – subsidies to <i>Länder</i> and other public-law entities								
		891 92	Subsidies for the upgrading and expansion of the German Cycling Network (“ <i>Radnetz Deutschland</i> ”)								
BMDV	1210	882 92	Financial assistance to the <i>Länder</i> for the Cities and Rural Areas programme for investments in cycling (“ <i>Stadt und Land</i> ”)	289.6	14.5	38.7	19.4	9.7	38.7	111.3	48.4
BMDV (KTF)	6092	891 04	Funding programme for bicycle parking garages at railway stations	5.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.7	2.1	0.9
				469.8	23.6	62.8	31.4	15.7	62.8	180.6	78.5
Transport - total				6,620.1	332.0	885.3	442.7	221.3	885.3	2,545.3	1,106.7

Table 4: Breakdown of 2024 eligible expenditures in the transport sector by category and budget item and by allocation of expenditures to proceeds of the green bond issuances

3.2. International cooperation for the green transformation



Global challenges such as climate change require global solutions. Germany is highly committed to sustainable development in the context of international cooperation, and assists emerging and developing countries in their transition towards more environmentally sustainable economies and societies. Germany acts in accordance with the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement and other relevant international agreements and initiatives. Key areas of focus are:

- Mitigating and adapting to climate change
- Transitioning to low-emission, sustainable energy systems
- Improving energy efficiency in production and buildings
- Protecting natural habitats and biodiversity

- The sustainable use of natural resources and energy, including the development of sustainable agriculture and installations for producing renewable energy

Germany also works together with other industrialised countries to jointly accelerate the pace of the energy transition and leverage the potential for innovation and sustainable growth. Examples include energy partnerships and energy dialogues between the German government and countries such as Australia, Japan or the United States, which focus on discussions and cooperation on energy issues.

Germany supports 65 partner countries in the area of bilateral development cooperation²². The selection of partner countries for future bilateral cooperation is based on global indicators such as good governance, anti-corruption measures and level of need. The selection and approval of specific projects is subject, among other things, to German law, the “Guidelines for bilateral financial and technical cooperation with cooperation partners of German development cooperation”²³ and the relevant international agreements and treaties signed by Germany.

International assistance is reported in accordance with internationally agreed guidelines, criteria and reporting cycles, as official development assistance (ODA) to the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)²⁴ and/or as climate finance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and to the EU.

²² The list of countries is regularly updated on the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development’s website: <https://www.bmz.de/en/countries>

²³ <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/service/publikationen/leitlinien-fuer-die-bi-laterale-finanzielle-und-tech-nische>

[zu-sammen-arbeit-mit-ko-operations-partnern-der-deutschen-entwicklungs-zusammenarbeit-1939382](https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/service/publikationen/leitlinien-fuer-die-bi-laterale-finanzielle-und-tech-nische)

²⁴ The objective of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is to improve development cooperation qualitatively and quantitatively. See also: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/>

International cooperation	Eligible expenditures	Allocated amount	Share of allocation within the sector	Number of budget items
Category	in € million	in € million		
Bilateral financial cooperation	1,220.0	1,182.9	31.0%	3
Bilateral technical cooperation	840.9	815.3	21.4%	1
International climate and environmental protection	789.0	765.0	20.1%	4
Multilateral cooperation	850.1	824.2	21.6%	1
Specific funding	232.8	225.7	5.9%	3
International cooperation – Total	3,932.8	3,813.1	100.0%	12

Table 5: Breakdown of 2024 eligible expenditures in the international cooperation sector by category

The eligible expenditures in the international co-operation sector are mapped to the six environmental objectives of the EU taxonomy for environmentally sustainable activities as follows:²⁵

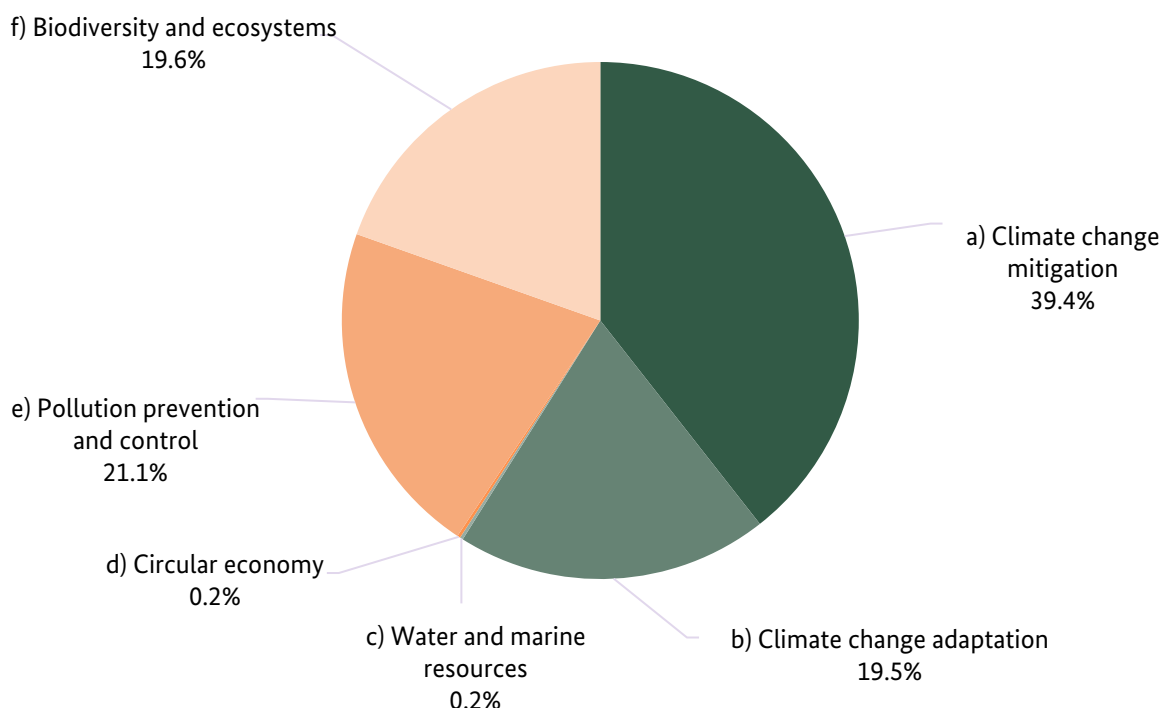


Figure 6: Breakdown of eligible expenditures in the international cooperation sector in accordance with the EU’s environmental objectives

²⁵ See footnote 8. The allocations for technical and financial cooperation budget items, for investments to protect the climate and biodiversity abroad and for the special initiative “Transformation of Agricultural and Food Systems” to meet the EU’s environmental objectives are based on an evaluation of how the funded measures meet secondary and primary targets in accordance with OECD-

DAC markers for climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation, environmental and resource protection and/or supporting biodiversity. There are no special cross-sectoral OECD markers for “water and marine resources” or “circular economy”, which is why they account for only a very small percentage of the eligible expenditures.

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The eligible expenditures in the international co-operation sector are distributed among the following regions:

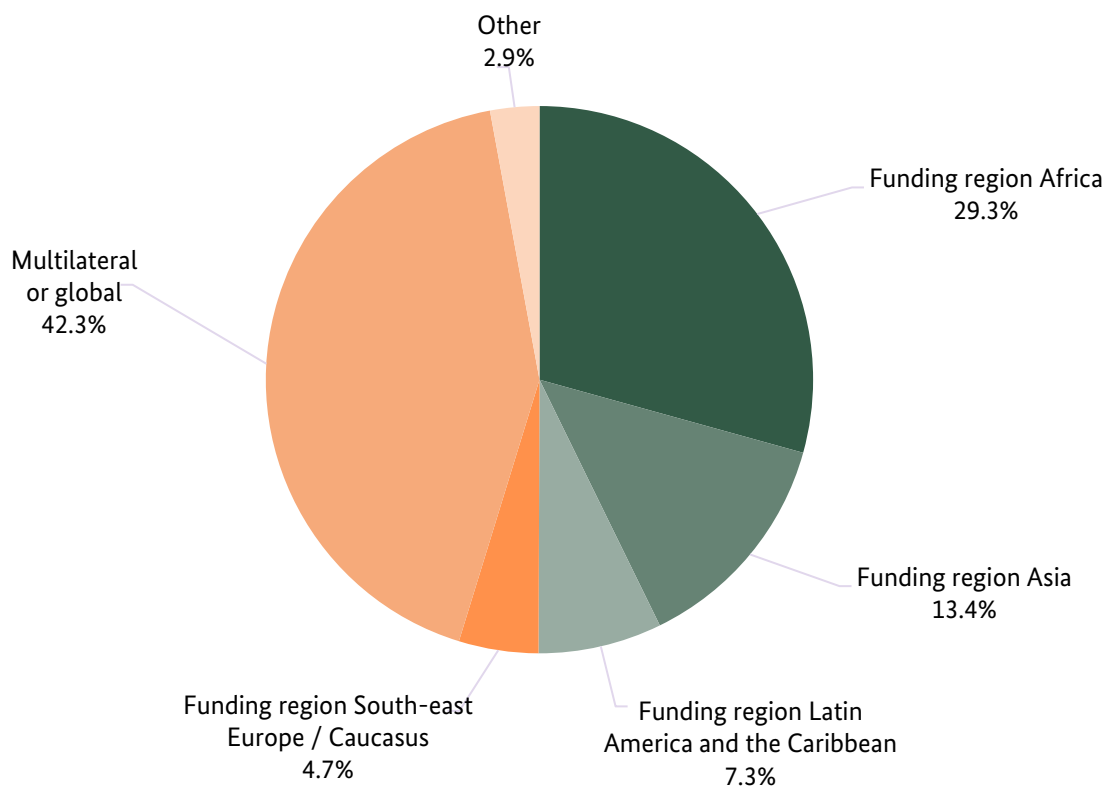


Figure 7: Regional breakdown of eligible expenditures in the international cooperation sector

