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Investment Incentives and Electricity Spot Market Design*

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Abstract

In liberalized electricity markets strategic firms compete in an environment characterized by fluctuating demand and non-storability of electricity. While spot market design under those conditions by now is well understood¹, a rigorous analysis of investment incentives is still missing. Existing models, as the peak-load-pricing approach, analyze welfare optimal investment and find that optimal investment is higher with more competitive spot markets.

In this article we want to extend the analysis to investment decisions of strategic firms that anticipate competition on many consecutive spot markets with fluctuating (and possibly uncertain) demand. We study how the degree of spot market competition affects investment incentives and welfare and provide an application of the model to electricity market data. Our results show that more competitive spot market prices strictly decrease investment incentives of strategic firms. The reduction of investment incentives can be so intense to even offset the beneficial impact of more competitive spot market design. Those results obtain with and without free entry. Our analysis thus demonstrates that investment incentives necessarily have to be taken into account for a meaningful assessment of proper electricity spot market design.

Keywords: Investment, demand fluctuation, cost fluctuation, spot market design.

JEL classification: D43, L13, D41, D42, D81.

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¹Compare for example Joskow (2007b).

1 Introduction

Incentives to invest in generation capacity have been heavily debated in the recent literature on electricity market regulation. Many authors suspect that there is a trade-off between low spot market prices and proper investment incentives if firms behave strategically. As Paul Joskow (2008) puts it, "policymakers in many countries are concerned that competitive wholesale markets for electricity do not provide adequate incentives for investment in sufficient quantities of generating capacity." A thorough analysis of investment incentives in electricity markets, even though crucial for regulatory policy and electricity market design is still missing, however. In this paper we provide a model to analyze investment incentives of strategic firms prior to spot market competition. We illustrate how different degrees of spot market competition affect investment incentives and welfare, and how the desirability of different spot market regimes changes depending on the degree of competitiveness of investment behavior. We finally provide an application of the model to data of a specific electricity market.

Notice that an analysis of the impact of spot market competition on firms investment decisions, the central question of this article, necessarily has to take into account the fluctuating nature of demand as observed in the case of electricity markets. Due to the limited storability of electricity, demand and supply have to match at any point in time in those markets.² A model which abstracts from this property by assuming constant demand would not only be less realistic but most importantly would eliminate the central problem analyzed in this article.³

We thus analyze a model where investment takes place at a first stage prior to competition at the spot markets which are subject to fluctuating production cost and fluctuating demand. Spot market competition is based on the concept of supply function competition developed by Klemperer and Meyer (1989) and applied to the case of electricity markets by Green and Newbery (1992). The range of equilibria generated by this approach is bounded

²Notice that the type of questions we analyze (the main feature is limited storability of the good) is relevant also for a series of other markets. Examples are oil and gas extraction, capacity choices of hotels and hospitals (e.g. number of beds), or capacity choices of airlines (number of planes), etc. Our main motivation for this paper was, however, to get a deeper understanding investment incentives in electricity markets, an issue which is not yet well understood for liberalized electricity markets.

³As shown in previous contributions for the case of constant demand (compare for example Kreps and Scheinkman (1983)), the degree of spot market competition is irrelevant for firms' investment decisions, since firms can fully determine the outcome at the spot market by choosing their capacities. This is not true under fluctuating demand, where invested capacities are either binding or idle. Spot market outcomes are determined by investment decisions in the first case and by the degree of spot market competition in the latter, which has an impact on firms' investment incentives.

below by the competitive market outcome and above by the Cournot solution.⁴ Which of the equilibria is being played in a particular market likely depends on specific market rules and institutions. As Borenstein et al. (2008) put it: "To the extent that market rules and local regulatory differences influence market outcomes by helping determine which of the many possible equilibria arise, these impacts can be thought of as placing the market price within these bounds." Throughout our paper we stick to this interpretation of Borenstein et al. (2008). That is, we limit our analysis to those two extreme cases, the Cournot and the competitive solution.⁵ This approach will allow us to address the central questions of this paper: "How does spot market design influence firms' investment decisions and how should desirable spot market design look like when taking into account investment decisions?"

We establish existence and fully characterize all equilibria of the strategic investment game for both regimes of spot market competition (Cournot and competitive prices). We then show that the lower bound of the above mentioned range of spot market equilibria (the case of perfect competition, which is clearly more desirable from a short run perspective) is potentially less desirable in the long run: A competitive spot market leads to strictly lower investment by strategic firms and might even lead to a welfare reduction. In a model with free entry (where firms enter the market as long as they expect to cover some fixed cost of entry) a competitive spot market is even less desirable since it gives rise to a lower number of active firms in the market. In the empirical part of the paper we quantify the effects we identified in the theoretical part using data of the German electricity market. We also compare the results we obtain for strategic firms with those obtained in a framework where optimal investment is derived. This replicates results obtained based on the already existing "peak load pricing" literature (see below), which is currently adopted to analyze investment in electricity markets.⁶ We obtain exactly the opposite result: if firms are not modeled as strategic players a competitive spot market is more desirable both, from a short run and from a long run perspective.

This demonstrates that it is crucial to precisely model potential strategic interaction at the investment stage in order to accurately assess the desirability of spot market design, a failure to do so produces drastically wrong predictions. Let us finally review some of the related literature. The traditional investment literature focused on the case of optimal

⁴Especially when uncertainty regarding demand at each single spot market is small, the Cournot and the competitive solution are indeed the lowest and the highest equilibrium.

⁵In a dynamic investment game a continuum of equilibria at the production stage implies very imprecise overall equilibrium predictions ranging up to the collusive outcome. One could alternatively consider specifications of the supply function game that yield unique equilibria, as in Holmberg (2008). Those scenarios would yield less investment than the case of Cournot competition at the spot markets, but more investment than the case of competitive behavior.

⁶See, for example, Bocard (2009), Bushnell (2005), Cramton and Stoft (2005), or Joskow (2007a).

(instead of strategic) investment decisions. The “peak load pricing” literature was initiated by Steiner (1957) and Boiteux (1960) and is extensively reviewed by Crew and Kleindorfer (1986) and Crew et al. (1995). In a recent contribution Joskow and Tirole (2007) show how those results can also be extended to the case of perfectly competitive markets.

Two papers have analyzed strategic investment prior to a Cournot spot market. For the case of a linear duopoly Gabszewicz and Poddar (1997) show existence of a symmetric equilibrium. Murphy and Smeers (2005) characterize equilibrium investment in the very same linear duopoly setting, but allow for an asymmetric cost structure of the firms. The relationship between spot market design and firms’ investment decisions has not been touched in those contributions, however.

As already mentioned above, there has been an intense debate of the question which framework is best suited in order to model competition at electricity spot markets. Whereas Green and Newbery (1992) proposed the supply function approach, an auction model was proposed by von der Fehr and Harbord (1993). Recently, Reynolds and Wilson (2000), Fabra and de Frutos (2006), and Fabra, Fehr and de Frutos (2008) have analyzed strategic investment incentives in a duopoly prior to an auction-like spot market with price competition.⁷ They show non-existence of symmetric equilibria (Reynolds and Wilson), and characterize some of the asymmetric equilibria for the duopoly case (Fabra and co-authors). It probably remains an unsolved question whether the supply function or the auction approach models spot market competition more accurately. However, the analysis of investment incentives prior to auction markets seems to be plagued by the lack of existence results (of symmetric equilibria) and by multiplicity of asymmetric ones. This makes policy evaluations or an analysis of the relationship of investment incentives and spot market design rather difficult.

Finally, generalizing investment decisions to the case of strategic behavior can also lead to the analysis of strategic timing of investment decisions. All above mentioned contributions (including this paper) exogenously fix a point in time when firms make their investment choices and focus exclusively on capacity levels chosen. In contrast, the “real option approach” analyzes the optimal timing of investment. Demand evolves according to a stochastic process (typically a Brownian motion) and firms decide when to adjust their investment to increased demand levels. This literature has been initiated by Dixit and Pindyk (1994), and has been applied to strategic games by Baldursson (1998) or Grenardier (2002). In order to keep those models tractable, however, the authors typically assume that the entire capacity is being used for production (the case that firms are unconstrained cannot occur). That is, by assumption spot markets and most importantly the type of spot market

⁷Further interesting contributions based on the auction approach include Boom and Bhler (2007) and Boom(2009).

competition are not modeled explicitly, shifting levels of demand thus have to be interpreted as movements of average demand in the long run.

Our paper is organized as follows: In section 2 we state the model. Section 3 contains the theoretical analysis and results. We consider strategic investment in section 3.1 and welfare optimal investment in section 3.2. In section 3.3 we provide a comparison of investment levels in the scenarios we consider and show that the strategic approach reverts the policy conclusion. Section 4 contains an empirical analysis, where we also discuss the welfare implications of spot market regulation. Section 5 concludes.

2 The Model

We analyze an investment game where firms choose capacities anticipating demand and cost fluctuations, and thereafter make output choices at a series of spot markets. We denote by $q = (q_1, \dots, q_n)$ a vector of outputs of the n firms at a spot market, and by $Q = \sum_{i=1}^n q_i$ total quantity produced at that spot market.

Inverse demand in spot market θ is given by the function $P(Q, \theta)$, which depends on $Q \in \mathbb{R}^+$, and the random variable $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ which represents the different demand scenarios. All firms face the same cost function for each $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$, which we denote by $C(q_i, \theta)$. The random variable $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$ is distributed according to a distribution $F(\theta)$, which specifies relative frequencies of different demand realizations.

REMARK 1 (WHY A CONTINUUM OF SPOT MARKETS?) *We choose a continuum of spot markets, which could be motivated in two different ways: First, firms bid for 8760 hours each year and installed capacity serves for more than ten years. Thus, a continuum might be an appropriate approximation. Second, also demand uncertainty might play a role since firms typically cannot predict all future demand realizations exactly. This scenario would certainly suggest a continuous framework and is also covered by our analysis.*

We allow for a nonnegativity constraint on spot market prices. Let us denote by $\bar{Q}(\theta)$ the lowest total production quantity where the price equals zero in a given demand scenario θ .⁸ If prices cannot become negative, the following regularity assumptions on demand and cost have to be satisfied only for quantities $Q < \bar{Q}(\theta)$, otherwise they have to hold for all quantities $Q \geq 0$.

⁸Whenever prices remain positive for all quantities we set $\bar{Q}(\theta) = \infty$. In order to ensure a bounded solution we then have to assume $\lim_{Q \rightarrow \infty} P(Q, \theta) < C_q(0, \theta)$ for each $\theta \in (-\infty, \infty]$.

ASSUMPTION 1 (ASSUMPTIONS AT EACH θ) (i) Inverse demand $P(Q, \theta)$ is twice continuously differentiable⁹ in Q with $P_q(Q, \theta) < 0$ and $P_q(Q, \theta) + P_{qq}(Q, \theta)q_i < 0$.

(ii) $C(q_i, \theta)$ is twice continuously differentiable in q_i with $C_q(q_i, \theta) \geq 0$ and $C_{qq}(q_i, \theta) \geq 0$.

ASSUMPTION 2 (MONOTONICITY ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING θ) (i) $P(Q, \theta)$ and $C(q_i, \theta)$ are differentiable in θ , and it holds that $P_\theta(Q, \theta) - C_{q\theta}(q_i, \theta) > 0$.¹⁰

(ii) $P(Q, \theta)q_i - C(q_i, \theta)$ is (differentiable) strict supermodular in q_i and θ , i. e. $P_\theta(Q, \theta) - C_{q\theta}(q_i) + P_{q\theta}(Q, \theta)q_i > 0$.

The situation we want to analyze is captured by the following dynamic investment game. At the investment stage firms simultaneously build up capacities $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$. Capacity choices are observed by all firms. Cost of investment $K(x_i)$ is the same for all firms and satisfies

ASSUMPTION 3 (INVESTMENT COST) Investment cost $K(x_i)$ is twice continuously differentiable, with $K_x(x_i) \geq 0$ and $K_{xx}(x_i) \geq 0$.

Facing the capacity constraints inherited from the investment stage, firms simultaneously choose outputs at a sequence of spot markets with fluctuating demand levels. Since demand in a particular scenario θ is known prior to the output decision, produced quantities depend on the respective demand scenarios.

Finally, we state firm i 's profit from operating if capacities are given by x and firms plan to choose feasible¹¹ production schedules $q(\theta)$ for all $\theta \in [-\infty, \infty]$.

$$\pi_i(x, q) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [P(Q(\theta), \theta)q_i(\theta) - C(q_i(\theta), \theta)] dF(\theta) - K(x_i). \quad (1)$$

⁹Throughout the paper we denote the derivative of a function $g(x, y)$ with respect to the argument x , by $g_x(x, y)$, the second derivative with respect to that argument by $g_{xx}(x, y)$, and the cross derivative by $g_{xy}(x, y)$.

