

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910791192203321
Autore	Clements Benedict
Titolo	Energy Subsidy Reform : : Lessons and Implications / / Benedict Clements, David Coady, Stefania Fabrizio, Sanjeev Gupta, Trevor Alleyne, Carlo Sdralevich
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2013
ISBN	1-4843-4696-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (195 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	CoadyDavid FabrizioStefania GuptaSanjeev AlleyneTrevor SdralevichCarlo
Disciplina	338.436626
Soggetti	Electric utilities - Government policy Investments: Energy Inflation Macroeconomics Public Finance Taxation Energy: Demand and Supply Prices Price Level Deflation Trade Policy International Trade Organizations Electric Utilities Hydrocarbon Resources Energy industries & utilities Public finance & taxation Investment & securities Petroleum, oil & gas industries Energy subsidies Fuel prices Tariffs Energy pricing Expenditures, Public Tariff Electric utilities

Gas industry

Indonesia

Lingua di pubblicazione

Arabo

Formato

Materiale a stampa

Livello bibliografico

Monografia

Note generali

Description based upon print version of record.

Sommario/riassunto

Energy subsidies have wide-ranging economic consequences. Although they are aimed at protecting consumers, subsidies aggravate fiscal imbalances, crowd out priority public spending, and depress private investment, including in the energy sector. Subsidies also distort resource allocation by encouraging excessive energy consumption, artificially promoting capital-intensive industries, reducing incentives for investment in renewable energy, and accelerating the depletion of natural resources. Most subsidy benefits are captured by higher-income households, reinforcing inequality. Even future generations are affected through the damaging effects of increased energy consumption on global warming. This book provides (1) the most comprehensive estimates of energy subsidies currently available for 176 countries and (2) 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.