

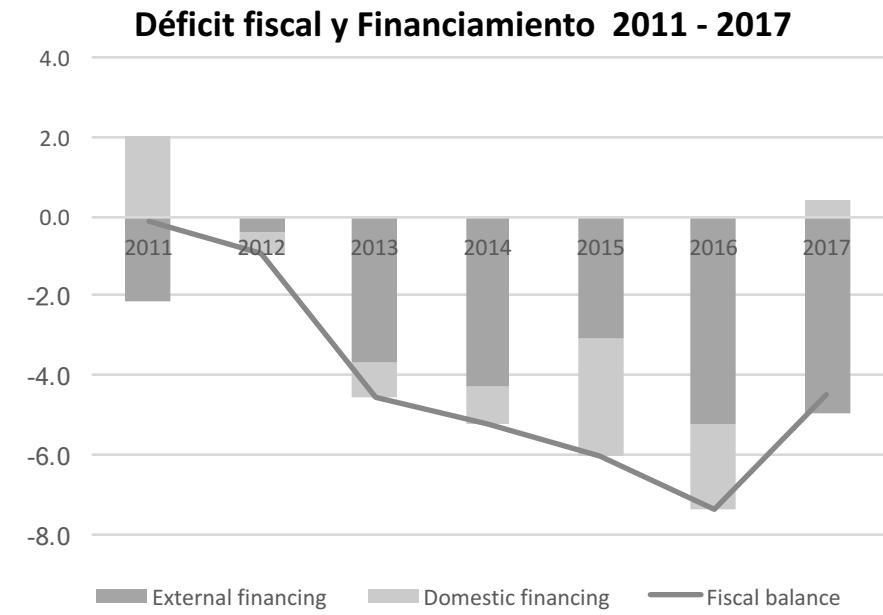
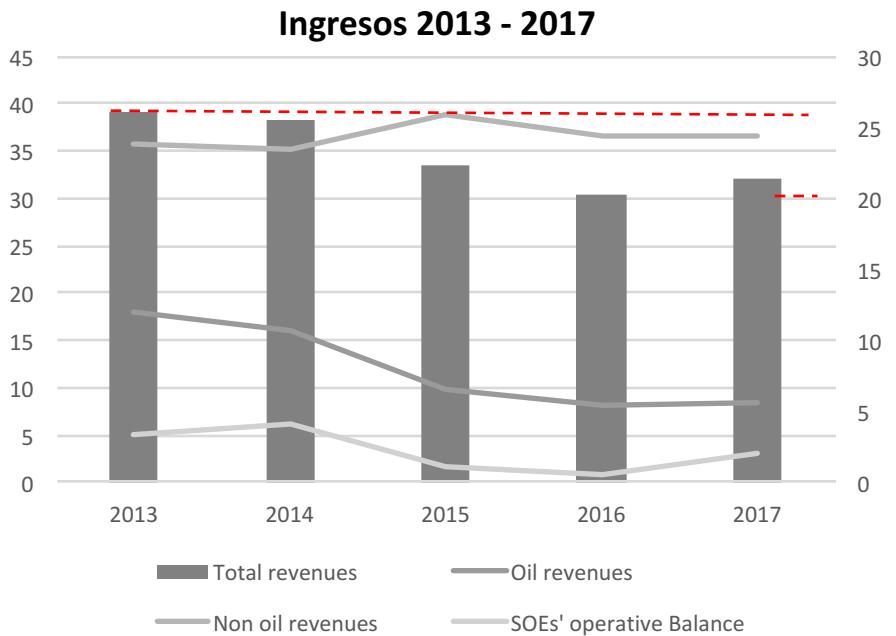
# Energy Subsidy Reform in Ecuador –