¹⁰Notice that demand and cost fluctuations in principle can be distinct processes. Then the parameter θ represents all joint realizations, which have to satisfy assumption 2. This requirement imposes some further restrictions on the model if cost and demand fluctuations should be considered simultaneously. Consider, for example, a model with linear demand $P(Q, \beta) = \beta - bQ$ and fluctuating but constant marginal cost $c(\gamma)$. For ease of exposition let both, β and γ follow a discrete distribution. Now sort all joint realizations (β, γ) such that $\beta - c(\gamma)$ is increasing and index each realization by θ . Observe that the resulting system satisfies assumption 2 (i) and 2 (ii). Thus, the model can deal simultaneously with cost and demand fluctuations in the case of linear demand, which we exploit in the empirical part of the paper. In case of non-linear demand it is more plausible to think about demand and cost fluctuations separately.

¹¹That is, $0 \leq q_i(\theta) \leq x_i$ for all $\theta \in [-\infty, \infty]$, $i = 1, \dots, n$.

Throughout the paper we consider only cases where investment is gainful, i.e. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [P(0, \theta) - C(0, \theta)] dF(\theta) > K(0)$. Note that if the condition does not hold, no firm invests in capacity.

3 Results

In this section we analyze the investment game where firms simultaneously invest in capacity anticipating spot market competition in a series of markets with fluctuating demand. In order to be able to assess the impact of market power and of market design on investment incentives and production, we analyze four different scenarios.

In section 3.1 we consider the case that *strategic* firms choose *profit maximizing* investment levels. In this context we consider two extreme scenarios, the case of anticipation of high spot market prices (Cournot) as well as the case of competitive pricing (which may be a result of regulatory intervention¹² or just the result of competitive supply function bidding).

In section 3.2 we analyze the investment game assuming that socially optimal investment levels are chosen by the firms (i.e. we analyze unstrategic investment choice), and again consider the case of anticipation of high spot market prices as well as the case of competitive pricing at the spot market. The latter case coincides with the "competitive benchmark" that has been analyzed in the peak load pricing literature. On the one hand, an analysis of welfare optimal capacity levels yields insights on capacity levels that a social planner would like to implement. Comparison with strategic capacity choices as analyzed in section 3.1 reveals, moreover, that the policy conclusion is reverted when the analysis does not account for the incentives of *strategic* firms at the investment stage.

3.1 Strategic Investment

Consider the market game where firms strategically choose capacities as to maximize profits. Our first theorem shows that the investment game where firms engage in Cournot competition at the spot markets (SH — Strategic firms, High spot market prices) has a unique and symmetric equilibrium. If, however, firms anticipate competitive prices at the spot market (SL — Strategic firms, Low spot market prices), the investment game has multiple symmetric but no asymmetric equilibria.

¹²We are aware that regulation down to spot market prices requires a lot of information on the part of the social planner. Although stylized, however, it allows detailed insights in what happens to investment incentives should the regulator succeed in implementing competitive prices at the spot market.

THEOREM 1 (STRATEGIC INVESTMENT CHOICE) *Suppose firms choose their capacities strategically.*

(SH) *If firms anticipate high spot market prices (Cournot competition) at the spot markets, the investment game has a unique equilibrium which is symmetric.*

(SL) *Suppose that firms anticipate competitive pricing at the spot markets, and that $C_q(q, \theta)$ is constant in q . Then, there exists at least one symmetric equilibrium, but there may be more than one. No asymmetric equilibria exist.*

Total equilibrium investment in scenario SD , $D \in \{H, L\}$, X^{SD} , solves

$$\int_{\theta^D(X^{SD})}^{\infty} \left[P(X^{SD}, \theta) + P_q(X^{SD}, \theta) \frac{X^{SD}}{n} - C_q\left(\frac{X^{SD}}{n}, \theta\right) \right] dF(\theta) = K_x \left(\frac{X^{SD}}{n} \right),$$

where $\theta^D(X^S)$ is the demand scenario from which on firms are capacity constrained at the spot market.¹³

PROOF See appendix B □

Let us emphasize some important aspects of our results. First, we could show that under standard regularity assumptions the investment game has a unique equilibrium if firms expect Cournot competition at the spot markets. Second, we find that equilibrium investment can be characterized by a rather intuitive condition. The condition simply says that marginal profit generated by an additional unit of capacity (at the spot markets) must equal marginal cost of investment. When calculating the marginal profit generated by an additional unit of capacity, however, one has to take into account that additional capacity affects a firm's profit only in those states of nature where capacity is binding. Thus, only those spot markets are taken into account where firms are indeed capacity constrained, i. e. only the interval $[\theta^D(X^{SD}), \infty]$ is relevant, not the whole domain of θ .

Note that the critical demand scenario θ (from which on firms are capacity constrained) depends on the degree of market power at the spot markets. If firms strategically withhold production at the spot market (as under Cournot competition) the critical demand scenario is higher than in the case where they behave competitively. Observe that actually the market game at the spot markets enters into the first order condition solely through the critical demand realization.

If firms anticipate competitive behavior at the spot markets, existence and uniqueness of a symmetric equilibrium cannot be shown in the general case (part (SL) of the theorem).

¹³I.e. $\theta^H(X^{SH})$ is implicitly defined by $P(X^{SH}, \theta^H) + P_q(X^{SH}, \theta^H) \frac{X^{SH}}{n} = C_q\left(\frac{X^{SH}}{n}, \theta^H\right)$ and $\theta^L(X^{SL})$ is implicitly defined by $P(X^{SL}, \theta^L) = C_q\left(\frac{X^{SL}}{n}, \theta^L\right)$, respectively.

Only for constant marginal production cost we obtain existence (but not uniqueness).¹⁴ An immediate insight of this result is that regulatory intervention at the spot market (that forces prices below the Cournot level) may lead to high strategic uncertainty for the firms. Later in section 3.3 we will show that, moreover, investment incentives are lower if firms anticipate competitive prices at the spot market than in the case where they anticipate Cournot competition.

3.2 Optimal Investment

In this section we characterize investment levels that are optimal from a welfare point of view — again for a Cournot and a competitive spot market outcome. The analysis is interesting for two reasons: First, from a comparison with the results of section 3.1 we learn how a social planner would like to influence the capacity choices of strategic firms. Second, the analysis reveals that the traditional approach (which does not account for strategic investment) predicts higher investment prior to competitive spot markets, while strategic firms actually invest less if the spot market is more competitive.

Optimal investment in cases WH (Welfare optimal investment at High spot market prices) and WL (Welfare optimal investment at Low spot market prices) is characterized in the following theorem.

THEOREM 2 (WELFARE OPTIMAL INVESTMENT CHOICE) *Welfare maximizing industry capacity choices are unique and symmetric. Socially optimal capacity in scenario WD , $D \in \{H, L\}$, X^{WD} , solves*

$$\int_{\theta^D(X^{WD})}^{\infty} \left[P(X^{WD}, \theta) - C_q\left(\frac{1}{n}X^{WD}, \theta\right) \right] dF(\theta) = K_x\left(\frac{1}{n}X^{WD}\right), \quad (2)$$

where $\theta^D(X^{WD})$ is the demand scenario from which on firms are capacity constrained at the spot markets.¹⁵

PROOF See appendix C □

Note that also the characterization of welfare optimal investment levels is rather intuitive. The condition implies that in the welfare optimum capacity should be chosen such

¹⁴The basic problem is that in neither case the profit is quasiconcave, which makes standard analysis impossible. In the case of linear marginal cost, however, we can exploit recent insights on oligopolistic competition that makes use of lattice theory (Amir (1996) and Amir and Lambson (2000)). In the general case (i. e. strictly convex production cost), however, the game cannot be reformulated as a supermodular game and thus, even those more sophisticated techniques do not help.

¹⁵I.e. $\theta^H(X^{WH})$ is implicitly defined by $P(X^{WH}, \theta^H) + P_q(X^{WH}, \theta^H)\frac{X^{WH}}{n} = C_q(\frac{X^{WH}}{n}, \theta^H)$ and $\theta^L(X^{WL})$ is implicitly defined by $P(X^{WL}, \theta^L) = C_q(\frac{X^{WL}}{n}, \theta^L)$, respectively.

that expected marginal social welfare generated by an additional unit of capacity [LHS of (2)] should equal marginal cost of investment [RHS of (2)]. Again it is important to notice that only those scenarios are taken into account where firms are actually constrained *given the scheduled spot market production*, that is, over the interval $[\theta^D(X^{WD}), \infty]$. Note that for a given level of investment, firms are constrained earlier if they behave competitively at the spot markets, since under Cournot competition they withhold quantity at the spot markets in order to affect prices. Consequently, additional capacity is used more often and thus, contributes more to expected marginal welfare if the spot market behavior is more competitive. This implies that welfare maximizing capacity should be higher if the spot market is competitive than in case firms play the Cournot outcome. We show this formally in section 3.3.

We finally point out that if firms do not act strategically, investment and production levels coincide with the socially optimal solution, again given the number of firms:

REMARK 2 (NON-STRATEGIC FIRMS) *If firms do not behave strategically (i. e. they act as price takers at the spot markets and ignore their impact on total capacity at the investment stage), the welfare maximizing market outcome (WL) is implemented.*

3.3 Comparison of Market Outcomes for Strategic versus Optimal Investment

In this section we compare equilibrium investment in the scenarios we analyzed in the previous two sections and discuss how the consideration of strategic (instead of welfare optimal) investment affects policy conclusions regarding the desirable spot market design. Our first result shows that the traditional approach (unstrategic investment) predicts higher investment for a more competitive spot market, while strategic firms would actually invest less if the spot market outcome is expected to be competitive.

THEOREM 3 (INVESTMENT LEVELS) *(i) Non-strategic (welfare optimal) investment is higher if the spot market is more competitive, i. e. $X^{WL} \geq X^{WH}$.*

(ii) Strategic firms invest less if the spot market is more competitive, i. e. $X^{SL} \leq X^{SH}$.

PROOF See appendix D □

Let us briefly provide some intuition for our result, using some characteristics of the first order conditions as stated in theorems 1 and 2. Let us first draw the reader's attention to the particular structure of the first order conditions. They all equalize expected marginal profit or welfare [LHS] with marginal cost of capacity [RHS]. Note that, at the LHS, the objective at the investment stage (either profit or welfare) is reflected only in the integrand. That is,

we integrate over *marginal profit* in cases where the firms maximize profits at the investment stage (*SH* and *SL*) and over *marginal welfare* in cases where welfare is the investment stage-objective (*WL* and *WH*). The scenario at the spot market enters exclusively into the lower limit of integration, since the outcome of spot market competition affects the demand scenario from which on firms are constrained given the capacities chosen at the investment stage. Marginal profits or welfare once firms are constrained are not directly influenced by the spot market regime, since prices are demand-driven if capacity is at its bound.

Now consider the optimal capacity choice of strategic firms. If the firms anticipate Cournot competition at the spot markets, marginal profit generated by additional capacity is positive in each scenario where the firm is constrained. If firms expect competitive behavior at the spot market, however, this is not the case. A firm thus anticipates that it might be forced to use additional capacity although the marginal profit from using it may be negative.¹⁶ Consequently, additional capacity is less valuable to the firms in the latter case and investments are lower if the spot market is more competitive.

In contrast, if capacity is chosen as to maximize social welfare, an additional unit of capacity has a positive impact whenever the spot market price is above marginal cost (which is always the case). As already mentioned, firms are constrained earlier if spot market behavior is more competitive. This implies that for any initial capacity level additional capacity is used more often if the spot market is competitive and therefore generates a higher increase in social welfare. Optimal investment must thus be higher for a competitive spot market than for the case of Cournot competition at spot markets.

We have demonstrated above that for any fixed capacity level, additional capacity is more valuable if welfare maximization is the objective (cases *W*) than in case the firms maximize profits (cases *S*), since expected marginal welfare is always higher than expected marginal profit.¹⁷ An immediate result is that a social planner would always like to increase the investment of strategic firms above the chosen level (this is also shown formally in the proof of theorem 3).

