

Supplementary Materials for

Post-COVID-19 recovery stimulus dwarfs near-term climate change investment needs

Marina Andrijevic, Carl-Friedrich Schleussner, Matthew Gidden, David L. McCollum, Joeri Rogelj

Correspondence to: [marina.andrijevic@hu-berlin.de](mailto:marina.andrijevic@hu-berlin.de); [j.rogelj@imperial.ac.uk](mailto:j.rogelj@imperial.ac.uk)

**This PDF file includes:**

Materials and Methods

Figs. S1 to S8

Table S1 to S4

References

**Other Supplementary Materials for this manuscript include the following:**

Data

R script

Materials and Methods

Energy system investments

Energy system investment portfolios (*1*) were derived from six global energy-economy, or ‘integrated assessment’, models (IAMs): AIM/CGE (*2*), IMAGE (*3*), MESSAGEix-GLOBIOM (*4*), POLES (*5*),REMIND-MAgPIE (*6*), and WITCH-GLOBIOM (*7*). In this analysis we focus on the near-term (2020-2024) investment needs under a current policies scenario (i.e., each model’s baseline) and on the upscaling requirements for moving toward an energy system compatible with the 1.5°C target of the Paris Agreement. The models cover different types of energy technologies, including resource extraction, power generation, fuel conversion, transmission, energy storage and end-use demand services. We group these technologies into two broad sectors for our investments analysis:

* fossil fuels**:** extraction and conversion of fossil fuels, electricity from fossil fuels without Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) technologies and hydrogen from fossil fuels
* low carbon sources**:** extraction and conversion of nuclear energy, CCS, electricity from non-bio renewables, hydrogen from non-fossil fuels, extraction and conversion of bioenergy, electricity transmission and distribution and storage, and energy efficiency

In this analysis, for purposes of quantifying highly uncertain ‘demand-side’, or ‘energy efficiency-increasing’ investments, we inherit the methodology of McCollum et al. (2018), the original source for all of our energy investment numbers. That study calculated demand-side energy efficiency investments across the end-use sectors (buildings, transport, industry) in a harmonized way for each of the global models. The calculations take into account two separate, additive components: (1) base-year energy efficiency and (2) supply-side offset. The base-year component is calculated by taking the level of energy efficiency investments estimated globally by the International Energy Agency in 2015 and then scaling those efficiency investments with total final energy demand in the models’ scenarios going forward. The supply-side offset component compares total final energy demand for a given model in a policy scenario (e.g., 1.5°C) to that model’s demand in the reference case, and then assumes that, in equilibrium, the investments made to reduce energy demand can be equated to investments that are simultaneously being offset on the supply side. Such an approximation, which is a first-order approximation to be sure, implicitly includes both technological (e.g., air conditioner efficiency) and systems (e.g., urban land use and transit) changes that could allow for less energy-intensive lifestyles than today. Based on this methodology, however, investments into individual demand-side measures cannot be tracked explicitly.

All investment estimates from McCollum et al. (2018) were corrected for inflation (from USD 2015 to USD 2019) and are reported here as model averages.

Strengths and limitations of energy investment modelling estimates

Estimating current and future energy investment flows is not an exact science. Private and publicly-traded companies, governments, stated-owned enterprises, and households are not required to report such information to statistical gathering organizations in all cases. For this reason, the numbers must be back-calculated based on physical quantities, such as gigawatts of installed power plant capacity. Energy efficiency investments are the most uncertain, largely owing to definitional issues (what exactly is the energy-related part of a demand-side device, such as a consumer appliance?). Organizations like the International Energy Agency have adopted a certain set methodologies; global integrated assessment models do similar. Importantly, base-year uncertainties can contribute to differences in future year projections, especially further out in time (e.g., 2050). Fortunately, for this analysis, which focuses on the near-term period of 2020-2024 (i.e., a single model time-step for all but one of the models relied upon here), the differences across models are relatively small. Moreover, despite the lack of temporal granularity of these models (i.e., no annual or sub-annual timesteps), one of their acknowledged strengths is that they permit the analysis of near-term system responses in the context of long-term goals. This is as much true for fuel-technology mixes and greenhouse gas emissions as it is for investments (in dollar terms), even if the latter is less often the focus of IAM research.

Stimulus packages

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has been tracking the policy measures announced by governments in response to the COVID-19 pandemic (*8*). For this analysis, we focus on the fiscal policy responses, which span a wide range of instruments such as spending and revenue measures, equity injections, asset purchases, extra-budgetary funds, guarantees on loans, etc. We extracted data for 176 countries and the European Union, announced until July 23, 2020.

