

Health and Environment Alliance

Key projects & publications supporting climate action for better health

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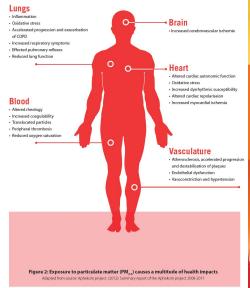
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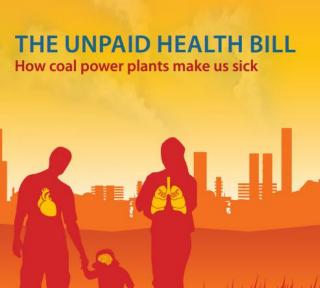
The Unpaid Health Bill: health cost assessment

First time numbers for the EU as a whole and for specific countries on how coal pollution harms health

- 18,200 premature deaths
- 8,580 cases of chronic bronchitis
- 4.1 million lost working days
- 5,500 hospital admissions
- 2.1 million days of medication
- 28.6 million lower respiratory symptoms



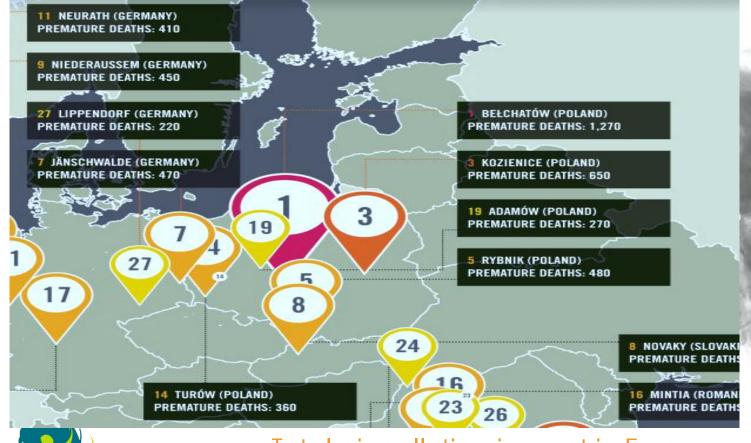






Available in English, Romanian, German, Polish; for Turkey, and Western Balkans

Europe's Dark Cloud- 2016 report on cross-boundary air pollution



HEAL Promoting environmental policy that contributes to good health





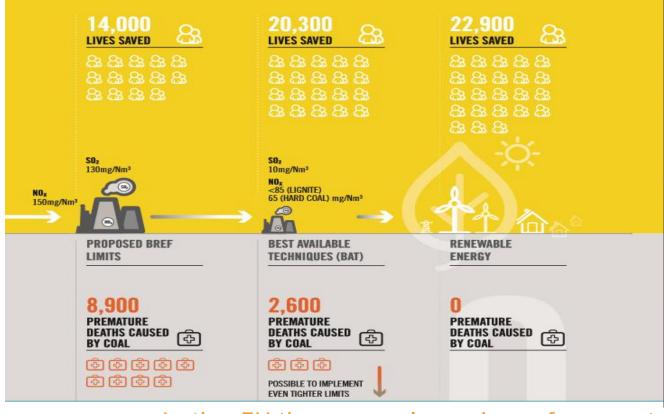








Lifting Europe's Dark Cloud - How cutting coal saves lives







In the EU the annual number of premature deaths caused by burning coal could be reduced from 22,900 to 2,600 deaths.

NEW: Phasing out Fossil Fuel Subsidies for better health

Energy subsidies damage the environment, causing more premature deaths through local air pollution and increasing atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations.

Phasing out fossil fuel subsidies would have multiple benefits for health:



Decrease in premature deaths



Funds to make the transition to renewables



nt to climate action



Commitme More money for social spending



A public health opportunit

Fossil Fuel Subsidies and Health



PUBLISHED July 2016

WHY SHOULD WE CARE ABOUT FOSSIL FUEL SUBSIDIES?

remature deaths and worsen dimete change by increasing atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations. According to the eternational Monetary Fund (IMF), governments worldwide allocate 4,84 trillion EUR to health-harming subsidies which is

COUNTRIES SUPPORT THE FOSSIL FUEL INDUSTRY

WITH BILLIONS EVERY YEAR

in the 2015 working paper by the international Monetary Fund (IMF) entitled "How large are global energy subsidies?" (1)4,84 trillion EUR went into subsidies for fosal fuels worldwide in 2015. This is equivalent to 6.5 percent of global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) that governments award to the fossil fuel industry either in the form of direct spending, tax exemptions or by not including externalities in pricing decisions (see Background Box).

The IMF figures are so high as industrial polluters do not have to pay for the trillions of dollars' worth of damage that their products are creating. This includes catastrophic effects such as air pollution and climate change as well as local events such as traffic congestion or road accidents. That being said, subsidies are expensive for governments ently for tax-payers, locking in funds that could used for infrestructure (roads, schools and hospitals).

mpact on health and the environment such as an increase in air pollution. Effects include a rise in the number of premature deaths, respiratory diseases such as estime, and heart and lung disease. Effects are particularly felt by unerable groups such as unborn bables, children nant women and the elderly. In addition, there is a n on national health care budgets.

Developed countries with a high GDP and a high level of industrialisation, account for 40 percent of subsidies. Yet, sking at subsidies as a share of GDP, subsidies are

approximately eight times larger in the Middle East and the North African region than in the economies of developed

Frost first subsidies are given when the government production profitable for the industry. They can be

product at a fixed amount for consumers (possible even below the cost of producing it) while the gap is paid for by the national budget. This is one form of a direct subsidy. For example, in Germany direct subsidies are given to producers in the form of a tea exempt for cost, oil and gas products used as inputs in energy production.

According to the IMF, another form of a subsidy, at indirect one, takes place when fossil fuel companies are not taxed efficiently. This means that the price consumers pay for coal, gas or oil does not consider the damage caused by these products, such as climate change or air pollution. Yet, eventually the costs to the environment and human health come with such damage that it needs to be paid for by tax payers, representing yet another subsidy to the industry. HEAL's report The Unpaid Health Bill showed that for example in Poland such indirect ubsides effecting health emounted to 3-8.2 billio

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New 2017 HEAL campaign on government subsidies for coal, oil and gas and the need for a phase out to benefit health



Get in touch and learn more about our work

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