

INVESTMENT DECISIONS UNDER UNCERTAINTY

An agent-based modelling approach

Leonard Willeke, Johannes Kochems, Christoph Schimeczek, Kristina Nienhaus



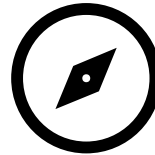
Motivation



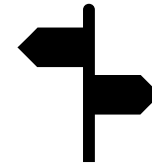
Investment decisions are based on uncertain assumptions about the future.



Who?



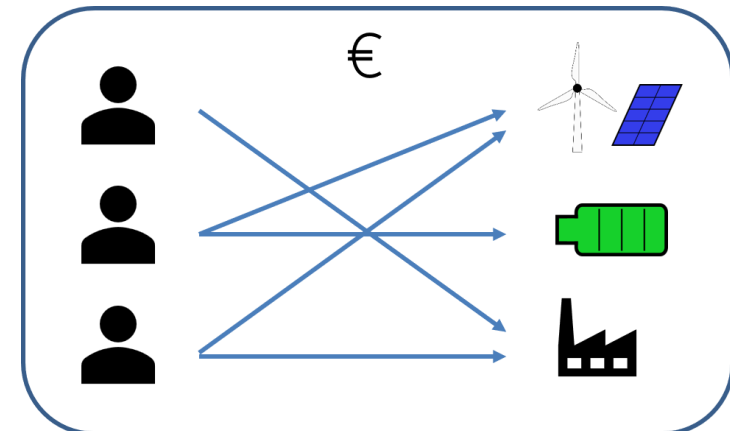
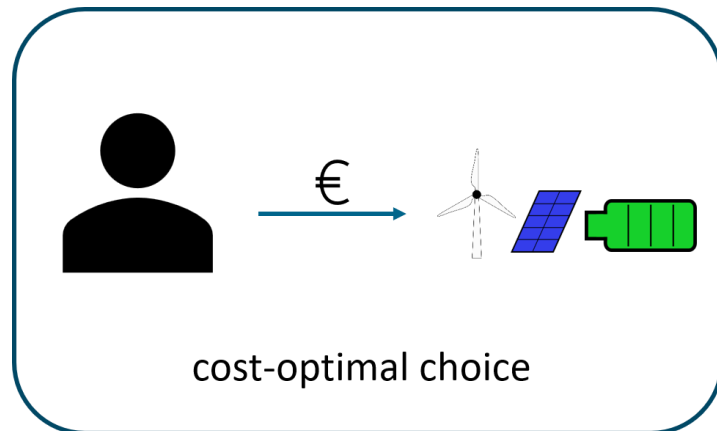
How?



Where?

Problem

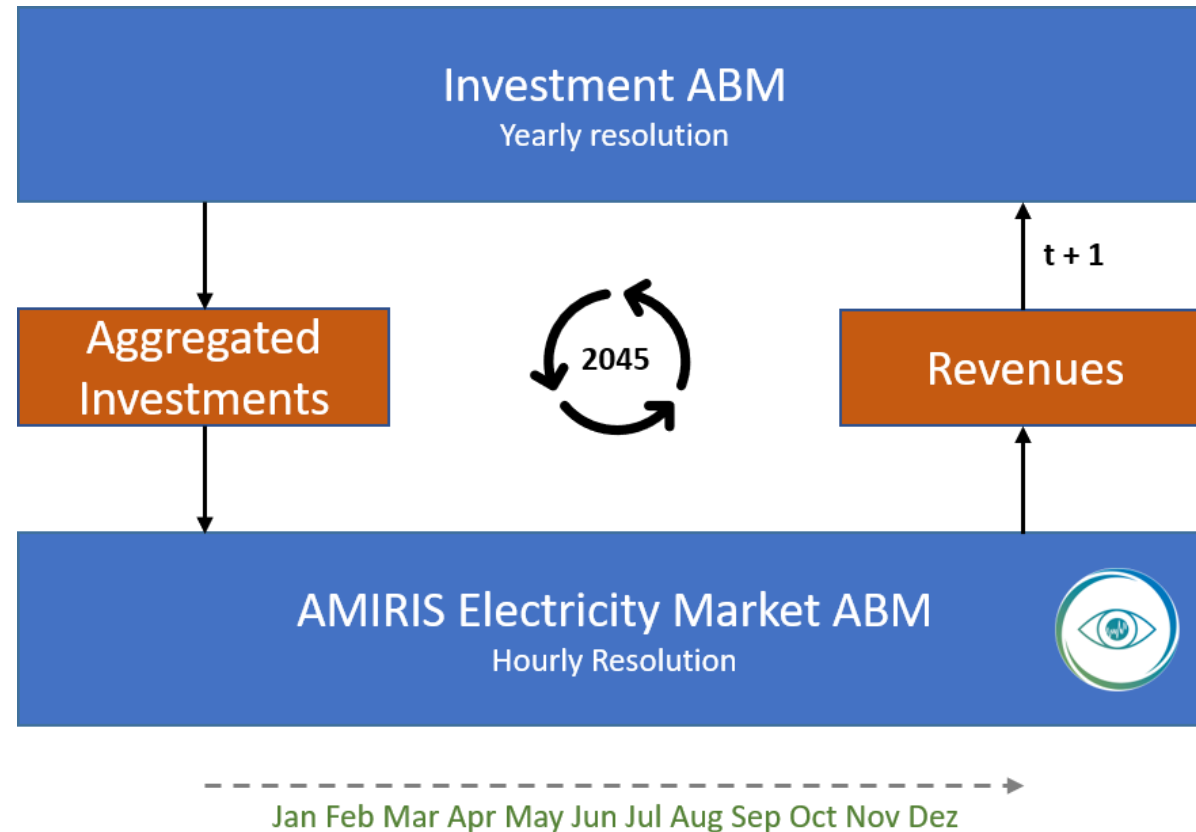
Optimization models assume system-optimal investments