Whereas capacities in the scenarios we analyze can be ranked unambiguously, this is not always true when it comes to social welfare. A welfare comparison is simple and straightforward for cases *SH*, *WH*, and *WL* (where welfare is increasing in this order). In case firms choose their capacities strategically it is not obvious, however, whether welfare is higher in case of high (Cournot) or low (competitive) spot market prices (case *SH* or *SL*). In scenario *SH* firms exercise market power at the spot market, whereas in case *SL*

¹⁶This is the case in all demand scenarios in $[\theta^L(X^{SL}), \theta^H(X^{SH})]$.

¹⁷Formally, at a fixed capacity level, the critical value θ^D is the same in both cases, but the integrand is pointwisely bigger in cases *W* than in cases *S*.

spot prices are at the competitive level. Thus, in absence of capacity constraints welfare would be higher in SL . However, at the investment stage strategic firms choose lower capacities in case SL such that prices are higher in case SL than in SH whenever firms are capacity constrained in both cases. Consequently, a welfare comparison of the two cases is not straightforward and necessarily depends on details of the model's specification. A simplified model with linear demand demonstrates that both, an increase and a decrease in welfare is possible and suggests that competitive prices at spot markets are particularly undesirable from a welfare point of view if the number of firms is low. Thus, in particular if market power already is a serious problem (few firms, Cournot spot market outcome), a more competitive spot market reduces welfare even more. In markets with a higher number of firms, however, the scenario with low spot market prices (SL) yields slightly higher welfare. We come back to this issue in section 4, where we fit our model to the data of the German electricity market. We obtain the following general results on welfare:

THEOREM 4 (WELFARE COMPARISON) *(i) If investment is chosen as to maximize welfare, implementation of a competitive spot market is always desirable, i.e. $W^{WL} \geq W^{WH}$.*

(ii) If investment is chosen strategically, implementation of a competitive spot market is not always desirable, i.e. it may obtain that $W^{SL} \leq W^{SH}$.

(iii) If investment is chosen strategically, implementation of a competitive spot market is always less beneficial than in the case of welfare maximizing investment, i.e. $(W^{WL} - W^{WH}) \geq (W^{SL} - W^{SH})$.

PROOF See appendix E □

Theorem 4 shows that accounting for the fact that firms invest strategically (as compared to the consideration of unstrategic firms) may revert the predicted impact of spot market design on investment incentives and welfare. It rather seems essential to have a closer look at the particular market conditions in order to derive reliable welfare conclusions. As an example we conduct such an analysis for the German electricity market in section 4. There we illustrate how our model can be applied to get deeper insights on welfare and investment effects of different degrees of spot market competition in a particular market. Before we proceed to the empirical part, however, we address the issue of entry, which has been ignored in our analysis up to now. As it turns out, all our results continue to hold in a model with free entry at some given entry cost, which is stated in the following theorem.

THEOREM 5 (FREE ENTRY) *Suppose strategic firms can enter the market at some fixed cost E in a free entry equilibrium. If firms expect a competitive spot market outcome, then*

(weakly) less firms will enter the market. The statements of theorems 3 and 4 remain valid also for the case of free entry.

PROOF See appendix F

□

4 An Empirical Analysis of Investment Choice in Electricity Markets

In this section we fit our theoretical framework to a specific electricity market. For data availability reasons we have chosen the German market, it seems unlikely that qualitatively different results would obtain for other markets. It is our purpose to demonstrate how our theoretical framework can be used to also empirically assess (long run) capacity and welfare effects of electricity market liberalization. We show for example that implementation of a competitive spot market not only leads to a drastic reduction of strategic firms' investment (figure 2) and a significant increase of spot market prices whenever capacity is binding (figure 3) but also leads to a dramatic decrease of overall welfare in the case of concentrated markets (figure 4). As an interesting side result we can also assess the competitive regime present at a market by comparing observed market prices with those predicted by the 4 reference cases of our framework.

In order to use our theoretical model for the analysis we chose to make the following specifications. We assume linear fluctuating demand $P(Q) = \theta - bQ$ and fluctuating but constant marginal cost $c(\theta)$. If we sort all realizations of demand and cost according to the differences $\theta - c(\theta)$, the resulting framework satisfies assumptions 1 to 3. Furthermore, for the sake of our applied example, we interpret the distribution over the demand scenarios as relative frequencies which have been accurately predicted by all firms.¹⁸

Market demand: To construct fluctuating market demand, we start with hourly market prices (from the European Energy Exchange (EEX)¹⁹) and hourly quantities consumed (from the Union for the Co-ordination of Transmission of Electricity (UCTE)²⁰) for the year 2006. We chose the value of b in line with other studies on energy markets. Most studies that estimate demand for electricity²¹ find short run elasticities between 0.1 and 0.5 and

¹⁸That is, in our empirical analysis we have no uncertainty but just demand fluctuation over time. In practice, also uncertainty is relevant, leading to fatter tails of $F(\theta)$. The benchmark determined should thus yield too high investment.

¹⁹See www.EEX.com

²⁰See www.UCTE.org

²¹See, for example, Lijssen (2006) for an overview of recent contributions on that issue.

long run elasticities between 0.3 and 0.7.²² The relevant range of prices is around $P = 100$ €/MWh and corresponding consumption is approximately $Q = 50$ GW. In our simulations we take b from the interval $[0.004, 0.007]$, which corresponds to elasticities between 0.5 and 0.29.

Production cost: The marginal technology which determines marginal cost of production at the capacity bound is given by open cycle gas turbines in the case of electricity markets (compare for example EWI and Prognos (2005)). Since investment in the last unit of capacity (which determines total capacity) is always a marginal decision, we do not need to specify the inframarginal technology mix for the empirical analysis. Note however, that we need to assume that firms are symmetric in size (but not necessarily with respect to their inframarginal technology mix). Since mark-ups in the Cournot model generally increase if firms become asymmetric, our results yield a lower bound for the extent of market power for a given number of firms.

The major components of variable production cost of open cycle gas turbines are gas prices²³ and prices for CO_2 emission allowances.²⁴ The average TTF gas price in 2006 was 20 €/MWh and CO_2 permissions traded on average for 9.30 €/MWh.²⁵ The efficiency of gas turbines currently ranges at around 37,5%.²⁶ The resulting daily production cost for the year 2006 was on average 66.30 €/MWh. Daily values, as used in our empirical analysis, are illustrated in figure 1. In our simulations we use the observed distribution but multiply each realization by the factor f from the range $[0.9, 1.1]$.

Investment Cost: Since we analyze investment incentives based solely on one year, we break down investment cost of open cycle gas turbines to annuities.²⁷ In order to take construction time of gas turbine plants into account we consider investment cost on the basis of data from the year 2000. We assume perfect foresight, i.e. all cost components have been predicted accurately by the firms at the time of their investment decision. We base

²²E.g. Beenstock et al. (1999), Bjorner and Jensen (2002), Filippini Pachuari (2002), Booinekamp (2007), and many others.

²³Daily values from the Dutch Hub TTF, corrected for transportation cost.

²⁴Daily data taken from the EEX. The emission-coefficient for natural gas is set by the German ministry of environment at 56t CO_2 /TJ which corresponds to 0.2016t CO_2 /MWh. Compare Umweltbundesamt (2004).

²⁵Recall that we do not use the averages but the daily values in our simulation.

²⁶See 2006 GTW Handbook or EWI and Prognos (2005).

²⁷The results will thus only yield a benchmark for current profitability of investment. Provided, however, that yearly demand is increasing over time (and that strategic timing of investment is not an issue) our procedure should yield accurate predictions, even though once installed capacities cannot be removed the subsequent year.

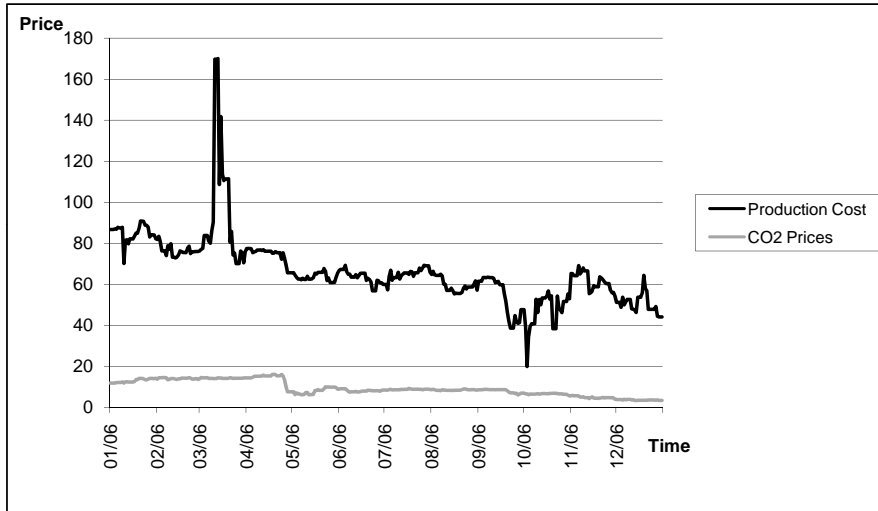


Figure 1: Production Cost in the Year 2006.

investment cost on the following two studies: First, a study on the German energy market commissioned by the German Parliament (2002), with scenarios for investment decisions summarized in Weber and Swider (2004) [in the following GP/WS]. Second, Energiereport III, a study conducted by the Institute of Energy Economics (EWI) in Cologne and Prognos (2000) for the the German Ministry of Economics [in the following EWI/P].

The relevant annuity is determined as follows: Total investment cost ranges between 279 €/KW (GP/WS) and 300 €/KW (EWI/P). Annual fixed cost of running a gas turbine is already included in GP/WS, and is given by 8 €/KWa in EWI/P. This value is corrected by the average availability of gas turbines, which, in Germany, is given by 94%.²⁸ Based on a financial horizon of 20 years and an interest rate of 10 % this yields annuities of 34863 €/MWa (GP/WS) and 45998 €/MWa (EWI/P). Finally, the free allotment of CO_2 allowances granted to new power plants results in a de facto reduction of the annuity by the net value of the allocated allowances. Calculating their value on the basis of the average market price in 2006 yields 6305.3 €/MWa. The range of relevant annuities which we use in our simulation is consequently given by [28558, 39692] €/MWa.

Simulation: Based on the above calibration of our framework we are now able to determine equilibrium investment and total welfare for a given number of firms for all four benchmark scenarios. The numerical computations are based directly on the theoretical results derived in theorems 1 and 2. In order to assess the robustness of our results, we do not perform the analysis for single parameter values but conduct a simulation analysis.

²⁸Compare VGB Powertech (2006).

That is, we take the above specified plausible ranges of the parameters b , f , and k as support of uniformly distributed random variables and compute results for 1000 independent random draws. For each random draw (b, f, k) we thus determine the distribution of θ and then solve numerically for the four different benchmark scenarios SH , SL , WH , and WL . The simulation procedure allows us to state confidence intervals for our results on total industry investment and welfare.

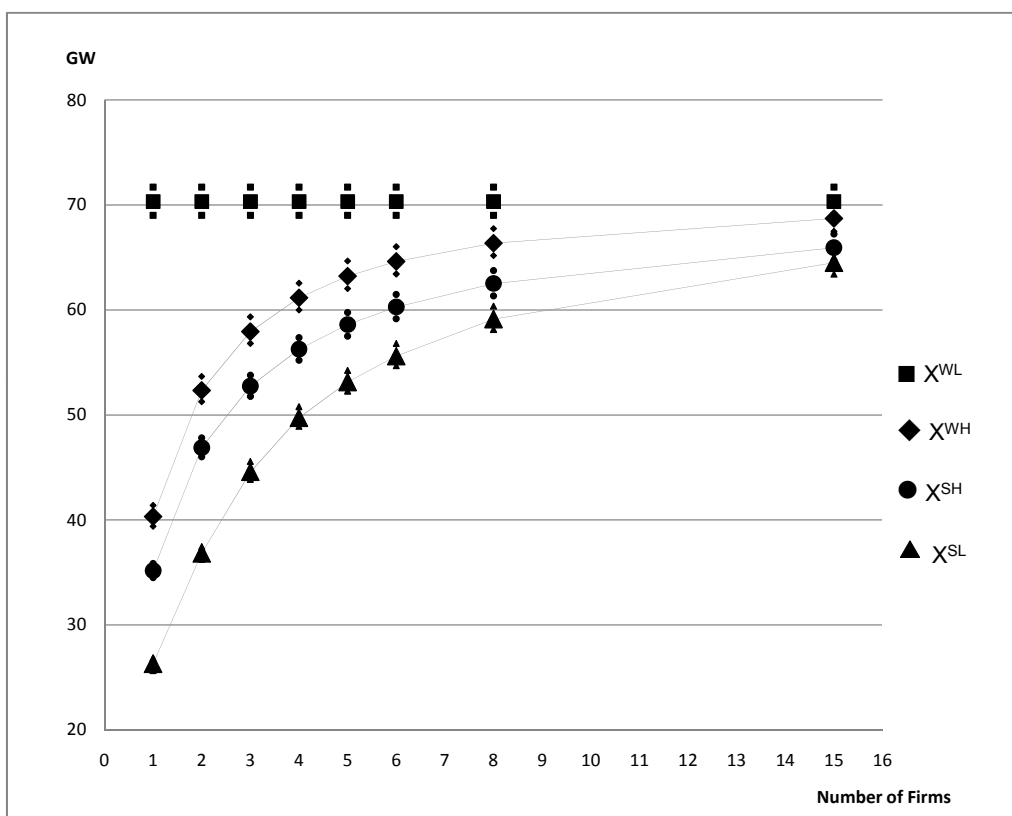


Figure 2: Investment Levels in all Four Cases.

