# Investment Incentives in Renewable Energy

### Artur Rodrigues

University of Minho, Braga-Portugal

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#### Introduction

#### Goals of incentives

Earlier investment

Maximize social welfare

Earlier investment vs. SW maximization

### Competition

Earlier investment

SW maximization

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# Option-like features of RE Investments

- ► Investment timing
- Capacity constraints
- Operational flexibilities
- Subsidies: floors, caps, collars
- Leverage

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## Goals of incentives

- ► Immediate/earlier investment
- ► Maximize social welfare
- ► Induce competition

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# Option to delay

- Without competition there is a valuable option to delay
- ► Competition reduces its value
- ► If competition is for the monopolistic rights (e.g. auction), then it becomes worthless
- ▶ If not granted in a concession, there is a value destruction

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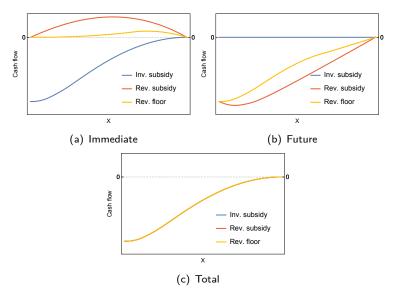
## Incentives for early investment

## Armada, Pereira, and Rodrigues (2012)

- Examples
  - Investment (sunk) cost subsidy
  - Revenue subsidy (e.g. premium FIT)
  - ► Revenue/price floors (possibly with caps (collars))
- ▶ They all cost the same: the value of the option to delay
- ► They differ in cash flows schedule and risk
  - Investment subsidies: upfront (certain) cost
  - In a concession revenue subsidies and floors induce higher bids: upfront gains in exchange for future (uncertain) costs

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## Immediate vs future cash flows



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# Maximizing social welfare

### Barbosa, Rodrigues, and Sardinha (2022)

Assuming production at full capacity:

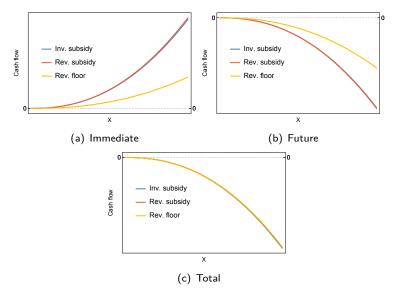
- ► All subsidies can eliminate the under-investment inefficiency
- ► They affect only investment timing
- ► They are independent of the exogenous shock
- ► They do not cost the same
- ► They also differ in terms of the cash flow schedule

# Production below full capacity

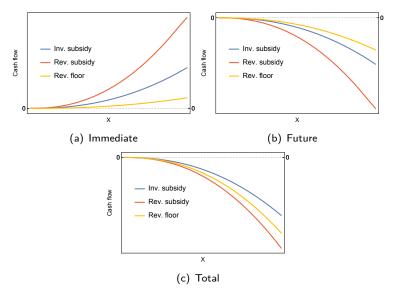
Extending for the possibility of production below full capacity

- ► In RE with low (almost null) production below full capacity is unlikely...
- unless capacity is large and demand is below capacity (at least on off-peak hours)
- ► In such case, incentives:
  - Affect both investment timing and SW value
  - ► Are not independent of the exogenous shock

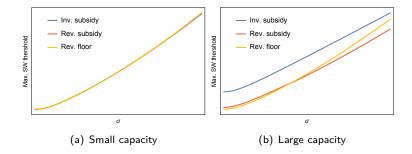
# Immediate vs future cash flows: small capacity



# Immediate vs future cash flows: large capacity



# Investment timing: sensitivity to uncertainty



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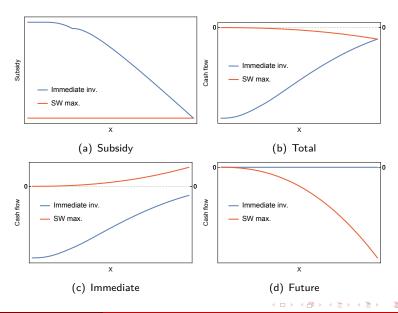
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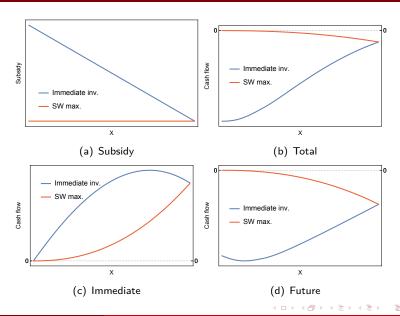
### Competition

Earlier investment SW maximization

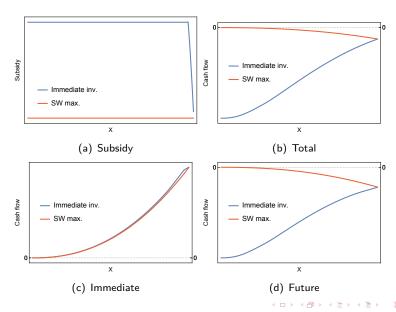
# Investment subsidy



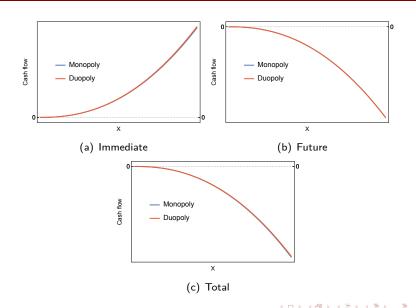
# Revenue subsidy



## Revenue floor



## Immediate vs future cash flows: SW



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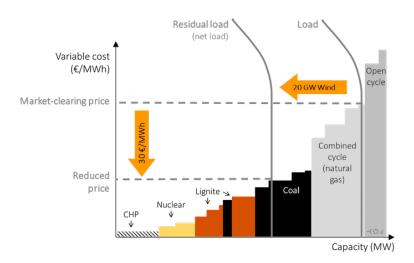
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## The merit order in energy markets