→ Investment decisions of heterogeneous actors under uncertainty are not fully captured

Idea

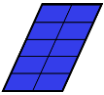
Use agent-based modelling (ABM)



→ Evaluate transition pathways with a consistent agent-based modelling approach

Modelling

How to characterize heterogenous actors?

	Big energy provider	Small developer
Technology choice	   	 
Risk perception		  
Electricity price prognosis		
Financing conditions	AAA	BBB

→ Different conditions and assumptions

Modelling

How to model investment decisions?



$$NPV = -I_0 + \sum_{t=0}^N \frac{R_t - C_t}{(1 + i)^t}$$

→ Use expected profit (NPV) as key metric

NPV: Net Present Value
WACC: Weighted Average Cost of Capital
R_t: Revenue of year *t*
C_t: Costs of year *t*
i: Interest rate
I₀: Initial investment

Modelling

How to model investment decisions?



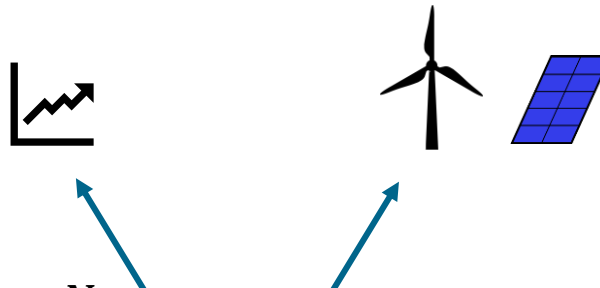
A small icon of a line graph with an upward-trending arrow is positioned above the equation. A blue arrow points from the summation term of the equation to this icon.
$$NPV = -I_0 + \sum_{t=0}^N \frac{R_t - C_t}{(1 + i)^t}$$

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Modelling

How to model investment decisions?

