# Effect of price controls on investment incentives

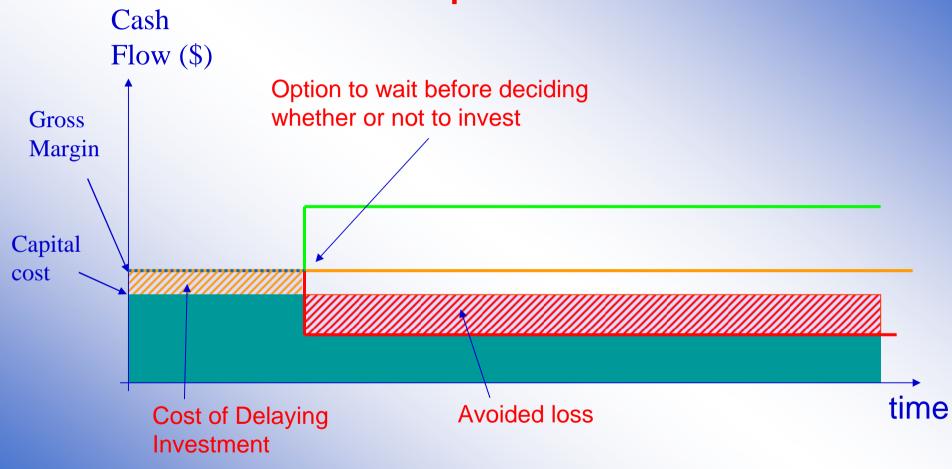




### Who is involved?

- Main project team IEA, Chatham House, London Business School
- Project sponsors
  - Canadian Gov't
  - Netherlands Gov't
  - UK Gov't
  - Electric Power Research Institute
  - Enel
  - Eon (UK)
  - RWE npower
- Other research institutes IIASA, Dev. Bank of Japan

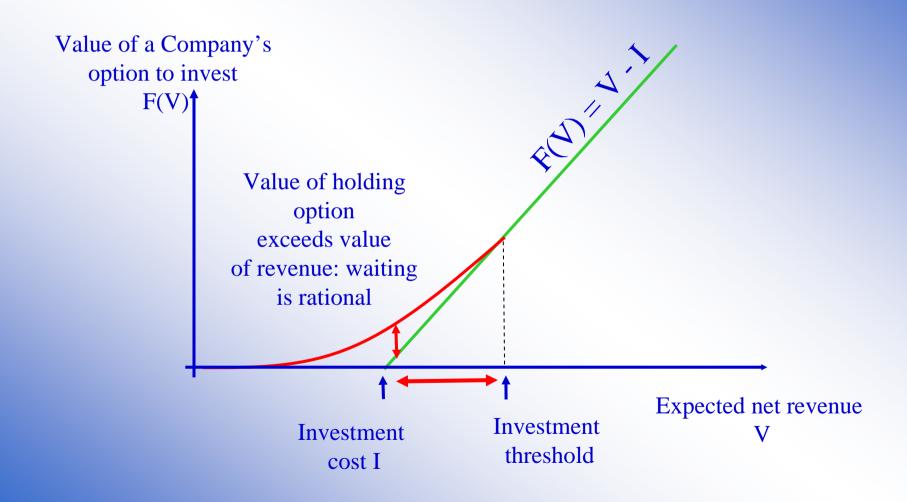




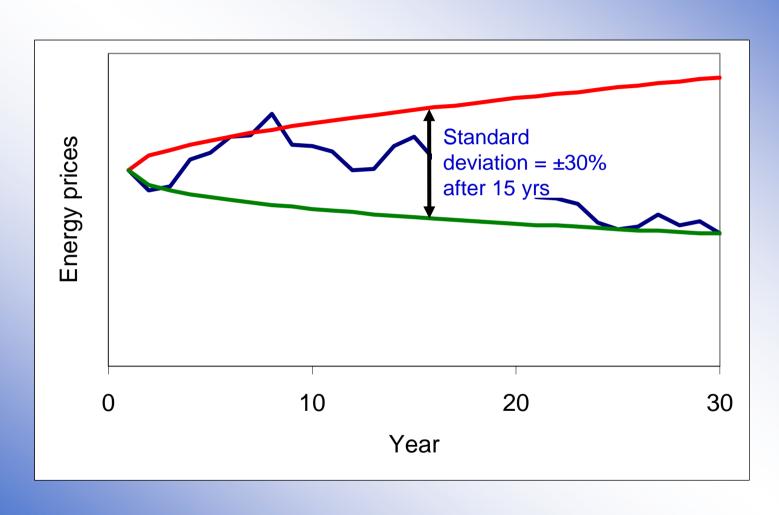
**New investment rule:** Invest **NOW** if:

