HOW GREEN IS THE RECOVERY?

INSIGHTS FROM THE OECD GREEN RECOVERY DATABASE

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To assess the “greenness” of recovery, the OECD has developed a database that:

✓ Tracks 1 699 recovery-related measures with environmental impacts
✓ Covers 44 countries and the EU (OECD and most other G20)
✓ Categorises measures: positive, negative, or mixed environmental impact
✓ Covers several environmental dimensions (climate, water, biodiversity, etc.)

Caution required when comparing and interpreting data.

See the database at:
The recovery budget allocated to “green” measures amounts to around 21% of total recovery funding.

Share of total recovery-related spending up to 31 July 2021 (USD 3.24 trillion)

- Positive impact on the environment: 21% (USD 677 bln)
- Mixed impact on the environment: 5%
- Negative impact on the environment: 5%
- Indeterminate direct environmental impact: 69%

PRELIMINARY UPDATE

Since our April 2021 release, “green” spending has increased from USD 336 billion to USD 677 billion, rising from 17% to 21% of the total.
Government support to fossil fuels over two years outweighs total green recovery spending.

- Green recovery spending (USD 677 Billion) to be spent over several years
- Support to fossil fuel subsidies in 2020 (USD 345 billion)
- Support to fossil fuel subsidies in 2019 (USD 494 billion)
Green measures are heavily focused on climate mitigation and air pollution.

Environmental dimensions most affected by recovery measures with positive, mixed and negative environmental implications.

- Climate Mitigation
- Air pollution
- Biodiversity
- Climate Adaptation
- Water
- Waste & recycling
- Other

PRELIMINARY UPDATE
THANK YOU

Explore the OECD Green Recovery database here:

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