



## 2011 Palisade Risk Conference

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

10:00 – 10:45  
Tuesday, March 29<sup>th</sup> 2011

Compagnieszaal  
West Indische Huis, Amsterdam

**Scott Mongeau**  
**Lead Consultant**  
**Biomatica BV**

**Cell** +31 (0)6 42 353 427  
**Email** [scott@biomatica.com](mailto:scott@biomatica.com)  
**Web** [www.biomatica.com](http://www.biomatica.com)



*All original content ©Biomatica BV 2011  
Attributed sources used for nonprofit educational presentation purposes only*



## 1. Overview



## 2. Global energy quantity



## 3. Palisade Suite approaches



## 4. Biofuel plant case exemplar



## 5. Concluding comments



## 6. Questions and comments



## 7. Appendix: References





# 1. Overview



2. Global energy quantity



3. Palisade Suite approaches



4. Biofuel plant case exemplar



5. Observations & comments



6. Concluding comments



7. Appendix: References





# Welkom in Amsterdam!



- Where are we?

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



<http://blog.sunan-ampel.ac.id/aulyaridwan/>

- 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 and risk management
- Strategy, analysis, simulation, systems
- Finance, biotech, insurance, start-ups
- [www.linkedin.com/in/smongeau](http://www.linkedin.com/in/smongeau)



©2009 USA Today





1. Overview



## 2. Global energy quandy



3. Palisade Suite approaches



4. Biofuel plant case exemplar



5. Concluding comments



6. Questions and comments



7. Appendix: References





# Global Energy: Outlook for Change

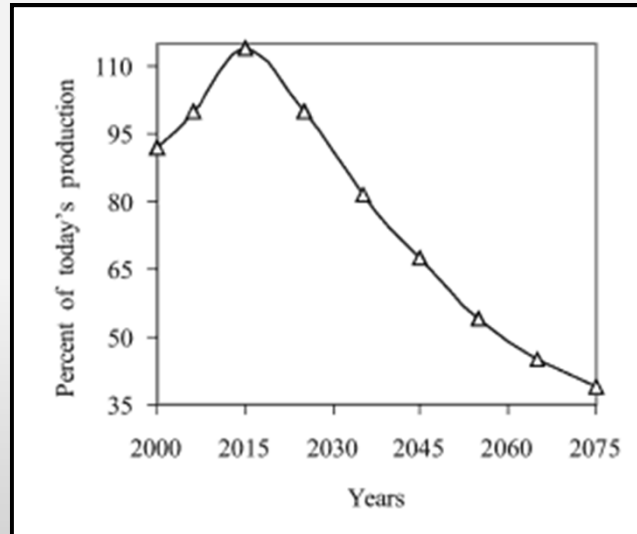
## Depletion of fossil fuels

- Finite resource
- 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 \*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Fossil (86%)</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>— Petroleum (~40%)</li><li>— Coal (~23%)</li><li>— Natural gas (~23%)</li><li>— Bitumens</li><li>— Oil shales</li><li>— Tar sands</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Nuclear (8%)</b></li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Renewable (6%)</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>— Biomass</li><li>— Hydro</li><li>— Wind</li><li>— Solar (thermal &amp; photovoltaic)</li><li>— Geothermal</li><li>— Marine</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Exotic hypotheticals</b></li></ul> |
|--|--|

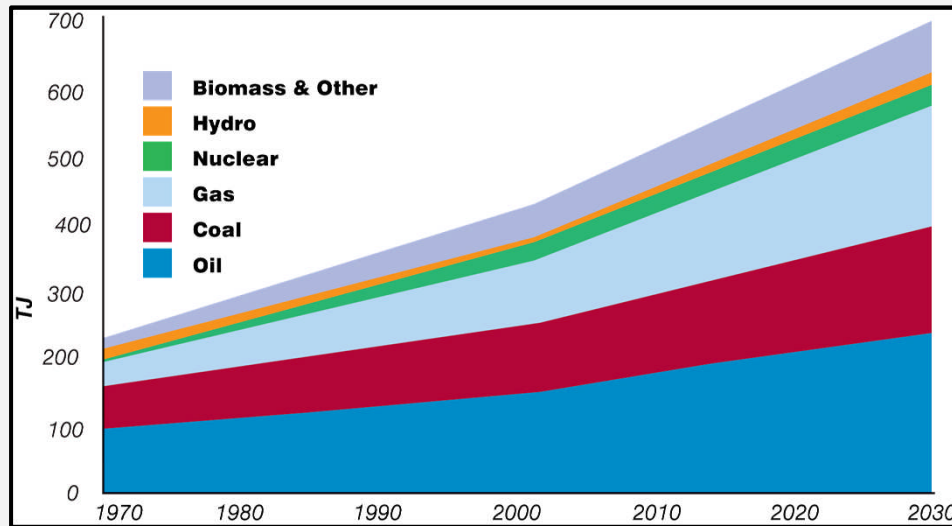
\* 2006 figures: Demirbas, A. (2008). *Biofuels*.