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# A simplified model

- ▶ Barbosa, Rodrigues, and Sardinha (2023) in this Conference:
  - ▶ Duopoly with a RE and a conventional energy producer.
  - Subsidies accelerate investment when a market has an incumbent firm and the RE firm has the option to invest.
  - ► The incumbent firm, anticipating the incentives offered to the RE firm, may deter investment.
- ► In the following slides, I use the same setting as before, and focus only on the RE investment decision (the incumbent is already active)

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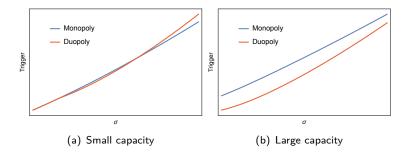
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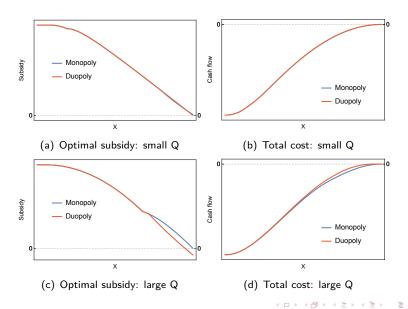
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# Investment timing: sensitivity to uncertainty

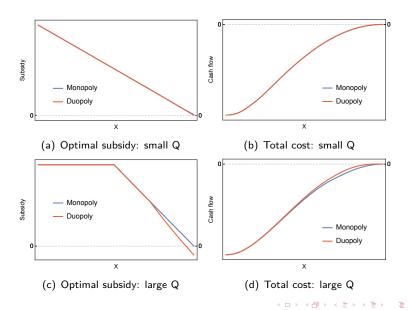


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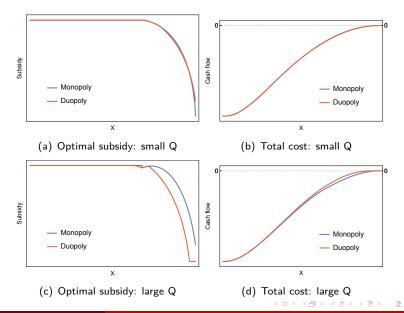
## Earlier investment: Investment subsidy



# Earlier investment: Revenue subsidy



## Earlier investment: Revenue floor



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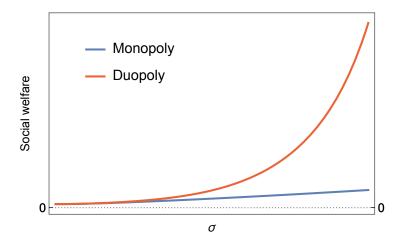
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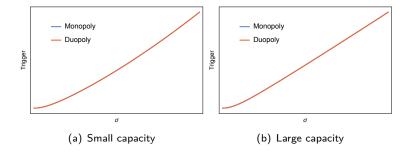
Earlier investment

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# Social welfare: sensitivity to uncertainty

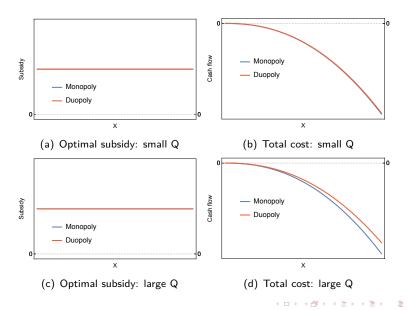


# SW maximization timing: sensitivity to uncertainty

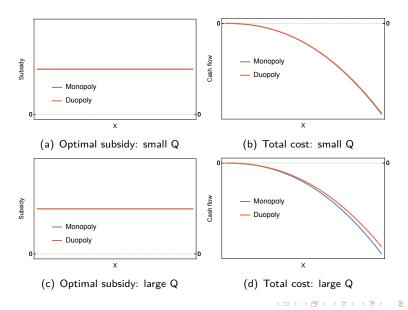


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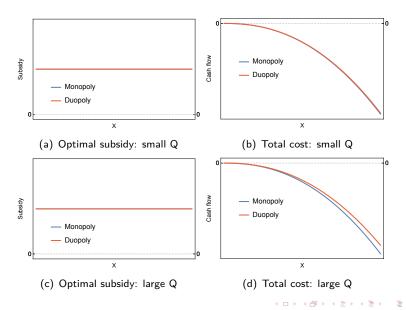
# SW maximization: Investment subsidy



# SW maximization: Revenue subsidy



## SW maximization: Revenue floor



# Concluding remarks

- Incentives are not all borne equal
- As RE capacity increases, their difference becomes more significant
- ▶ But, paradoxically, they are less needed

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Thank you for your attention!

## References I

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