

Production Synergies and Cost Shocks: Hydropower Generation in Colombia

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Motivation

- ▶ Shocks can result in considerable disruptions to production technologies

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- ▶ *This paper:* production technologies, synergies, and market power

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- ▶ *This paper*: the price-impact of production synergies

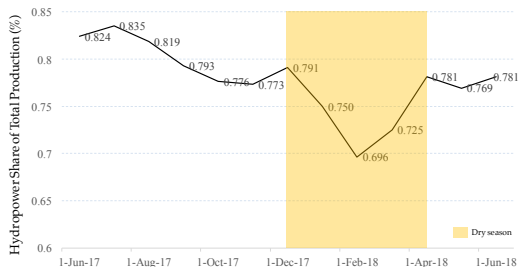
Empirical Set-up

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- ▶ Hydropower generation constitutes 80% of total energy production
 1. Cost to hydro generators depend on forecasted water inflows
 2. Weather changes create **cost shocks**



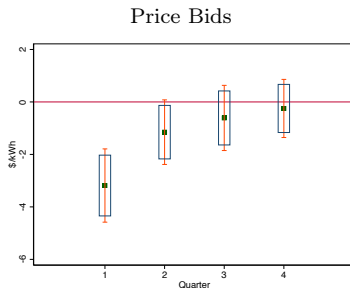
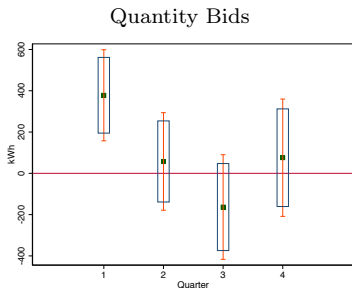
Empirical Framework

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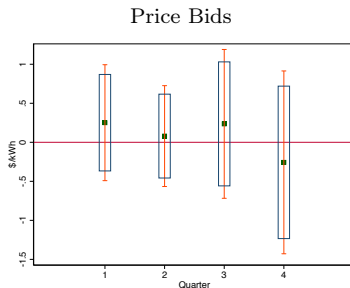
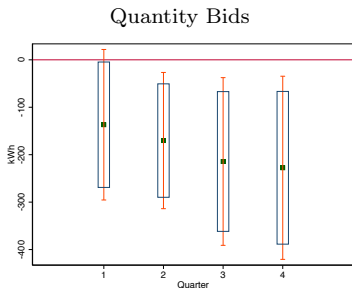


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3. *However, the impact is asymmetric*
 - ▶ Siblings thermal plants do not increase spot prices in wet periods

Measuring the Impact on Prices

A Quantitative Model

- For each plant j , hour h and time t , firm i chooses
1. a daily price-bid b_{ijt}
 2. a hourly quantity-bid q_{ijht} ,

to maximize (e.g., Wolak, 2007)

$$V_i(w_{it}) = \mathbb{E}_\epsilon \left[\sum_{h=0}^{23} D_{iht}^R p_{ht} - \sum_{j=1}^J C_j(\mathbf{q}_{ijht}) + \beta \int_{\mathcal{W}} V_i(u) f(u|w_{it}) du \right]$$

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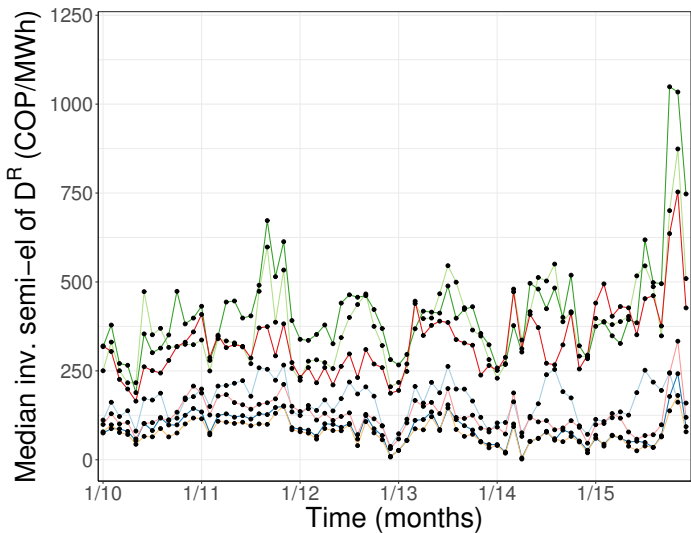
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 3. Running simulations of related dynamic Cournot (Reguant, 2014)

Elasticities



— CHVG — ENDG — EPSG — No Hydro firm
— EMUG — EPMG — ISGG

Conclusions

1. *Production synergies and market power*
 - ▶ Standard antitrust policies forcing dismissal of power plants when capacity exceed a threshold can backfire
2. *We focus on the Colombian energy market*
 - ▶ Our analysis extends to other energy markets as well as to other production situation with intertemporal shocks
3. *Provide new tools to analyze dynamic multi-unit auctions*

Thank You

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