1. Record Nr. UNINA9910819927103321

Titolo	Carbon-energy taxation : lessons from Europe / / edited by Mikael Skou Andersen and Paul Ekins
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford ; ; New York, : Oxford University Press, 2009
ISBN	0-19-161008-9 9786612383137 1-282-38313-2 0-19-157142-3
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (342 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	AndersenMikael Skou EkinsPaul
Disciplina	336.27833379094
Soggetti	Carbon taxes - Europe Environmental impact charges - Europe Emissions trading - Europe Carbon dioxide mitigation - Europe Environmental policy - Economic aspects - Europe
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	Contents; List of Figures; List of Tables; Abbreviations; Notes on Contributors; Part I. Pricing of Carbon in Europe; 1. Carbon-Energy Taxation, Revenue Recycling, and Competitiveness; 1.1. Introduction; 1.2. The Porter hypothesis on the relationship between environmental regulation and competitiveness; 1.3. The double dividend debate; 1.4. What kind of efficiency are we talking about?; 1.5. Conventional indicators of competitiveness; 1.6. The need to account for technology and innovation; 1.7. Coverage of the book; 2. Design of Environmental Tax Reforms in Europe; 2.1. Introduction 2.2. Denmark2.3. Finland; 2.4. Germany; 2.5. The Netherlands; 2.6. Slovenia; 2.7. Sweden; 2.8. UK; 2.9. Conclusions; Part II. Industry-Sector Competitiveness; 3. Assessing Vulnerability of Selected Sectors under Environmental Tax Reform: The Issue of Pricing Power; 3.1. Introduction; 3.2. Context; 3.3. Literature review and price-setting model; 3.4. Data; 3.5. Results; 3.6. Discussion of results by sector; 3.7.

Implications; 3.8. Summary and conclusions; 4. Trends in the Competitiveness of Selected Industrial Sectors in ETR Countries; 4.1. Introduction
4.2. Theoretical assessment of competitiveness indicators4.3. Empirical assessment of competitiveness trends; 4.4. Conclusions; 5. The Impact of Energy Taxes on Competitiveness: A Panel Regression Study of 56 European Industry Sectors; 5.1. Introduction; 5.2. Modelling the Porter effects associated with energy taxes; 5.3. Data and method; 5.4. The relation between energy taxes, competitiveness, and output; 5.5. Interpretation of results; 5.6. Conclusions; 6. Energy-Intensive Industries: Approaches to Mitigation and Compensation; 6.1. Introduction
6.2. Ex-ante mitigation: tax-base modifications and reductions in tax rates6.3. Ex-post compensation: revenue recycling approach; 6.4. Winners and losers in ETR; 6.5. Conclusions; Part III. Country Competitiveness and Carbon Leakage; 7. The Effects of Environmental Tax Reform on International Competitiveness in the European Union: Modelling with E3ME; 7.1. Introduction; 7.2. Modelling the EU Energy-Environment-Economy System with E3ME; 7.3. Processing the COMETR tax data; 7.4. Scenarios specified to model ETR; 7.5. Estimation of competitiveness effects
7.6. The effects of selected ETRs, using E3ME, 1995-20128. Carbon Leakage from Unilateral Environmental Tax Reforms in Europe, 1995-2005; 8.1. Introduction; 8.2. The literature on carbon leakage; 8.3. Modelling carbon leakage; 8.4. Description of ETR policies and carbon leakage scenarios; 8.5. Results; 8.6. Conclusions; Part IV. Implications for Future Climate Policy; 9. Carbon Taxes and Emissions Trading: Issues and Interactions; 9.1. Introduction; 9.2. Emissions trading; 9.3. Competitiveness implications of emissions trading; 9.4. Carbon taxes and emissions trading
9.5. The interactions between taxes and trading

Sommario/riassunto

When taxes are introduced on carbon and energy, and the revenue is used to reduce other taxes, will a positive effect be achieved both for the environment and for the economy? In 1990 Finland was the first country to introduce a tax on CO2. Later, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Slovenia, Germany and the UK followed suit with tax reforms that shifted taxation from labour to carbon and energy. Over the years, CO2 and energy taxes have gradually been raised, so that in Europe taxes ofmore than 25 billion Euros a year have been shifted. This book examines carbon-energy taxation in detail and looks