Context:
It is estimated that fossil fuel subsidies contributed up to 36% of global emissions between 1980 and 2010, while also exacerbating health problems, air and water local pollution.\(^1\) Limiting their use is a key step towards reducing inequality and achieving inclusive growth, since fossil fuel subsidies disproportionately benefit the middle and upper classes.\(^2\) Fossil fuel subsidies constitute an inefficient use of scarce public funds, and inhibit the market penetration of price-competitive renewables. While subsidies more broadly can be used as an effective tool to support the poor and promote a particular industry for the benefit of larger good, an industry that is well-established should not be the beneficiary of limited public resources, especially when cost-effective and healthier alternatives are available.

In 2017, CAN calls on the G20 to:

- Set a **timeline for completion of peer review of fossil fuel subsidies by all G20 members to enable equitable phase out of all fossil fuel subsidies by 2020**;
- Set up a process in the sustainability working group to **initiate redirection of energy-related domestic and international public finance to only support cost-effective, clean, healthy and safe sources of renewable energy and energy efficiency by 2020**.

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\(^1\) OxCarre (2014) Dirty Little Secrets: Inferring Fossil-Fuel Subsidies from Patterns in Emission Intensities

\(^2\) ODI (2014) Time to change the game: Fossil fuel subsidies and climate