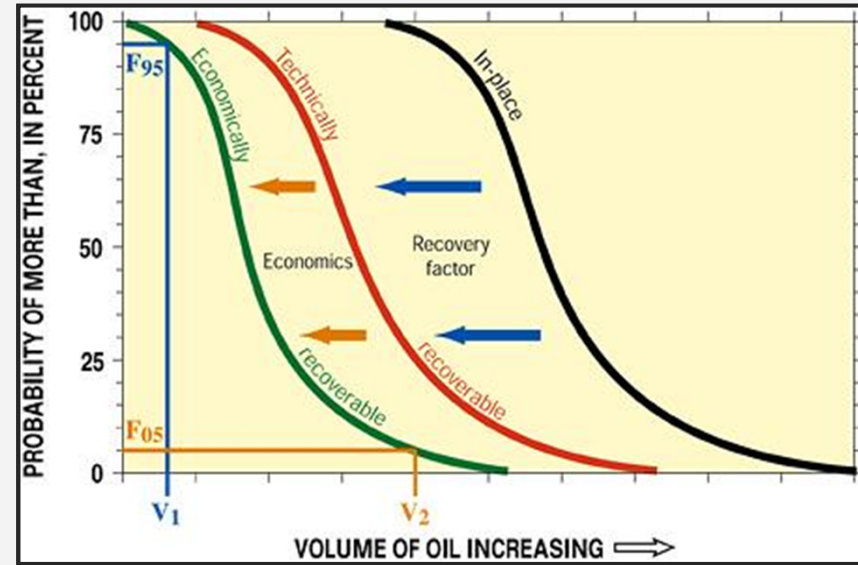
Reuters / US Coast Guard



# Growing Demand + Growing Cost of Recovery



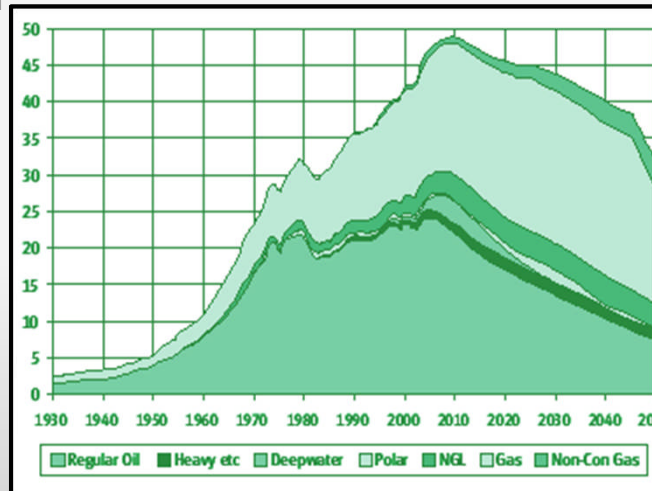
Source: OECD/IEA World Energy Outlook 2004  
<http://www.world-nuclear.org/education/ueg.htm>



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oil\\_reserves](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oil_reserves)

## Geopolitical

- Middle East:  
63% global reserves
- Growth world  
population
- Growth developing  
nations



