

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910790505803321
Autore	Clements Benedict
Titolo	Energy Subsidy Reform : : Lessons and Implications // Benedict Clements, David Coady, Stefania Fabrizio, Sanjeev Gupta, Trevor Alleyne, Carlo Sdrilevich
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2013
ISBN	1-4755-3252-0 1-4843-3916-9 1-4843-9379-1
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (197 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	CoadyDavid FabrizioStefania GuptaSanjeev AlleyneTrevor SdrilevichCarlo
Disciplina	333.7
Soggetti	Energy consumption Investments: Energy Inflation Macroeconomics Public Finance Taxation Energy: Demand and Supply Prices Price Level Deflation Trade Policy International Trade Organizations Electric Utilities Hydrocarbon Resources National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General Energy industries & utilities Public finance & taxation Investment & securities Petroleum, oil & gas industries Energy subsidies Fuel prices Tariffs Energy pricing

Expenditure
Taxes
Expenditures, Public
Tariff
Electric utilities
Gas industry
Subsidies
Indonesia

Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	<p>Cover; Contents; Acknowledgments; Preface; 1 Introduction and Background; Figures; Figure 1.1 International Prices of Oil, Coal, and Natural Gas, 2006-12 (Indexed January 2000=100); 2 Defining and Measuring Energy Subsidies; Boxes; Box 2.1 Pretax and Posttax Consumer Subsidies; Box 2.2 Financing Fuel Subsidies in India; Figure 2.1 Pretax Energy Subsidies, 2007-11 (Billions of U.S. dollars); Figure 2.2 Pretax Energy Subsidies by Region, 2011; Figure 2.3 Pretax Petroleum Subsidies among Petroleum Importing and Exporting Countries, 2011 (Percent of GDP) Figure 2.4 Adjustment of Energy Subsidies for Taxes and Externalities, 2011 3 Macroeconomic, Environmental, and Social Implications; Box 3.1 Electricity Subsidies and Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa; Figure 3.1 Posttax Subsidies and Social Spending, 2010 (Percent of GDP); Box 3.2 Energy Subsidy Reform and Competitiveness; Figure 3.2 Distribution of Petroleum Product Subsidies by Income Groups (Percent of total product subsidies); 4 Reforming Energy Subsidies: Lessons from Experience; Tables; TABLE 4.1 Summary of Country Energy Subsidy Reform Episodes 5 Case Studies from the Sub-Saharan Africa Region TABLE 5.1 Ghana: Key Macroeconomic Indicators, 2000-2011; Figure 5.1 Ghana: Fuel Price Developments, 2000-2012; TABLE 5.2 Namibia: Key Macroeconomic Indicators, 2000-2011; Figure 5.2 Namibia: National Energy Fund and Slate Account, 1990-2011 (Millions of Namibian dollars); Figure 5.3 Namibia: Macroeconomic Developments and Fuel Subsidy Reform, 1990-2011; TABLE 5.3 Niger: Key Macroeconomic Indicators, 2000-2011; Figure 5.4 Niger: Fuel Price Developments, 2005-11 (Central African francs per liter) Figure 5.5 Niger: Macroeconomic Developments and Energy Subsidy Reforms, 2008-11 (Percent of GDP or rate) TABLE 5.4 Nigeria: Key Macroeconomic Indicators, 2003-11; Figure 5.6 Nigeria: International and Domestic Fuel Prices, 2006-11 (Difference between world price and domestic price); TABLE 5.5 Nigeria: Developments in Fuel Prices and Fuel Subsidies, 2006-12; Box 5.1 Nigeria: Rationale for Subsidy Removal; TABLE 5.6 South Africa: Key Macroeconomic Indicators, 1993-2011; Figure 5.7 South Africa: Composition of Gasoline Pump Prices and Taxes, 2001-12 TABLE 5.7 Kenya: Key Macroeconomic Indicators, 1995-2009 TABLE 5.8 Kenya: Key Power Sector Indicators, 1995-2009; Figure 5.8 Kenya: Hidden Costs in the Power Sector, 2001-8; TABLE 5.9 Uganda: Key</p>

Macroeconomic and Power Sector Indicators, 2005-10; TABLE 5.10 Uganda: Explicit Fiscal Subsidies for the Power Sector and the Cost of Thermal Generation, 2006-11; TABLE 5.11 Uganda: Quasi-Fiscal Deficit of the Power Sector, 2005-8 and 2009-11; 6 Case Studies from Emerging and Developing Asia; TABLE 6.1 Indonesia: Key Macroeconomic Indicators, 2000-2011
Figure 6.1 Indonesia: Macroeconomic Developments and Energy Subsidy Reforms, 1997- 2011 (Percent of GDP or rate)

Sommario/riassunto

Energy subsidies are aimed at protecting consumers, however, subsidies aggravate fiscal imbalances, crowd out priority public spending, and depress private investment, including in the energy sector. This book provides the most comprehensive estimates of energy subsidies currently available for 176 countries and an analysis of “how to do” energy subsidy reform, drawing on insights from 22 country case studies undertaken by the IMF staff and analyses carried out by other institutions.
