Cambridge University Press 978-1-107-18576-0 — Renewable Energy Law Penelope Crossley Index <u>More Information</u>

### Index

Australia hydropower, 39 planning permission and approvals, 87-88 woody biomass, 29-32 Australian Greenhouse Office, 31 Australian Productivity Commission, 84 bioelectricity. See also biomass producers, 28 biogas, 34-35 definition, legislative, 34 biomass, 27-34 advantages, 28 China, 27-34 definition, 27, 29 definition, legislative, 28, 34 direct combustion, 27 disadvantages, 28 generally, 28 health impacts, 34 liquefaction, 27 non-plantation native forest, 29-32 old growth forest, 29-32 regulatory issues, 30 sustainability criteria, 29 traditional, 32-34 woody, 29-32 biopower. See biomass Brayton cycle, 26 Brazil bioelectricity producer, 28 concentrated solar thermal technology, 26 hydropower, 39 photovoltaic solar, 24

carbon tax, 95 China bioelectricity producer, 28 grid-connected projects versus installed capacity, 171 hydropower, 39, 41 regulatory competition, 16 wind farms, 171 climate change, 1 concentrated solar thermal technology. See solar energy current energy, 49 distribution networks, 86 Ecuador nuclear energy, 58-59 electricity. See also electricity sector; regulation; renewable energy sector characteristic warranting regulatory treatment, 65-73 demand, 66, 71 economic development, 66-67 generation, interdependent with other fuel sources, 66, 68-69 geopolitical volatility, 68 individual welfare, 66-67 interdependent, 66 Large Combustion Plant Directive, 68 market concentration, 66, 72-73 national markets, 66 regulatory treatment, characteristics warranting, 65-73 stakeholders, 67 storage systems, 71-72 transmission and distribution networks, 71

Cambridge University Press 978-1-107-18576-0 — Renewable Energy Law Penelope Crossley Index <u>More Information</u>

### 266

Index

electricity pricing externalities, social and environmental, 69 inaccurate, 66 information asymmetries, 66 electricity sector concentration, 72-73 high barriers to entry, 72-73 highly politicised, 67 market barriers, 79-93 market failures, 73-79 storage systems, 71-72 subsidies to fossil fuel, 80-82 supply, global, 1 energy security, 1, 112-118, 264 definition, 112 diversify supply, 115 exporters, 114 fossil fuel imports, reduce the use of, 116 geopolitical and economic factors, 113 importers, 115 indigenous energy sources, 118 energy storage systems, 71-72 feed-in tariffs, 167-223, See also regulatory support mechanisms Finland concentrated solar thermal technology, 26 peat, 55 photovoltaic solar, 24 forest, native degradation, 29 old growth, 29-32 regulatory issues, 30 sustainable logging, 32 fossil fuels costs, 3 indigenous, 66 nuclear generation, 80-82 subsidies for, 80-82 fuel cells, 53-54, See also regulatory support mechanisms geothermal energy, 43-47, See also regulatory support mechanisms aquifers, 44-45 definition, legislative, 43 environmental impacts, 46-47 generally, 43 hot fractured rock technology, 45-46 hot springs, 44-45 Iceland, 45

impacts, 46-47 Kenya, 45 Philippines, 45 risks, 46-47 Germany bioelectricity producer, 28 governance. See regulatory systems green certificate trading, 13, 187-193 power schemes, 13, 214-216 harmonious construction, 161 hydrogen fuel cells, 53-54 hydropower, 36-43, See also renewable energy sources advantages and disadvantages, 37 Australia, 39 Brazil, 39 China, 39, 41 classification of projects, 37, 42 definition, legislative, 37, 38, 39, 42 environmental impacts, 39-40 generally, 36 large scale, 38-39, 42, 61 mature technology, 36 pumped, 42-43 small scale, 36-38 social impacts, 40-41 super profits, 41-42 wildlife impact, 40 hydrothermal energy, 50-53 definition, legislative, 53 inconsistent use of terminology, 52 Iceland

geothermal energy, 45 India bioelectricity producer, 28 labour, lack of skilled, 91–92

Japan bioelectricity producer, 28 planning permission and approvals, 87–88 regulatory competition, 16