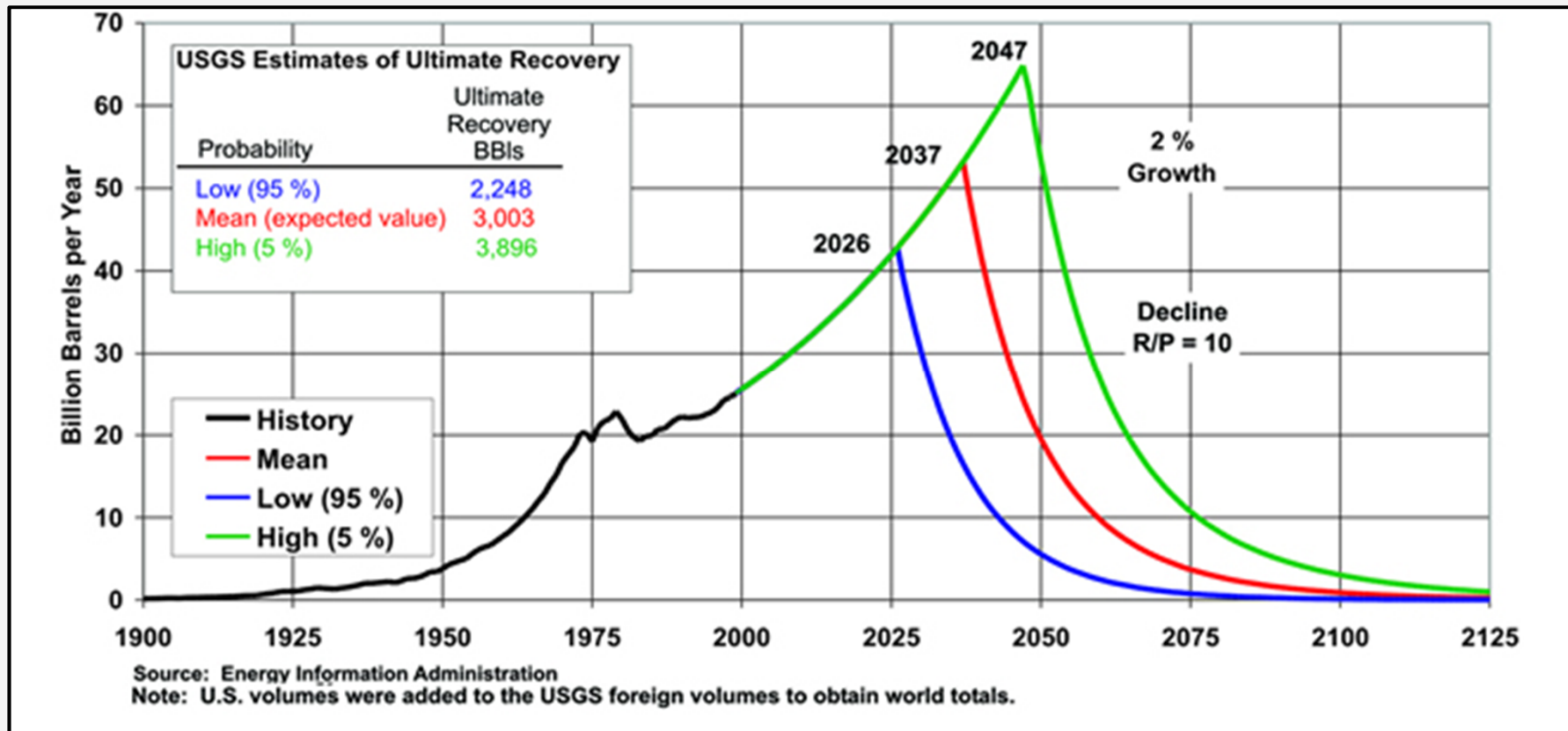
<http://www.feasta.org/documents/energy/rationing2007.htm>

## Environmental

- Carbon emissions  
(98% from fossils)
- Greenhouse effect  
1950: 315 PPM CO<sub>2</sub>  
2010: 390 PPM CO<sub>2</sub>