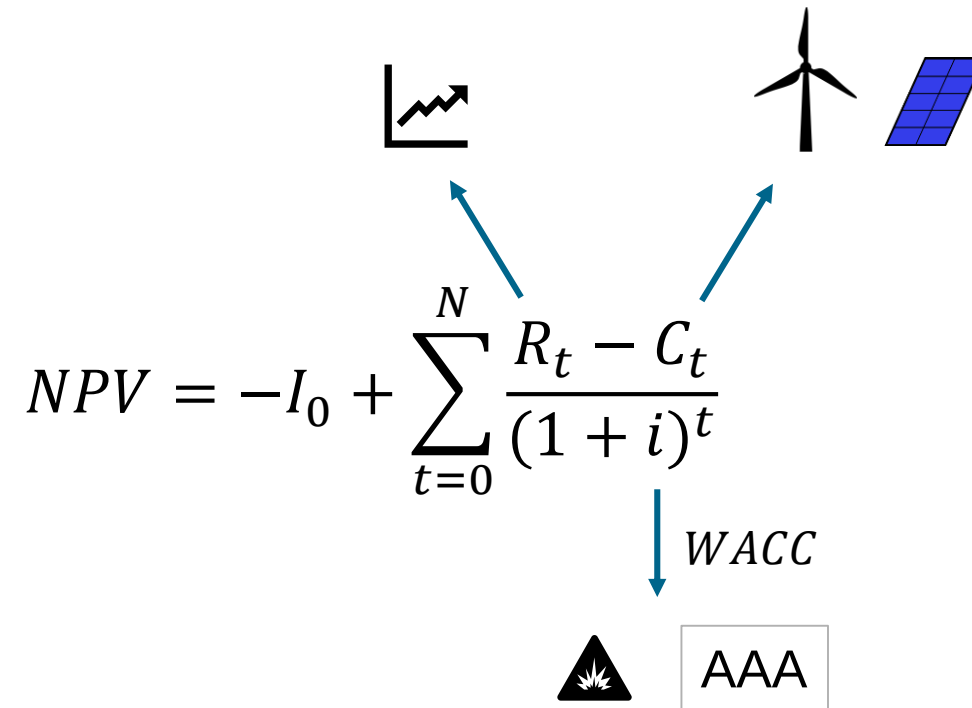

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Modelling

How to model investment decisions?


$$NPV = -I_0 + \sum_{t=0}^N \frac{R_t - C_t}{(1 + i)^t}$$

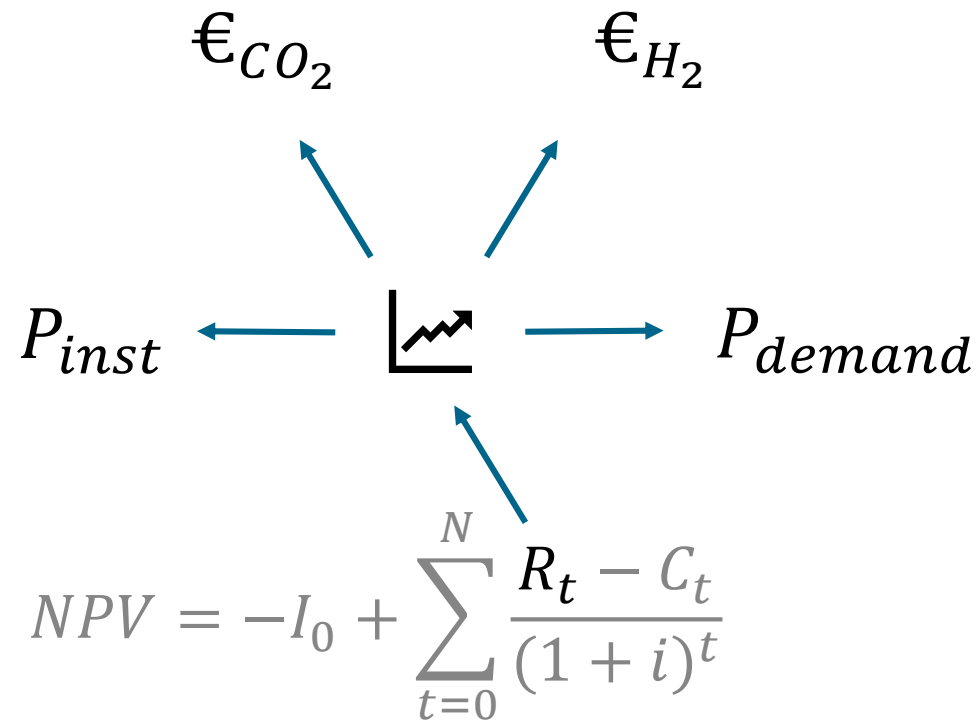
The diagram illustrates the components of the NPV formula. A blue arrow points from the summation term to a line graph icon. Another blue arrow points from the same term to a wind turbine and a solar panel icon. A third blue arrow points from the denominator $(1 + i)^t$ to a credit rating symbol (a triangle with a flame) and a box containing the text "AAA". The text "WACC" is placed next to this arrow.

→ Use expected profit (NPV) as key metric

NPV: Net Present Value
WACC: Weighted Average Cost of Capital
 R_t : Revenue of year t
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 i : Interest rate
 I_0 : Initial investment

Modelling

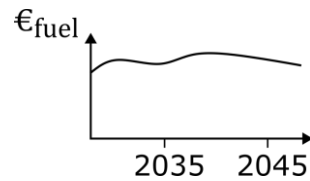
How to model uncertainty?