Bilateral financial cooperation

The main aim of bilateral financial cooperation is to support medium- and long-term investments in partner countries within the framework of German development cooperation. Financial cooperation is implemented by the KfW.²⁶

Disbursements in the context of bilateral financial cooperation are deemed to be eligible expenditures if they contribute to climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation, environmental and resource protection and/or supporting biodiversity. The methodology used to select eligible expenditures is based on the methodology of the OECD DAC. Supported projects include ones that promote the green hydrogen value chain, energy-efficient buildings, access to green energy for households and micro-, small and medium-sized enter-

prises, a circular economy, the creation of protected areas for biodiversity, and the fight against deforestation. Financial cooperation projects are generally carried out in collaboration with the governments of the partner countries.

Bilateral technical cooperation

In the context of bilateral technical cooperation projects, the German government helps people and organisations in partner countries improve their technical, economic and organisational skills and knowledge and supports them in achieving their national climate and environmental objectives through a more effective, efficient and sustainable use of resources. Bilateral technical cooperation consists mainly of assistance and advice provided by experts (e.g. at government agencies or other organisations in the partner countries), financing of consultation services and the limited provision and

²⁶ KfW is a German promotional and development bank. As the eligible expenditures are only those funded by the federal budget,

these projects are not taken into account for the KfW's own green bonds.

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financing of materials and equipment. Most technical cooperation projects are implemented by the German development agency Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

In some cases, bilateral technical cooperation projects are carried out directly by the German government or government agencies, in particular the Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (*Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe*) and the National Metrology Institute (*Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt*).

As is the case for bilateral financial cooperation, disbursements in this area are deemed to be eligible expenditures if they contribute to climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation, environmental and resource protection and/or supporting biodiversity. The selection of eligible expenditures is based on the methodology of the OECD DAC, as described above. Funded technical cooperation projects include the promotion of framework conditions for sustainable energy systems and the protection of natural resources such as soils and forests.

International climate and environmental protection

The International Climate Initiative (IKI) to support climate action and biodiversity finances a range of projects that help developing and emerging countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in different sectors, adapt to the impacts of climate change, conserve and rebuild natural carbon sinks such as forests, wetlands and grasslands, and protect or restore ecosystems and biodiversity.²⁷ The aim is to help individual UNFCCC members achieve their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement's climate targets and at the same time encourage them to formulate these more ambitiously. This involves not only knowledge transfer but also supporting the development of analytical tools (e.g. PACTA).

The Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action's budget item for international cooperation finances a range of measures through the European Climate Initiative (EUKI) funding instrument. These include climate action measures in the EU, particularly eastern and south-east Europe, and

in the EU candidate countries in the West Balkans, that are intended to contribute to achieving climate neutrality and cooperation in and with the EU. Measures to establish an international carbon market and carbon reduction projects in developing and emerging countries that contribute to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement are also being financed.

The funded projects to export technologies for tackling marine litter are intended to help prevent waste generation on land, directly at source where possible. The aim is to prevent plastic waste from leaking into rivers and oceans in the first place. This is why funding is provided to cooperation projects that use proven methods to reduce plastic waste in the medium term, or that establish waste management systems and circular economy solutions. Key funding criteria are that the chosen approaches can be multiplied, incorporated into existing systems and continued beyond the project duration.

The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development's budget item for international climate and environmental action finances new and especially innovative approaches in the area of climate action and adaptation to climate change in developing and emerging countries that contribute to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. The budget item is not limited to specific instruments. Projects carried out by the GIZ and the KfW, by international or UN organisations, private institutions, churches, political foundations and public authorities, as well as research projects, can also be funded.

Multilateral cooperation

Multilateral organisations implement major programmes with considerable scope in developing and emerging countries and coordinate the financial contributions from different donors. They play an important role in supporting transformation processes in the partner countries. That is why Germany contributes, through the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, to multilateral funds such as climate and environment funds. In 2024, a large part of these funds was allocated to the Green Climate Fund (€280m), the

²⁷ Further information on the projects, financing and investments that are supported by the International Climate Initiative can be found at <https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/>.

For information on the selection procedures, visit <https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/find-funding/>

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Global Environment Facility (€149.1m) and the Climate Investment Funds (€157m).

Specific funding

Since 2016, the Environment Ministry's Export Initiative for Environmental Protection (*Exportinitiative Umweltschutz*) has been supporting projects by German companies and institutions that promote environmental awareness and that share environmental knowledge and technical know-how, especially in emerging and developing countries. Support is provided in particular to small and medium-sized enterprises providing public services (for example in the areas of circular economy, water and sewage treatment).²⁸

The special initiative "Transformation of Agricultural and Food Systems" (formerly "One World – No Hunger") finances projects that contribute to reducing hunger and malnutrition and that support rural development as an important precondition for food security. The eligible expenditures include projects aimed at environmentally sustainable use of natural resources and land, and that contribute to climate change adaptation.

²⁸ <https://www.exportinitiative-umweltschutz.de/en/>

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Responsible ministry	Budget chapter	Budget item	Name of the budget item	Eligible expenditures in € million	Allocated to Green Bobl (Oct. 2027) in € million	Allocated to Green Bobl (Apr. 2029) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2030) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2031) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Feb. 2033) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Feb. 2035) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2053) in € million
1. Bilateral financial cooperation											
BMZ	2301	866 11	Bilateral financial cooperation – loans	193.1	9.7	25.8	12.9	6.5	25.8	74.2	32.3
BMZ	2301	896 01	Financial cooperation with regions	120.6	6.0	16.1	8.1	4.0	16.1	46.4	20.2
BMZ	2301	896 11	Bilateral financial cooperation – grants	906.3	45.5	121.2	60.6	30.3	121.2	348.5	151.5
				1,220.0	61.2	163.2	81.6	40.8	163.2	469.1	203.9
2. Bilateral technical cooperation											
BMZ	2301	896 03	Bilateral technical cooperation	840.9	42.2	112.5	56.2	28.1	112.5	323.3	140.6
				840.9	42.2	112.5	56.2	28.1	112.5	323.3	140.6
3. International climate and environmental protection											
BMWK	0903	532 45	International cooperation	24.0	1.2	3.2	1.6	0.8	3.2	9.2	4.0
BMWK	0903	896 41	Investments to protect the climate and biodiversity abroad	691.8	34.7	92.5	46.3	23.1	92.5	266.0	115.6
BMUV	1601	687 06	International environmental protection – export of technologies to tackle marine litter	19.3	1.0	2.6	1.3	0.6	2.6	7.4	3.2
BMZ	2310	687 01	International climate and environmental protection	53.9	2.7	7.2	3.6	1.8	7.2	20.7	9.0
				789.0	39.6	105.5	52.8	26.4	105.5	303.4	131.9
4. Multilateral cooperation											
BMZ	2303	896 09	Developmentally important multilateral aid for global environmental protection, biodiversity conservation and climate protection	850.1	42.6	113.7	56.8	28.4	113.7	326.9	142.1
				850.1	42.6	113.7	56.8	28.4	113.7	326.9	142.1

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Responsible ministry	Budget chapter	Budget item	Name of the budget item	Eligible expenditures in € million	Allocated to Green Bobl (Oct. 2027) in € million	Allocated to Green Bobl (Apr. 2029) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2030) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2031) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Feb. 2033) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Feb. 2035) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2053) in € million
5. Specific funding											
BMUV	1601	892 02	Export of green and sustainable (environmental) infrastructure	12.1	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.4	1.6	4.7	2.0
BMZ	2310	896 31	Special initiative "Transformation of Agricultural and Food Systems"	174.5	8.8	23.3	11.7	5.8	23.3	67.1	29.2
BMWK (KTF)	6092	687 02	International cooperation on energy, raw materials and technology	46.2	2.3	6.2	3.1	1.5	6.2	17.8	7.7
				232.8	11.7	31.1	15.6	7.8	31.1	89.5	38.9
International cooperation – Total				3,932.8	197.2	526.0	263.0	131.5	526.0	1,512.1	657.4

Table 6: Breakdown of 2024 eligible expenditures in the international cooperation sector by category and budget item and by allocation of expenditures to proceeds of the green bond issuances

3.3. Research, innovation and awareness raising



Strong public-sector engagement in the area of research and innovation is essential for developing concrete, science-based solutions and for a broad knowledge and technology transfer. The German government has underscored its commitment to this sector with diverse and extensive federal spending on basic and applied research and on fostering innovation in the area of climate and environmental action.