Kenya geothermal energy, 45 traditional biomass, 33

Cambridge University Press 978-1-107-18576-0 — Renewable Energy Law Penelope Crossley Index <u>More Information</u>

### Index

landfill gas, 34-35, See also renewable energy sources definition, legislative, 34 Large Combustion Plant Directive, 68 laws. See renewable energy laws legal mechanisms. See regulatory support mechanisms legislative objectives in renewable energy law, 250-253, 264, See also renewable energy laws diversify supply, 112-118 economic, 122-132 education, training and research, 132-135 energy security, 112-118 environmental, 138-144 harmonious construction, 161 industrial policy, 145–152 international agreements, 135-138 regional integration, 135-138 research, 103-112 sectoral, 118-122 security, 112-118 social, 152-159 Malaysia concentrated solar thermal technology, 26 wind energy, 20 market barriers, 79-93, See also renewable energy sector addressing, 99 Australian Productivity Commission, 84 economies of scale, 89 fossil fuels, subsidies for, 80-82 impact on renewable generation, 85 labour, lack of skilled, 91-92 nuclear generation, subsidies for, 80-82 planning permission and approvals, 87-88 policy instrument, 83 policy uncertainty, 82-85 principal-agent problem, 90-91 regulatory uncertainty, 82-85 split incentives, 90-91 subsidies, 80-82

split incentives, 90–91 subsidies, 80–82 transmission and distribution networks, access to, 85–87 market failures addressing, 94–96, 99 finance, limited access to, 89–90 risk, appropriately pricing, 89–90 mechanisms. See regulatory support

#### mechanisms

267

Netherlands planning permission and approvals, 87-88 nuclear energy, 56-60, See also renewable energy sources Ecuador, 59 low-carbon energy source, 58 non-renewable, 57, 60 regulatory support, 56 subsidies for, 80-82 United Kingdom, 56 ocean currents. See tides, waves and ocean currents Paris Agreement, 1 Nationally Determined Contributions, 1, 70 peat, 55, See also renewable energy sources definition, legislative, 55 Finland, 55 Sweden, 55 Philippines geothermal energy, 45 photovoltaic solar energy, 24-26 advantages, 24-25 Brazil, 24 disadvantages, 25–26 Finland, 24 planning permission and approvals. See also renewable energy sector Australia, 87-88 Japan, 87-88 Netherlands, 87-88 wind projects, onshore, 88 power generation global, 1 Rankine cycle, 26 regulation. See also electricity sector; regulatory systems; renewable energy laws; renewable energy sector agencies, 85 economic justification, 65-97 economic perspective, warranted from, 94 electricity, characteristics that warrant, 65-73 market failures, 73-79 regulatory agencies, 85 regulatory support mechanisms, 3, 4, 8, 13-14 auction bidding, 193-198 capped, 168 classification, 13, 167-175

Cambridge University Press 978-1-107-18576-0 — Renewable Energy Law Penelope Crossley Index <u>More Information</u>

### 268

#### Index

regulatory support mechanisms (cont.) clean energy loans, 205-207 coase theorem, 94-96 competitive tendering, 13, 193-198 compulsory or voluntary, 168 development, 14 energy storage systems, 72 evaluating, 210-222 feed-in premiums, 13, 185-187 feed-in tariffs, 13, 176-185 future development, 224–230 green certificate trading, 13 green power schemes, 13, 214-216 indirect, 13, 175 industry-wide, 168 investment tax credits, 13, 210 investments versus operating support, 170 multiple, 13 net metering, 198-200 pigovian taxes, 94, 99 price driven, 167, 168, 173-175 primary or secondary instrument, 170 quantity driven, 167, 173-175 quota system, 13, 187-193 rebates, 207-208 regulatory competition, 241-248 renewable energy targets, 200-202 renewable portfolio standards, 13, 187-193 renewal energy credits, 13 research and development support, 212-214 role, 167-223 selection, 167-175 storage systems, 72 subsidies, 202-204 supply or demand, 167 tax incentives, 208-211 technology neutral, 168 tradeable green certificates, 187-193 types, 176-219 regulatory systems. See also renewable energy laws competition, 241-248, 264 convergence, 237-240, 250-264 divergence, 240-241, 255-260 harmonisation, 231-237, 250-264 regulatory competition, 264 support mechanisms. See regulatory support mechanisms unification, 230 renewable energy. See also regulatory systems definition, 19-20, 29-32