Countries announced their stabilization packages in different levels of detail and scope. Here we group the fiscal measures broadly in line with the IMF. The packages are split into:

* “Above-the-line” measures which contain mostly spending measures, and which are further divided into those aimed at supporting the health sector (in figures labeled as *Health sector spending*) and those intended for all other sectors of the economy (in figures labeled *General spending*), which include supporting individuals, households and businesses, as well as forgone and deferred revenue.
* Liquidity measures, which including loans, guarantees and quasi-fiscal operations (labeled *Liquidity support*).

We do not account for governments' announcements to channel funds into international assistance, nor the recovery funds agreed between governments and the international finance institutions. See Table S1 for country-level detail.

References:

1. D. L. McCollum, W. Zhou, C. Bertram, H. S. De Boer, V. Bosetti, S. Busch, J. Després, L. Drouet, J. Emmerling, M. Fay, O. Fricko, S. Fujimori, M. Gidden, M. Harmsen, D. Huppmann, G. Iyer, V. Krey, E. Kriegler, C. Nicolas, S. Pachauri, S. Parkinson, M. Poblete-Cazenave, P. Rafaj, N. Rao, J. Rozenberg, A. Schmitz, W. Schoepp, D. Van Vuuren, K. Riahi, Energy investment needs for fulfilling the Paris Agreement and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. *Nat. Energy*. **3**, 589–599 (2018).

2. S. Fujimori, T. Hasegawa, T. Masui, K. Takahashi, Land use representation in a global CGE model for long-term simulation: CET vs. logit functions. *Food Secur.* **6**, 685–699 (2014).

3. E. Stehfest, D. van Vuuren, T. Kram, L. Bouwman, R. Alkemade, M. Bakkenes, H. Biemans, A. Bouwman, M. den Elzen, J. Janse, P. Lucas, J. van Minnen, C. Müller, A. G. Prins, “Integrated Assessmnet of Global Environmental Change with IMAGE 3.0. Model Description and Policy Applications” (2014).

4. V. Krey, P. Havlik, O. Fricko, J. Zilliacus, M. Gidden, M. Strubegger, G. Kartasasmita, T. Ermolieva, N. Forsell, M. Gusti, N. Johnson, G. Kindermann, P. Kolp, D. McCollum, S. Pachauri, S. Rao, J. Rogelj, H. Valin, M. Obersteiner, K. Riahi, “MESSAGE-GLOBIOM 1.0 Documentation” (2016).

5. P. Criqui, S. Mima, P. Menanteau, A. Kitous, Mitigation strategies and energy technology learning: An assessment with the POLES model. *Technol. Forecast. Soc. Change*. **90**, 119–136 (2015).

6. E. Kriegler, N. Bauer, A. Popp, F. Humpenöder, M. Leimbach, J. Strefler, L. Baumstark, B. L. Bodirsky, J. Hilaire, D. Klein, I. Mouratiadou, I. Weindl, C. Bertram, J. P. Dietrich, G. Luderer, M. Pehl, R. Pietzcker, F. Piontek, H. Lotze-Campen, A. Biewald, M. Bonsch, A. Giannousakis, U. Kreidenweis, C. Müller, S. Rolinski, A. Schultes, J. Schwanitz, M. Stevanovic, K. Calvin, J. Emmerling, S. Fujimori, O. Edenhofer, Fossil-fueled development (SSP5): An energy and resource intensive scenario for the 21st century. *Glob. Environ. Chang.* **42**, 297–315 (2017).

7. V. Bosetti, C. Carraro, M. Galeotti, E. Massetti, M. Tavoni, “WITCH. A World Induced Technical Change Hybrid Model” (2006), (available at https://econpapers.repec.org/RePEc:ven:wpaper:2006\_46).

8. International Monetary Fund, Policy Responses to COVID-19 (2020).

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

Fig. S1.

Total amount of stimulus packages for five macro regions (see table S2 for definitions of the regions) and the world, disaggregated in three categories based on the targets of the fiscal instruments.

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

Fig. S2.

Total amount of stimulus packages for four large economies (China, European Union, India and the United States), disaggregated in three categories based on the targets of the fiscal instruments.

A close up of text on a white background

Description automatically generated

Fig. S3.

Annual energy system investments between 2020 and 2024 for the current policy baseline (left) and a pathway compatible with the 1.5°C limit of global mean temperature (right) for five macro regions (see table S2 for definitions of the regions) and the world.

