

## Energy Subsidy Reform Lessons And Implications

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Energy Subsidy Reform Lessons And

While 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.

Energy Subsidy Reform - Lessons and Implications

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These are (1) a comprehensive energy sector reform plan entailing clear long- term objectives, analysis of the impact of reforms, and consultation with stakeholders; (2) an extensive communications strategy, supported by improvements in transparency, such as the dissemination of information on the magnitude of subsidies and the recording of subsidies in the bud get; (3) appropriately phased price increases, which can be sequenced differently across energy products; (4) improvement in the ...

## Energy Subsidy Reform : Lessons and Implications:

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 ...

## Energy Subsidy Reform : Lessons and Implications:

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## Energy Subsidy Reform : Lessons and Implications

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## (PDF) Energy Subsidy Reform: Lessons and Implications

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## ENERGY SUBSIDY REFORM: LESSONS AND IMPLICATIONS. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

Energy subsidies have wide-ranging economic consequences. While aimed at protecting consumers, subsidies aggravate fiscal imbalances, crowd-out priority public spending, and depress private investment, including in the energy sector.

## ENERGY SUBSIDY REFORM: LESSONS AND IMPLICATIONS

energy subsidies – In the past few years, Egypt, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, and Yemen initiated subsidy reform by increasing energy prices while mitigating the impact on the poor—albeit with varying levels of effort and results. – In most cases, reforms have been part of a broad-based fiscal

## Energy Subsidy Reform Lessons and Implications

This report by the Global Subsidies Initiative examines how the Philippines has managed to reform fossil fuel subsidies, develop a national social safety net and invest in renewable energy. While there remains more to be done to address ongoing shortages of power and expand access to electricity, there are many lessons to be learned by other countries who are attempting to reform their energy ...

## Lessons Learned: Fossil Fuel Subsidies and Energy Sector ...

Energy Subsidy Reform : Lessons and Implications. 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.

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## Energy Subsidy Reform : Lessons and Implications:

Maria Vagliasindi, a World Bank economist, authored Implementing Energy Subsidy Reforms, a 2012 report that described lessons learned from 20 developing nations that attempted to implement energy subsidy reforms. Vagliasindi has found that net energy importers such as Armenia, Jordan, India, Chile, Peru, and Turkey have had the most success with their phase-out of subsidies.

## Energy Subsidy Reform: Lessons and Implications

Our review of country reform experiences suggests that the following key elements can increase the likelihood of successful subsidy reform: (1) a comprehensive reform plan; (2) a far-reaching communications strategy, aided by improvements in transparency; (3) appropriately phased energy price increases, which can be sequenced differently across energy products; (4) improvement in the efficiency of SOEs to reduce producer subsidies; (5) targeted mitigating measures to protect the poor; and (6 ...

## Energy Subsidy Reform : Lessons and Implications

CASE STUDIES ON ENERGY SUBSIDY REFORM: LESSONS AND IMPLICATIONS Prepared By A staff team led by Benedict Clements and comprising David Coady, Stefania Fabrizio, Allan Dizioli, Katja Funke, Javier Kapsoli, Kangni Kpodar, Alvar Kangu, Masahiro Nozaki, Baoping Shang, Mauricio Soto, Vimal Thakoor, Louis Sears, and Lilla Nemeth (all FAD);

## CASE STUDIES ON ENERGY SUBSIDY REFORM: LESSONS AND ...

Although in the short term subsidy reform will raise energy prices and increase production costs, over the longer term there will be a reallocation of resources to activities that are less energy and capital

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intensive and more efficient , helping spur the growth of employment. Removing energy subsidies helps prolong the availability of nonrenewable energy resources over the long term and strengthens incentives for research and development in energy-saving and alternative technologies.

## Energy Subsidy Reform : Lessons and Implications

Furthermore, subsidy reform can be complex when it involves efforts to reduce inefficiencies and production costs, as is often the case for the electricity sector. Chapter 4 draws on lessons...