definition, legislative, 7-10, 19, 60-62 national law, analysis of all countries, 7-10 scientific meaning, 62 renewable energy laws, 7, 98-163, See also regulatory systems analysis, 10, 65, 250-264 convergence, 237-240, 250-264 definition, legislation, 7-10 divergence, 240-241, 255-260 economic objectives, 122-132 education, training and research objectives, 122-125 environmental objectives, 138-144 harmonisation, 7-10, 231-237 industrial policy objectives, 145-152 international and regional objectives, 135–138 legislative objectives, 98-163 rationale for legislating, 98-163 regulatory competition, 241-248 regulatory support mechanisms. See regulatory support mechanisms resolving conflict between competing, 159-161 sectoral objectives, 118-122 security objectives, 112-118 social objectives, 152-159, 264 unification, 230 renewable energy sector, 1-7, See also electricity; electricity sector connect then manage, 87 fossil fuel costs, 3 government intervention, 4, 65, 94 growth, 1-2, 65 information asymmetries, 3-4, 74, 77-79 investment, 1-3 Large Combustion Plant Directive, 68 market barriers, 79-93 market failures, 3-4, 66, 73-79 planning permission and approvals, 87-88 principal-agent problem, 90-91 reforms, 82 regulatory models, 5 regulatory support mechanisms, 3 spillovers and learning effects, 3-4, 74-76, 82 split incentives, 90-91 subsidies to fossil fuel. 80-82 technology and equipment costs, 3 unpriced externalities, 3-4, 74, 76-77, 92, 99 renewable energy sources, 8, 19-62, See also energy security

Cambridge University Press 978-1-107-18576-0 — Renewable Energy Law Penelope Crossley Index <u>More Information</u>

### Index

biogas, 34-35 biomass, 27-34 commercialised, highly, 60-62 definition, 19-20, 29-32 environmental impacts, 19 fuel cells, 53-54 generally, 19-20 geothermal energy, 43-47 hydrogen fuel cells, 53-54 hydropower, 36-43 landfill gas, 34-35 non-renewable, 60-62 nuclear energy, 56-60 peat, 55 sewage treatment gas, 34-35 solar energy, 24-27 sustainable, 60-62 tides, waves and ocean currents, 47-53 wind energy, 20-23 riverine energy. See tides, waves and ocean currents security. See energy security sewage treatment gas, 34-35 definition, legislative, 34 solar energy advantages, 27 Brazil, 26 categories, 26 definition, legislative, 26 Finland, 26 generally, 24, 26 Malaysia, 26 photovoltaic, 24-26 Stirling cycle, 26 Sweden peat, 55

#### tax

incentives, 208–211 investment, 210 pigovian, 94, 99 tidal power, 49 tides, waves and ocean currents, 47-53, See also renewable energy sources definition, legislative, 48, 49 hydrothermal energy, 50-53 maremotermica, 50-53 ocean thermal layering, 50-53 osmotic energy, 53 salt gradient, 53 tidal power, 49 wave energy, 49-50 transmission and distribution networks, 85-87 United Kingdom bioelectricity producer, 28 nuclear energy, 56 Transmission Access Review, 87 transmission and distribution networks, 86 wave energy, 49-50, See also tides, waves and ocean currents definition, legislative, 50 wet biomass conversion, 34, See also biomass wind energy, 20-23 acceptance, lack of, 92-93 definition, legislative, 20 environmental impacts, 22-23 floating platforms, 21 generally, 20 health impacts, 23 innovations, 21 Malaysia, 20 noise emissions, 23 onshore and offshore, 21-22 planning permission and approvals, 88 process, 21 types, 21 unpriced externalities, 92-93 wind farm siting, 21-22 wind power and, 21-22

Wind Turbine Syndrome, 23

Wind Turbine Syndrome, 23

269

### www.cambridge.org