A close up of a map

Description automatically generated

Fig. S4.

Annual energy system investments between 2020 and 2024 for the current policy baseline (left) and a pathway compatible with the 1.5°C limit of global mean temperature (right) for four large economies (China, European Union, India and the United States).

A close up of text on a white background

Description automatically generated

Fig. S5.

Annual shift in energy investments from the current policy baseline scenario to a pathway compatible with the 1.5°C limit of global mean temperature for five macro regions and the world (left) and four large economies (right).

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

Fig. S6.

Average annual energy investments compatible with the 1.5°C global mean temperature limit, and fiscal stimulus packages in response to COVID-19, expressed as a percentage of the 2019 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for five macro regions and the world (left) and four major economies (right).

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

Fig. S7.

Annual energy investments compatible with the 1.5°C global mean temperature limit, and fiscal stimulus packages in response to COVID-19, expressed in 2019 USD, for five macro regions and the world (left) and four major economies (right).

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

Fig S8:

Model estimates for annual shifts in energy investments between current policies and a 1.5°C-compatible pathway, for the period between 2020 and 2024. Bars represent multi-model means and the whiskers give the minimum–maximum ranges across the models.

A screenshot of a social media post

Description automatically generated

Fig. S9:

Model estimates for annual shifts in energy investments between current policies and a 1.5°C-compatible pathway, for the period between 2020 and 2050. Bars represent multi-model means and the whiskers give the minimum–maximum ranges across the models.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table S1:**  **Inventory and categorisation of stimulus packages in response to COVID-19, based on the IMF Policy Tracker (IMF, 2020). Explanations for categories can be found in the Materials and Methods section (SM p.2). Reported in billions of US dollars.** | | | | |
| Country | Region | General spending | Health sector spending | Liquidity support |
| Afghanistan | ASIA | 0.08 | 0.02 | - |
| Albania | OECD+ | 0.15 | 0.03 | 0.24 |
| Algeria | MAF | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.17 |
| Angola | MAF | - | 0.04 | - |
| Argentina | LAM | 11.00 | 1.00 | 8.30 |
| Armenia | REF | 0.14 | - | - |
| Australia | OECD+ | 107.00 | 3.00 | 23.00 |
| Austria | OECD+ | 44.56 | 4.35 | 0.01 |
| Azerbaijan | REF | 1.94 | - | - |
| Bahamas | LAM | 0.05 | - | 0.02 |
| Bahrain | MAF | 1.11 | 0.47 | - |
| Bangladesh | ASIA | 1.05 | - | 6.23 |
| Barbados | LAM | - | - | - |
| Belarus | REF | - | - | - |
| Belgium | OECD+ | 15.54 | 2.00 | 56.52 |
| Belize | LAM | 0.02 | - | - |
| Benin | MAF | 0.16 | 0.11 | - |
| Bhutan | ASIA | - | 0.04 | - |
| Bolivia | LAM | 0.31 | 0.20 | - |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina | OECD+ | 1.33 | 0.03 | 0.30 |
| Botswana | MAF | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.10 |
| Brazil | LAM | 112.00 | 12.00 | 71.00 |
| Brunei | ASIA | - | - | - |
| Bulgaria | OECD+ | 1.20 | 0.30 | 2.60 |
| Burkina Faso | MAF | - | - | - |
| Burundi | MAF | 0.08 | - | - |
| C√¥te d‚ÄôIvoire | MAF | 0.90 | 0.13 | - |
| Cambodia | ASIA | - | 0.06 | - |
| Cameroon | MAF | 0.04 | 0.11 | - |
| Canada | OECD+ | 145.00 | 3.00 | 5- |
| Cape Verde | MAF | 0.02 | - | 0.03 |
| Central African Republic | MAF | 0.04 | - | - |
| Chad | MAF | 0.14 | 0.06 | - |
| Chile | LAM | 20.30 | 1.70 | 5.60 |
| China | ASIA | 841.00 | 22.00 | 8- |