# Uncertainty: Timing of Decline?



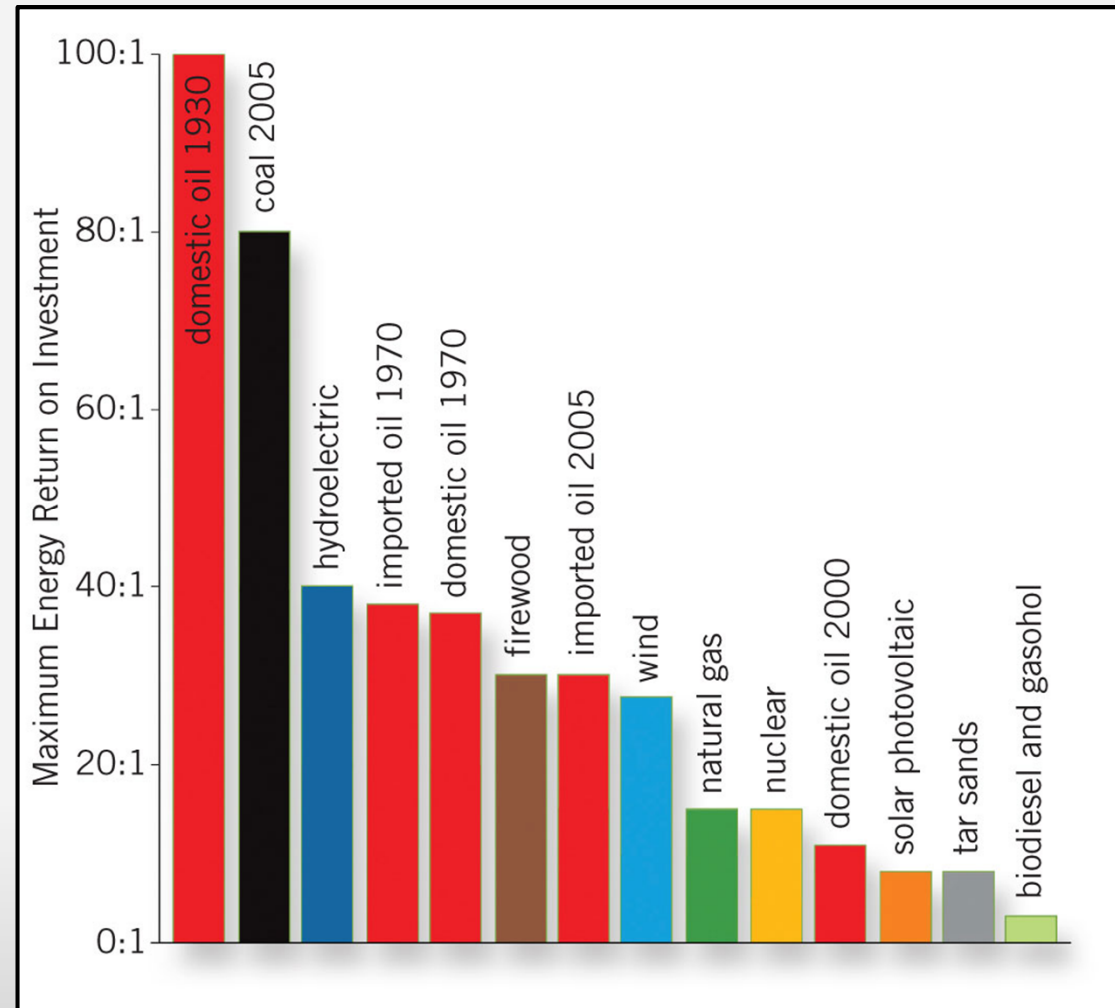
[http://www.eia.doe.gov/pub/oil\\_gas/petroleum/feature\\_articles/2004/worldoilsupply/oilsupply04.html](http://www.eia.doe.gov/pub/oil_gas/petroleum/feature_articles/2004/worldoilsupply/oilsupply04.html)

- 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



# Uncertainty: 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>



# Energy and Realpolitik...

- **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 & Verenum
- Chevron & Weyerhaeuser