## Energy Subsidy Reform - ResearchGate

ESMAP ' s \$20 million Energy Subsidy Reform Technical Assistance Facility (ESRAF) was set up in 2013 to help countries remove fossil fuel subsidies while protecting the poor. Since 2014, the facility has allocated US\$16 million for technical assistance that has supported about US\$9.6 billion of World Bank development financing.

## Energy Subsidy Reform | ESMAP

Five key lessons emerge. First, energy subsidies often follow a life cycle, beginning as a way to stabilize prices and reduce exposure to price volatility for low-income consumers. However, as they grow in size and political power, they become entrenched. Second, subsidy reform strategies vary because the underlying political economy problems vary. When benefits are concentrated, satisfying or isolating) interest groups with alternative policies is an important condition for effective reform.

## The Political Economy of Energy Subsidy Reform

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Energy Subsidy Reform: Lessons and Implications. Front Matter; Chapter 1. Introduction and Background; Chapter 2. Defining and Measuring Energy Subsidies; Chapter 3. Macroeconomic, Environmental, and Social Implications; Chapter 4. Reforming Energy Subsidies: Lessons from Experience; Chapter 5. Case Studies from the Sub-Saharan Africa Region; Chapter 6.

"This volume provides the most comprehensive estimates of worldwide energy subsidies currently available, drawing on data from 176 countries in the areas of petroleum products, natural gas, coal, and electricity. It lays out an analysis of "how to do" energy subsidy reform, drawing on insights from 22 country case studies and analyses carried out by other institutions, and it offers summary narratives and analyses of reform efforts undertaken in each of those 22 countries"--Preface.

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

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studies undertaken by the IMF staff and analyses carried out by other institutions.

This supplement presents country case studies reviewing energy subsidy reform experiences, which are the basis for the reform lessons identified in the main paper. The selection of countries for the case studies reflects the availability of data and of previously documented evidence on country-specific reforms. The 22 country case studies were also chosen to provide cases from all regions and a mix of outcomes from reform. The studies cover 19 countries, including seven from sub-Saharan Africa, two in developing Asia, three in the Middle East and North Africa, four in Latin America and the Caribbean, and three in Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS. The case studies are organized by energy product, with 14 studies of the reform of petroleum product subsidies, seven studies of the reform of electricity subsidies, and a case study of subsidy reform for coal. The larger number of studies on fuel subsidies reflects the wider availability of data and past studies for these reforms. The structure of each case study is similar, with each one providing the context of the reform and a description of the reforms; discussion of the impact of the reform on energy prices or subsidies and its success or failure; mitigating measures that were implemented in an attempt to generate public support for the reform and offset adverse effects on the poor; and, finally, identification of lessons for designing reforms.

Energy subsidies have wide-ranging economic consequences. While 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

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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 paper provides: (i) the most comprehensive estimates of energy subsidies currently available for 176 countries; and (ii) an analysis of how to do energy subsidy reform, drawing on insights from 22 country case studies undertaken by IMF staff and analyses carried out by other institutions.

This book proposes a simple framework for understanding the political economy of subsidy reform and applies it to four in-depth country studies covering more than 30 distinct episodes of reform. Five key lessons emerge. First, energy subsidies often follow a life cycle, beginning as a way to stabilize prices and reduce exposure to price volatility for low-income consumers. However, as they grow in size and political power, they become entrenched. Second, subsidy reform strategies vary because the underlying political economy problems vary. When benefits are concentrated, satisfying (or isolating) interest groups with alternative policies is an important condition for effective reform. When benefits are diffuse, it can be much harder to identify and manage the political coalition needed for reform. Third, governments vary in their administrative and political capacities to implement difficult energy subsidy reforms. Fourth, improvements in social protection systems are often critical to the success of reforms because they make it possible to target assistance to those most in need. Finally, the most interesting cases involve governments that take a strategic approach to the challenges of political economy. In these settings, fixing energy subsidies is central to the governments' missions of retaining political power and reorganizing how the government delivers benefits to the population. These cases are examples of

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“ reform engineering, † ? where governments actively seek to create the capacity to implement alternative policies, depoliticize tariffs, and build credibility around alternative policies. The most successful reforms involve active efforts by policy leaders to identify the political forces supporting energy subsidies and redirect or inoculate them.

