

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910969287703321
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	9781475532524 1475532520 9781484339169 1484339169 9781484393796 1484393791
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (197 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	AlleyneTrevor CoadyDavid FabrizioStefania GuptaSanjeev SdralevichCarlo
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	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
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.