If there is a clear connection between the eligible expenditures and a particular sector, research programmes are assigned directly to the respective sector in accordance with the Green Bond Framework. This is the case, for example, with the budget item “Energy research”; see “Energy and industry” sector. The eligible expenditures for research, innovation and awareness raising therefore amount to €2.5bn across all sectors (17% of the total eligible expenditures).

This sector’s eligible expenditures of €1.6bn are used in particular to develop solutions to combat climate change, curb greenhouse gas emissions, preserve ecosystems and biodiversity, and protect natural resources. The project funding is aimed at creating conditions to enable the rapid advancement of promising ideas and innovations. These include projects for the sustainable conversion of energy systems, resource efficiency, material savings, strengthening the circular economy, decarbonising the transport sector and the sustainable development of cities and regions.

Research, innovation and awareness raising	Eligible expenditures	Allocated amount	Share of allocation within the sector	Number of budget items
Category	in € million	in € million		
Research for sustainability	707.7	686.2	44.4%	7
Environmental protection, nature conservation and climate change adaptation	95.9	93.0	6.0%	3
Aerospace, energy, transport and digitalisation	701.2	679.9	44.0%	5
Lightweight and other construction solutions	88.6	85.9	5.6%	1
Research, innovation and awareness raising – Total	1,593.4	1,544.9	100.0%	16

Table 7: Breakdown of 2024 eligible expenditures in the research, innovation and awareness raising sector by category

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The eligible expenditures in the research, innovation and awareness raising sector are mapped to the six environmental objectives of the EU taxonomy for environmentally sustainable activities²⁹ as follows:

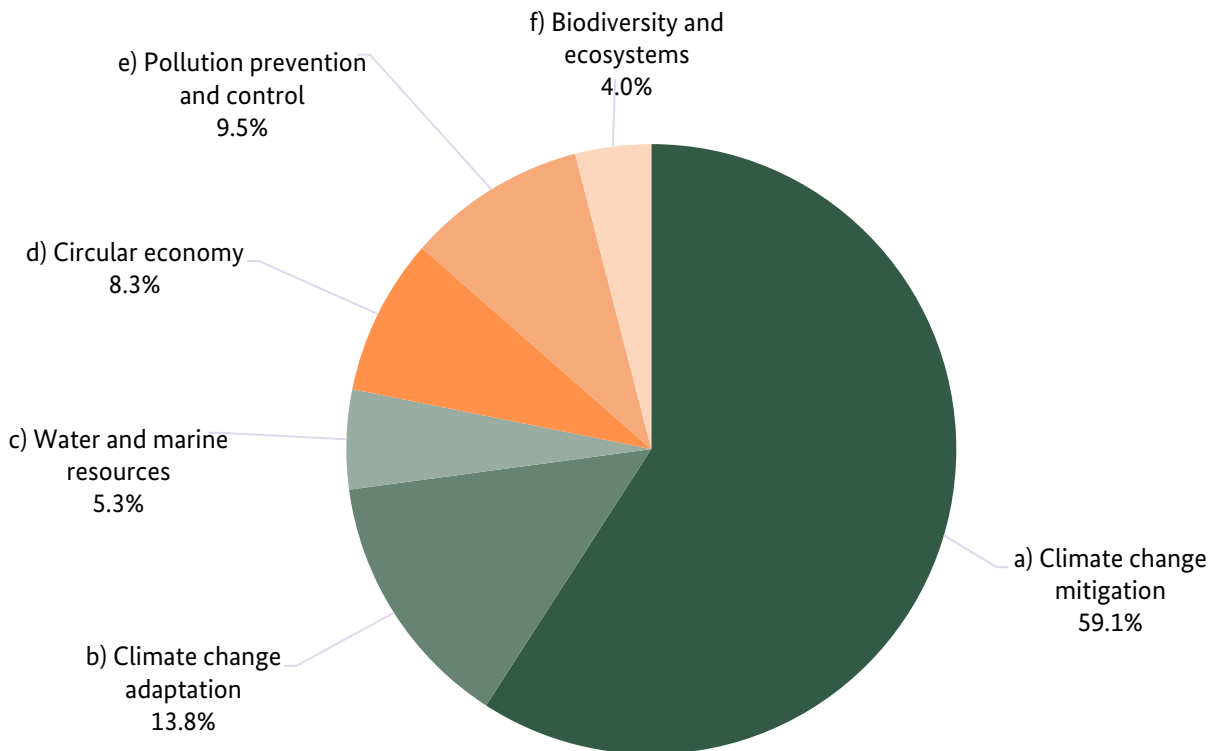


Figure 8: Breakdown of eligible expenditures in the research, innovation and awareness raising sector in accordance with the EU's environmental objectives

Research for sustainability

Research funding is based, among other things, on the implementation of the Research for Sustainability Strategy (FONA)³⁰, with which the Federal Ministry of Education and Research funds over 5,000 individual and collaborative projects:

- Every aspect of climate research is covered, from the development of effective models and databases to concrete risk prevention measures for regions, cities and local authorities, to new technologies and instruments for climate adaptation as well as for a climate-neutral economy, financial sector and society – both in Germany and also worldwide in the context of cooperation projects. In addition, research into CO₂ removal technologies is being carried out.
- A variety of projects are being funded in the area of bioeconomic research. These deal, for example, with sustainable agricultural systems of the future, innovative plant cultivation systems, and the transition to a circular economy, in particular to enable a more efficient use of biogenic resources for all application areas and sectors of the economy.
- Energy research, which is funded partly through the German government's "Energy Research Programme" (*Energieforschungsprogramm*), is focused on developing sustainable energy systems in Germany. Here, key areas of focus are energy technologies, efficient energy use, green hydrogen, electricity grids and storage systems, industrial processes and sector coupling.

²⁹ See footnote 8.

³⁰ https://www.fona.de/en/fona-strategy/index_en.php

- Under the umbrella of the research programme “MARE:N – Coastal, Marine and Polar Research for Sustainability”, research is being carried out into the role of the ocean and permafrost regions in climate processes, the effects of climate change on the polar regions, ocean currents and marine resources, the environmental impact of microplastics in our oceans, and the conservation and use of our coastal regions against the background of society’s usage requirements, rising sea levels and extreme weather events.
- FONA also implements the funding priorities “Resource-efficient circular economy”, the federal research programme on water, *Wasser:N*, and specific research and development activities related to sustainable land management, geological processes, natural hazards and Earth system science. New technologies such as digital applications for sustainable cities, a circular economy and energy supply are also being funded. Expert advice and appropriate measures in the key areas of environmental technology and energy efficiency are helping to strengthen small and medium-sized businesses.³¹
- Research projects into sustainable land usage are developing solutions for sustainable development in regions, to improve urban-rural relations, and to counter land usage conflicts, for example between nature conservation, food and energy supply.
- Research into a resource-efficient circular economy also has the aim of reducing the use of valuable natural resources, keeping natural resources in economic circulation for longer and preventing waste generation.
- Societal transformation processes, and transformations geared towards sustainable development, are a key element of social-ecological research projects.

Environmental protection, nature conservation and climate change adaptation

The “Environmental Innovation Programme” (*Umweltinnovationsprogramm*)³² funds pilot projects focused on technologies and processes for preventing and mitigating pollution, and on the production and use of environmentally friendly products and substitute materials. With its funding programme “Measures to adapt to climate change” (*Maßnahmen zur Anpassung an den Klimawandel*), the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection funds projects that develop measures to tackle heat waves, flooding, extreme rainfall and other effects of global warming, and that support climate change adaptation. The funding programme was initiated as part of the German Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change.³³

Aerospace, energy, transport and digitalisation

The goal of the support programme “Development of Digital Technologies” (*Entwicklung digitaler Technologien*) is to boost Germany as a high-tech location for digital technologies such as AI, edge computing and cloud computing, as well as to support business models based on these technologies, and to make an important contribution to the achievement of climate and environmental targets. According to current studies, the use of digital technologies can reduce emissions that are harmful to the climate by up to 20 percent globally, and there is potential for increasing the savings by further developing these technologies. At the same time, the development and use of innovative digital technologies can increase the competitiveness of German and European companies, particularly in the growth markets of green technologies and green services.

