

Palisade Live Webcast

Refining the Business Case for Sustainable Energy Projects Using Palisade @RISK and PrecisionTree: A Biofuel Plant Case Study

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Scott Mongeau

Lead Consultant

SARK7 BV

Phone +31 6 42 353 427

Email scott@sark7.com

Web www.sark7.com







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Welkom in Amsterdam

<u>Context</u>



- Below sea level (-4M)
 www.fragilecologies.com/sep29_06.html
- Dutch East India Co. (VOC) (1602)
 - Globalization
 - Genesis of modern stock exchange
 - Derivatives (futures & options)
 - Perpetuities

• Overview

- 1. Profitable sustainable energy projects
- 2. Palisade as facilitating tool
- 3. Biofuel project as example

• Scott Mongeau

- Independent int'l consultant (NL-based)
- Decision & risk analysis
- www.linkedin.com/in/smongeau



http://blog.sunan-ampel.ac.id/auliyaridwan/



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Global Energy: Outlook for Change

Depletion of fossil fuels

• Finite resource

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- Growing demand
- Declining reserves
 - 50 years left at rate of *current consumption*
 - Peak production: 2015 *
 - **2016** onwards:
 - several % per year decline
 - 2030 onwards:
 dramatic supply crisis / gap
 +30% primary energy needed
- Costly exploration: deep sea, oil sands, polar
- 2/3 new exploration wells drilled are dry

World Energy Sources *

- Fossil (86%)
 - Petroleum (~40%)
 - Coal (~23%)
 - Natural gas (~23%)
 - Bitumens
 - Oil shales
 - Tar sands
- Nuclear (8%)

• Renewable (6%)

- Biomass
- Hydro
- Wind
- Solar (thermal & photovoltaic)
- Geothermal
- Marine

• Exotic hypotheticals







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Growing Demand + Growing Cost of Recovery



http://www.feasta.org/documents/energy/rationing2007.htm

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Uncertainty: Timing of Decline?



http://www.eia.doe.gov/pub/oil_gas/petroleum/feature_articles/2004/worldoilsupply/oilsupply04.html

- 2000 Global Supply Analysis: US Geological Survey (USGS) and US Energy Information Administration (EAI)
- Steady global demand growth trend of 2% per year (highest trend in developing world, India & China in particular)
- Reserves to Production (R/P) ratio of 10 (US) used for all nations as 'peak level'
- Three scenarios use varying recoverable reserve estimates remaining, in Billions of Barrels (BBbls)
- Asymmetric 'plunging' decline hypothesized

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<u>Uncertainty</u>: Marginal Tipping Point?

- 'Energy return on energy invested' (EROEI) ratio
 - Oil: 16-to-1 (and falling)
 - Tar sands: 7-to-1?
 - BioEthanol: 4-to-1? Negative?
- Unknown point: where marginal cost of next average barrel of oil yields less energy than alternative sources?
- Compounded issue of systematized efficiencies related to oil value chain (i.e. refining, transport, trading)
- Political risk: waiting causes oil marginal value to reduce while development costs for alternatives remains high
- 'Boiling frog' syndrome



http://www.motherearthnews.com/renewable-energy/net-energy-zm0z10zrog.aspx



Systematized dependence

- Embedded surcharge attached to virtually all transactions
- Systemic efficiencies have evolved via market forces

Pushing the envelope

- Deep sea drilling
- Oil sands
- Polar exploration
- Regional military pressures

Alternative solutions

- Will remain marginal if 'one offs'
- Need for deep systemic economic analysis and engineering (financial)

• Oil industry: biofuel plays (liquid)

- Shell & Cosan
- BP & Verenium
- Chevron & Weyerhaeuser





Sean Gallup/Getty Images

http://www.topnews.i n/law/region/tripoli

http://tinyurl.com/6hbuyrg

Libya's oil exports



http://oilandglory.foreignpolicy.com/category/wordpress_tag/saudi



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Sustainability & Palisade Decision Suite

TOOLKIT...

- Simulation
- Sensitivity analysis
- Optimization
- Correlation
- Econometrics
- Decision Trees
- Real Options



- Plant / processing optimization
- Commodity price uncertainty
- Cost control
 - Sampling, regression analysis and optimization
- Integrated FCF / NPV analysis
- R&D decision / project management
 - Monte Carlo sensitivity analysis for uncertain, multi-stage programs
 - Decision tree analysis to determine best path
 - Project portfolio optimization via analytic hierarchy process and optimization
- Commercialization/market simulation
 - Modeling new product profitability via regression & sensitivity analysis, simulation
- Competition & product pricing
 - New product profitability simulation
 - Simulation based on uncertain market competition parameters

Modeling Method: Staged Process

Uncertainty Categorization

- 1. Process(es) to employ
 - Associated <u>costs?</u>
- 2. Product strategy
 - Associated <u>revenues</u>?
- 3. Revenue forecasting
 - Competition, economic factors?
- 4. Process cost analysis
 - Productivity <u>variability</u>?
- 5. R&D planning / decision making
 - What decisions, made when?



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- 1. Valuation (NPV) analysis
- Three processes
- Product strategies
- 2. Volatility simulation
- Monte-Carlo simulation
- 3. Real Options Analysis
- Use range of NPV end-points
- Add additional probabilities
- Add key decision points







Practical Implementation

<u>METHODS</u>

- Qualitative: comprehensive interviews & stakeholder mapping
- Quantitative: multivariate uncertainty aggregation, correlation
- Techniques: Monte Carlo simulation, computational optimization, formal decision analysis, sensitivity analysis, optimization, regression analysis, econometrics...