Results: Figure 2 shows — for different numbers of firms — total investment in all four scenarios we discuss. In the figure, the big symbols represent the average value while the two smaller symbols of the same type determine the 90 % confidence interval of our simulation. Obviously, predicted capacities are not very sensitive to changes in the parameters. The first best investment does not change in the number of firms since we assume that each firm’s marginal generating unit is a gas turbine, independently of the number of firms and the level of demand. Strategic capacity choice prior to Cournot spot markets (scenario SH) is at only 50 % of the optimal level for the monopoly case, while it is at 80 % of

the optimal level for four firms. The graph illustrates that the presence of market power not only affects spot prices, but also has a strong effect on capacity choices. Total capacity installed in Germany in 2006 was approximately 68 GW in a market with four large firms.²⁹ The relatively high level of actual capacity as compared to our results reflects the fact in the pre-liberalization period (i.e. before 1998) generators were subject to a rate of return regulation that imposed excessive investment incentives.

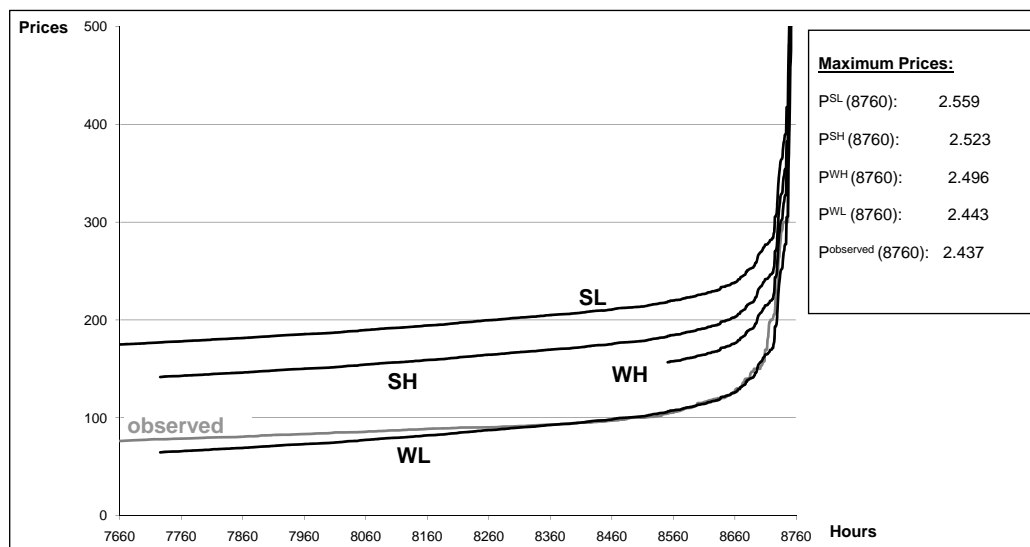


Figure 3: Price Distribution in the Hours where Capacity is Binding, Cases SH, SL, WH, WL, and Observed Prices.

From the predicted capacity levels we now compute the price distribution for those hours where capacity is predicted to be binding in the Cournot game. Since we want to compare predicted prices to the observed price distribution, we choose (in accordance with the German market structure) a scenario of four firms. We, moreover, choose the mean values of the parameter intervals which we used in our simulations, i.e. $b = 0.0055$, and $k = 35430/MWa$.³⁰ For our data set strategic firms are capacity constrained in approximately 1107 hours (12.6 % of the year).³¹ Figure 3 provides the observed price distribution (grey line), as well as the predicted price distributions during the hours with a binding capacity

²⁹The German market consists essentially of four large players. Two of them (RWE and E.on) have a market share of 26 % each, while the two smaller ones (ENBW and Vattenfall) together cover 30 % of the market each. Compare, e.g., Monopolkommission (2007).

³⁰We could also determine the price distribution for ranges of parameters. Since capacities have turned out not to be very sensitive to changes in the parameters, however, we chose to use mean values to make our illustration more readable.

³¹Our predicted values match the empirical observations. Due to Umweltbundesamt (2004), gas turbines run approximately 10 % of the time.

constraint, separately for scenarios WL, WH, SH, and SL (black lines). In order to make the differences more visible, in the figure we focus on prices in the interval $[0, 500]$ and provide information on the highest price realizations in the legend. Obviously, for the parameter configuration we chose, observed prices are above predicted prices in the first best scenario but well below predicted prices in the Cournot market game. All depicted prices reflect the willingness to pay for an additional unit of capacity that cannot be produced in the short run. Notice that the relatively low level of observed prices (as compared to the Cournot scenario) may well be due to the fact that currently firms have more capacity installed than they would have chosen in a liberalized regime.³² Strategic investment would strongly affect the price distribution, as comparison of the curves for the cases *WL* and *SH* illustrates. Obviously, there is a strong potential for market power not only in the short run, but also at the investment stage.

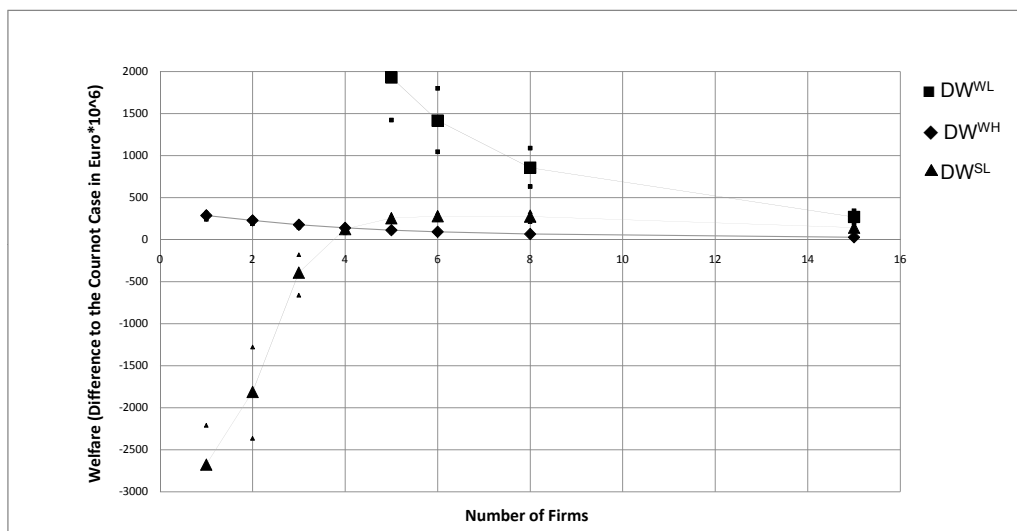


Figure 4: Welfare Differences relative to Case SH for Cases *SL*, *WH*, and *WL*.

Finally, figure 4 illustrates the welfare effect that results from more competitive spot market behavior (e. g. enforced by the regulatory authorities). All welfare differences are calculated in relation to the strategic investment game with high spot market prices. Again, we ran simulations using the relevant parameter ranges. Big symbols represent average welfare differences while small symbols are the 90 % confidence intervals. As we have already seen from the theoretical analysis and from figure 2, imposing marginal cost prices at the spot market considerably decreases equilibrium investment. The figure shows that

³²In the pre-liberalization period, generators were subject to a rate of return regulation that imposed excessive investment incentives.

if the number of firms in the market is low, competitive spot market behavior significantly decreases total welfare (as compared to Cournot spot markets). Only if the number of firms is four or higher, total welfare is increasing. Thus, our analysis demonstrates that regulatory intervention only at the spot market does not necessarily have the desired effect if firms choose their capacities strategically.

The figure moreover illustrates the welfare effect of intervention only at the investment stage (scenario WH) and of implementation of the welfare optimum. As it becomes clear from the graph, performance of the Cournot market game is getting very close to the welfare optimum as the number of competitors becomes large. We also observe that, while the effect of increasing capacities given that firms have market power at the spot market is moderate for all market structures, intervention at the spot market may have relatively large negative effects on welfare if the number of firms is low.

5 Conclusion

It has been the purpose of this article to investigate in how far electricity spot market design influences firms' investment decisions and how desirable electricity spot market design should look like when taking into account investment decisions. In this paper we have provided a model of strategic investment prior to a series of spot markets with fluctuating and potentially uncertain demand and production cost. As discussed in section 1, explicit modeling of demand fluctuations not only makes our analysis of electricity markets more realistic but is a necessary ingredient to study our central research question (remember: under constant demand spot market competition is irrelevant for investment decisions).

Our framework builds on earlier research on electricity spot market competition and extended the analysis by an investment stage. One of the most common approaches to model electricity spot markets is the concept of supply function competition by Klemperer and Meyer (1989) which has been applied to the case of electricity markets by Green and Newbery (1992). The supply function game typically has multiple equilibria which range from the competitive market outcome (lower bound) to the Cournot solution (upper bound). Which of the equilibria is being played in a particular market likely depends on specific market rules and institutions (compare Bushnell et al (2008)). In a dynamic investment game a continuum of equilibria at the production stage implies very imprecise overall equilibrium predictions ranging up to the collusive outcome (folk theorems). In order to obtain meaningful solutions for the strategic investment game we thus limited our analysis to the two extreme cases, the Cournot and the competitive solution. This allowed us to pin down the effect of expected spot market prices on investment incentives of strategic firms. Alternatively, one could use a specification of the supply function model

that yields a unique equilibrium prediction, as for example provided by Holmberg (2008).

Let us briefly summarize our main results. We have shown that if firms invest strategically the common intuition that spot markets should be more competitive is misleading. The reason is that more competitive spot markets imply lower investment incentives, which leads to higher scarcity prices, possibly also implies higher average prices and a welfare reduction. Our results also hold under free entry of firms. Those findings are in contrast to a well known result of the peak-load-pricing literature. This literature, which has analyzed optimal investment in a similar environment, comes to the conclusion that optimal investment (of non-strategic firms) is the higher, the more competitive the spot market is. Our findings demonstrate that it is misleading to "approximate" strategic investment based on the intuition obtained from the peak load pricing literature. We thus show that investment incentives and spot design cannot be considered as two separate problems but are closely interconnected. In order to properly assess the quality of spot market design it is indispensable to account for the interaction of investment incentives and spot market behavior — and to model strategic players explicitly.

In order to quantify the effects we identified in the theoretical part of the paper we fitted our model to data of the German electricity market. We derived predicted investment levels for various degrees of market concentration, and illustrated welfare effects of changing from a Cournot spot market to a competitive spot market outcome. In a market of four firms (which corresponds to the current situation in Germany) predicted strategic capacity choices are at 80 % of the capacity non-strategic firms would choose prior to a competitive spot market, while installed capacity is even at approximately 96 % of this "competitive benchmark". This is presumably due to high investment incentives in the pre-liberalization period. In accordance with the relatively high current capacity level, the observed distribution of prices in 2006 is close to the predicted "competitive benchmark" price distribution for those scenarios where our model predicts that capacity is binding. Moreover, for a market structure of four firms we find a slightly positive welfare effect of changing from a Cournot spot market to competitive spot market prices. For highly concentrated markets (i.e. monopoly or duopoly), strategic capacity choices are far below the level that unstrategic firms would choose. We thus find that in concentrated markets, changing from Cournot-prices to competitive prices at the spot market would decrease the investment incentives drastically and would therefore have a large and negative welfare effect.

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A Analysis of the Production Stage

The appendix contains all proofs of the paper. In the first part (appendices A.1 and A.2), we analyze spot market behavior, which we need in order to prove theorems 1 (appendix B) and 2 (appendix C).