Why  
What  
How

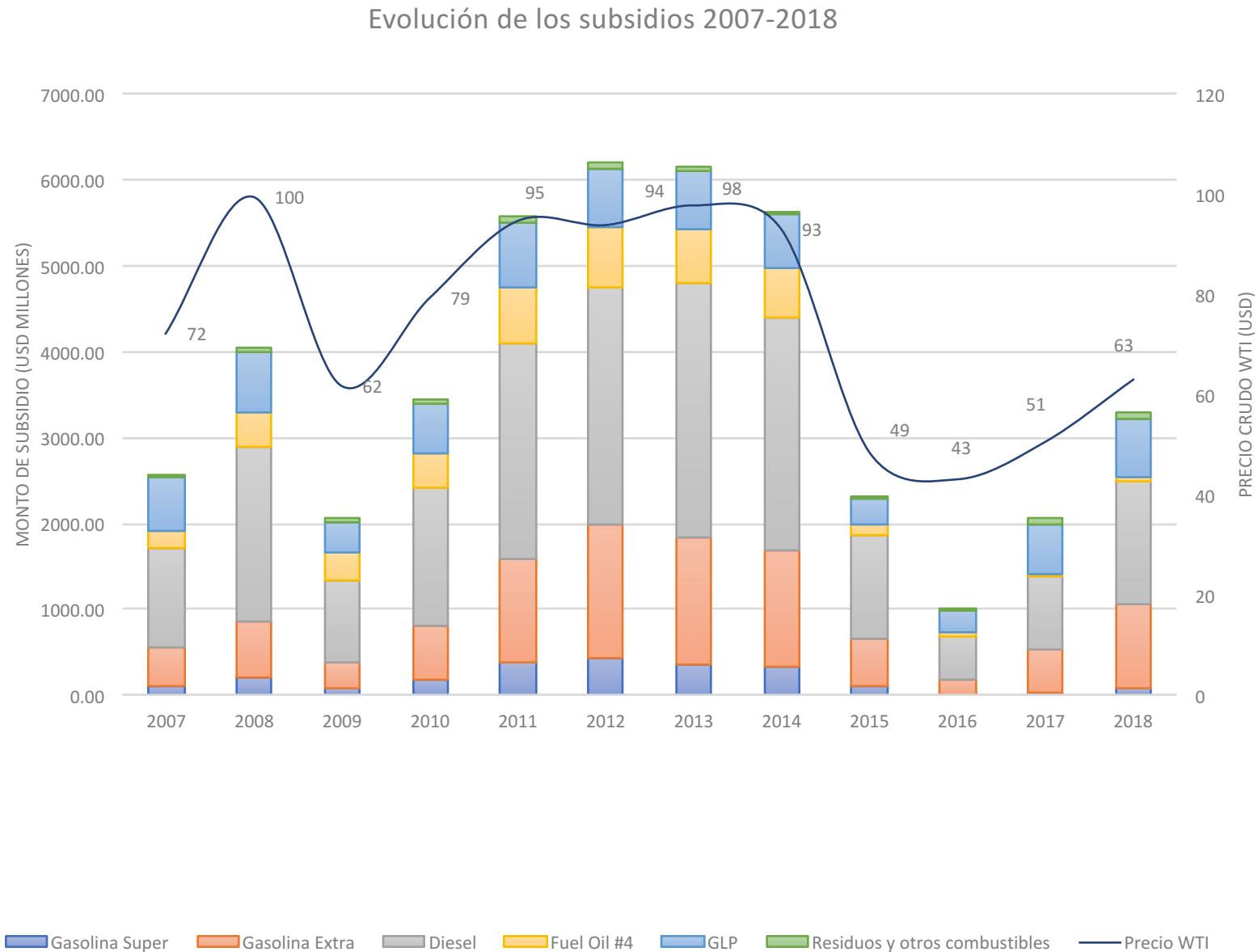
# WHAT THE DATA SHOWS

