

Evaluating policy options for renewable electricity support

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Extended Abstract

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Abstract Summary

To increase energy security as well as to improve reliable energy access and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, countries increasingly commit to ambitious renewable energy targets for their electricity sectors. In most countries, the rapid scale up of capacity implied by country goals requires ambitious energy policies with a focus on renewable electricity (RE) production. Policy options for renewables support can help countries meet their need for more renewables capacity effectively and efficiently. The evaluation framework for RE support policies developed in this paper supports policy makers who consider market-based policy approaches targeting RE production. The evaluation focusses on six popular policy instruments: production tax credits, feed-in tariffs, feed-in premiums, tradeable renewable energy certifications, contracts for difference and feebates. The paper also highlights useful RE support policy features that are optional across or independent of the chosen policy options, such as budget limits, bid caps and support length.

Presenting Author Biography

Nathan Ducrocq is a junior economist in the Tax and Environment Unit at the Centre for Tax Policy and Administration of the OECD and maintains the database and ancillary data work on the IFCMA Climate Policy Database for the Centre. During his 3 years of working on tax and the environment, Nathan has focused on renewable energy support policies, vehicle taxation and input-output modeling of carbon prices embedded in trade along with other related environmental topics. Nathan has an academic background in energy economics and international sustainable development.