In the first step we characterize capacity constrained production choices at the spot market for each θ given investment choices x . Note that we have to consider also asymmetric investment scenarios. In order to simplify the exposition we will order the firms according to their investment levels, i. e. $x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \dots \leq x_n$, throughout the paper. At the spot market either firms engage in Cournot competition or they behave competitively (i. e. because a social planner implements the optimal production schedule given investment choices or because firms choose a low supply function equilibrium). In the following two subsections we analyze both scenarios.

A.1 Properties of the Highest Spot Market Outcome (Capacity Constrained Cournot Game)

An equilibrium of the capacity constrained Cournot game at the spot market in scenario θ given x , $q^H(x, \theta)$, satisfies simultaneously for all firms

$$q_i^H(x, \theta) \in \arg \max_q \{P(q + q_{-i}^H, \theta)q - C(q, \theta)\} \quad \text{s.t.} \quad 0 \leq q \leq x_i. \quad (3)$$

Note that at very low values of θ all firms are necessarily unconstrained. By assumption 1 the unconstrained Cournot equilibrium [which we denote by $\tilde{q}^{H0}(\theta)$] is unique and symmetric for each $\theta \in [-\infty, \infty]$.³³ From (3) it follows that $\tilde{q}_i^{H0}(\theta)$ is implicitly determined by the first order condition

$$P(n\tilde{q}_i^{H0}, \theta) + P_q(n\tilde{q}_i^{H0}, \theta)\tilde{q}_i^{H0} = C_q(\tilde{q}_i^{H0}, \theta).$$

Now as θ increases, at some critical value that we denote by $\theta^{H1}(x)$, firm 1 (the one with the lowest capacity) becomes constrained. The critical demand scenario is implicitly determined by $x_1 = q_1^{H0}(\theta^{H1})$. If it holds that $x_1 < x_2$, then at $\theta^{H1}(x)$ only firm one becomes constrained. Then, in equilibrium, firm 1 produces at its capacity bound whereas the remaining firms produce their equilibrium output of the Cournot game among $n - 1$ firms given the residual demand $P(Q - x_1, \theta)$ [denoted by $\tilde{q}_i^{H1}(x, \theta)$], which solves the first order condition

$$P(x_1 + (n - 1)\tilde{q}_i^{H1}, \theta) + P_q(x_1 + (n - 1)\tilde{q}_i^{H1}, \theta)\tilde{q}_i^{H1} = C_q(\tilde{q}_i^{H1}, \theta).$$

³³See, for example Selten (1970), or Vives (2001), pp. 97/98.

The capacity constrained Cournot equilibrium in the case where one firm is constrained is a vector $q^{H1}(x, \theta)$, where $q_i^{H1}(x, \theta) = \min\{x_i, \tilde{q}_i^{H1}(x, \theta)\}$.

As θ increases further, we pass through $n+1$ cases, from case $H0$ (no firm is constrained) to case Hn (all n firms are constrained). Note that two critical values $\theta^{Hm}(x)$ and $\theta^{Hm+1}(x)$ coincide whenever $x_m = x_{m+1}$, and that it holds that $\theta^{Hm}(x) < \theta^{Hm+1}(x)$ (by assumption 2) whenever $x_m < x_{m+1}$.

Now we are prepared to characterize the capacity constrained Cournot equilibrium in case Hm where m firms are constrained. In this case, the m firms with the lowest capacities produce at their capacity bound, whereas the $n - m$ unconstrained firms produce

$$\tilde{q}_i^{Hm}(x, \theta) = \left\{ q_i \in \mathbb{R} : P \left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_i + (n - m) \tilde{q}_i^{Hm}, \theta \right) + P_q \left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_i + (n - m) \tilde{q}_i^{Hm}, \theta \right) \tilde{q}_i^{Hm} = C_q(\tilde{q}_i^{Hm}, \theta) \right\}, \quad (4)$$

The equilibrium quantities of the capacity constrained Cournot game in case Hm are given by

$$q_i^{Hm}(x, \theta) = \min\{x_i, \tilde{q}_i^{Hm}(x, \theta)\}, \quad (5)$$

and aggregate production in case Hm is

$$Q^{Hm}(x, \theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n q_i^{Hm}(x, \theta). \quad (6)$$

This allows us finally to pin down the profit of firm i in scenario Hm ,

$$\pi_i^{Hm}(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} P(Q^{Hm}, \theta) x_i - C(x_i, \theta) & \text{if } i \leq m, \\ P(Q^{Hm}, \theta) \tilde{q}_i^{Hm}(x, \theta) - C(\tilde{q}_i^{Hm}(x, \theta), \theta) & \text{if } i > m. \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

Note that it holds that $\frac{d\pi_i^{Hm}}{dx_i} > 0$ only if $i \leq m$, and $\frac{d\pi_i^{Hm}}{dx_i} = 0$ otherwise, since a firm's capacity expansion only affects production at the spot market in case the firm was constrained. Obviously, in this case the derivative must be positive.

We can finally pin down maximal social welfare generated in demand scenario $\theta \in [\theta^{Hm}, \theta^{Hm+1}]$ (where, given x , the m lowest capacity firms are constrained) as

$$W^{Hm}(x, \theta) = \int_0^{Q^{Hm}(x, \theta)} P(Q, \theta) dQ - \sum_{i=1}^n C(q_i^{Hm}(x, \theta), \theta). \quad (8)$$

(we need this in order to prove Part (WH) of theorem 2). Note that W^{Lm} only depends on x_i if firm i is constrained in scenario m , that is if $i \leq m$.

LEMMA 1 (MONOTONICITY OF θ^{Hm}) $\frac{d\theta^{Hm}(x)}{dx_i}$ is strictly positive if $i \leq m$ (i.e. if firm i produces at its capacity bound), and zero otherwise.

PROOF $\theta^{Hm}(x)$ is the demand realization from which on firm m cannot play its unconstrained output any more. At $\theta^{Hm}(x)$ it holds that $q_i^H(\theta^{Hm}(x)) = \tilde{q}_i^{Hm}(\theta^{Hm}(x)) = x_m$ for all $i \geq m$ and $q_i^H(\theta^{Hm}(x)) = x_i < x_m$ for all $i < m$. Thus, $\theta^{Hm}(x)$ is implicitly defined by the conditions

$$P\left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_i + (n-m)x_m, \theta^{Hm}(x)\right) + P_q\left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_i + (n-m)x_m, \theta^{Hm}(x)\right) x_m - C_q(x_m, \theta^{Hm}(x)) = 0.$$

Differentiation with respect to x_i , $i < m$, yields

$$P_q(\cdot) + P_\theta(\cdot) \frac{d\theta^{Hm}(x)}{dx_i} + P_{qq}(\cdot) x_m + P_{q\theta}(\cdot) x_m \frac{d\theta^{Hm}(x)}{dx_i} - C_{q\theta}(\cdot) \frac{d\theta^{Hm}(x)}{dx_i} = 0,$$

and solving for $\frac{d\theta^{Hm}(x)}{dx_i}$ we obtain

$$\frac{d\theta^{Hm}(x)}{dx_i} = -\frac{P_q(\cdot) + P_{qq}(\cdot) x_m}{P_\theta(\cdot) + P_{q\theta}(\cdot) x_m - C_{q\theta}(\cdot)} > 0$$

due to assumption 1, part (i) and assumption 2, part (ii) [note that the expression in the denominator is the cross derivative which was assumed to be positive in part (ii) of assumption 2].

Differentiation with respect to x_i , $i = m$, yields

$$(n-m+2)P_q(\cdot) + P_\theta(\cdot) \frac{d\theta^{Hm}(x)}{dx_i} + (n-m+1)P_{qq}(\cdot) x_m + P_{x\theta}(\cdot) x_m \frac{d\theta^{Hm}(x)}{dx_i} - C_{xx}(\cdot) - C_{q\theta}(\cdot) \frac{d\theta^{Hm}(x)}{dx_i} = 0,$$

and solving for $\frac{d\theta^{Hm}(x)}{dx_i}$ we obtain

$$\frac{d\theta^{Hm}(x)}{dx_i} = -\frac{(n-m+2)P_q(\cdot) + (n-m+1)P_{qq}(\cdot) x_m - C_{xx}(\cdot)}{P_\theta(\cdot) + P_{q\theta}(\cdot) x_m - C_{q\theta}(\cdot)} > 0,$$

also due to assumption 1, parts (i) and assumption 2, part (ii). Finally, differentiation with respect to x_i , $i > m$, yields

$$P_\theta(\cdot) \frac{d\theta^{Hm}(x)}{dx_i} + P_{x\theta}(\cdot) x_m \frac{d\theta^{Hm}(x)}{dx_i} - C_{q\theta}(\cdot) \frac{d\theta^{Hm}(x)}{dx_i} = 0,$$

which implies that $\frac{d\theta^{Hm}(x)}{dx_i} = 0$ for $i > m$. □

A.2 Properties of the Lowest Spot Market Outcome (Competitive Behavior)

In the following we specify, for a given vector of capacities x , the competitive (welfare optimal) production schedule for any possible demand scenario (that is, for any possible value of θ).

Note that necessarily all firms are unconstrained for very low values of θ . It is straightforward to show that in the welfare optimum, all unconstrained firms produce the same (due to convex cost). Thus, the socially optimal total quantity of each firm if all firms are unconstrained is given by $q_i^{L0}(\theta) = \{q_i \in \mathbb{R} : P(nq_i, \theta) = C_q(q_i, \theta)\}$.

Now, as θ increases, at some critical value, that we denote by $\theta^{L1}(x)$, firm 1 (the lowest capacity firm) becomes constrained. The critical demand scenario $\theta^{L1}(x)$ is implicitly defined by $x_1 = q_1^{L0}(\theta^{L1})$. If it holds that $x_1 < x_2$, then at $\theta^{L1}(x)$ only firm 1 becomes constrained and the socially optimal (competitive) production plan implies that firm 1 produces at its capacity bound whereas the remaining firms produce the unconstrained optimal quantity given the residual demand $P(Q - x_1, \theta)$, i. e. $\tilde{q}_i^{L1}(x, \theta) = \{q_i \in \mathbb{R} : P((n-1)q_i + x_1, \theta) = C_q(q_i, \theta)\}$. The optimal production plan in scenario $L1$ is a vector $q^{L1}(x, \theta)$, where each element is given by $q_i^{L1}(x, \theta) = \min\{x_i, \tilde{q}_i^{L1}(x, \theta)\}$.

As θ increases further and more firms become constrained, we pass through $n+1$ cases, from case $L0$ (no firm is constrained) to case Ln (all n firms are constrained). Note that two critical values $\theta^{Lm}(x)$ and $\theta^{Lm+1}(x)$ coincide whenever $x_m = x_{m+1}$, and that it holds that $\theta^{Lm}(x) < \theta^{Lm+1}(x)$ (by assumption 2) whenever $x_m < x_{m+1}$.

Now we are prepared to characterize the socially optimal production plan and social welfare generated in case Lm , where m firms are constrained. In this case, the m firms with the lowest capacities produce at their capacity bound, whereas the $n-m$ unconstrained firms produce the unconstrained optimal quantity given the residual demand $P(Q - \sum_{i=1}^m x_i, \theta)$, i. e.

$$\tilde{q}_i^{Lm}(x, \theta) = \left\{ q_i \in \mathbb{R} : P\left(\sum_{j=1}^m x_j + (n-m)q_i, \theta\right) = C_q(q_i, \theta) \right\}. \quad (9)$$

We denote the optimal production plan in case Lm by $q^{Lm}(x, \theta)$ where each element is given by

$$q_i^{Lm}(x, \theta) = \min\{x_i, \tilde{q}_i^{Lm}(x, \theta)\} \quad i = 1, \dots, n. \quad (10)$$

Consequently, the optimal total quantity produced in case Lm is

$$Q^{Lm}(x, \theta) = \sum_{i=1}^n q_i^{Lm}(x, \theta). \quad (11)$$

This allows to pin down firm i 's profit in scenario Lm ,

$$\pi_i^{Lm}(x, \theta) = \begin{cases} P(Q^{Lm}(x, \theta), \theta) x_i - C(x_i, \theta) & \text{if } i \leq m, \\ P(Q^{Lm}(x, \theta), \theta) \tilde{q}_i^{Lm}(x, \theta) - C(\tilde{q}_i^{Lm}(\cdot), \theta) & \text{if } i > m. \end{cases} \quad (12)$$

We can finally pin down maximal social welfare generated in demand scenario $\theta \in [\theta^{Lm}, \theta^{Lm+1}]$ (where, given x , the m lowest capacity firms are constrained) as

$$W^{Lm}(x, \theta) = \int_0^{Q^{Lm}(x, \theta)} P(Q, \theta) dQ - \sum_{i=1}^n C(q_i^{Lm}(x, \theta), \theta). \quad (13)$$

(we need this in the proof of theorem 2). Note that W^{Lm} only depends on x_i if firm i is constrained in scenario m , that is if $i \leq m$.