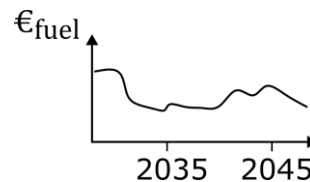
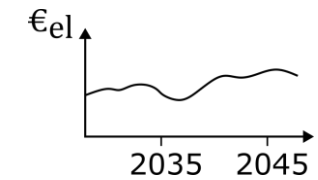
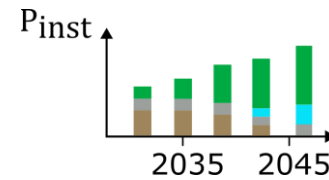
→ Expected profit depends on many uncertain parameters

Modelling

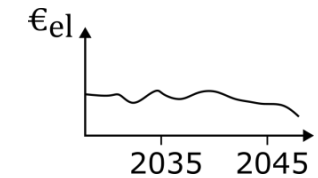
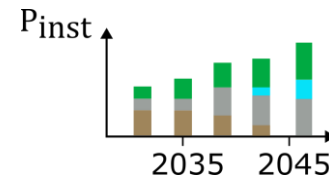
Investors face uncertainty by making assumptions



+



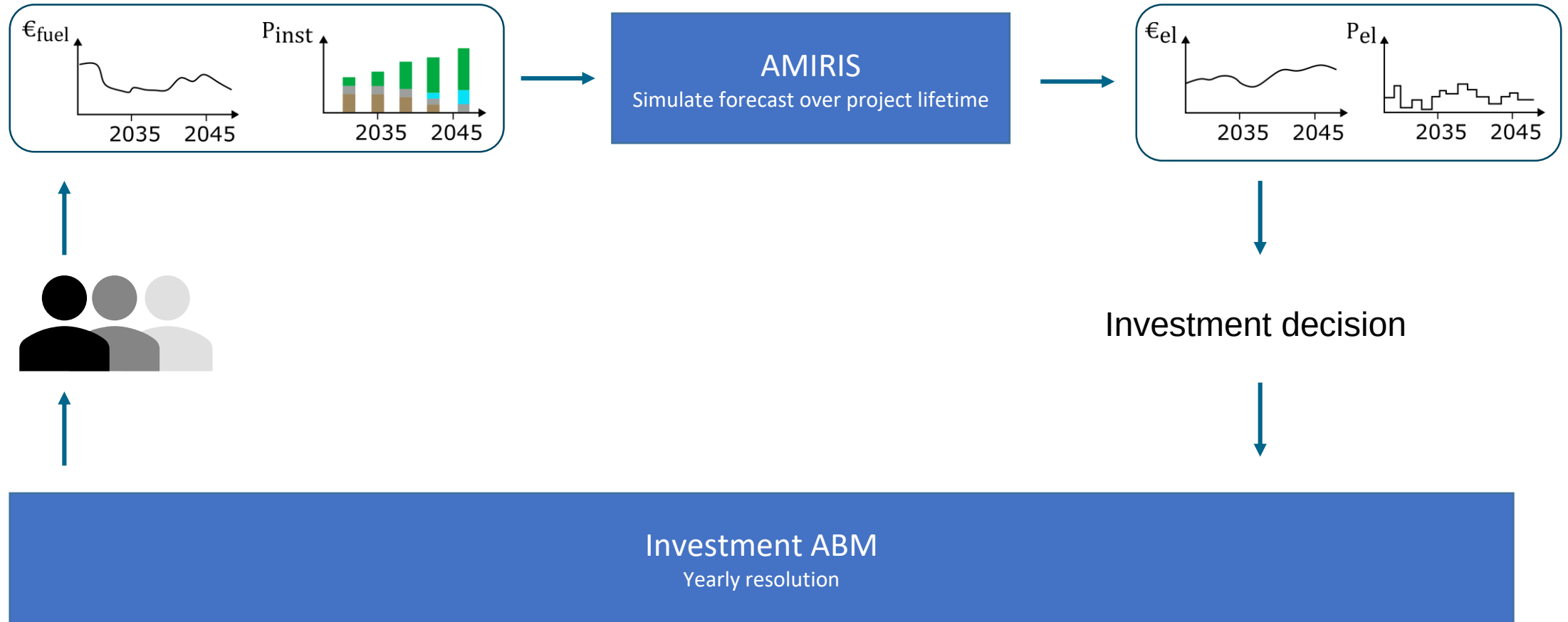
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→ Actors get personalized forecasts based on their assumptions