| Colombia | LAM | 2.00 | 1.90 | 1.00 |
| Comoros | MAF | - | - | - |
| Congo - Brazzaville | MAF | 0.18 | - | - |
| Congo - Kinshasa | MAF | 0.14 | - | - |
| Costa Rica | LAM | 0.29 | 0.01 | - |
| Croatia | OECD+ | - | - | - |
| Cuba | LAM | - | - | - |
| Cyprus | OECD+ | 1.11 | 0.11 | - |
| Czechia | OECD+ | 9.00 | 2.00 | 20.30 |
| Denmark | OECD+ | 42.00 | - | 31.00 |
| Djibouti | MAF | - | - | - |
| Dominican Republic | LAM | 0.58 | - | - |
| Ecuador | LAM | 0.16 | - | - |
| Egypt | MAF | 5.70 | 0.50 | 0.20 |
| El Salvador | LAM | - | - | - |
| Equatorial Guinea | MAF | - | 0.02 | - |
| Eritrea | MAF | - | - | - |
| Estonia | OECD+ | 0.63 | 0.23 | 1.68 |
| Ethiopia | MAF | 1.10 | 0.50 | 0.60 |
| Fiji | OECD+ | 0.48 | - | - |
| Finland | OECD+ | 12.00 | 2.00 | 18.00 |
| France | OECD+ | 115.00 | 9.00 | 38- |
| French Polynesia | OECD+ | - | - | - |
| Gabon | MAF | 0.68 | - | - |
| Gambia | MAF | 0.03 | - | - |
| Georgia | REF | 0.93 | 0.21 | 0.40 |
| Germany | OECD+ | 307.00 | 25.00 | 1115.00 |
| Ghana | MAF | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.20 |
| Greece | OECD+ | 23.91 | - | 2.17 |
| Guam | OECD+ | - | - | - |
| Guatemala | LAM | 2.67 | - | - |
| Guinea-Bissau | MAF | - | - | - |
| Guyana | LAM | - | - | - |
| Haiti | LAM | 0.10 | 0.04 | - |
| Honduras | LAM | 0.29 | 0.22 | 0.50 |
| Hong Kong SAR China | ASIA | 32.85 | 3.83 | - |
| Hungary | OECD+ | 2.47 | 0.95 | 6.11 |
| Iceland | OECD+ | 2.12 | - | - |
| India | ASIA | 43.00 | 2.00 | 145.00 |
| Indonesia | ASIA | 22.00 | 5.00 | 13.00 |
| Iran | MAF | 30.56 | 9.26 | 20.37 |
| Iraq | MAF | 0.03 | - | - |
| Ireland | OECD+ | 7.46 | 2.00 | 5.00 |
| Israel | MAF | 11.70 | 3.06 | 11.42 |
| Italy | OECD+ | 61.00 | 7.00 | 583.00 |
| Jamaica | LAM | 0.17 | - | - |
| Japan | OECD+ | 757.00 | 38.00 | 1169.00 |
| Jordan | MAF | 0.21 | - | - |
| Kazakhstan | REF | 9.86 | - | - |
| Kenya | MAF | 0.92 | - | - |
| Kuwait | MAF | 1.60 | - | - |
| Kyrgyzstan | REF | 0.56 | 0.02 | - |
| Laos | ASIA | 0.01 | - | - |
| Latvia | OECD+ | 1.08 | 0.02 | 0.90 |
| Lebanon | MAF | 1.09 | - | - |
| Lesotho | MAF | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| Liberia | MAF | - | - | - |
| Libya | MAF | 0.37 | - | - |
| Lithuania | OECD+ | 8.70 | 0.54 | 2.50 |
| Luxembourg | OECD+ | 7.18 | 0.21 | 3.91 |
| Macau SAR China | ASIA | 6.67 | - | - |
| Macedonia | OECD+ | 0.03 | - | - |
| Madagascar | MAF | 0.16 | - | - |
| Malawi | MAF | 0.05 | 0.02 | - |
| Malaysia | ASIA | 15.52 | - | - |
| Maldives | ASIA | 0.23 | - | - |
| Mali | MAF | 0.09 | - | - |
| Malta | OECD+ | 1.40 | 0.15 | - |
| Mauritania | MAF | 0.29 | - | - |
| Mauritius | MAF | 0.32 | 0.04 | 0.01 |
| Mexico | LAM | 7.00 | 2.00 | 5.00 |
| Moldova | REF | - | - | - |
| Mongolia | ASIA | 0.26 | 0.01 | - |
| Montenegro | OECD+ | 0.21 | - | - |
| Morocco | MAF | 3.18 | - | - |
| Mozambique | MAF | - | 0.03 | - |
| Myanmar (Burma) | ASIA | 0.03 | - | 0.07 |
| NA | EU | 499.00 | - | 866.00 |
| Namibia | MAF | 0.26 | 0.17 | 0.17 |
| Nepal | ASIA | - | - | - |
| Netherlands | OECD+ | 67.78 | 1.00 | 33.26 |
| New Caledonia | OECD+ | - | - | - |
| New Zealand | OECD+ | 37.00 | - | 8.00 |
| Nicaragua | LAM | - | - | - |
| Niger | MAF | - | - | - |
| Nigeria | MAF | 1.40 | 0.40 | - |
| Norway | OECD+ | 16.00 | - | 18.00 |
| Oman | MAF | - | - | - |
| Pakistan | ASIA | 7.10 | 1.10 | - |
| Panama | LAM | 1.30 | - | - |
| Papua New Guinea | ASIA | 1.71 | - | - |
| Paraguay | LAM | 0.45 | 0.50 | - |
| Peru | LAM | 18.30 | 0.30 | 17.10 |
| Philippines | ASIA | 10.80 | 1.30 | - |
| Poland | OECD+ | 40.80 | 2.20 | 29.10 |
| Portugal | OECD+ | 10.76 | - | - |
| Puerto Rico | LAM | - | - | - |
| Qatar | MAF | 20.60 | - | - |
| Romania | OECD+ | 2.40 | 1.50 | 7.40 |
| Russia | REF | 29.00 | 3.00 | 15.00 |
| Rwanda | MAF | 0.31 | - | - |
| Samoa | OECD+ | 0.03 | - | - |