In its research fields of aerospace, energy, transport and digitalisation, the German Aerospace Center (*Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt*)³⁴ conducts research into a range of topics that contribute to the German government’s climate goals. Examples include:

³¹ https://www.bmftr.bund.de/DE/Forschung/Gesellschaft/ZukunftDerArbeit/KmuInnovativ/kmu-innovativ-klima/kmu-innovativ-klima_node.html

³² <https://www.umweltinnovationsprogramm.de/?en=1>

³³ <https://www.bmu.de/en/topics/climate-adaptation/overview-climate-adaptation>

³⁴ <https://www.dlr.de/en>

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- Aeronautics: Climate research with impact assessments; eco-efficient production methods with circular economy methods; climate-efficient and climate-neutral fuels and drive systems; climate-optimised air traffic routing; designing ultra-efficient aircraft; noise reduction through optimised flight procedures, aircraft designs and technologies;
- Space: Earth observation satellites to quantify biomass and emissions (e.g. CO₂, methane); closing material cycles; emissions prevention in space (e.g. transport, materials); green/new forms of fuel: future fuels; battery development in the DLReps project; solar panels with supercapacitors (HySeS); hydrogen handling, storage, and tanks;
- Energy: Solar and wind energy; green hydrogen and other synthetic sustainable fuels; energy storage and transportation; decarbonisation of industry; energy system analysis and sector coupling to optimise energy systems;
- Transport: Development of new mobility concepts focused on climate action and resource protection; supporting the industry by decarbonising transport through the integration of new drive systems and renewable energy in vehicles and the transport system; digitalisation of mobility through automation and “mobility as a service” concepts to protect resources, improve resilience of transport systems and reduce land use;

In view of Germany’s ambitious climate goals, technological solutions for climate-neutral aircraft are urgently needed to make aviation more environmentally friendly by 2050. In addition to the advancements that have already been made, totally new, disruptive technologies are needed to address this huge challenge. Hydrogen as a source of energy is the starting point for the decarbonisation of all types of aircraft. It will enable new forms of propulsion such as fuel cells as well as hybrid systems. To compensate for the low energy content of hydrogen per volume, it is imperative to improve all aircraft subsystems, including aerodynamics, construction methods, lightweighting and all electronic systems. These issues are addressed through the “Aviation Research Programme (Climate)”

(*Luftfahrtforschungsprogramm Klima (LuFo Klima)*). The programme’s project funding supports research and development of civil aviation technologies. Additional funding from the Climate and Transformation Fund will be used to advance research into disruptive technologies associated with high development risk and to bring these products to market as quickly as possible.

Lightweight and other construction solutions

The funding of research into lightweighting is aimed at improving resource efficiency and achieving material and emissions savings.³⁵ For example, the goal of one collaborative project is to develop and optimise innovative, large-scale and long-lasting carbon reinforcements for concrete construction. The new reinforcement element makes it possible to save on reinforcement materials and to drastically reduce the environmentally harmful use of concrete as well as carbon emissions.

³⁵ <https://www.bmwk.de/Redaktion/EN/Dossier/lightweighting.html>

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Responsible ministry	Budget chapter	Budget item	Name of the budget item	Eligible expenditures in € million	Allocated to Green Bobl (Oct. 2027) in € million	Allocated to Green Bobl (Apr. 2029) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2030) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2031) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Feb. 2033) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Feb. 2035) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2053) in € million
1. Research for sustainability											
BMBF	3004	683 40	Bioeconomy	119.1	6.0	15.9	8.0	4.0	15.9	45.8	19.9
BMBF	3004	685 40	Global change and climate research	88.0	4.4	11.8	5.9	2.9	11.8	33.8	14.7
BMBF	3004	685 41	Energy technologies, efficient energy use, green hydrogen – R&D projects	176.2	8.8	23.6	11.8	5.9	23.6	67.7	29.5
BMBF	3004	685 42	Resources, circular economy and geological research	108.7	5.5	14.5	7.3	3.6	14.5	41.8	18.2
BMBF	3004	685 43	Social sciences for sustainability	38.3	1.9	5.1	2.6	1.3	5.1	14.7	6.4
BMBF	3004	685 44	Marine, coastal and polar research	59.0	3.0	7.9	3.9	2.0	7.9	22.7	9.9
BMBF	3004	894 40	Sustainability, climate and energy – investments	118.4	5.9	15.8	7.9	4.0	15.8	45.5	19.8
				707.7	35.5	94.6	47.3	23.7	94.6	272.1	118.3
2. Environmental protection, nature conservation and climate change adaptation											
BMUV	1601	544 01	Research, studies, etc. [in the area of environmental protection]	48.2	2.4	6.4	3.2	1.6	6.4	18.5	8.1
BMUV	1601	685 01	Funding of climate change adaptation measures	27.2	1.4	3.6	1.8	0.9	3.6	10.5	4.5
BMUV	1601	892 01	Investments to reduce pollution (environmental innovation programme, Germany)	20.5	1.0	2.7	1.4	0.7	2.7	7.9	3.4
				95.9	4.8	12.8	6.4	3.2	12.8	36.9	16.0
3. Aerospace, energy, transport and digitalisation											
BMWK	0901	683 21	Development of digital technologies	23.8	1.2	3.2	1.6	0.8	3.2	9.2	4.0

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Responsible ministry	Budget chapter	Budget item	Name of the budget item	Eligible expenditures in € million	Allocated to Green Bond (Oct. 2027) in € million	Allocated to Green Bond (Apr. 2029) in € million	Allocated to Green Bond (Aug. 2030) in € million	Allocated to Green Bond (Aug. 2031) in € million	Allocated to Green Bond (Feb. 2033) in € million	Allocated to Green Bond (Feb. 2035) in € million	Allocated to Green Bond (Aug. 2053) in € million
BMWK	0901	683 31	Research funding for civil aviation technology projects – funding of individual projects	160.9	8.1	21.5	10.8	5.4	21.5	61.9	26.9
BMWK	0901	685 31 894 31	German Aerospace Center (DLR) – operation and investments	453.3	22.7	60.6	30.3	15.2	60.6	174.3	75.8
BMWK (KTF)	6092	683 05	Climate Neutral Aviation	63.2	3.2	8.5	4.2	2.1	8.5	24.3	10.6
				701.2	35.2	93.8	46.9	23.4	93.8	269.6	117.2
4. Lightweight and other construction solutions											
BMWK (KTF)	6092	686 15	CO ₂ savings through resource efficiency and substitution	88.6	4.4	11.8	5.9	3.0	11.8	34.1	14.8
				88.6	4.4	11.8	5.9	3.0	11.8	34.1	14.8
Research, innovation and awareness raising – Total				1,593.4	79.9	213.1	106.5	53.3	213.1	612.6	266.4

Table 8: Breakdown of 2024 eligible expenditures in the research, innovation and awareness raising sector by category and budget item and allocation of expenditures to proceeds of the green bond issuances

3.4. Energy and industry (including the National Climate Initiative)



In order to achieve its climate targets, Germany is fully committed to the energy transition. The energy and industry sector covers measures designed to accelerate the transition to an economy based largely on renewable energies and to an eco-efficient use of energy and resources. The energy and manufacturing industries are currently still responsible for more than half of Germany's greenhouse gas emissions – but the amount is declining, particularly in the energy sector.³⁶

Renewable energy sources are being continuously and reliably expanded. Energy efficiency is being improved in the energy industry itself as well as in the buildings sector and energy-intensive industries. Nuclear and coal-fired power generation is being phased out.

The Climate and Transformation Fund is an important instrument for financing measures in this area. The programmes funded by the Climate and Transformation Fund play a central role in implementing the energy transition and in achieving national and international climate action targets. In addition to eligible expenditures in this sector, extensive KfW funding programmes for energy-efficient building refurbishments are taken into account for the KfW's own green bonds. In contrast, measures earmarked in the German Recovery and Resilience Plan (DARF) for the EU's "EU Next Generation" recovery instrument cannot be taken into account as eligible expenditures for Green German Federal securities.

