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Autore	Ruggeri Laderchi Caterina
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Altri autori (Persone)	OlivierAnne TrimbleChris
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Nota di contenuto	Acknowledgments -- Acronyms and abbreviations -- Overview -- Introduction -- Costs, subsidies and household tariffs : the status of reforms in the energy sector in ECA -- Household energy consumption patterns are unlikely to change in the short run -- Energy tariff increases can significantly affect the livelihoods of large segments of the population -- Helping households cope and adapt requires more effective social assistance and demand management -- Balancing fiscal and social sustainability in the energy sector is possible -- Addressing the social impact of energy subsidy removal through ESAS requires significant resources -- Methodological annexes -- Methodological appendix A -- Methodological appendix B -- Methodological appendix C -- Methodological appendix D -- References.
Sommario/riassunto	In Eastern Europe and Central Asia there are significant pressures for residential energy tariffs to rise, as government budgets are

increasingly stretched and cannot afford to pay large energy subsidies. Further pressures for tariffs to rise come from environmental concerns, as the tariff levels that households now face do not cover the social costs of energy production. Because reforms that would increase energy tariffs are likely to affect significantly the poor and the middle class, their political feasibility may be questioned unless appropriate ways of cushioning the impacts can be devised