| Saudi Arabia | MAF | 16.00 | 13.00 | 6.00 |
| Senegal | MAF | 0.60 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| Serbia | OECD+ | 2.83 | 0.39 | 2.64 |
| Sierra Leone | MAF | 0.01 | - | - |
| Singapore | ASIA | 51.00 | 1.00 | 14.00 |
| Slovakia | OECD+ | 2.03 | - | - |
| Slovenia | OECD+ | 7.61 | - | - |
| Solomon Islands | OECD+ | 0.04 | - | - |
| Somalia | MAF | - | - | - |
| South Africa | MAF | 17.00 | 1.00 | 12.00 |
| South Korea | ASIA | 44.00 | 4.00 | 149.00 |
| Spain | OECD+ | 40.71 | 4.62 | - |
| Sri Lanka | ASIA | 40.01 | - | - |
| Sudan | MAF | 4.06 | 1.24 | - |
| Suriname | LAM | 0.09 | 0.05 | - |
| Swaziland | MAF | 0.01 | - | - |
| Sweden | OECD+ | 58.00 | 1.00 | 23.00 |
| Switzerland | OECD+ | 29.00 | 3.00 | 42.00 |
| Syria | MAF | - | - | - |
| Tajikistan | REF | - | - | - |
| Tanzania | MAF | 0.38 | - | - |
| Thailand | ASIA | 42.00 | - | 18.00 |
| Timor-Leste | ASIA | - | - | - |
| Togo | MAF | 0.02 | 0.19 | - |
| Trinidad & Tobago | LAM | - | - | - |
| Tunisia | MAF | 0.60 | 0.10 | 0.50 |
| Turkey | OECD+ | 12.00 | - | 63.00 |
| Turkmenistan | REF | 2.98 | 0.82 | 1.79 |
| Uganda | MAF | 0.37 | - | - |
| Ukraine | REF | 8.44 | 0.58 | - |
| United Arab Emirates | MAF | 7.22 | - | - |
| United Kingdom | OECD+ | 70.71 | 19.61 | 1.33 |
| United States | OECD+ | 2139.00 | 304.00 | 51- |
| Uruguay | LAM | 0.80 | - | - |
| Uzbekistan | REF | - | - | - |
| Venezuela | LAM | - | - | - |
| Vietnam | ASIA | 11.20 | 0.70 | 0.50 |
| Zambia | MAF | 0.25 | - | - |
| Zimbabwe | MAF | - | - | - |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table S2: Definitions of the five macro regions used for aggregating energy investments and stimulus packages** | |
| **Macro region** | **Definition** |
| ASIA | Includes most Asian countries with the exception of the Middle East, Japan and Former Soviet Union states:  Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, China Hong Kong SAR, China Macao SAR, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, East Timor, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Viet Nam |
| LAM | Includes the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean:  Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela |
| MAF | Includes the countries of the Middle East and Africa:  Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Reunion, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Western Sahara, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe |
| OECD+ | Includes the OECD 1990 countries as well as EU members and candidates:  Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, French Polynesia, Germany, Greece, Guam, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Macedonia, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Vanuatu |
| REF | Countries from the Reforming Ecomonies of the Former Soviet Union:  Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan |
|  | |
| **ISO-3 country code** | **Country** |
| CHN | China |
| EU | European Union[[1]](#footnote-1) |
| IND | India |
| USA | United States of America |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Table S3: Derivation of numbers cited in the manuscript** | | |
| **Citation** | **Calculation** | **Figures** |
| At the time of writing, announced COVID-19 fiscal stimulus surpassed USD 12 trillion, which as a share of GDP exceeds the stimulus provided in the wake of the 2008-2009 Global Financial Crisis (*3*) by a factor of three. | COVID-19 global stimulus: ~ USD 12500 b  Global GDP 2019: ~ USD 87750 b  Stimulus as % of GDP: ~14.2%  GFC global stimulus: ~ USD 3000 b  Global GDP 2008: ~ USD 63670 b  Stimulus as % of GDP: 4.7% | Fig. 1 |
| As of July 2020, our tracking framework showed aggregate fiscal stimuli amounting to USD 12.5 trillion, 80% of which comes from OECD countries (Fig. 1, Figures S1,S2). | OECD+ countries (see table S2 for the full definition) add up to USD ~10000 billion | Fig. 1; Fig. S1 |