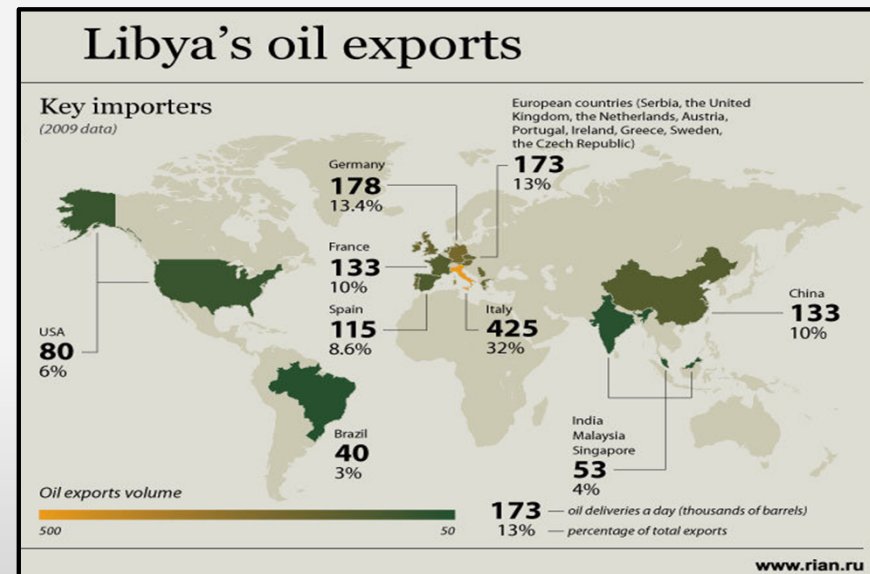
<http://tinyurl.com/6hbuyrg>



<http://www.topnews.in/law/region/tripoli>



Sean Gallup/Getty Images



[http://oilandglory.foreignpolicy.com/category/wordpress\\_tag/saudi](http://oilandglory.foreignpolicy.com/category/wordpress_tag/saudi)





1. Overview



2. Global energy quantity



**3. Palisade Suite approaches**



4. Biofuel plant case exemplar



5. Concluding comments



6. Questions and comments



7. Appendix: References



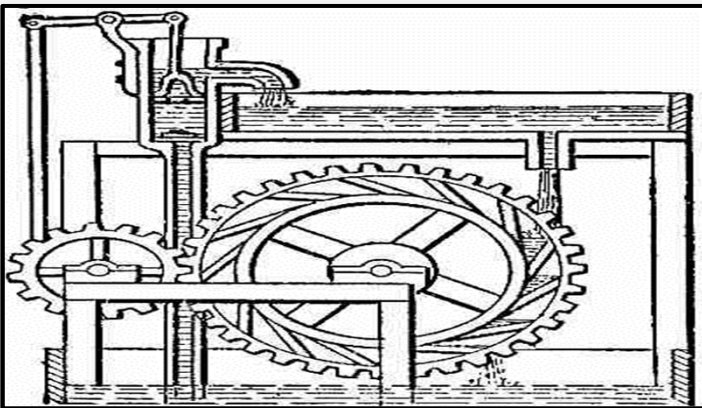




# Sustainability & Palisade Decision Suite

## TOOLKIT...

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



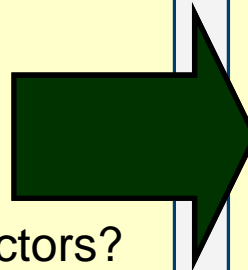
- Plant / processing optimization
- Commodity price uncertainty
- Cost control
  - Sampling, regression analysis and optimization
- Integrated FCF / NPV analysis
- R&D decision / project management
  - Monte Carlo sensitivity analysis for uncertain, multi-stage programs
  - Decision tree analysis to 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

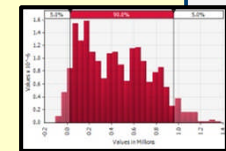
1. *Target process(es) to employ*
  - Associated costs?
2. *Product strategy*
  - Associated revenues?
3. *Revenue forecasting*
  - Competition, economic factors?
4. *Process cost analysis*
  - Productivity variability?
5. *R&D planning / decision making*
  - What decisions, made when?