Modelling

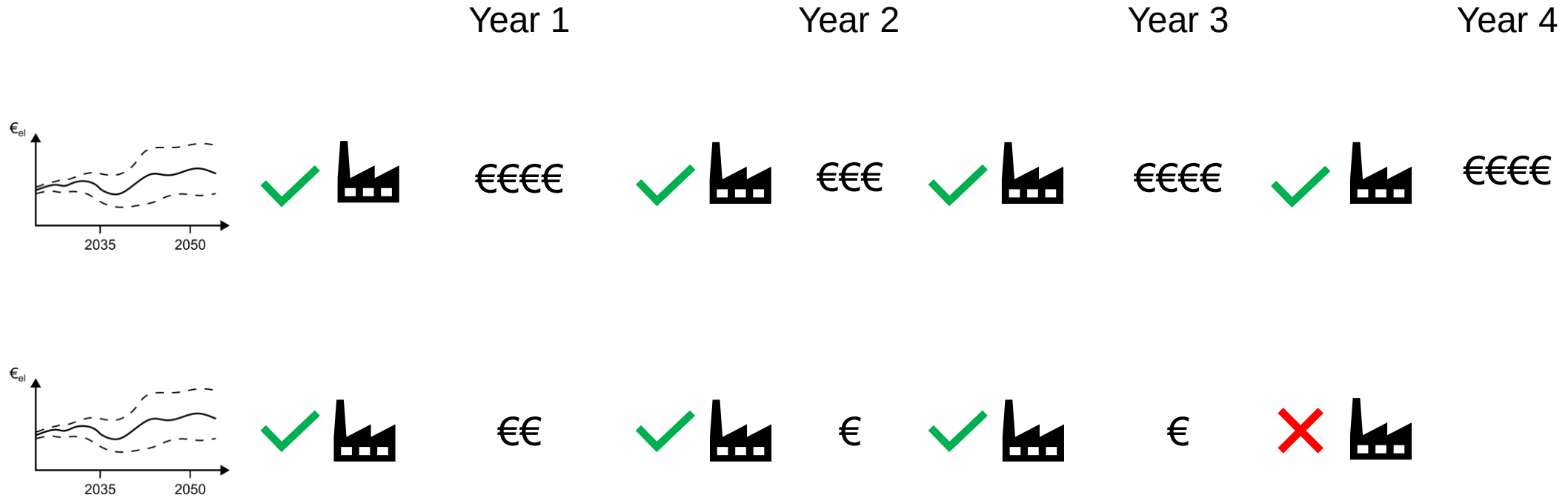
How to integrate agent-specific forecasts?



→ Compute endogenous price and dispatch forecasts for each agent

Modelling

And if the assumptions were wrong?



→ Evaluate profitability annually and shut plant down if necessary

Verification

Does it work?



Use stylized test cases

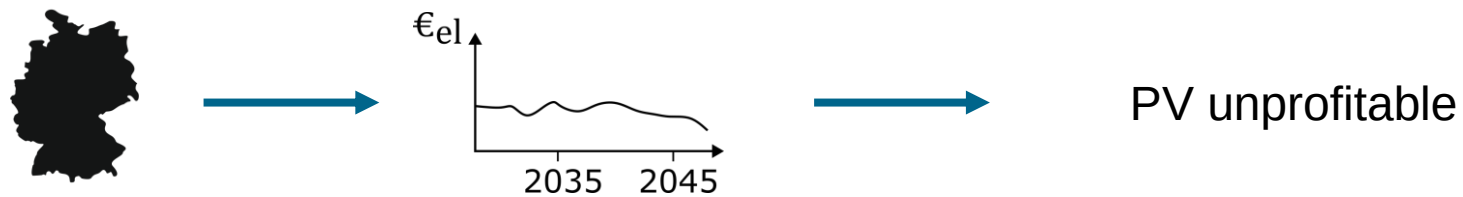
- Investors have a fixed budget for every year
- Investors can invest all or nothing
- PV as example technology