The need to reform energy subsidies was one of the pressing issues highlighted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. Many types of subsidy, especially those that encourage the production and use of fossil fuel, and other non-renewable forms of energy, are harmful to the environment. They can also have high financial and economic costs, and often only bring few benefits to the people for whom they are intended. Removing, reducing or restructuring such energy subsidies is helpful for the environment and the economy at the same time. Potential social costs in terms of employment in the conventional energy industry or reduced access to energy could be addressed by redirecting the money formerly spent on subsidies to income support, health, environment, education or regional development programmes. Of course, subsidies can have certain positive consequences, particularly where they are aimed at encouraging more sustainable energy production and use. Temporary support for renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies to overcome market barriers, and measures to improve poor or rural households' access to modern, commercial forms of energy, for instance, could be positive measures in support of sustainable development. Based on ground-breaking work undertaken by UNEP and the International Energy Agency, this book aims to raise awareness of the actual and potential impacts of energy subsidies and provide guidance to policy-makers on how to design and implement energy-subsidy reforms. It provides methodologies for analysing the impact of subsidies and their reform, and reviews experiences with energy subsidies in a number of countries and regions. Drawing on these

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case studies, it analyses the lessons learned as well as the policy implications, and provides guidance on how to overcome resistance to reform. The book provides an analytical framework which aims to set the scene for the detailed discussion of energy-subsidy issues at the country level. It considers how subsidies are defined, how they can be measured, how big they are and how their effects can be assessed. A more detailed discussion of methodological approaches to the assessment of the economic, environmental and social effects of subsidies and their reform is contained in the Annex. Chapters 3 – 11 of the book contain country case studies from contributing authors, which review various experiences and issues related to energy subsidies in selected countries, but do not strive for a common approach. They are organised along geographical lines, beginning with a review of energy subsidies generally in OECD countries. Case studies of energy subsidies in transition economies – the Czech and Slovak Republics (Chapter 4) and Russia (Chapter 5) – follow. Three studies of Asian countries focus on the costs of different types of energy subsidy: electricity subsidies in India (Chapter 6), oil subsidies in Indonesia (Chapter 7) and energy subsidies generally in Korea (Chapter 8). Chapter 9 reviews the effect of energy subsidies in Iran and suggests a pragmatic approach to reforming them. This is followed by an assessment of the LPG subsidy programme in Senegal (Chapter 10) and an analysis of the effects of removing coal and oil subsidies in Chile (Chapter 11). Chapter 12 analyses the lessons learned from these case studies, focusing on the economic, environmental and social effects and their implications for policy. Finally, Chapter 13 discusses the implications of these findings and makes practical recommendations for designing and implementing policy reforms. This book will be essential for both practitioners and academics involved in the energy sector and for governments and policy-makers wishing to examine the reform of energy subsidies.

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The reform of energy subsidies is an important but challenging issue for sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries. There is a relatively large theoretical and empirical literature on this issue. While this paper relies on that literature, too, it tailors its discussion to SSA countries to respond to the following questions: Why it is important to reduce energy subsidies? What are the difficulties involved in energy subsidy reform? How best can a subsidy reform be implemented? This paper uses various sources of

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information on SSA countries: quantitative assessments, surveys, and individual (but standardized) case studies.

Poorly implemented energy subsidies are economically costly to taxpayers and damage the environment. This book aims to provide lessons from a sample of twenty case studies to help policymakers address implementation challenges and overcome political economy and affordability constraints.

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