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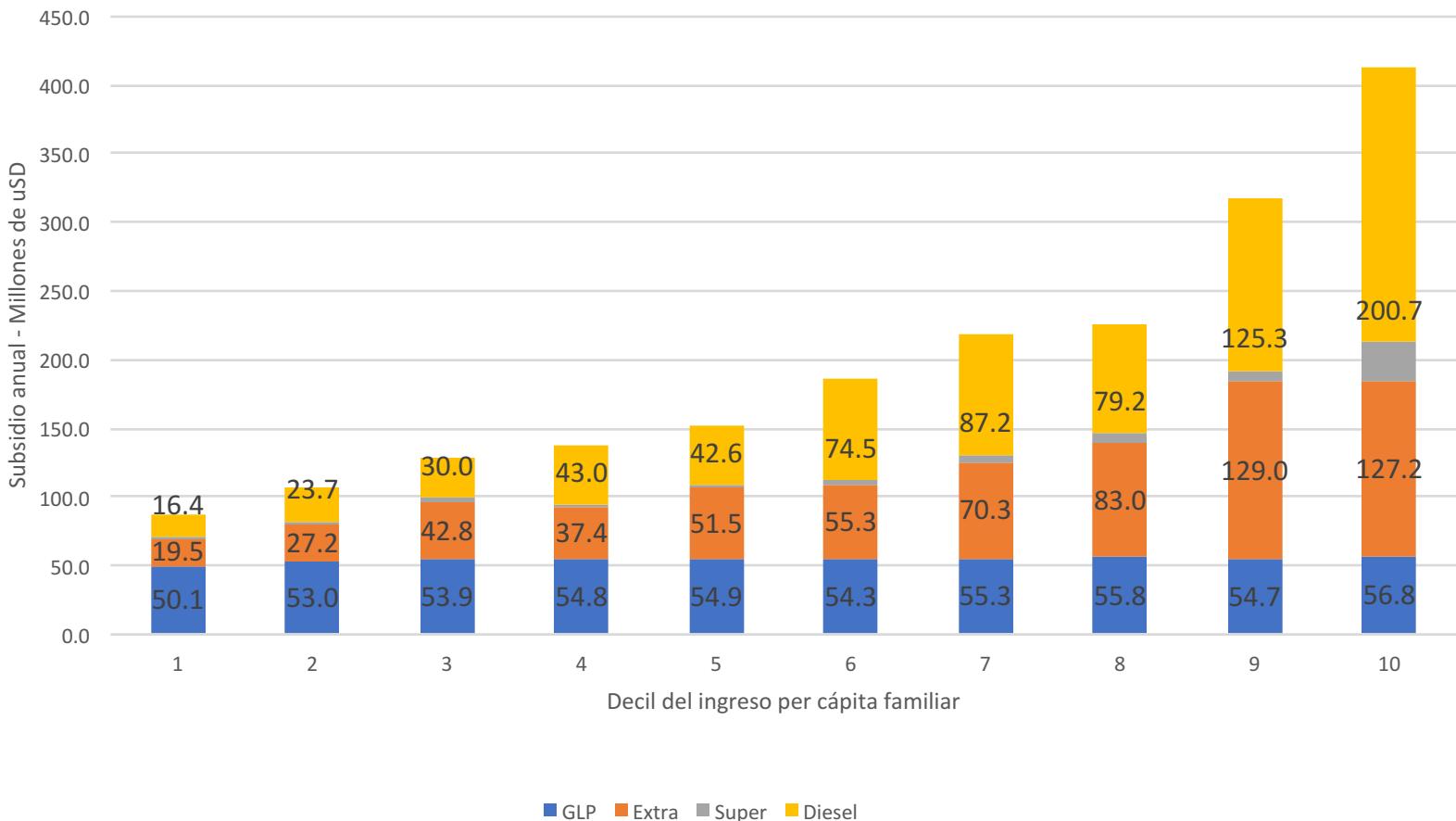
# Fiscal situation is challenging