Goal

- ✓ Test model mechanisms
- ✗ Make conclusions about the transition pathway

Verification

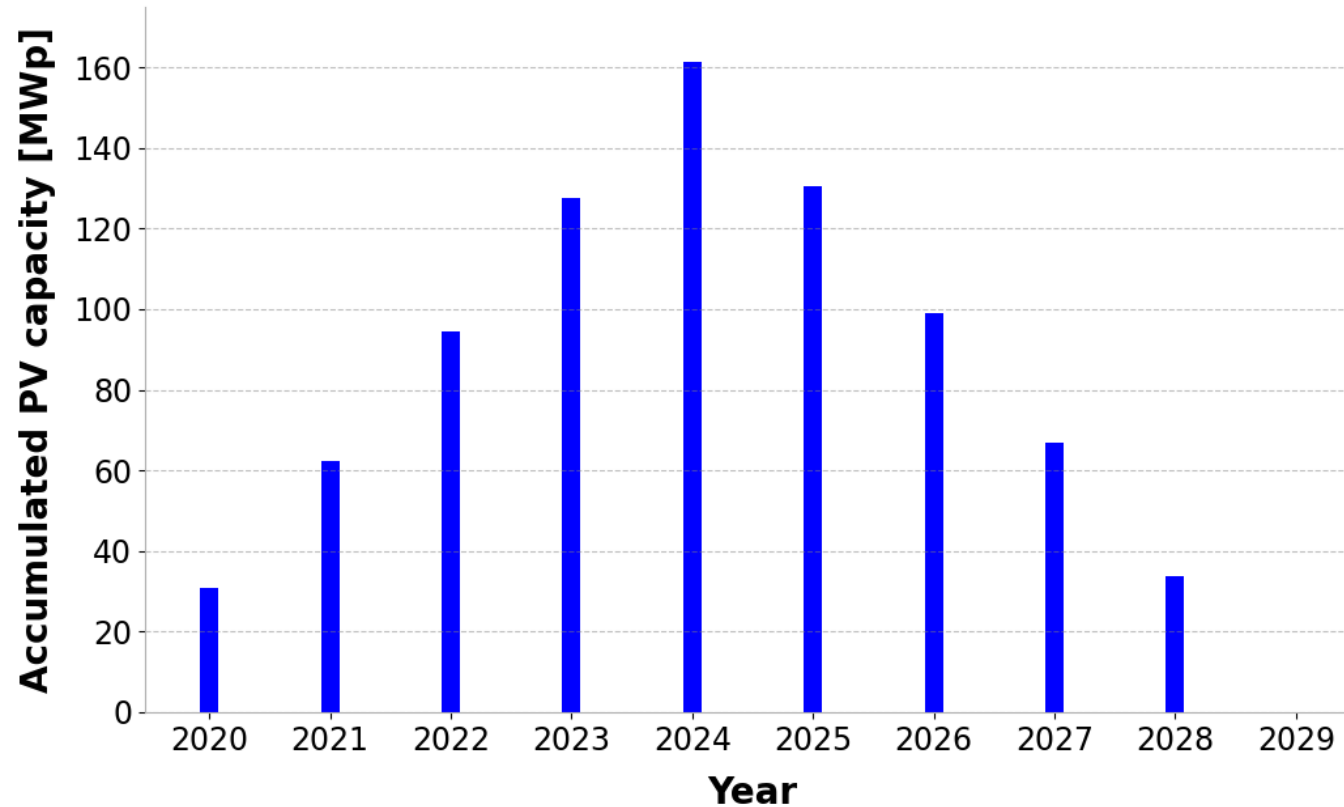
Shutdown decision



→ Assumptions on future development don't match simulated reality

Verification

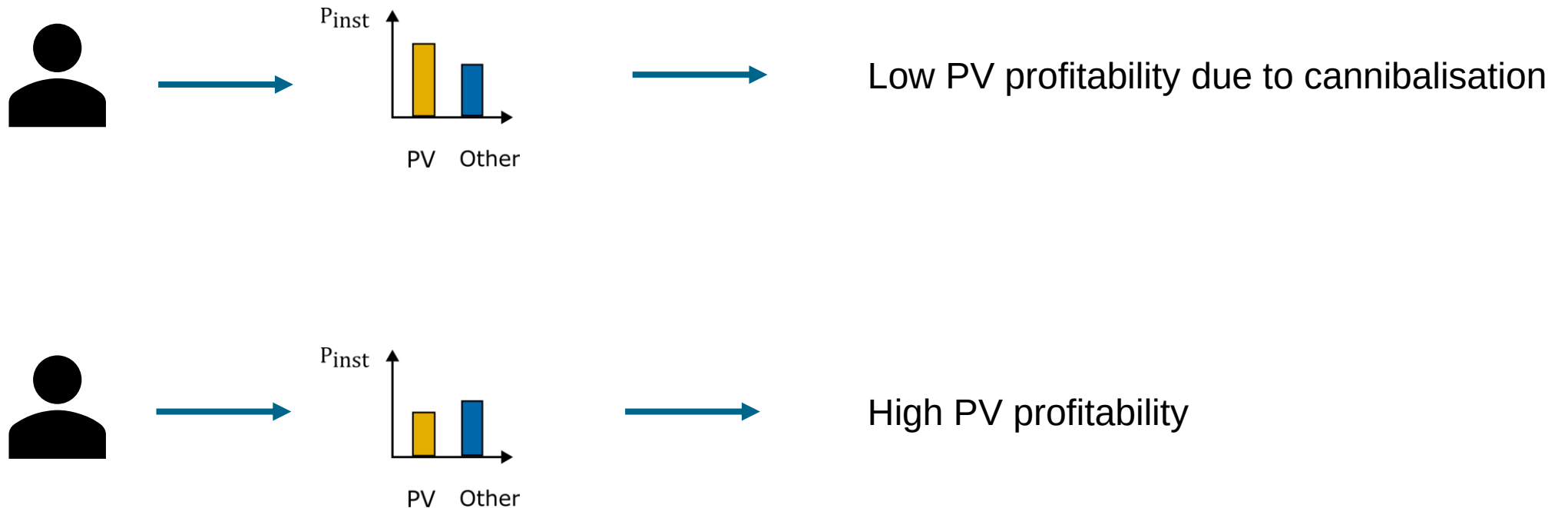
Shutdown decision



→ Overly optimistic forecast leads to stranded assets

Verification

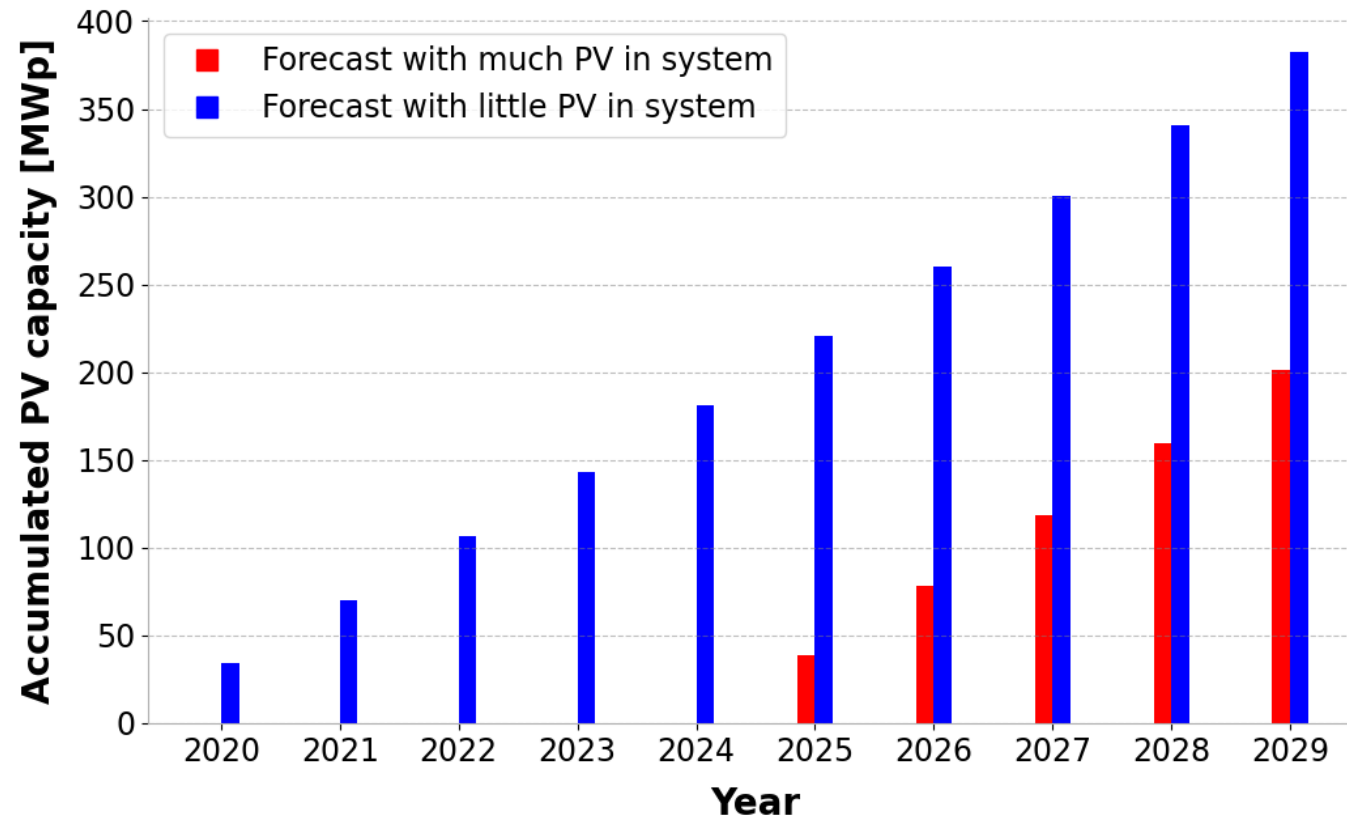
Agent-specific endogenous forecasts



→ Different assumptions on future technology mix affect profitability estimation

Verification

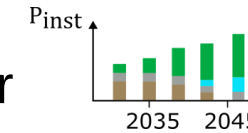
Agent-specific endogenous forecasts



→ Different assumptions lead to different investment behaviour

Outlook

- Add more dispatchable technologies  