ORGANIZATIONAL

- Decision portfolio management
- Decision Trees = managerial flexibility
- Decision architecture / audits
 - 'The Decision-Driven Organization' Harvard Business Review, June 2010



• Ethanol (EtOH)

- Blended into petrol (most autos can run on 10% blend)
- 5.4% ethanol component in global gasoline (2008)
- 90% world supply produced between US & Brazil
- Increasingly target of mandates & subsidies
- Basic process similar to beer brewing
- Particular processes, feedstock, catalysts & agents vary
- •1st gen
 - Feedstock-based (i.e. corn, sugarcane) => backlash!
- •2nd gen
 - Cellulose-based: structural component green plants & algae
 - Most common organic compound: ~33% of all plant matter
 - Indigestible by humans
- •3rd gen
 - Genetically altered microbal agents => still in lab stages

Modeling: Operating EtOH Plant

- PPE costs
- Capital costs per gal output
- EtOH & byproduct prices
- Feedstock costs

- Enzyme and yeast pricing
- Fixed & variable oper. costs
- Byproduct / subsidy
- Terminal value

| Financing | | Feedstock | | Pretreatment | | Enzymes | | Fermentation | | | tion | Ethanol | | Market | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|------|------------|---------|---------|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| Percent Financed | 40% | CS Conv (g/m | it) 3] Low | | CS conv factor (gal/mt) | 80.00000 | Enzyme Pricing | * 1] Base | Yea | st Pricing | 1] Base | | CEtOH Pricing | 4] Historic | | |
| LT Interest Rate | 7.5% | Most Likely | | 80.00 | CS conv factor (t/gal) | 0.01250 | Most Likely | \$ 0.25 | Max | timum | S | 0.08 | Most Likely | \$ 1.97 | NPV | \$ 392,598,978 |
| Equity Return(ROR) | 7.5% | Lowest | | 78.00 | CS per EtOH conc cost | \$ 0.67 | Minimum | \$ 0.15 | Mos | t Likely | \$ | 0.07 | Minimum | \$ 1.77 | IRR | 20% |
| Tax Credit Years | s 0.20 | nignest | | 02.00 | Total processing cost | \$ 1.11 | Maximum | \$ 0.50 | MINI | mum | 2 | 0.00 | Maximum | \$ 2.10 | % Elect Sold | 10% |
| Corn Tax Rate | 30% | CS \$Mt dry | 11 Base | | | | wzjązydrzico-tj | | | | | | | | 76 LIECT SUID | 10% |
| PPE Cost Basis | 11 DSM Basis | Most Likely | S | 45.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total SPPE | \$ 189 686 053 | Lowest | s | 30.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Base WACC | 7.5% | Highest | S | 50.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tax WACC | 6.6% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Operative WACC | Base WACC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nameplate factor | \$ 2.25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plant scale (mgy) | 120 | | | | Salary Cost / yr | \$4,266,606 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| \$ | | * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Sensitivity & Optimization

- Dynamic NPV analysis
- Probability distributions for all major variables
- Multiple outcome simulations run (1000's of times)
- Aggregate probabilities and sensitivities emerge

Figure 7.4: The rapeseed oil price distribution

Figure 7.5: The diesel price distribution

Volatility of Project NPV Outcome

Sensitivity Analysis: Tornado Graph

Cost Anlysis & Optimization

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% Chance of Positive NPV

Sharpe Ratios (Profit vs. Risk)

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Integrative: Structured Finance

• Structured finance / project finance

- Insulates sponsor from risk during development
- Isolates asset liabilities from balance sheet
- Funds R&D via external investment
- Vehicle for debt guarantees & subsidies

Pre-negotiated contracts

- All contracts pre-negotiated
- Lowers project risk for investors and banks
- Consequently lowers cost of funding / capital
- Restricts potential downside and upside (acts as hedge)

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Strategic: Decision Tree Analysis

- 1. Add management decision points, investments required, and probabilities (i.e.: chance of technical success)
- 2. NPV valuation of each node in scenarios (DCF)
- 3. Work backwards to probabilistic 'inherent value' of management option to expand/contract at each step
- 4. Choose for highest NPV value at each decision point
- 5. Revise as probabilities, decisions, and values as time progresses

<u>PrecisionTree</u>: Proof-of-Concept

PrecisionTree: Commercialization

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Natural Capitalism

Status quo: 'the lurking crisis'

- 1. 'Business as usual' approaches & models
- 2. Token populist and cynically reductive responses
- 3. Survival thinking / rationing
- 4. Lack of 'systemic' vision & leadership

Lovins, Lovins & Hawken. A Road Map for Natural Capitalism. Harvard Business Review, July – August 2007.

Shifts advocated in business practices

- 1. Increase productivity of natural resources
- 2. Shift to biological production models
- 3. Solutions-based business models
- 4. Reinvest in natural capital
- Solutions are at hand require systemic thinking, deep analysis & coordination

Concluding Themes

Economic phenomenon

- Drive to marginal optimality
- Perverse incentives
- 'The tragedy of the commons' and free-riders

Sustainability project characteristics

- Marginally profitable
- Highly sensitive
- Requires systemic engineering / optimization

Coordinated management of systemic complexity

- Core NPV variance analysis
- Profitable systemic market scenarios

• Leadership gap:

- Transcend politics and sentiment
- Need for market-based solutions
- 2030 syndrome
 - Outside democratic political cycle
 - Outside career cycle
- Palisade evolution: Multi-Agent Simulations

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Source: Economist Staff, September 2nd 2010

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