Energy and industry	Eligible expenditures	Allocated amount	Share of allocation within the sector	Number of budget items
Category	in € million	in € million		
Energy research	560.2	543.2	28.5%	2
Renewable energy	185.3	179.7	9.4%	4
Energy efficiency	952.9	923.9	48.4%	5
National climate action measures	270.6	262.4	13.7%	1
Energy and industry – Total	1,969.0	1,909.1	100.0%	12

Table 9: Breakdown of 2024 eligible expenditures in the energy and industry sector by category

³⁶ The final greenhouse gas emission balance for 2024 is available at "<https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/themen/klima-energie/treibhausgas-emissionen>"

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The eligible expenditures in the energy and industry sector are mapped to the six environmental objectives of the EU taxonomy for environmentally sustainable activities³⁷ as follows:

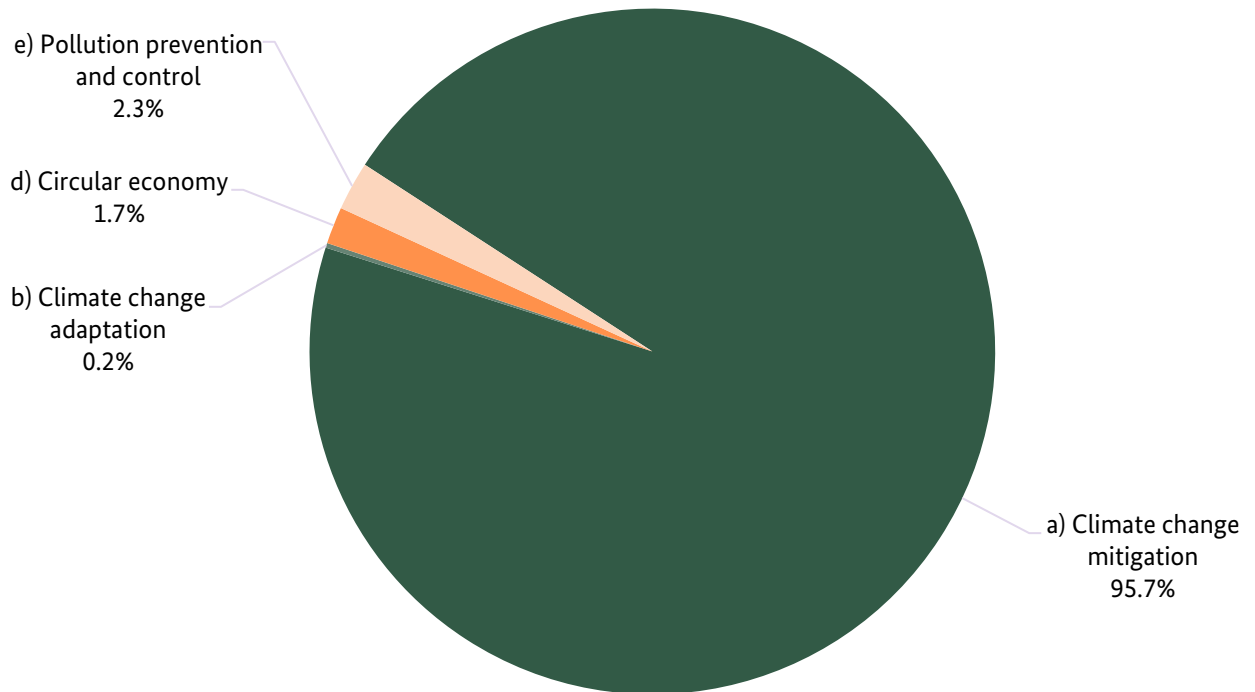


Figure 9: Breakdown of eligible expenditures in the energy and industry sector in accordance with the EU's environmental objectives

Energy research

Energy research plays a strategic role in energy and economic policies aimed at shaping the energy transition. Funding is focused on technologies and approaches that can significantly improve efficiency, that support the transition to renewable energy sources and guarantee the security of supply. Research and development into specific technologies is being increased to take account of systemic and cross-system factors (digitalisation of the energy transition, sector coupling).

Renewable energy

The goals of eligible projects within the framework of the hydrogen strategy include, for example,

research and development on the expansion of the hydrogen economy. Projects include the complete value creation chain, including the production, storage and transport of hydrogen, as well as cross-cutting issues such as safety and acceptance.

The international market ramp-up of green hydrogen is supported by the measures of the Foreign Trade Strategy for Hydrogen (*Wasserstoffstrategie Außenwirtschaft*), through the construction of green hydrogen plants, among other things.

To improve the framework conditions for shore-side electricity supply in German ports, the federal government has been providing investment subsidies from the Climate and Transformation Fund

³⁷ See footnote 8.

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for programmes at *Länder* level since 2020. On-board power generation from fossil fuels while ships are berthed results in greenhouse gas emissions and air and noise pollution. Plugging into on-shore power grids powered by electricity from renewable sources cuts these emissions by 100 per cent. The federal government, which is responsible for climate and environmental action, supports the *Länder*, which are responsible for port infrastructure, with federal financial assistance.

By funding renewable energy in the buildings sector, the aim is to support the market penetration of renewable heating technologies and increase their market share. Solar collector systems, solid biomass combustion systems, efficient heat pumps, deep geothermal systems and particularly innovative heating and cooling technologies have been funded. The funding is disbursed in part through investment subsidies, particularly for smaller renewable energy heating systems in single-family and two-family houses. The subsidies are administered by the Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control.³⁸

Energy efficiency

The funding programme “Federal Funding for Energy and Resource Efficiency in the Economy” (*Bundesförderung für Energie- und Ressourceneffizienz in der Wirtschaft*) funds measures to increase energy and resource efficiency and to reduce carbon emissions in industry and business. Among other things, this involves (a) the use of waste heat, (b) the conversion of processes and procedures to efficient technologies, and (c) facilities for producing process heat from renewable energy sources and electricity. In addition, the German government finances advisory services on energy consumption and corresponding measures for all end users such as private households, small and medium-sized enterprises and public authorities. Advice is provided on topics such as increasing energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy (e.g. ways of energy saving, insulation, modern heating technology) and optimising heating systems.

Funding of battery cell production (industrial production of mobile and stationary energy storage systems) supports the development of innovative

and sustainable processes for the industrial production of batteries for electric vehicles and other applications, as well as the development of reuse and recycling systems. The projects will result in the future production of battery cells with lower carbon footprints in Germany, and lay the foundations for the large-scale recycling of the raw materials used in the manufacturing of batteries. The individual projects, which address different steps in the battery value chain, aim for improvements of the carbon footprint of batteries via innovation in their respective areas.

The “Urban Energy Redevelopment” (*Energetische Stadtsanierung*) funding programme supports comprehensive energy-efficient district redevelopment measures to make building heat supply and municipal supply infrastructures more energy efficient. Funding in the form of subsidies is being provided for the development of integrated district strategies to increase district energy efficiency and for personnel to manage the implementation of the strategies (rehabilitation management).

National climate action measures

The German government supports and initiates climate action projects throughout Germany and contributes significantly to reaching Germany’s climate targets through the National Climate Initiative. The National Climate Initiative’s various funding programmes encompass a wide range of climate action activities. These range from the development of long-term strategies to specific support and financing measures in areas including energy, transport, business/industry and local authorities that will contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Supporting local authorities is a particular focus of the funding programmes. Funding is provided for both investment and non-investment measures in the area of climate action.

Investment measures include energy-efficient LED street lighting, LED interior lighting in local authority buildings such as schools and administrative buildings, optimising the energy efficiency of waste water treatment and drinking water puri-

³⁸ Expenditures for KfW-administered programmes to support energy-efficient construction and building renovation (“CO₂-Gebäudesanierungsprogramm”), are used by the KfW for its own

green bonds and are not taken into account for Green German Federal securities. Since the Federal Funding for Efficient Buildings expenditures are partially refinanced through DARP funds, they are not taken into account for Green German Federal securities.

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fication, improving climate-friendly mobility (particularly cycling infrastructure such as cycle paths, bike stands and mobility stations), and reducing methane emissions from municipal waste landfills through aerobic biological in-situ treatment and optimised gas capture. In addition, funding is provided for pilot projects to test more complex approaches to improving climate action at the local level.

In the area of non-investment measures, the partial financing of (a) jobs in the area of local-authority climate change management, (b) local networks promoting climate action and resource efficiency, and (c) energy saving models in schools sustainably expands and strengthens the expertise of stakeholders and their ability to take action on climate change mitigation and to fulfil the tasks needed for the transformation towards a climate-neutral society.