# These subsidies are substantial and volatile



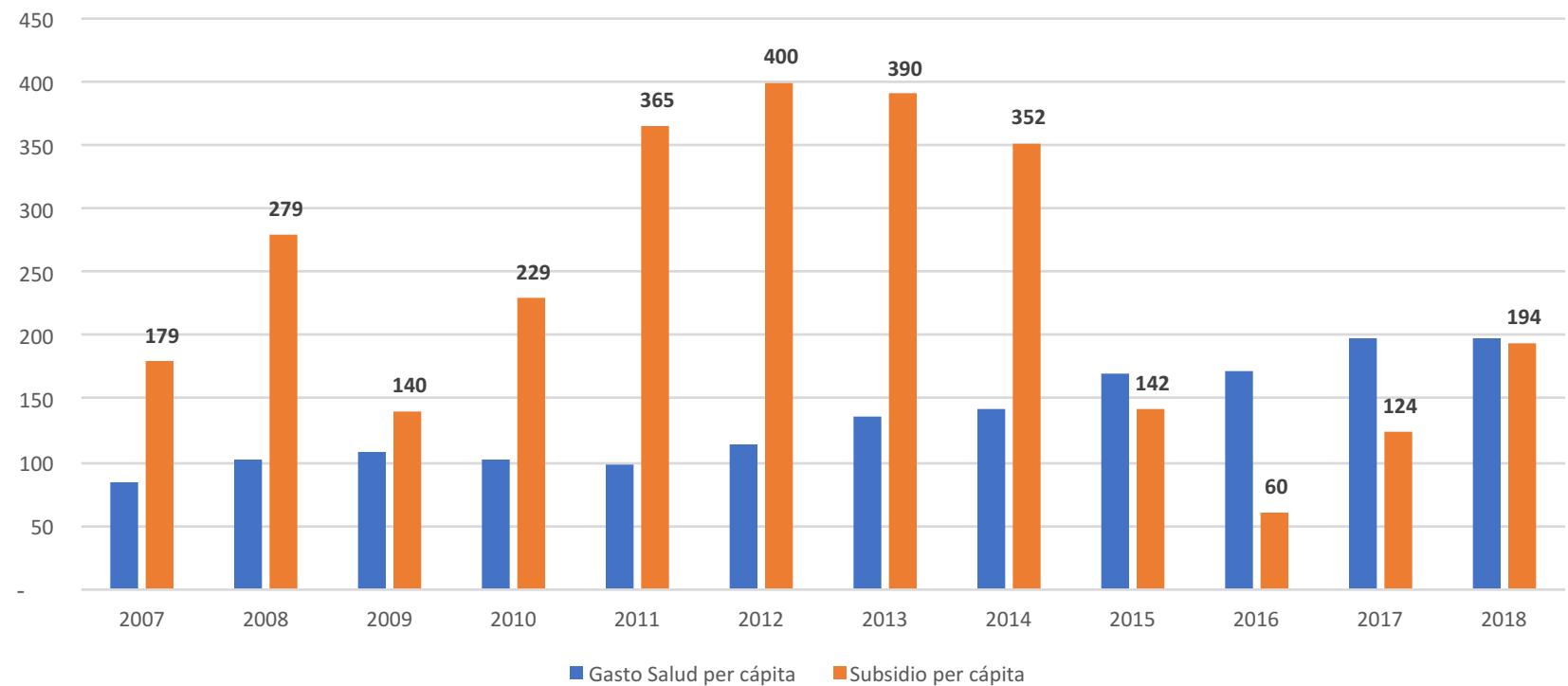
# They Benefit mostly upper income deciles