cost of delaying > value of delaying

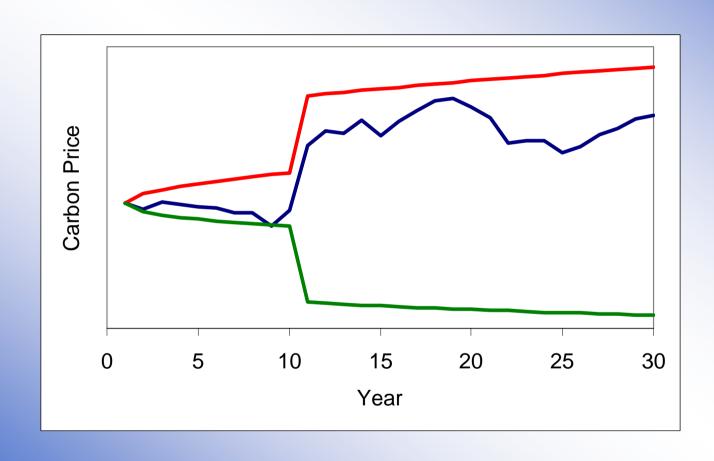
## Option value of waiting

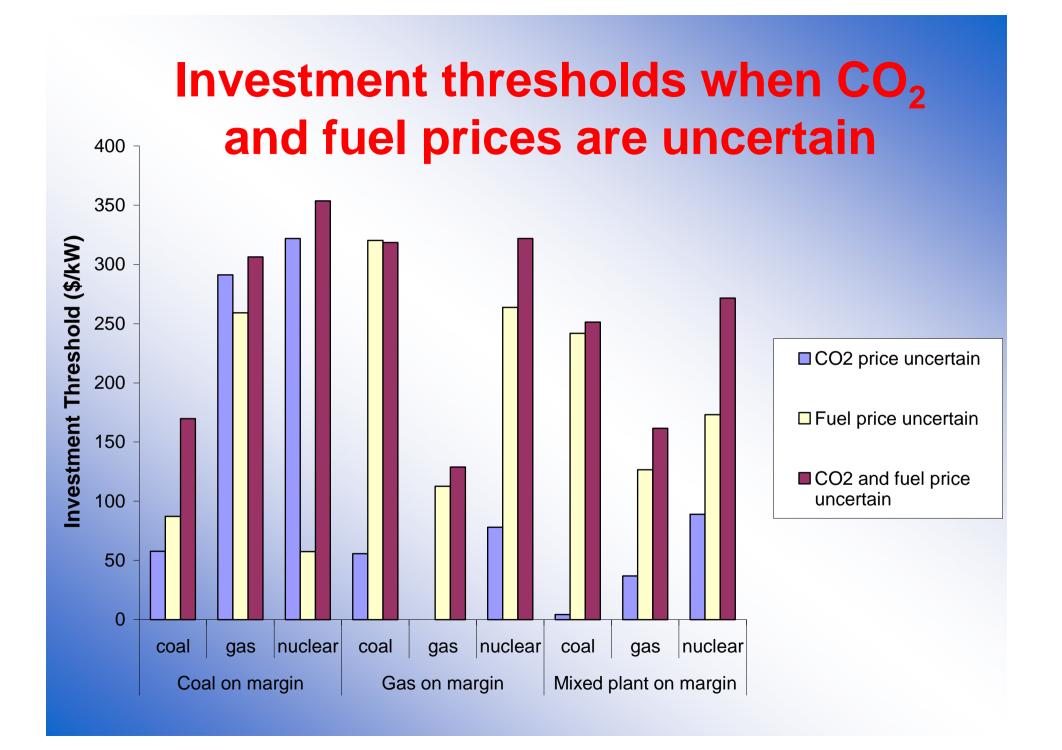


## Modeling uncertain fuel prices

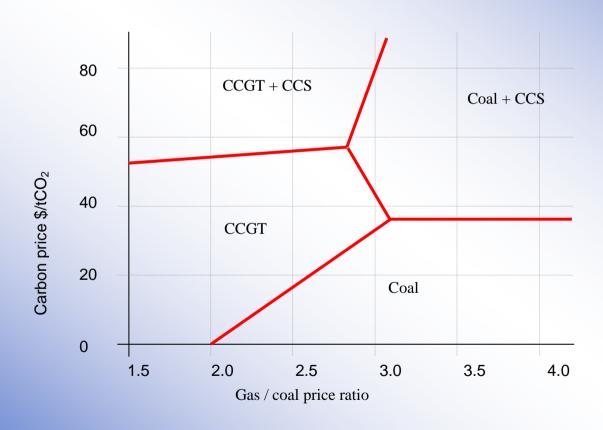


#### **CO<sub>2</sub>** price uncertainty

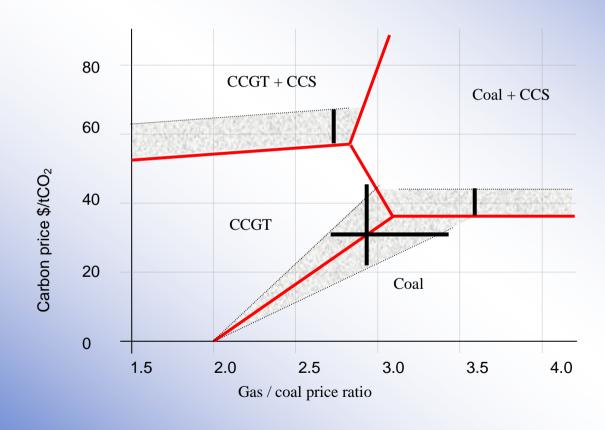




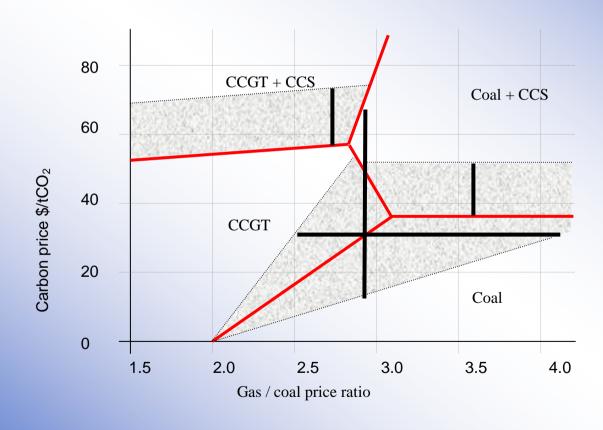
## **Carbon Capture and Storage**

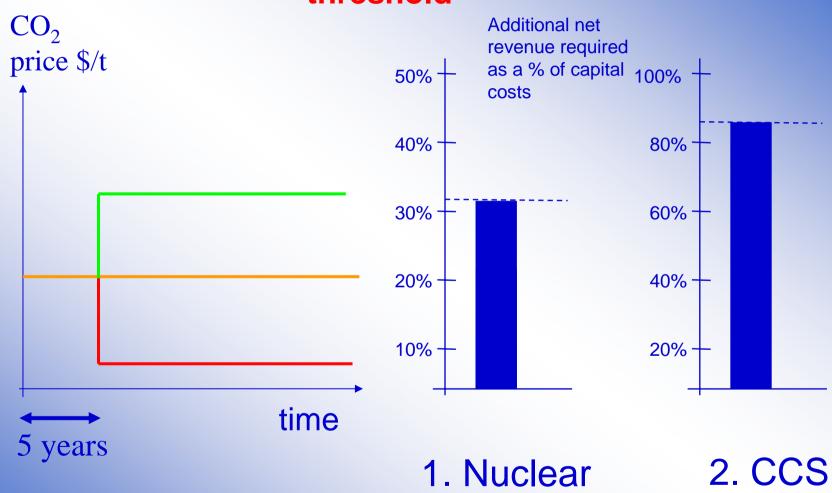