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Responsible ministry	Budget chapter	Budget item	Name of the budget item	Eligible expenditures in € million	Allocated to Green Bobl (Oct. 2027) in € million	Allocated to Green Bobl (Apr. 2029) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2030) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2031) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Feb. 2033) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Feb. 2035) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2053) in € million
1. Energy research											
BMWK	0903	683 01	Energy research	503.9	25.3	67.4	33.7	16.8	67.4	193.7	84.2
BMWK	0903	686 08	Living labs for the energy transition	56.3	2.8	7.5	3.8	1.9	7.5	21.6	9.4
				560.2	28.1	74.9	37.5	18.7	74.9	215.4	93.6
2. Renewable energy											
BMWK (KTF)	6092	882 01	Improving framework conditions for shore-to-ship power supply in German ports	21.9	1.1	2.9	1.5	0.7	2.9	8.4	3.7
BMWK (KTF)	6092	892 03	Implementation of the Hydrogen Strategy	61.6	3.1	8.2	4.1	2.1	8.2	23.7	10.3
BMWK (KTF)	6092	893 10	Funding to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy measures in the buildings sector	68.0	3.4	9.1	4.5	2.3	9.1	26.1	11.4
BMWK (KTF)	6092	896 01	Hydrogen strategy foreign trade – international cooperation on hydrogen	33.8	1.7	4.5	2.3	1.1	4.5	13.0	5.7
				185.3	9.3	24.8	12.4	6.2	24.8	71.2	31.0
3. Energy efficiency											
BMWSB (KTF)	6092	661 01	Funding of urban energy redevelopment measures	21.9	1.1	2.9	1.5	0.7	2.9	8.4	3.7
BMWK (KTF)	6092	686 08	Energy efficiency in industry and business	553.2	27.7	74.0	37.0	18.5	74.0	212.7	92.5
BMWK (KTF)	6092	686 14	Providing advice on energy efficiency	216.7	10.9	29.0	14.5	7.2	29.0	83.3	36.2

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Responsible ministry	Budget chapter	Budget item	Name of the budget item	Eligible expenditures in € million	Allocated to Green Bond (Oct. 2027) in € million	Allocated to Green Bond (Apr. 2029) in € million	Allocated to Green Bond (Aug. 2030) in € million	Allocated to Green Bond (Aug. 2031) in € million	Allocated to Green Bond (Feb. 2033) in € million	Allocated to Green Bond (Feb. 2035) in € million	Allocated to Green Bond (Aug. 2053) in € million
BMWSB (KTF)	6092	891 03	Renovation of municipal facilities in the areas of sports, youth and culture	23.7	1.2	3.2	1.6	0.8	3.2	9.1	4.0
BMWK (KTF)	6092	893 04	Industrial production for mobile and stationary energy storage units	137.4	6.9	18.4	9.2	4.6	18.4	52.8	23.0
				952.9	47.8	127.4	63.7	31.9	127.4	366.4	159.3
4. National climate action measures											
BMWK (KTF)	6092	686 05	National Climate Initiative	270.6	13.6	36.2	18.1	9.0	36.2	104.0	45.2
				270.6	13.6	36.2	18.1	9.0	36.2	104.0	45.2
Energy and industry – Total				1,969.0	98.7	263.3	131.7	65.8	263.3	757.1	329.2

Table 10: Breakdown of 2024 eligible expenditures in the energy and industry sector by category and budget item and by allocation of expenditures to proceeds of the green bond issuances

3.5. Agriculture, forestry, natural landscapes and biodiversity



The agricultural and forestry sector, more than any other area of the economy, is under direct pressure to adapt to the effects of climate change and to protect natural resources, ecosystems and biodiversity. The sector also plays a key role in climate protection. In 2024, the agricultural sector was responsible for more than nine percent of Germany’s total greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂ equivalents); the carbon sink function of the land-use and forestry sector needs to be significantly expanded to meet climate targets.³⁹ The agricultural and forestry sector plays a crucial role in achieving Germany’s sustainability and climate goals.

Agriculture, forestry, natural landscapes and biodiversity	Eligible expenditures	Allocated amount	Share of allocation within the sector	Number of budget items
Category	in € million	in € million		
Agriculture	36.6	35.5	4.4%	4
Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)	250.4	242.8	29.8%	3
Biodiversity and natural landscapes	276.5	268.1	32.9%	5
Coastal and flood protection	276.2	267.8	32.9%	4
Agriculture, forestry, natural landscapes and biodiversity – Total	839.7	814.2	100.0%	16

Table 11: Breakdown of 2024 eligible expenditures in the agriculture, forestry, natural landscapes and biodiversity sector by category

³⁹ The final greenhouse gas emission balance for 2024 is available at <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/themen/klima-energie/treibhausgas-emissionen>

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The eligible expenditures in the agriculture, forestry, natural landscapes and biodiversity sector are mapped to the six environmental objectives of the EU taxonomy for environmentally sustainable activities⁴⁰ as follows:

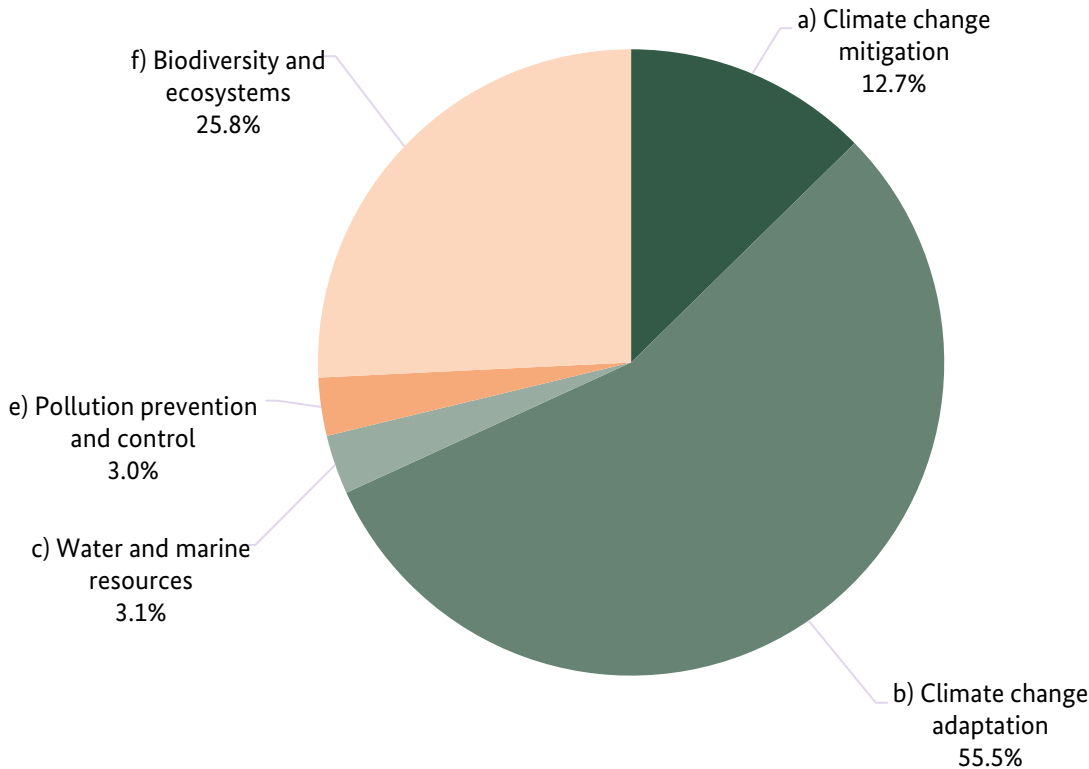


Figure 10: Breakdown of eligible expenditures in the agriculture, forestry, natural landscapes and biodiversity sectors in accordance with the EU's environmental objectives

Agriculture

A range of goals are being pursued with the implementation of the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture's Arable Farming Strategy 2035 (*Ackerbaustrategie 2035*). These include enhancing soil protection, increasing soil fertility, increasing crop diversity, and expanding crop rotations. Other goals consist of increasing the efficiency of fertilisers and reducing nutrient surpluses, strengthening integrated plant protection and reducing undesirable environmental impacts, developing resilient and site-adapted species and varieties, and making optimal use of digitalisation. The Arable Farming Strategy also aims to strengthen biodiversity in the agricultural landscape, develop climate-adapted cultivation models, expand climate protection measures in arable farming, exploit synergies, and

strengthen knowledge and advice systems. Under the Arable Farming Strategy heading, support is currently being given to, in particular, arable farming model and demonstration projects, as well as research and development projects, in the areas of plant cultivation, crop protection, biodiversity, climate adaptation and climate-friendly nitrogen management/improvement of nutrient efficiency which contribute to the specified goals.

Since 2019, the "Federal Programme to Enhance Energy Efficiency and Reduce Carbon Emissions in Agriculture and Horticulture" (*Bundesprogramm zur Steigerung der Energieeffizienz und CO₂-Einsparung in Landwirtschaft und Gartenbau*) has been part of the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture's climate action package to support the federal government's 2030 Climate Action Plan. The goal is

⁴⁰ See footnote 8.

to significantly reduce carbon emissions from stationary and mobile energy use in agriculture and horticulture. That is why, as well as funding advisory services and energy saving investments, the programme also provides funding in the areas of renewable energy production and the use of waste heat in agricultural companies and in the area of mobile agricultural machinery and equipment.

Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)

By providing subsidies to promote measures to build up humus, protect moor soils and reduce the use of peat, the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture is, for example, taking measures to further activate the carbon storage potential of soils, i.e. to maintain or promote a typical humus content for the location. Model and demonstration projects, as well as research and development projects, will be carried out to identify principles and activities for a management approach that increases and preserves humus. The measures are intended to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions from drained moor soils and to reduce emissions by replacing the use of peat in horticulture, thereby making a contribution to the federal government's climate goals.

The federal government's Action Programme for Natural Climate Protection (*Aktionsprogramm Natürlicher Klimaschutz*, ANK) includes measures that connect climate action with the creation and strengthening of intact ecosystems; intact ecosystems are natural systems that protect the climate. Forests and wetlands, soils and moors, seas and lakes, and near-natural green spaces in cities and in the countryside absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere and store it on a long-term basis. In addition, such places act as a buffer against the effects of the climate crisis, by absorbing heavy rainfall and flooding and providing cooling during periods of extreme heat. At the same time, they preserve the foundations of life, offer important habitats for plants and animals, store water and act as leisure spaces for people. In this way, natural climate protection counteracts the twin environmental crises of global warming and species extinction in a targeted way.

The funding guidelines for natural climate protection in rural local authority areas is an ANK measure which is designed to make a positive contribution to climate action and to the preservation or strengthening of biological diversity of public spaces preferably in large areas. Areas owned by local authorities should be greened and ecologically upgraded both inside and outside settlements, as well as next to rivers and lakes and on moorlands. This involves desealing measures to restore permeability as well as wetlands restoration, tree planting and much more. This will increase the quality of life in local authorities, towns and communities.

Biodiversity and natural landscapes

The federal government provides funding for various programmes dedicated to the conservation of biodiversity and the protection of endangered species.

The programme "Improvement of Agricultural Structures and Coastal Protection" (GAK), which is co-financed by the federal government and *Länder*, funds environmentally friendly land management geared to market- and local conditions, including contractual nature conservation and landscape management. This includes particularly sustainable practices in arable farming and the cultivation of annual specialised crops, permanent grasslands, permanent crops and large orchards.

Since 2022, the Federal Nature Conservation Fund (*Bundesnaturschutzfonds*)⁴¹ has bundled various programmes aimed at protecting biodiversity and natural heritage. These include the "Federal Biological Diversity Programme" (*Bundesprogramm Biologische Vielfalt*), chance.natur, the Wilderness Fund (*Wildnisfonds*), the "Blaues Band", which funds measures to restore flood plains along federal waterways, as well as the "Species Protection Programme" (*Artenhilfsprogramm*) and funding for mudflat information centres. The "Federal Biological Diversity Programme" is the central funding programme aimed at improving biodiversity. The funded measures include insect conservation projects particularly in the areas of insect conservation in cities (*Masterplan Stadtnatur*) and in protected areas (especially biosphere reserves) as well as supporting projects to increase and disseminate knowledge about insects. The programme "chance.natur" promotes the establishment and

⁴¹ <https://www.bfn.de/en/topic/federal-nature-conservation-fund>

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preservation of natural areas of national significance. Through the Wilderness Fund, suitable areas of land such as forests and moors, as well as their usage rights, are purchased and placed under protection. In this way the government aims to reach its goal of maintaining two percent of Germany's total area as wilderness.

Investments to restore the ecological continuity of rivers as well as investments in near-natural water body structures aim to promote ecological enhancement along federal waterways.

Coastal and flood protection

The main purpose of coastal and flood protection measures is to protect the population. Following the IPCC's Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate (SROCC), higher wind speeds and an increase in extreme waves, combined with the rise in sea levels, are exacerbating extreme weather conditions and dangers in coastal regions. Besides being a threat to humans, floods cause the destruction of natural landscapes, agricultural land, wildlife and infrastructure. As a programme financed jointly by the federal government and the *Länder*, the GAK programme includes numerous funding options to implement a wide range of coastal defence and flood protection measures. The GAK funding measures are implemented by the *Länder*. The federal government provides 70% of the financing for coastal protection measures and 60% of the financing for flood protection measures.

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Responsible ministry	Budget chapter	Budget item	Name of the budget item	Eligible expenditures in € million	Allocated to Green Bobi (Oct. 2027) in € million	Allocated to Green Bobi (Apr. 2029) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2030) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2031) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Feb. 2033) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Feb. 2035) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2053) in € million
1. Agriculture											
BMEL	1005	686 42	Arable Farming Strategy	12.6	0.6	1.7	0.8	0.4	1.7	4.8	2.1
BMEL (KTF)	6092	686 22	Subsidies to fund measures for improving energy efficiency in agriculture and horticulture	14.0	0.7	1.9	0.9	0.5	1.9	5.4	2.3
		893 07	Investment subsidies to fund measures for improving energy efficiency in agriculture and horticulture								
BMEL (KTF)	6092	686 33	Research and innovation programme for climate protection in the field of nutrition and agriculture	10.0	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.3	1.3	3.8	1.7
				36.6	1.8	4.9	2.4	1.2	4.9	14.1	6.1
2. Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)											
BMEL (KFT)	6092	686 20	Subsidies to promote measures to build up humus	20.1	1.0	2.7	1.3	0.7	2.7	7.7	3.4
		686 21	Subsidies to promote measures to protect moor soils and to reduce the use of peat								
BMEL (KTF)	6092	686 31	Measures for nature-based climate action	40.9	2.1	5.5	2.7	1.4	5.5	15.7	6.8
BMUV (KTF)				189.4	9.5	25.3	12.7	6.3	25.3	72.8	31.7
				250.4	12.6	33.5	16.7	8.4	33.5	96.3	41.9

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Responsible ministry	Budget chapter	Budget item	Name of the budget item	Eligible expenditures in € million	Allocated to Green Bobi (Oct. 2027) in € million	Allocated to Green Bobi (Apr. 2029) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2030) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2031) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Feb. 2033) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Feb. 2035) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2053) in € million
3. Biodiversity and natural landscapes											
BMEL	1003	632 90	Federal share for financing the general framework plan, rural development, organic farming and biodiversity (excluding investments)	122.4	6.1	16.4	8.2	4.1	16.4	47.1	20.5
BMEL	1003	882 90	Federal share for financing the general framework plan, rural development, organic farming and biodiversity (investments)	14.1	0.7	1.9	0.9	0.5	1.9	5.4	2.4
BMDV	1203	780 05	Restoration of ecological continuity and measures for ecological development along federal waterways	3.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.5	0.6
BMUV	1604	894 02	Federal Nature Conservation Fund	84.1	4.2	11.2	5.6	2.8	11.2	32.3	14.1
BMWSB (KTF)	6092	685 03	Adaptation of urban and rural areas to climate change	52.1	2.6	7.0	3.5	1.7	7.0	20.0	8.7
				276.5	13.9	37.0	18.5	9.2	37.0	106.3	46.2
4. Coastal and flood protection											
BMEL	1003	882 91	Federal share for financing coastal protection measures as a consequence of climate change	127.1	6.4	17.0	8.5	4.2	17.0	48.9	21.2
BMEL	1003	882 92	Federal share for financing preventive flood protection measures under the National Flood Protection Programme (Nationales Hochwasserschutzprogramm)	65.0	3.3	8.7	4.3	2.2	8.7	25.0	10.9
BMEL	1003	882 99	Federal share for financing preventive flood protection measures – other flood protection measures	63.9	3.2	8.5	4.3	2.1	8.5	24.6	10.7

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Responsible ministry	Budget chapter	Budget item	Name of the budget item	Eligible expenditures in € million	Allocated to Green Bobl (Oct. 2027) in € million	Allocated to Green Bobl (Apr. 2029) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2030) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2031) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Feb. 2033) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Feb. 2035) in € million	Allocated to Green Bund (Aug. 2053) in € million
BMUV	1601	892 05	National marine conservation	20.2	1.0	2.7	1.4	0.7	2.7	7.8	3.4
				276.2	13.9	36.9	18.5	9.2	36.9	106.2	46.2
Agriculture, forestry, natural landscapes and biodiversity – Total				839.7	42.1	112.3	56.1	28.1	112.3	322.9	140.4

Table 12: Breakdown of 2024 eligible expenditures in the agriculture, forestry, natural landscapes and biodiversity sector by category and budget item and by allocation of expenditures to proceeds of the green bond issuances

Annex: Third-party verification



Limited assurance report of the independent auditor regarding the eligible green expenditures in the “Green Bond Allocation Report 2025” of the Federal Ministry of Finance