Can be as high as social spending



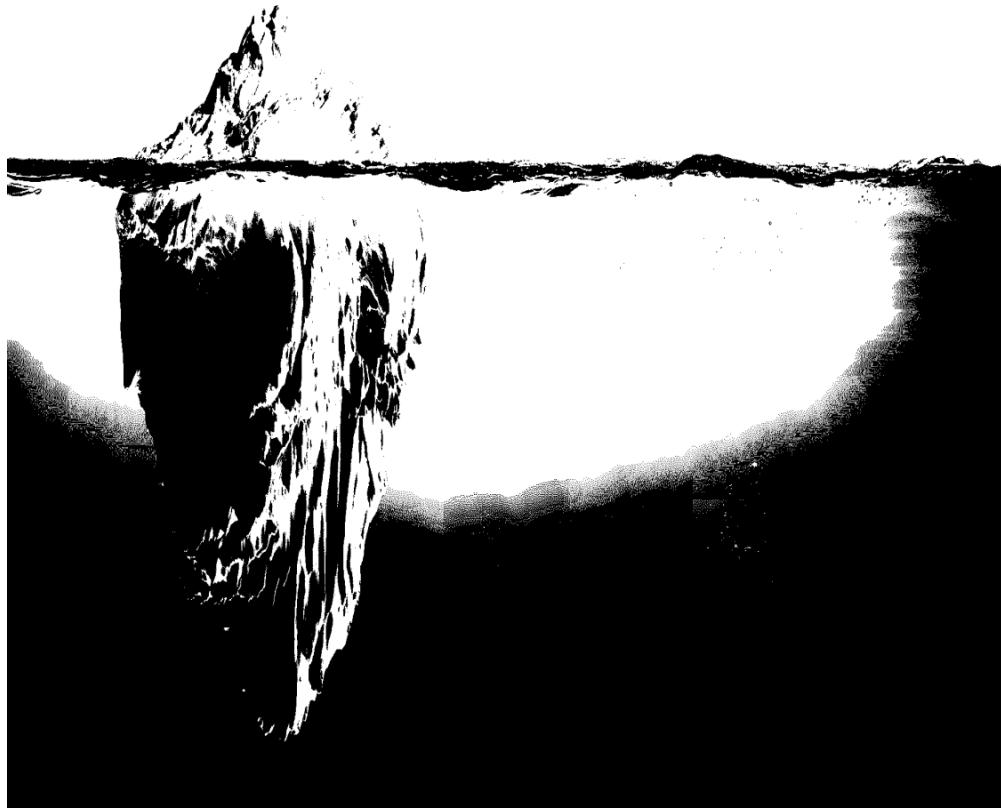
Gasto Salud vs Gasto Subsidios combustibles (per cápita)



# NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

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This data is just the tip of the iceberg and it is only going to get us this far.



EThis problem has social, environmental, health and political ramifications.

A technical solution is not enough.

We are in the Business of mobilizing stakeholders for change

# STARTING POINT AND KEY STRATEGIC ELEMENTS

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## Starting points and strategic element

**History** Energy subsidy reform has historically been a delicate and traumatic process

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<b>Benefits are diffused</b>	Benefits of the subsidies are diffuse, which makes targetting and communication much more challenging
<b>Interest groups</b>	Subsidies are there because they are part of the current social contract, even if implicitly. Interests of different group are in balance
<b>Loss aversion</b>	We Will be asking people to leave something they receive <u>now</u> for a Benefit that comes in the future and it is even more diffuse.
<b>Current moment</b>	Fiscal situation has opened space for this reform. But it is a period of adjustment, with consequences in growth, employment and poverty
<b>Communication is key</b>	La comunicación es un eje central de la reforma y debe empezar por posicionar el problema y movilizar emociones alrededor del costo de oportunidad
<b>Coherence with other policy</b>	La población va a demandar coherencia con otras políticas
<b>Long term vision</b>	Movilizar voluntades e intereses para una reforma de subsidios que han permanecido por muchas décadas no es fácil. Se debe enmarcar en una visión de país y sociedad más equitativa, eficiente y saludable

# Our action plan should then:

Designed as an adaptive process balancing three factors

Balance technical soundness, political feasibility and capabilities to implement

Balance “best fit” and “best practice”

GRACIAS