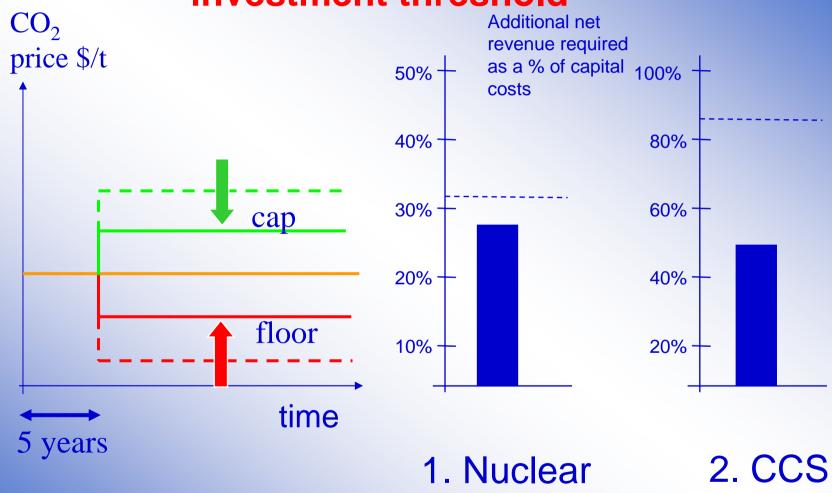
# Effect of carbon price uncertainty – jump after 10 years

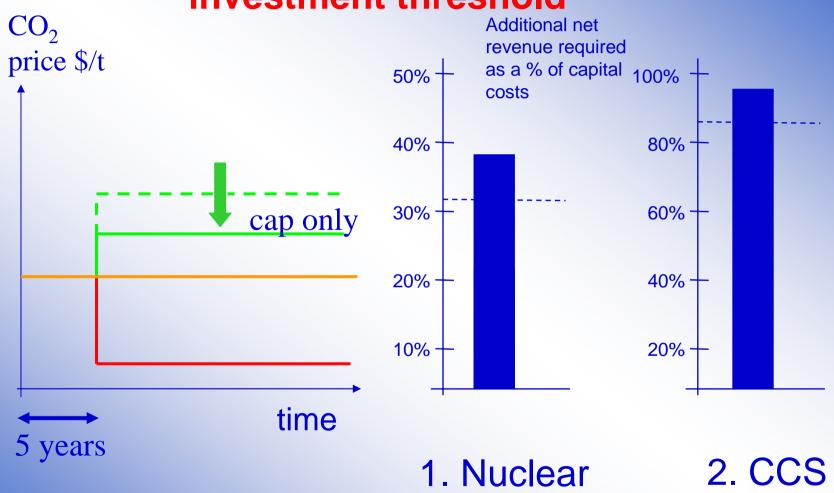


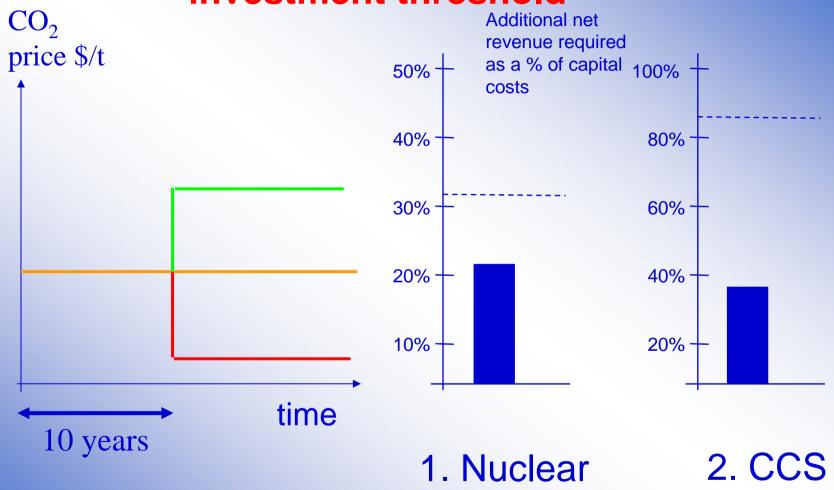
# Effect of carbon price uncertainty – jump after 5 years











### **Conclusions**

- CO<sub>2</sub> price uncertainty matters for some technologies in some types of market
- CO<sub>2</sub> price caps decrease the expected average income for low-C technologies
- Price caps and floors can reduce effects of uncertainty, if:
  - Caps and floors themselves are certain
  - They are 'tight' i.e. expected to be exercised for a significant amount of time
- Extending the period of 'stable' prices from 5 to 10 years has the strongest effect in reducing the investment threshold

#### **Contacts**

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