To the Federal Ministry of Finance (Bundesministerium der Finanzen), Berlin/Germany, representing the Federal Republic of Germany

Engagement

We have performed a limited assurance engagement on the Green Bond Allocation Report for the reporting period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 (further “Green Bond Allocation Report 2025”) for

- Germany’s 5-year Green Federal note (further “Green Bobl (Oct. 2027)”), tapped by EUR 0.75 bn on 21 October 2025 to the volume of EUR 9.75 bn.
- Germany’s 5-year Green Federal note (further “Green Bobl (Apr. 2029)”), tapped by EUR 1 bn on 21 January 2025 and tapped by EUR 1 bn on 17 June 2025 to the volume of EUR 6.5 bn.
- Germany’s 10-year Green Federal bond (further “Green Bund (Aug. 2030)”) tapped by EUR 1 bn on 20 May 2025 to the volume of EUR 11 bn.
- Germany’s 10-year Green Federal bond (further “Green Bund (Aug. 2031)”) tapped by EUR 0.5 bn on 9 September 2025 to the volume of EUR 9.5 bn.
- Germany’s 10-year Green Federal bond (further “Green Bund (Feb. 2033)”), tapped by EUR 1 bn on 21 January 2025 and tapped by EUR 0.5 bn on 17 June 2025, and tapped by EUR 0.5 bn on 22 July 2025 to the volume of EUR 12 bn.
- Germany’s 10-year Green Federal bond (further “Green Bund (Feb. 2035)”), issued on 8 April 2025 with an issuance volume of EUR 3 bn and tapped by EUR 1 bn on 22 July 2025 and tapped by EUR 1 bn on 9 September 2025 and tapped by EUR 0.75 bn on 21 October 2025 to the volume of EUR 5.75 bn.
- Germany’s 30-year Green Federal bond (further “Green Bund (Aug. 2053)”), tapped by EUR 1.5 bn on 25 February 2025 and tapped by EUR 1 bn on 20 May 2025 to the volume of EUR 12 bn.

The Green Bond Allocation Report 2025 was prepared on the basis of the 2024 Federal budget and a list of hereof positions of eligible green expenditures as defined in Germany’s Green Bond Framework as of 24 August 2020 and validated by the Inter-Ministerial Working Group for the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024.

Our limited assurance engagement was bounded to the accuracy of the Green Bond Allocation Report 2025 with regard to the proportional allocation of the proceeds from the Green Bobl (Oct. 2027), Green Bobl (Apr. 2029), Green Bund (Aug. 2030), Green Bund (Aug. 2031), Green Bund (Feb. 2033), Green Bund (Feb. 2035) and Green Bund (Aug 2053) to the eligible green expenditures from the previous year in accordance with the process for expenditure evaluation and selection as well as requirements for allocation reporting set out in Germany’s Green Bond Framework as of 24 August 2020.

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Our engagement has not covered whether Germany's Green Bond Framework has met the criteria of the Green Bond Principles as issued by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA). Moreover, our engagement did not include any checks of compliance of Germany's Green Bond Framework with important elements of the EU Green Bond Standard. We did not validate whether the expenditures used for the allocation of proceeds in the Green Bond Allocation Report 2025 are eligible green expenditures, either. Our engagement did not cover any other aspects than the proportional allocation and whether the eligible green expenditures selected by the Core Green Bond Team were listed in the 2024 Federal budget. Further our engagement did not cover any external sources of documentation or expert opinions quoted in the Green Bond Allocation Report 2025.

Responsibilities of the Federal Ministry of Finance

The Federal Ministry of Finance, Division VII C2, is responsible for the preparation of the Green Bond Allocation Report 2025 on the basis of the 2024 Federal budget and a list of hereof positions of eligible green expenditures for the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 and in accordance with Germany's Green Bond Framework as of 24 August 2020.

The Green Bond Allocation Report 2025 was compiled by the Federal Government's Core Green Bond Team, comprising the Federal Ministry of Finance (lead), the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Climate Action, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety and the Federal Republic of Germany – Finance Agency ("Finanzagentur"), on the basis of information provided and validated by the Inter-Ministerial Working Group.

The responsibilities of the Core Green Bond Team include the selection and application of appropriate reporting methods and making assumptions and estimates about individual disclosures in the Green Bond Allocation Report 2025 that are reasonable in the circumstances. Furthermore, the Core Green Bond Team is responsible for such internal control as they consider necessary to enable the preparation of the Green Bond Allocation Report 2025 that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Independence and Quality Assurance of the Assurance Practitioner's firm

We have complied with the independence and quality assurance requirements set out in the national legal provisions and professional pronouncements, in particular the Professional Code for German Public Auditors and Chartered Accountants (in Germany) and the IDW Standard on Quality Management 1: Requirements for Quality Management in Audit Firms (IDW QMS 1 (09.2022)) as well as International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM 1), issued by the IAASB.

Responsibility of the independent auditor

Our responsibility is to express a limited assurance opinion on the Green Bond Allocation Report 2025 based upon the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained.

We conducted our assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised): "Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB). This standard requires that we plan and perform the assurance engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether any matters have come to our attention that cause us to believe that the Green Bond Allocation Report 2025 has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the 2024 Federal budget and a list of hereof positions of eligible green expenditures validated by the Inter-Ministerial Working Group for the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 as well as that the allocation has not been made on a proportional basis or that it has not been made in accordance with the process for expenditure evaluation and selection as well as the requirements for allocation reporting set out in Germany's Green Bond Framework as of 24 August 2020.

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In a limited assurance engagement, the procedures performed are less extensive than in a reasonable assurance engagement, and accordingly, a substantially lower level of assurance is obtained. The selection of the assurance procedures is subject to the professional judgment of the assurance practitioner.

In the course of our assurance engagement we have, among other things, performed the following assurance procedures and other activities:

- Inquiries of personnel of Division VII C 2 at the Federal Ministry of Finance responsible for the disclosures of the eligible expenditures in order to gain an understanding of the process of preparing the Green Bond Allocation Report 2025 based on the 2024 Federal budget.
- Interviews with relevant staff of the Core Green Bond Team responsible for providing and consolidating the data and information, as well as carrying out control procedures on the data and information.
- Evaluation of selected internal and external documents.
- Reviewing the consistency of eligible Green Bond categories declared by Germany's Green Bond Framework as of 24 August 2020 of the Federal Ministry of Finance.
- Assessing whether Green Bobl (Oct. 2027), Green Bobl (Apr. 2029), Green Bund (Aug. 2030), Green Bund (Aug. 2031), Green Bund (Feb. 2033), Green Bund (Feb. 2035) and Green Bund (Aug. 2053) received proportional allocation of the 2025 final eligible green expenditures in accordance with the 2024 Federal budget and a list of hereof positions of eligible green expenditures.

In our opinion, we obtained sufficient and appropriate evidence for reaching a conclusion for the assurance engagement.

Auditor's Opinion

Based on the assurance procedures performed and the evidence obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Green Bond Allocation Report 2025, for the 2025 issuance of the Green Bobl (Oct. 2027), Green Bobl (Apr. 2029), Green Bund (Aug. 2030), Green Bund (Aug. 2031), Green Bund (Feb. 2033), Green Bund (Feb. 2035) and Green Bund (Aug. 2053) as a whole is not prepared, in all material respects, on the basis of the 2024 Federal budget and a list of hereof positions of eligible green expenditures validated by the Inter-Ministerial Working Group for the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 as well as that the allocation has not been made on a proportional basis or in accordance with the process for expenditure evaluation and selection as well as the requirements for allocation reporting set out in Germany's Green Bond Framework as of 24 August 2020.

Our opinion does not include the aspects excluded in the section "Engagement".

Specific purpose

Without modifying our opinion, we would like to draw attention to the fact that the Green Bond Allocation Report 2025 was prepared to report on the allocation of eligible green expenditures to the Green Bobl (Oct. 2027), Green Bobl (Apr. 2029), Green Bund (Aug. 2030), Green Bund (Aug. 2031), Green Bund (Feb. 2033), Green Bund (Feb. 2035) and Green Bund (Aug. 2053). Therefore, the Green Bond Allocation Report 2025 may not be suitable for another purpose.

Allocation Report

Restriction of Use

This assurance report is solely addressed to the Federal Ministry of Finance representing the Federal Government of Germany. This report is not intended to be used by third parties as a basis for making (financial) decisions.

We issue this report based on the terms and conditions of the framework agreement agreed with the Federal Government, represented by the Federal Ministry of Finance, on 10 November 2023, wherein the liability is limited. We are liable solely to the Federal Government of Germany. We assume no responsibility with regard to any third parties.

Frankfurt am Main, 11 May 2026

KPMG AG
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Weddehage, Wirtschaftsprüfer,
[German Public Auditor]

ppa. Herrmann,



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