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ssing energy policies drivers of the deployment of bution generation: iew of influencing factors

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UMMARY

NTRODUCTION

21st century has witnessed an impressive rise in the deployment of photov
puted generation.

force driving the success of this energy technology has relied on specific public
ives.

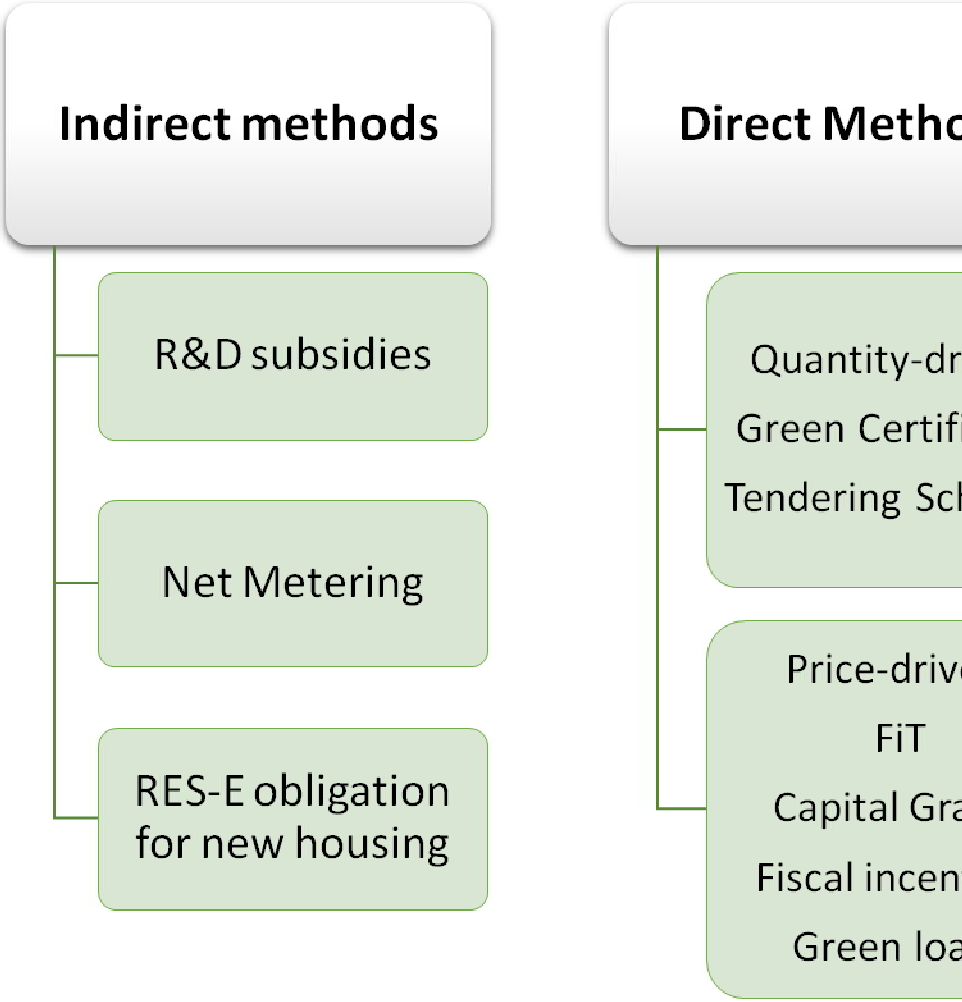
s sense, the paper compares eight different cases (Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Japan, U
om, California, Germany and Portugal) and their policy, in order to evaluate the d
nsible for their success rates.

HOTOVOLTAIC ENERGY LITERATURE ERVIEW

ch of the debate over successful policies for otovoltaic have evaluated the policies through a ary lens.

erwise, the wider framework of instruments st be investigated.

literature offers many ways of categorization. outstanding one is the distinction between **ect and indirect methods**.



HOTOVOLTAIC ENERGY LITERATURE ERVIEW

nology-specific vs. Technology neutral approaches

nportant discussion is whether remuneration for renewables should be differen
e basis of technology differences.

nology neutral policies proponents argues that technology-specific approache
cessarily costly.

nas been challenged by pointing out the importance of technology-specific appro
moting technological development.