| What we can glean from the available data is that at the moment about 55% of stimulus can be classified as “above-the-line” measures, with 4% targeted for the health sector and 51% percent for other sectors. The remaining 45% of stimulus is intended for liquidity support.. | We focus on the global stimulus estimate (left-most panel on Fig. 1, and right-most panel on Fig. S1) | Fig. 1; Fig. S1 |
| Average annual low-carbon energy and efficiency investments under a Paris-compatible pathway have been estimated at about 1.3 trillion USD per year globally over the near term between 2020 and 2024 (*11, 12*) (see Materials and Methods in Supplementary Material for details). This amounts to some 10% of the total pledged COVID-19 stimulus to date (Fig. 1, Figures S3,S4). | We read these estimates from the left-most set of bars on Fig. 1. | Fig. 1; Fig. S3, S4 |
| The additional investment amounts to about 300 billion USD per year globally over the coming five years (Fig. 1, Fig. S5), less than 3% of total pledged stimulus to date.  […]  Despite the order of magnitude difference in these numbers, there is an important additional part to this story: increases in low-carbon investments would have to be accompanied by di-vestments from high-carbon fossil-fuels in the range of 280 billion USD per year over the same near-term period.  […]  At about 20 additional billion USD per year globally, they represent a mere 0.2% of the total announced stimulus to date (compare Fig. S5 to S1). | Fig. S5, the right-most bar on the left panel shows the annual shifts in investments:  300 b (additional annual investments into low-carbon energy) – 280 b (annual divestments from fossil fuels) = 20 b (net annual investments, marked by the horizontal black line)  In S1, the total global stimulus is shown on the right-most bar, with the total value of 12500 b (and 20 b from above being 0.2%) | Fig. S5; Fig. S1 |
| Developing economies are in a different situation. So far, the combined stimulus available to low and lower-middle income countries amounts to only a tiny fraction (about 2.5%) of total stimulus and even including upper-middle income economies raises this share to 15% only. This discrepancy will not only affect developing countries’ ability to recover from the COVID-19 crisis but also the world’s collective ability to achieve the Paris Agreement climate goals. | Here we aggregate stimulus over the four income groups as classified by the World Bank, and express it as a share of the global stimulus. See table S4 for each group’s numbers. | Fig. S1 |
| For example, India’s total annual low-carbon energy investment needs relative to its GDP are about 4 times higher than those of the EU, while the country’s stimulus package relative to its GDP is less than a quarter the size of the EU’s. | We compare the energy investment needs shown on Fig. S6 (right set of panels, for the EU and India (IND)), with the EU’s estimates at about 1% of the GDP, and for India about 4%.  The stimulus package of the EU is about 30% of the GDP, and India’s about 7% of the GDP. | Fig. 1, Fig. S6 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table S4: Stimulus packages across four income groups following the World Bank’s income classification** | | | |
| Income Group | Stimulus | Global stimulus | Share of global |
|  | USD billion | |  |
| Low income | 5 | 12455 | 0.04% |
| Lower middle income | 306 | 12455 | 2.45% |
| Upper middle income | 1593 | 12455 | 12.79% |
| High income | 10552 | 12455 | 84.72% |

Data S1. (separate file)

All data and code underlying this analysis are available at: <https://github.com/marina-andrijevic/covid_recovery/tree/master>

1. Excluding the UK [↑](#footnote-ref-1)