Fossil-Fuel Subsidy Reform: Social Impacts Increasing Momentum at Rio+20

Christopher Beaton, Research Officer, GSI

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Global Subsidies Initiative

Institute for Sustainable Development

Institut international du développement

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Social Impacts & The Reform Strategy

How subsidies have arisen Costs

Research

Recipients

Economic impacts

New policies (pricing/tax regime) **Complementary** policies

Reform options

Timing

Political strategy

New policies (pricing/tax regime)

> **Complementary** policies

Implementation

Strategies to respond to change

Monitoring, evaluation and adjustment





Complementary Policies

Industry/business

- Support to restructure sectors e.g. retraining programmes
- Measures to improve energy efficiency
- Investments in infrastructure

Social

- Cash transfers: (un)conditional
 - Social safety nets, pensions, health insurance
 - Increase (minimum) wages
 - Pro-poor expenditure

Energy

- Investment in renewable or alternative energies, rural electrification, etc.
- Energy conservation, energy security, energy efficiency policies

Macro-economic

- Policies to manage inflation
- Strengthen market forces and encourage competition

Banking

- Can help roll out cash transfers
- Credit facilities, e.g. for SMEs and micro-credit

Transport

- Expanding public transport systems
- Alternatives for freight (rail or inland waterways)
- Transitional support for taxi drivers







What can be achieved at Rio+20?

Text should commit to:

- 1. Phase out fossil-fuel subsidies that undermine sustainable development
- 2. Assist developing countries to phase out their FFS

In addition countries pledge to provide the following supporting measures:

- 1. Reporting & Review: Prices, Subsidies, Subsidy Reform
- 2. Technical & financial assistance for developing countries
- 3. Common research and analysis
- 4. Secretariat support







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