- Simulate the transition pathway of the German electricity sector
- Publish model open-source 



→ Evaluate policy design

Summary



- Showed agent-based modelling approach of investment decisions in the electricity sector
- Endogenous, agent-specific forecasts allow heterogeneous assumptions
- Proof of concept for key model mechanisms

→ Consistent agent-based modelling enables new analyses on transition pathways



gitlab.com/amiris



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on the basis of a decision
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Appendix: Model formulation



Net Present Value

$$R_t = p_{el,prog}(t) * P_{gen}(t) \qquad C_t = (c_{bor} - C_{payback}(t)) * i_{bor}$$

$$NPV = -I_0 + \sum_{t=0}^N \frac{R_t - C_t}{(1 + i)^t}$$

$$WACC = i_{eq} * \frac{c_{eq}}{c_{tot}} + i_{bor} * (1 - s) * \frac{c_{bor}}{c_{tot}}$$

$$i_{eq} = i_{rf} + (i_m - i_{rf}) * \beta$$

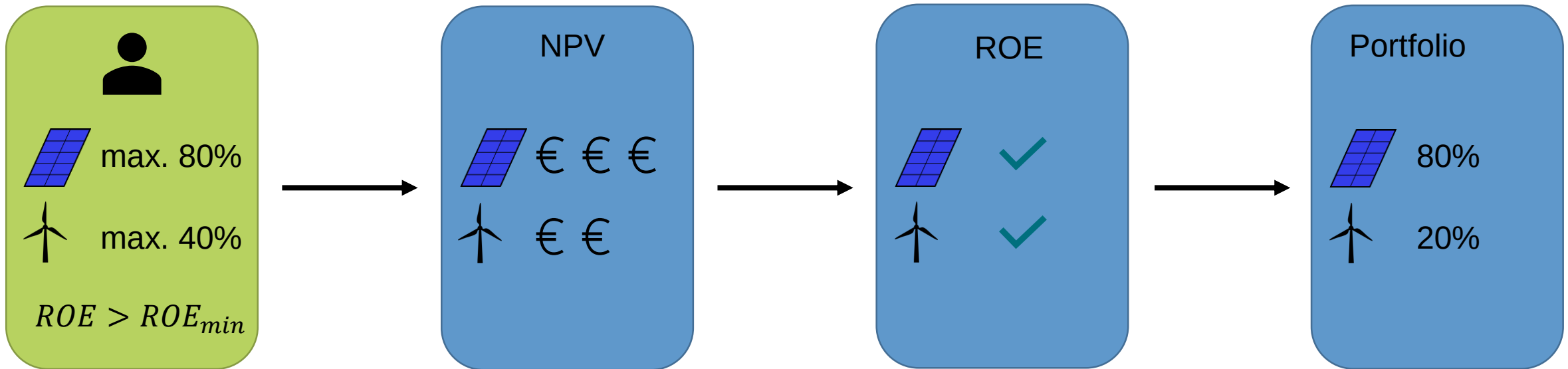
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Return on Equity

$$ROE = \frac{NPV}{N} * \frac{1}{c_{eq}}$$

$$ROE > ROE_{min}$$

Appendix: Workflow



→ Generic decision workflow applicable for different actor types and technologies

Imprint



Topic	Investment decisions under uncertainty An agent-based modelling approach
Date	2025-08
Author	Leonard Willeke
Institute	Institute of Networked Energy Systems
Credits	DLR (CC BY-NC-ND 3.0)  except stated otherwise

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