B Proof of Theorem 1

B.1 Proof of Theorem 1, Case SH

(Strategic Investment — High Spot Market Prices)

Now we are prepared to analyze capacity choices at the investment stage. The results obtained for spot market behavior enable us to derive a firm i 's profit from investing x_i , given that the other firms invest x_{-i} and quantity choices at the spot markets are given by $q^{Hm}(x, \theta)$ for $\theta \in [\theta^{Hm}(x), \theta^{Hm+1}(x)]$. Recall that when choosing capacities the firms anticipate demand fluctuations. Thus, a firm's profit from given levels of investments, x , is the integral over equilibrium profits at each θ given x on the domain $[-\infty, \infty]$, taking into account the distribution over the demand scenarios. For each θ , firms anticipate equilibrium play at the spot markets, which gives rise to one of the $n+1$ types of equilibria, $EQ^{H0}, \dots, EQ^{Hm}, \dots, EQ^{Hn}$. Note that any $x > 0$ gives rise to the unconstrained equilibrium if θ is sufficiently low. As θ increases, more and more firms become constrained. Thus, a tuple of investment levels that initially gave rise to an EQ^{H0} , then leads to an equilibrium where first one (then two, three, \dots , and finally n) firms are constrained. In order to simplify the exposition we define $\theta^{H0} \equiv -\infty$ and $\theta^{Hn+1} \equiv \infty$. Then, the profit of firm i is given by³⁴

$$\pi_i(x, q^H) = \sum_{m=0}^{m=n} \int_{\theta^{Hm}}^{\theta^{Hm+1}} \pi_i^{Hm}(x, \theta) dF(\theta) - K(x_i). \quad (14)$$

³⁴Note that it is never optimal for a firm to be unconstrained at ∞ and thus, we always obtain $\theta^{Hn} \leq \infty$.

Note that at each critical value θ^{Hm} , $m = 1, \dots, n$ it holds that $\pi^{Hm-1}(x, \theta^{Hm}) = \pi^{Hm}(x, \theta^{Hm})$. Thus, $\pi_i(x, q^H)$ is continuous. Differentiating $\pi_i(x, q^H)$ yields³⁵

$$\frac{d\pi_i(x, q^H)}{dx_i} = \sum_{m=i}^n \int_{\theta^{Hm}(x)}^{\theta^{Hm+1}(x)} \frac{d\pi_i^{Hm}(x, \theta)}{dx_i} dF(\theta) - K_x(x_i) \quad (15)$$

We prove part (SH) of the theorem in two steps. In part I we show existence and in part II uniqueness of the equilibrium.

Part I: Existence of Equilibrium In the following we show that a symmetric equilibrium of the investment game exists if firms invest strategically and expect high spot market prices (case SH), and that equilibrium choices $x_i^{SH} = \frac{1}{n}X^{SH}$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, are implicitly defined by equation (2). For this purpose it is sufficient to show quasiconcavity of firm i 's profit given the other firms invest x_{-i}^{SH} , $\pi_i(x_i, x_{-i}^{SH})$, which we do in the following.

Note that $\pi_i(x_i, x_{-i}^{SH})$ is defined piecewisely. For $x_i < x_i^{SH}$, we have to examine the profit of firm 1 (by convention the lowest capacity firm) given that $x_2 = x_3 = \dots = x_n$. Since this implies that $\theta^{H2} = \dots = \theta^{Hn}$ and thus it follows from (14) that

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1(x_1, x_{-1}^{SH}) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\theta^{H1}(x)} \pi_1^{H0}(x, \theta) dF(\theta) + \int_{\theta^{H1}(x)}^{\theta^{Hn}(x)} \pi_1^{H1}(x, \theta) dF(\theta) \\ &\quad + \int_{\theta^{Hn}(x)}^{\infty} \pi_i^{Hn}(x, \theta) dF(\theta) - K(x_1) \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

For $x_i > x_i^{SH}$, the profit of firm i is the profit of the highest capacity firm (firm n according to our convention), given all other firm have invested the same, i. e. $x_1 = \dots = x_{n-1}$. We get

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_n(x_n, x_{-n}^{SH}) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\theta^{Hn-1}(x)} \pi_n^{H0}(x, \theta) dF(\theta) + \int_{\theta^{Hn-1}(x)}^{\theta^{Hn}(x)} \pi_n^{Hn-1}(x, \theta) dF(\theta) \\ &\quad + \int_{\theta^{Hn}(x)}^{\infty} \pi_n^{Hn}(x, \theta) dF(\theta) - K(x_1) \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

(i) The shape of $\pi_i(x_i, x_{-i}^{SH})$ for $x_i > x_i^{SH}$: The second derivative of the profit function π_n is given by³⁶

$$\frac{d^2\pi_n}{(dx_n)^2} = -\frac{d\theta^{Hn}(x)}{dx_n} \underbrace{\left[\frac{d\pi_n^{Hn}(x, \theta^{Hn})}{dx_n} \right]}_{=0 \text{ (} x_n \text{ is opt. at } \theta^{Hn})} f(\theta^{Hn}) + \int_{\theta^{Hn}(x)}^{\infty} \underbrace{\frac{d^2\pi_n^{Hn}(x, \theta)}{(dx_n)^2}}_{<0 \text{ by A1 part (iv)}} f(\theta) d\theta < 0. \quad (18)$$

³⁵Note that continuity of π_i implies that due to Leibnitz' rule the derivatives of the integration limits cancel out. Moreover, π_i^{Hm} only changes in x_i if firm i is constrained in scenario Lm , i. e. $i \leq m$. Thus, the sum does not include the cases where firm i is unconstrained, i. e. $m < i$.

³⁶It is obvious that there is no incentive for any firm to deviate such that it is unconstrained at ∞ . Thus, we only consider the case that all firms are constrained at ∞ .

Note that the first term cancels out and the second term is negative by concavity of the spot market profit function (implied by assumption 1). We find that for $x_i \geq x_i^{SH}$, $\pi_i(x_i, x_{-i}^{SH})$ is concave, which implies that upwards deviations are not profitable.

(ii) The shape of $\pi_i(x_i, x_{-i}^{SH})$ for $x_i < x_i^{SH}$: This region is more difficult to analyze since the profit function $\pi_1(x_1, x_{-1}^{SH})$ is not concave. We can, however, show quasiconcavity of $\pi_1(x_1, x_{-1}^{SH})$. For this purpose we need lemma 2 (below) in order to complete the proof of existence (part I). We can show quasiconcavity of $\pi_1(x_1, x_{-1}^{SH})$ by showing that

$$\frac{d\pi_1(x_1^0, x_{-1}^{SH})}{dx_1} > \frac{d\pi_1(x_1^{SH}, x_{-1}^{SH})}{dx_1} = 0 \quad \text{for all } x_1^0 < x_1^{SH}.$$

This holds true, since [compare also equation (15)]

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\pi_1(x_1^0, x_{-1}^{SH})}{dx_1} &= \underbrace{\int_{\theta^{H1}(x_1^0, x_{-1}^{SH})}^{\theta^{Hn}(x_1^0, x_{-1}^{SH})} \frac{d\pi_1^{H1}(x_1^0, x_{-1}^{SH}, \theta)}{dx_1} dF(\theta)}_{\geq 0 \text{ by lemma 2, part (i)}} + \int_{\theta^{Hn}(x_1^0, x_{-1}^{SH})}^{\infty} \frac{d\pi_1^{Hn}(x_1^0, x_{-1}^{SH}, \theta)}{dx_1} dF(\theta) \\ &\geq \int_{\theta^{Hn}(x_1^0, x_{-1}^{SH})}^{\infty} \frac{d\pi_1^{Hn}(x_1^0, x_{-1}^{SH}, \theta)}{dx_1} dF(\theta) \\ &= \underbrace{\int_{\theta^{Hn}(x_1^0, x_{-1}^{SH})}^{\theta^{Hn}(x_1^{SH}, x_{-1}^{SH})} \frac{d\pi_1^{Hn}(x_1^0, x_{-1}^{SH}, \theta)}{dx_1} dF(\theta)}_{\geq 0 \text{ by properties 1 and 2, part (ii)}} \\ &\quad + \underbrace{\int_{\theta^{Hn}(x_1^{SH}, x_{-1}^{SH})}^{\infty} \left[\frac{d\pi_1^{Hn}(x_1^0, x_{-1}^{SH}, \theta)}{dx_1} - \frac{d\pi_1^{Hn}(x_1^{SH}, x_{-1}^{SH}, \theta)}{dx_1} \right] dF(\theta)}_{> 0 \text{ by lemma 2, part (ii)}} \\ &\quad + \underbrace{\int_{\theta^{Hn}(x_1^{SH}, x_{-1}^{SH})}^{\infty} \frac{d\pi_1^{Hn}(x_1^{SH}, x_{-1}^{SH}, \theta)}{dx_1} dF(\theta)}_{\geq 0} \\ &= \frac{d\pi_1(x_1^{SH})}{dx_1} = 0 \text{ [recall that } \theta^{H1}(x_1^{SH}) = \theta^{Hn}(x_1^{SH}) \text{]} \end{aligned}$$

To summarize, in part I (i) and (ii) we have shown that $\pi_i(x_i, x_i^{SH})$ is quasiconcave. We conclude that the first order condition given in theorem 1 indeed characterizes equilibrium capacities in the investment game with Cournot-style spot market competition.

LEMMA 2 [PROPERTIES OF MARGINAL PROFITS AT STAGE TWO] *Suppose all firms but firm 1 have invested symmetric capacities summarized in the vector x_{-1}^0 . Firm 1 has invested x_1 , less than each of the other firms. We obtain:*

- (i) $\frac{d\pi_1^{H1}(x_1^0, x_{-1}^0, \theta)}{dx_1} \geq 0$ for $\theta^{H1} \leq \theta \leq \theta^{Hn}$.
- (ii) $\frac{d\pi_1^{Hn}(x_1', x_{-1}^0, \theta)}{dx_1} \geq \frac{d\pi_1^{Hn}(x_1'', x_{-1}^0, \theta)}{dx_1} \geq 0$ for $x_1' < x_1''$, $\theta^{Hn} \leq \theta \leq \infty$.

PROOF (i) The first part holds due to the fact in case firm 1 is constrained, i. e. ($\theta \geq \theta^{H1}$), firm 1 would like to produce more than x_1 for all demand realizations $\theta \geq \theta^{H1}$, which, however, is not possible due to the capacity constraint.

(ii) The first inequality follows from concavity of the profit functions in the spot markets, which is implied by assumption 1. Thus, the first order condition at each spot-market is decreasing in x_1 until \tilde{q}_i^{H0} , which immediately yields the first inequality of part (ii). The second inequality is due to the fact that in case all firms are constrained, i. e. ($\theta \in [\theta^{Hn}, \infty]$), firm 1 would like to produce more for all demand realizations θ (which is not possible because it is constrained). \square

Part II: Uniqueness In this part we show that (i) x^{SH} is the unique symmetric equilibrium and (ii) that there are no asymmetric equilibria.

(i) x^{SH} is the unique symmetric equilibrium. If capacities are equal, i. e. $x_1^0 = x_2^0 = \dots = x_n^0$, we have

$$\frac{d\pi_i(x^0)}{dx_i} = \int_{\theta^{Hn}(x^0)}^{\infty} [P(nx_i^0, \theta) + P_q(nx_i^0, \theta)x_i^0 - C_q(x_i^0, \theta)]f(\theta)d\theta - K_x(x_i^0).$$

Differentiation yields³⁷

$$\frac{d^2\pi_i(x^0)}{(dx_i)^2} = \int_{\theta^{Hn}(x^0)}^{\infty} [(n+1)P_q(nx_i^0, \theta) + nP_{qq}(nx_i^0, \theta)x_i^0 - C_{qq}(x_i^0, \theta)]dF(\theta) - K_{xx}(x_i^0) < 0,$$

which is negative due to assumption 1. Thus, since $\frac{d\pi_i(x^{SH})}{dx_i} = 0$ and moreover $\pi_i(x)$ is concave along the symmetry line, no other symmetric equilibrium can exist.

