

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 indicators
4.3. 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 rates
6.3. 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, 1995-2012
8. 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 of more than 25 billion Euros a year have been shifted. This book examines carbon-energy taxation in detail and looks
