Two kinds of risk:

- 1. Will policy X be **adopted** or made **more stringent**?
- 2. Will policy Y be **repealed** or **not enforced**?

Type 1 example:

Power plants and potential **adoption** of a carbon tax

Type 2 example:

Wind turbine investment and **risk of repeal** of a feed in tariff (FIT)

- Shows how **FIT policies** work
- Illustrates impact of **policy risk** on investment incentives
- Demonstrates dynamic programming for analyzing repeated risks

Turbine details:

Generating capacity: 1 MW

Costs:

Construction:	\$1.5 million
O&M cost:	\$0 (for convenience)
Lifespan:	∞ (for convenience)

Revenue:

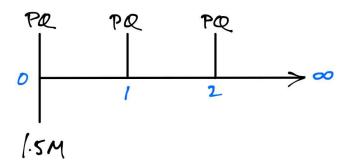
Hours per year: 24*365 = 8,760 h

Maximum output:	1 MW * 8760 h = 8760 MWh
Capacity factor:	20%
Annual output, Q:	0.2*8760 = 1752 MWh
Buyer price of output, <i>P</i> :	\$30/MWh

Timing:

Build in 0 Revenue starts immediately (for convenience) Interest rate: r = 10%

Cash flow without FIT:



PV of revenue stream:

PQ = \$30*1752 = \$52,560 $PV_{rev} = PQ + \frac{PQ}{r} = \frac{PQr}{r} + \frac{PQ}{r} = PQ\left(\frac{1+r}{r}\right)$ $PV_{rev} = \$52,560*\frac{1+0.1}{0.1} = \$578,160$

Define $V^{NF} = PV_{rev}$ without a FIT (NF = **no** FIT)

NF

 $V^{NF} = $578,160$

PV of cost: $PV_{cost} = \$1.5M$

NPV:

$$NPV = V^{NF} - PV_{cost} = $578,160 - $1,500,000 = -$921,840$$

Decision:

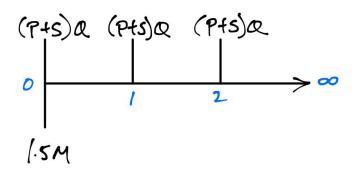
Negative NPV: would not build the turbine

Now add a FIT:

- Add subsidy S = \$70 to bring total payment to \$100/MWh
- Initially certain and permanent

Buyer price:P\$30/MWhSubsidy:S\$70/MWhSeller price:P + S\$100/MWh

New cash flow:



Revenue:

New revenue (P + S)Q = (\$30+\$70)*1752 = \$175,200

$$PV_{rev} = (P+S)Q + \frac{(P+S)Q}{r} = (P+S)Q\left(\frac{1+r}{r}\right)$$

$$PV_{rev} = \$175,200 * \frac{1+0.1}{0.1} = \$1,927,200$$

Define $V^{PF} = PV_{rev}$ with a **permanent** FIT

 $V^{PF} = $1,927,200$

NPV:

$$NPV = V^{PF} - PV_{cost} = $1,927,200 - $1,500,000$$

 $NPV = $427,200$

Decision:

Positive NPV: would proceed