(ii) There cannot exist an asymmetric equilibrium. Any candidate for an asymmetric equilibrium \hat{x} can be ordered such that $\hat{x}_1 \leq \hat{x}_2 \leq \dots \leq \hat{x}_n$, where at least one inequality has to hold strictly. This implies $\hat{x}_1 < \hat{x}_n$. The profit of firm n can be obtained by setting $i = n$ in equation (14), and the first derivative is given by

$$\frac{d\pi_n}{dx_n} = \int_{\theta^{Hn}(x)}^{\infty} \frac{d\pi_n^{Hn}(x, \theta)}{dx_n} f(\theta)d\theta - K_x(x_n).$$

It is easy to show that firm n 's profit function is concave by examination of the second derivative [see equation (18)]. Thus, any asymmetric equilibrium \hat{x} , if it exists, must satisfy $\frac{d\pi_n(\hat{x})}{dx_n} = 0$. We now show that whenever it holds that $\frac{d\pi_n(\hat{x})}{dx_n} = 0$, firm 1's profit is increasing in x_1 at \hat{x} (which implies that no asymmetric equilibria exist).

From equation (15) it follows that the first derivative of firm 1's profit function is given by

$$\frac{d\pi_1}{dx_1} = \int_{\theta^{H1}(x)}^{\theta^{H2}(x)} \frac{d\pi_1^{Hn}(x, \theta)}{dx_1} f(\theta)d\theta + \dots + \int_{\theta^{Hn}(x)}^{\infty} \frac{d\pi_1^{Hn}(x, \theta)}{dx_1} f(\theta)d\theta - K_x(x_1).$$

³⁷Differentiation works as in (18).

Note that all the integrals in $\frac{d\pi_1}{dx_1}$ are positive since firm 1 is constrained at all demand realizations and therefore would want to increase its production. Thus, we have

$$\frac{d\pi_1}{dx_1} > \int_{\theta^{H^n(x)}}^{\infty} \frac{d\pi_1^{H^n}(x, \theta)}{dx_1} f(\theta) d\theta - K_x(x_1),$$

where the RHS are simply the last two terms of $\frac{d\pi_1}{dx_1}$. Note furthermore that $\hat{x}_1 < \hat{x}_n$ also implies that $K_x(\hat{x}_1) < K_x(\hat{x}_n)$ (due to assumption 3) and

$$\frac{d\pi_1(\hat{x})}{dx_1} = P(\hat{x}, \theta) + P_q(\hat{x}, \theta)\hat{x}_1 - C_q(\hat{x}_1, \theta) < P(\hat{x}, \theta) + P_q(\hat{x}, \theta)\hat{x}_n - C_q(\hat{x}_n, \theta) = \frac{d\pi_n(\hat{x})}{dx_n}$$

(due to assumption 1). Now we can conclude that

$$\frac{d\pi_1}{dx_1} > \int_{\theta^{H^n(x)}}^{\infty} \frac{d\pi_1^{H^n}(x, \theta)}{dx_1} f(\theta) d\theta - K_x(x_1) > \int_{\theta^{H^n(x)}}^{\infty} \frac{d\pi_n^{H^n}(x, \theta)}{dx_n} f(\theta) d\theta - K_x(x_n) = 0.$$

The last equality is due to the fact that this part is equivalent to the first order condition of firm n , which is satisfied at \hat{x} by construction. To summarize, we have shown that $\frac{d\pi_1}{dx_1} > 0$, which implies that there exist no asymmetric equilibria, since at any equilibrium candidate, firm 1 has an incentive to increase its capacity.

B.2 Proof of Theorem 1, Case SL

(Strategic Investment — Low Spot Market Prices)

If firms behave competitively at the spot markets, firm i 's spot market–profit in scenario θ is given by (12). The investment stage expected profit of firm i is obtained by integrating over all profits associated with each demand realization,³⁸

$$\pi_i(x, q^L) = \sum_{m=0}^n \int_{\theta^{L^m(x)}}^{\theta^{L^{m+1}(x)}} \pi_i^{L^m}(x, \theta) dF(\theta) - K(x_i). \quad (19)$$

Thus, the first order condition is

$$\frac{d\pi_i(x, q^L)}{dx_i} = \sum_{m=i}^n \int_{\theta^{L^m(x)}}^{\theta^{L^{m+1}(x)}} \frac{d\pi_i^{L^m}(x, \theta)}{dx_i} dF(\theta) - K_x(x_i). \quad (20)$$

Now note that $\frac{d\pi_i}{dx_i} > 0$ at $X = 0$ (since investment is gainful), that $\frac{d\pi_i}{dx_i} < 0$ for some finite value of X , and that $\frac{d\pi_i}{dx_i}$ is continuous. Thus, a corner solution is not possible, and we have at least one point where (2) is satisfied and $\frac{d\pi_i}{dx_i}$ is decreasing. Note, however, that this does not assure existence. In fact, in the scenario considered here a firm's investment stage profit is not even quasiconcave, and it is not possible to reformulate the game as a supermodular game.

³⁸We define $\theta^{L^0} = -\infty$ and $\theta^{L^{n+1}} = \infty$.

Now assume constant marginal production cost. Note that in the case of constant marginal production costs it is, independently of the capacity choices firms made at the investment stage, always true that either all firms are constrained at $p = C_q(\cdot, \theta)$, or none of them. Thus, it holds that $\theta^{L1}(x) = \dots = \theta^{Ln}(x)$.

In order to prove part (SL) of theorem 1, we apply theorem 2.1 of Amir and Lambson (2000), p. 239. They show that the standard Cournot oligopoly game has at least one symmetric equilibrium and no asymmetric equilibria whenever demand $P(\cdot)$ is continuously differentiable and decreasing, cost $C(\cdot)$ is twice continuously differentiable and nondecreasing and, moreover, the cross partial derivative $\frac{d\pi(X, q)}{dX_{-i}dX} > 0$, where X denotes total capacity and X_{-i} capacity chosen by the firms other than i . In order to see that the results of Amir and Lambson apply to our setup, note that our game is equivalent to a game where firms choose output given the *expected demand and cost* function. Note that if the first best outcome occurs whenever capacity is sufficient, it follows that expected inverse demand is given by

$$EP(X) = \int_{-\infty}^{\theta^{Ln}(x)} P(Q^{L0}(\theta), \theta) dF(\theta) + \int_{\theta^{Ln}(x)}^{\infty} P(X, \theta) dF(\theta), \quad (21)$$

and expected cost is given by

$$EC(x_i) = \int_{-\infty}^{\theta^{Ln}(x)} C(q_i^{L0}, \theta) dF(\theta) + \int_{\theta^{Ln}(x)}^{\infty} C(x_i, \theta) dF(\theta) + K(x_i), \quad (22)$$

Note that $EP(X)$ is strictly decreasing in X and $EC(x_i)$ is strictly increasing in x_i , but they do not satisfy assumption 1, part (i), which is why existence and uniqueness are not implied by standard (textbook) analysis.³⁹ However, Amir and Lambson's assumptions⁴⁰ are satisfied, since the cross partial derivative

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\pi^2(X, q^H)}{dX_{-i}dX} &= -\frac{d\theta^{Ln}(x)}{dX} \underbrace{[-P(X, \theta^{Ln}(x)) + C_q(X - X_{-i}, \theta^{Ln}(x))]}_{=0 \text{ at } \theta^{Ln}(x)} f(\theta^{Ln}(x)) \\ &\quad + \int_{\theta^{Ln}(X)}^{\infty} \underbrace{[-P_q(X, \theta) + C_{qq}(X - X_{-i}, \theta)]}_{>0} f(\theta) d\theta \end{aligned}$$

is positive. This guarantees that we have at least one symmetric equilibrium and no asymmetric equilibria in case of constant marginal cost.

³⁹In fact, the expected profit function is not even quasiconcave, as it is easily seen by inspecting its second derivative.

⁴⁰The assumptions are: $P(\cdot)$ is continuously differentiable with $P_q(\cdot) < 0$, $C(\cdot)$ is twice continuously differentiable and nondecreasing, and $P_q(X) - C_{qq}(x_i) < 0$.

C Proof of Theorem 2

The proof of theorem 2 (where welfare maximizing capacities are chosen) is quite similar to the proof of theorem 1. We therefore give only a brief sketch, and refer to a working paper version of the paper (Grimm and Zoettl (2007)) for an extensive version of the proof.

In order to prove part (WL), we consider for each realization of θ the welfare maximum at the spot market for fixed capacity choices. Integration over all realizations of spot market demand then yields expected welfare, which is given by the following expression:

$$\mathcal{W}(x, q^L) = \sum_{m=0}^n \int_{\theta^{Lm}(x)}^{\theta^{Lm+1}(x)} W^{Lm}(x, \theta) dF(\theta) - \sum_{i=1}^n K(x_i). \quad (23)$$

Note that at each critical value θ^{Lm} , $m = 1, \dots, n$, it holds that $W^{Lm-1}(x, \theta^{Lm}) = W^{Lm}(x, \theta^{Lm})$. Thus, $\mathcal{W}(x)$ is continuous. Differentiating $\mathcal{W}(x)$ yields the following first order condition:

$$\frac{d\mathcal{W}(x, q^L)}{dx_i} = \sum_{m=i}^n \int_{\theta^{Lm}(x)}^{\theta^{Lm+1}(x)} \frac{dW^{Lm}(x, \theta)}{dx_i} dF(\theta) - K_x(x_i) = 0. \quad (24)$$

After verification of the second order conditions we can conclude that the above first order condition (24) yields a unique and symmetric first best solution as stated in theorem 2, part (WL).

In order to proof part (WH), we need to determine welfare generated at the spot market at each realization of θ for fixed capacity choices given Cournot competition. Expected welfare is then again determined by integrating over all realizations of spot market demand and evaluation of first and second order conditions yields a unique and symmetric solution stated in the theorem.

D Proof of Theorem 3

In appendices B and C we have shown that all games analyzed throughout this article have only symmetric equilibria. In the remaining three proofs we therefore simplify our notation of the critical demand scenarios in case of high and low demand. In the following, the critical demand realization θ^{Dj} , where $D = \{L, H\}$ and $j = 0, \dots, n$ will be denoted by θ^D (since in a symmetric solution all firms are constrained from the very same demand realization on) and unconstrained industry output Q^{Dj} , where $D = \{L, H\}$ and $j = 0, \dots, n$ can be denoted by Q^D for symmetric investment.

Now consider the first order conditions that implicitly define total capacities in the four scenarios considered, as given in theorems 1 and 2. Recall that (i) $P_q(X, \theta) < 0$, and note

that (ii) $\theta^H(x) > \theta^L(x)$ for all x . Furthermore, (iii) at (below, above) the demand realization $\theta^H(x^{SH})$ we have that $P_q(X^{SH}, \theta) \frac{X^{SH}}{n} + P(X^{SH}, \theta) - C_q(\frac{1}{n}X^{SH}, \theta) = 0$ ($< 0, > 0$). Thus, the lefthand-sides of the first order conditions can be ordered as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
WL: & \int_{\theta^L(x)}^{\infty} \left[P(X, \theta) - C_q\left(\frac{1}{n}X, \theta\right) \right] dF(\theta) \\
WH: & \geq \int_{\theta^H(x)}^{\infty} \left[P(X, \theta) - C_q\left(\frac{1}{n}X, \theta\right) \right] dF(\theta) \\
SH: & > \int_{\theta^H(x)}^{\infty} \left[P_q(X, \theta) \frac{1}{n}X + P(X, \theta) - C_q\left(\frac{1}{n}X, \theta\right) \right] dF(\theta) \\
SL: & \geq \int_{\theta^L(x)}^{\infty} \left[P_q(X, \theta) \frac{1}{n}X + P(X, \theta) - C_q\left(\frac{1}{n}X, \theta\right) \right] dF(\theta)
\end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

Note that according to theorems 1 and 2, the total capacities are determined as the values of X where the respective term equals $K_x(\frac{1}{n}X^Z)$, $Z \in \{WL, WH, SH, SL\}$. Recall that in all cases we get interior solutions and note that the above terms (except for the one that determines X^{SL}) are decreasing in X , while K_x is increasing in X . This immediately implies $X^{WL} \geq X^{WH} > X^{SH}$.

In order to see why the ranking stated in the theorem also holds for case SL , note that the above term in scenario SH is strictly decreasing in X , whereas in scenario SL the left hand side (LHS) of the first order condition satisfies $LHS(0) > K_x(0)$ (since investment is gainful) and $LHS(X) < K_x(X)$ for X high enough. Since $K_x(X)$ is increasing in X , this immediately implies that for any equilibrium investment X^{SL} it holds that $X^{SH} \geq X^{SL}$.

