

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910299862503321
Titolo	Energy Law and Economics // edited by Klaus Mathis, Bruce R. Huber
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2018
ISBN	3-319-74636-7
Edizione	[1st ed. 2018.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (375 pages)
Collana	Economic Analysis of Law in European Legal Scholarship ; ; 5
Disciplina	343.092
Soggetti	Law—Europe Energy policy Law and economics Conflict of laws Environmental law, International Environmental economics European Law Energy Policy, Economics and Management Law and Economics Private International Law, International & Foreign Law, Comparative Law International Environmental Law Environmental Economics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Part I Energy Transition -- Klaus Mathis, Sustainability Strategies and the Problem of the Rebound Effect -- Sebastian Heselhaus, Energy Transition in Law and Economics -- Julia Hänni, Energy Transition in Switzerland -- Anna-Alexandra Marhold, The Interplay Between Liberalization and Decarbonization in the European Internal Energy Market for Electricity -- Felix Ekardt and Jutta Wieding, The Temperature Target of the Paris Agreement and the Forgotten Aspects of a Meaningful Energy Transition -- Fabrizio Esposito and Lucila de Almeida, A Shocking Truth for Law and Economics: Consumer Welfare Explains the Internal Market for Electricity Better than Total Welfare -- Part II Investment in Infrastructure -- Bruce R. Huber, Paying for Energy

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Sommario/riassunto

This book offers an edited volume for all readers who wish to gain an in-depth grasp of the economic analysis of recent developments in energy law and policy in Europe and the United States. In response to waning resources and heightened environmental awareness, many countries are now seeking to redefine their energy mix. Several energy sources are available: coal and oil, natural gas, and a variety of renewables. Yet which of them are capable of addressing core energy-related concerns? Reliability, security, affordability, fairness, and sustainability all have to be taken into account. Further, once a target mix has been identified, two challenges remain for legal scholars: what role does the law play in achieving a specified energy mix, and, how can the law best fulfill that role? The essential energy concerns are just as important in defining the way we shape our energy mix as they are in defining the mix itself. An example of current challenges in energy law and policy can be seen in the pursuit by the German and Swiss governments of the so-called “Energiewende” (energy transition). These policies are intended to enable the transition from a non-sustainable use of fossil and nuclear energy to a more sustainable approach based on renewable energies. On the one hand, the goal is to achieve a decarbonization of the energy economy by reducing the use of fossil energy sources such as petroleum, carbon and natural gas. On the other, and in response to the Fukushima nuclear accident, a phase out is intended to eliminate the dangers of nuclear technologies. Achieving these goals poses tremendous challenges for the two countries’ energy policies – partly because the energy transition will not only affect energy production, but also energy consumption. From a Law and Economics perspective, a number of questions arise: to what extent is it justifiable to rely on markets and continued technological innovation, especially with regard to the present exploitation of scarce resources? To what extent is it necessary for states to intervene in energy markets? Regulatory instruments are available to create and maintain more sustainable societies: command and control regulations, restraints, Pigovian taxes, emission certificates, nudging policies, and more. If regulation in a certain legal field is necessary, which policies and methods will most effectively spur the sustainable consumption and production of energy in order to protect the environment while mitigating any potential negative impacts on economic development? Do neoclassical and behavioural economics provide us with a suitable framework for predicting the market’s complex reactions to a changing energy policy? This book provides theoretical insights as well as

empirical findings in order to answer these vital questions.
