

## Fossil fuel subsidies

[REMOVE](#) [1]

This indicator offers data about subsidies for fossil fuels. The information is provided in form of proportion rates of the full cost of supply in percentage. Its differentiates between coal, oil, gas and electricity. Also subsidies as amount per citizen, total subsidies as share of GDP and average subsidies rate are provided.

(<http://www.worldenergyoutlook.org/resources/energysubsidies/> [2])

### Unit of Measurement:

percentage & money per person

### Link to Data:

<http://www.worldenergyoutlook.org/resources/energysubsidies/fossilfuelsubsidydat...> [3]

### Description to get data:

This link leads you to the interactive map: <http://www.iea.org/subsidy/index.html> Recent developments can be found here: <http://www.iea.org/media/weowebiste/developmentsenergysubsidies.pdf>

### Type of Indicator source:

- [Non-governmental organisation](#) [4]

### Geographical Coverage:

Algeria  
Angola  
Argentina  
Bangladesh  
Cambodia  
China  
Colombia  
Ecuador  
Egypt  
Gabon  
Ghana  
India  
Indonesia  
Iran  
Iraq  
Kazakhstan  
Libya  
Mexico  
Myanmar  
Nigeria  
Pakistan  
Peru  
Russia

Saudi Arabia  
South Korea  
Turkmenistan  
Uzbekistan  
Venezuela  
Vietnam

## Geographical Level:

- [National](#) [5]

## Methodological transparency:

- [Complete methodology available](#) [6]

**Indicator relation:** Indicator: [Fuel prices](#) [7]

**Relationship explanation:** Fuel subsidies are included in market fuel prices.

**Type of relation:** Aggregated indicator which includes the component

## Temporal Coverage:

2013

## Frequency of Updates:

- [irregular](#) [8]

## Link to Methodology:

[Link to Methodology](#) [9]

## Aggregation level of indicator:

- [Aggregate](#) [10]

## Contribution to the green economy:

Fossil fuel subsidies are negative for Green Economy, since they hamper the transition towards clean energy sources. At the same time they are partly seen as a negative investment and economically disadvantageous. Fossil fuel subsidies potentially hide economic costs of its production, transport and distribution (beside hidden externalities which are generally mostly excluded). A low fossil fuel subsidy rate is positive for moving towards Green Economy.

## Cost of accessing data:

- [free of charge](#) [11]

**Potential misinterpretation:** Are fuel subsidies decreasing, but the fuel prices stay low (due to low market

prices)?

**Related Indicator:** [Fuel prices](#) [7]

**Potential misinterpretation:** Are subsidies being cut, but fuel consumption stays on a high Level?

**Related Indicator:** [Final energy consumption by sector and fuel](#) [12]



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**Source URL:** <https://measuring-progress.eu/fossil-fuel-subsidies>

#### Links

- [1] <https://measuring-progress.eu/coll-del/nojs/3121>
- [2] <http://www.worldenergyoutlook.org/resources/energysubsidies/>
- [3] <http://www.worldenergyoutlook.org/resources/energysubsidies/fossilfuelsubsidydatabase/>
- [4] <https://measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/49>
- [5] <https://measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/33>
- [6] <https://measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/34>
- [7] <https://measuring-progress.eu/fuel-prices>
- [8] <https://measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/21>
- [9] <http://www.worldenergyoutlook.org/resources/energysubsidies/methodology/>
- [10] <https://measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/28>
- [11] <https://measuring-progress.eu/taxonomy/term/9>
- [12] <https://measuring-progress.eu/final-energy-consumption-sector-and-fuel>