E Proof Theorem 4

Part (i). We first determine welfare generated in case WL , where firms behave competitively at the spot markets and investment choice X^{WL} is made such as to maximize welfare. At all spot markets $\theta < \theta^L(X^{WL})$ firms produce unconstrained output at marginal cost, generating welfare given by $W^L(\theta)$. For all spot markets $\theta \geq \theta^L(X^{WL})$ firms produce at their capacity bounds given by X^{WL} , generating welfare $\tilde{W}^L(\theta, X)$.

$$W^L(\theta) = \int_0^{Q^L(\theta)} P(Y, \theta)Y - nC(Y/n, \theta)dY, \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{W}^L(\theta, X) = \int_0^X P(Y, \theta)Y - nC(Y/n, \theta)dY$$

Total welfare W^{WL} is thus given by:

$$W^{WL} = \int_{-\infty}^{\theta^L(X^{WL})} W^L(\theta)dF(\theta) + \int_{\theta^L(X^{WL})}^{\infty} \tilde{W}^L(\theta, X^{WL})dF(\theta) - nK(X^{WL}/n)$$

Notice that for given investment choice a perfectly competitive spot market yields the welfare optimal spot market outcome. Since investment is chosen such as to maximize welfare, this implies that case WL leads to the overall first best market outcome.

We now derive welfare generated in case WH . Firms choose spot market output $Q^H(\theta)$ strategically. For $\theta < \theta^L(X^{WH})$ capacity is not binding, we denote generated welfare at those spot markets by $W^H(\theta)$. For $\theta \geq \theta^L(X^{WH})$ firms produce at their capacity bounds, we denote generated welfare by $\tilde{W}^H(\theta, X)$.

$$W^H(\theta) = \int_0^{Q^H(\theta)} P(Y, \theta)Y - nC(Y/n, \theta)dY, \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{W}^H(\theta, X) = \int_0^X P(Y, \theta)Y - nC(Y/n, \theta)dY$$

Total welfare W^{WH} is then given by:

$$W^{WH} = \int_{-\infty}^{\theta^H(X^{WH})} W^H(\theta)dF(\theta) + \int_{\theta^H(X^{WH})}^{\infty} \tilde{W}^H(\theta, X^{WH})dF(\theta) - nK(X^{WH}/n)$$

Notice that in case WH , spot market output for given investment is not chosen such as to maximize welfare, but as the equilibrium of strategically interacting firms. This directly implies that welfare in case WH is strictly lower than in case WL .

Part (ii). We now compare welfare generated in the cases SL and SH . In case SL firms at all spot markets $\theta < \theta^L(X^{SL})$ produce unconstrained output at marginal cost, generating welfare $W^L(\theta)$. For all spot markets $\theta \geq \theta^L(X^{SL})$ firms produce at their capacity bounds, generating welfare $\tilde{W}^L(\theta, X)$. We obtain for total welfare in case SL

$$W^{SL} = \int_{-\infty}^{\theta^L(X^{SL})} W^L(\theta)dF(\theta) + \int_{\theta^L(X^{SL})}^{\infty} \tilde{W}^L(\theta, X^{SL})dF(\theta) - nK(X^{SL}/n). \quad (26)$$

In case SH , firms choose spot market output $Q^H(\theta)$ strategically. For $\theta < \theta^L(X^{SH})$ capacity is not binding and welfare $W^H(\theta)$ is generated at each spot market. For $\theta \geq \theta^L(X^{SH})$ firms produce at their capacity bounds, generating welfare $\tilde{W}^H(\theta, X)$. We obtain for total welfare in case SH

$$W^{SH} = \int_{-\infty}^{\theta^H(X^{SH})} W^H(\theta)dF(\theta) + \int_{\theta^H(X^{SH})}^{\infty} \tilde{W}^H(\theta, X^{SH})dF(\theta) - nK(X^{SH}/n). \quad (27)$$

For low spot market realizations $\theta < \theta^L(X^{SL})$ capacities are binding neither in case SH , nor in case SL . For those low demand realizations welfare generated at more competitive spot markets (i.e. case SL) is clearly higher than for strategic spot market outcomes (i.e. case SH). For high spot market realizations $\theta \geq \theta^L(X^{SH})$, capacities are binding in both cases SH and SL . Welfare generated in case SH is now strictly bigger, since investment strictly exceeds investment of case SL (see theorem 3). Which of those two effect dominates, depends on the precise structure of the market and the pattern of demand fluctuation. As we find, especially when market concentration is high, however, the implementation of a competitive spot market leads to a reduction of overall welfare. Moreover, as illustrated in figure 4, especially in highly strategic environments the impact of erroneous market design is substantial, however.

Part (iii). For the case of strategic investment, desirability of the more competitive spot market outcome depends on the precise parameters of the market game, as we have established in part (ii) of the theorem. In part (iii) we now establish a weaker statement, which is always true, however. As we find, a market designer will always overestimate the beneficial impact of implementing the competitive spot market outcome if basing his analysis on a framework of optimal investment but not of investment in a market equilibrium. In order to prove the theorem, we have to show $(W^{WL} + W^{SH}) \geq (W^{WH} + W^{SL})$. This can be verified by point wise inspection for all spot market realizations θ .

For spot market $\theta < \theta^H(X^{SH})$ firms can produce the unconstrained strategic spot market output in the cases SH and WH . For case SH this is true by definition of $\theta^H(X^{SH})$ and for case WH this is true since $X^{SH} \leq X^{WH}$, as established in the proof of theorem 3. welfare generated in the cases SH and WH is thus identical for all those spot market realizations. Likewise, since $X^{WL} > X^{SL}$, welfare generated in case WL weakly exceeds welfare generated in case SL for those spot market realizations.

For $\theta \geq \theta^H(X^{SH})$ firms produce at the investment boundary for both cases SH and SL . For case SH this is true by definition of $\theta^H(X^{SH})$ and for case SL this is true since $X^{SL} \leq X^{SH}$, as established in the proof of theorem 3. As already established in part (ii), whenever firms are constrained at the spot market, welfare generated in case SH clearly exceeds welfare generated in case SL . Moreover, case WL always outperforms case WH in terms of welfare, no matter if capacities are binding or not (compare part (i)).

F Proof of Theorem 5

We now consider the case of a free entry equilibrium. Entry is costly and firms enter the market as long as profits are non-negative. We first show that weakly less firms enter the market in case SL as compared to case SH in a free entry equilibrium, i.e. $n^{SL} \leq n^{SH}$. Remember in case SH , for $\theta < \theta^H$, firms produce in an unconstrained spot market equilibrium, and are capacity constrained for all higher demand realizations⁴¹. In case SL for $\theta < \theta^L$ firms produce unconstrained spot market output at marginal cost and produce at the capacity bound for all higher demand realizations. We derive firms' profits for both cases (SL and SH).

⁴¹The free entry analysis obviously anticipates the symmetric equilibrium, established in theorem 1 as the solution of the investment market game. In order to save on notation we omit equilibrium investment X^{SH} and X^{SL} in the argument of the critical spot market realizations $\theta^H(X^{SH})$ and $\theta^L(X^{SL})$ respectively.

$$\pi_i^{SH}(n) = \int_{-\infty}^{\theta^H} \pi_i^{H0}(Q^H, \theta) dF(\theta) + \int_{\theta^H}^{\theta^L} \pi_i^{Hn}(X^{SH}, \theta) dF(\theta) + \int_{\theta^L}^{\infty} \pi_i^{Hn}(X^{SH}, \theta) dF(\theta) - K(X^{SH}/n) \quad (28)$$

$$\pi_i^{SL}(n) = \int_{-\infty}^{\theta^H} \pi_i^{L0}(Q^L, \theta) dF(\theta) + \int_{\theta^H}^{\theta^L} \pi_i^{L0}(Q^L, \theta) dF(\theta) + \int_{\theta^L}^{\infty} \pi_i^{Ln}(X^{SL}, \theta) dF(\theta) - K(X^{SL}/n) \quad (29)$$

Notice that the expressions for firms' profits have been expanded, such as to contain both critical demand realizations θ^H and θ^L . We now show that for any fixed number n of firms, profits are lower in case SL than in case SH , i.e. $\pi_i^{SH}(n) \geq \pi_i^{SL}(n)$.

First observe that $\pi_i^{H0}(Q^H, \theta) > \pi_i^{H0}(Q^L, \theta)$ for all $\theta < \theta^H$. This follows from the observation that firms are unconstrained at those spot markets, and profits for strategic spot market behavior are higher, than under perfect competition.

In order to compare the remaining terms of expressions (28) and (29), have to make use of the equilibrium conditions derived in theorem 1.⁴² We obtain for the remaining three terms of expression (28):

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\theta^H}^{\theta^L} \pi_i^{Hn}(X^{SH}, \theta) dF(\theta) + \int_{\theta^L}^{\infty} \pi_i^{Hn}(X^{SH}, \theta) dF(\theta) - K\left(\frac{X^{SH}}{n}\right) = \\ & \int_{\theta^H}^{\infty} -P_q(\cdot) \left(\frac{X^{SH}}{n}\right)^2 + \left(C_q(\cdot) \frac{X^{SH}}{n} - C\left(\frac{X^{SH}}{n}, \theta\right)\right) dF(\theta) + \left(K_x(\cdot) \frac{X^{SH}}{n} - K\left(\frac{X^{SH}}{n}\right)\right) \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

Analogously we rewrite the last three terms of expression (29) and obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\theta^H}^{\theta^L} \pi_i^{L0}(Q^L, \theta) dF(\theta) + \int_{\theta^L}^{\infty} \pi_i^{Ln}(X^{SL}, \theta) dF(\theta) - K\left(\frac{X^{SL}}{n}\right) = \\ & \int_{\theta^H}^{\theta^L} -P_q(\cdot) \left(\frac{Q^L}{n}\right)^2 + \left(C_q(\cdot) \frac{Q^L}{n} - C\left(\frac{Q^L}{n}, \theta\right)\right) dF(\theta) + \\ & \int_{\theta^L}^{\infty} -P_q(\cdot) \left(\frac{X^{SL}}{n}\right)^2 + \left(C_q(\cdot) \frac{X^{SL}}{n} - C\left(\frac{X^{SL}}{n}, \theta\right)\right) dF(\theta) + \left(K_x(\cdot) \frac{X^{SL}}{n} - K\left(\frac{X^{SL}}{n}\right)\right) \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

Expressions (30) and (31) can now be compared point wisely for all $\theta > \theta^H$. Observe that $\left(-P_q(Y, \theta) \left(\frac{Y}{n}\right)^2\right)$ is strictly increasing in Y due to assumption 1 (i). Moreover $(C_q(y)y - C(y))$ and $(K_x(y)y - K(y))$ are increasing in y due to concavity of production and investment cost (assumptions 1 (ii) and 3). As established in theorem 3, $X^{SL} < X^{SH}$, furthermore, unconstrained production Q^L , by definition, is always below the capacity, i.e. $Q^L \leq X^{SL}$. This directly implies, however, that expression (30) is strictly bigger than expression (31).

⁴²We expand the equilibrium conditions $\int_{\theta^H}^{\infty} P + P_q x_i - C_q dF(\theta) = K_x$ as follows:

$$\int_{\theta^H}^{\infty} P x_i - C(x_i) dF(\theta) - K(x_i) = \int_{\theta^H}^{\infty} (-P_q x_i + C_q) x_i - C(x_i) dF(\theta) + K_x x_i - K(x_i).$$

We thus established that for a fixed number of firms active on the market, profits of firms are strictly lower in case SL than in case SH . That is, when investment is chosen strategically by a fixed number of firms, overall profits are lower under competitive spot markets than for strategic behavior at the spot markets. This implies, furthermore, that in a free entry equilibrium weakly less firms will enter the market in case SL than in case SH , i.e. $n^{SL} \leq n^{SH}$.

We finally show that indeed the statements of theorems 3 and 4 are true also under the hypothesis of free entry. From theorem 3 we obtain $X^{SL}(n^{SL}) \leq X^{SH}(n^{SL})$ for some fixed number n^{SL} of firms active in either case. Since under free entry $n^{SL} \leq n^{SH}$ and since investment X^{SH} is increasing in the number of firms active on the market we can directly conclude that $X^{SL}(n^{SL}) \leq X^{SH}(n^{SH})$. The same reasoning holds true for the welfare analysis of theorem 4. We obtained $W^{SL}(n^{SL}) \leq W^{SH}(n^{SL})$ for a fixed number of firms active on the market. Since under free entry $n^{SL} \leq n^{SH}$ and since welfare W^{SH} is increasing in the number of firms active on the market, we can conclude that $W^{SL}(n^{SL}) \leq W^{SH}(n^{SH})$.