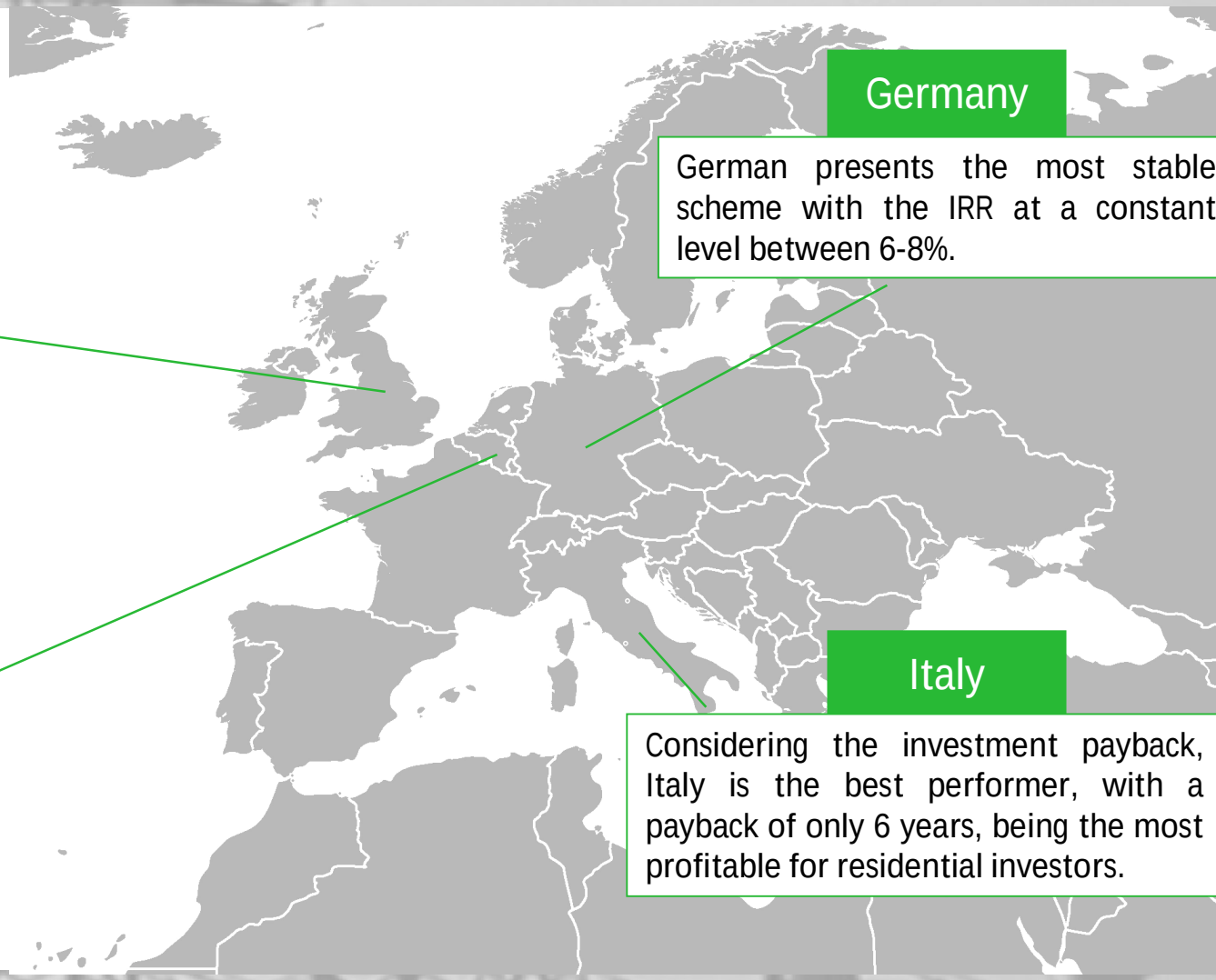
ASE STUDIES ANALYSIS

UK

In UK photovoltaic systems are profitable only for building-integrated segment, mainly due to the self-consumption regulatory scheme.

Belgium

In Flanders, PV was over-subsidized during the period considered. This explains the abolishment of green certificates , as they were no longer necessary to guarantee at least a 5% IRR.



Germany

German presents the most stable scheme with the IRR at a constant level between 6-8%.

Italy

Considering the investment payback, Italy is the best performer, with a payback of only 6 years, being the most profitable for residential investors.

ASE STUDIES ANALYSIS

California

ia case shows that such a high usion was reached also due to ong consensus regarding the y of building a greener y.

Brazil

Brazilian case proves that the lack of this kind of societal consensus can be an obstacle to the development of distributed generation

Japan

Japan is a great example regardin impact of socio-political consens support policies effectiveness, a country adopted a stronger F 2012, the year following Fukushima nuclear crises.

ONCLUSIONS

countries have adopted a vast amount of different support policies and it is diffic
fy a standard, as even the policy designs can differ greatly from case to case.

olitical motivation and context are also very particular to each specific case, an
s it difficult to identify a single best-practice example.

ner difficulty arises in the attempt of identify a common definition for what a succ
ort mechanism looks like.

main contribution of this work has been to exemplify the struggle and ri
mining solitary factors that explain the success of support policies for distri
ation.