## Analytical Process

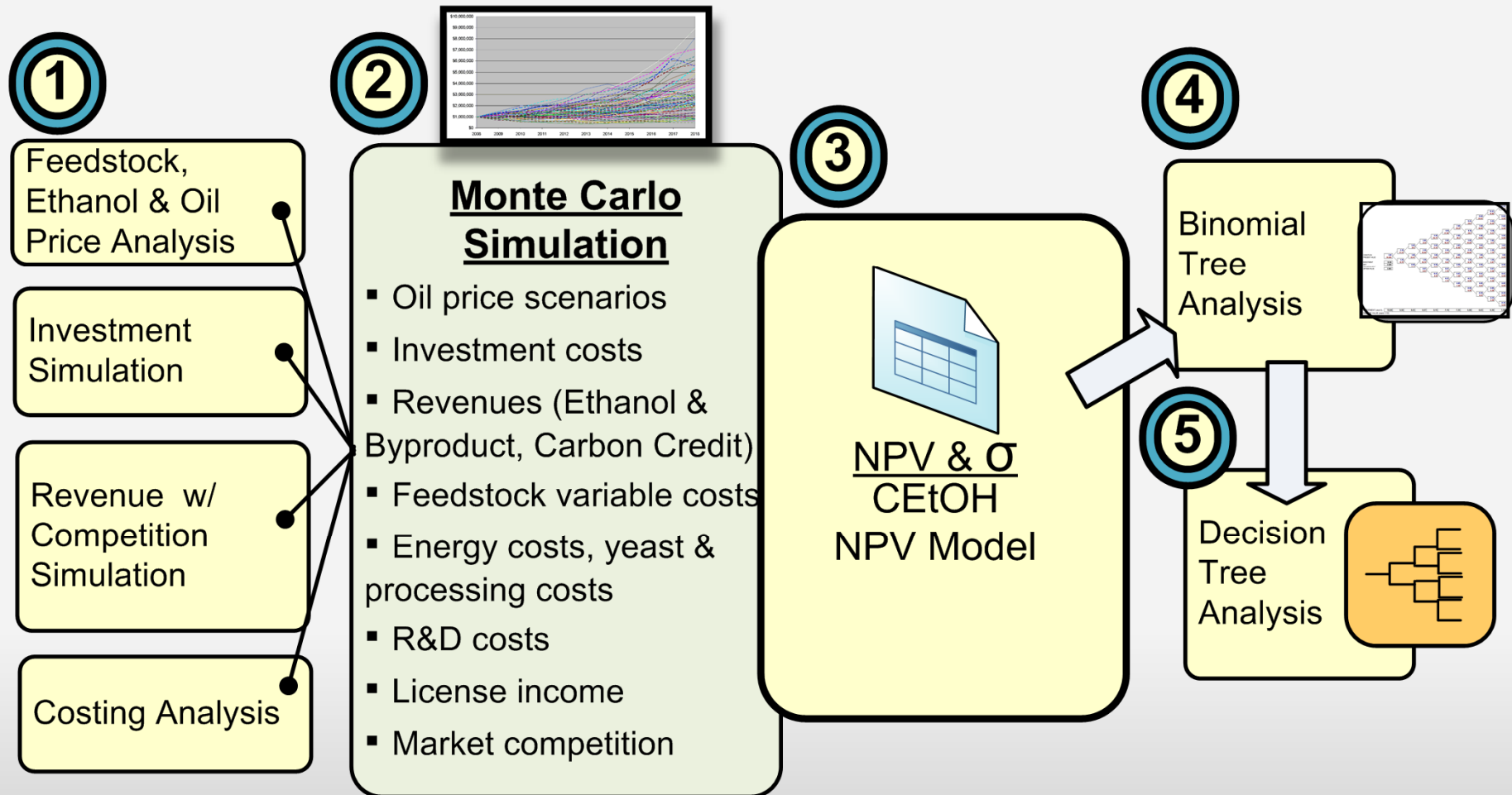
1. **Valuation (NPV) analysis**
  - Three processes
  - Product strategies
2. **Volatility simulation**
  - Monte-Carlo simulation
3. **Real Options Analysis**
  - Use range of NPV end-points
  - Add volatility (probability)
  - Add key decision points

	B	C	D	E
	FC	2009	2010	2011
FS		1.40	1.40	1.40
Yeast & Enzymes @ GPC location		0	0.05	1.03
Phytreatment, fermentation @ GPC		0	0.01	10.25
Total Investments		0	0.06	11.32
Cellulosic Ethanol (M\$/y)		0	0.01	0.41
Corn Fiber DG (wet) (M€/t)		0	0.00	0.02
CO2 (M\$/y)		0	0	0
Subsidy Blenders Credit		0	0	0
Total Revenues		0.00	0.01	0.43





# Integrated Analysis for Sustainability Projects





# Practical Implementation

- **METHODS**

- **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



1. Overview



2. Global energy quantity



3. Palisade Suite approaches



**4. Biofuel plant case exemplar**



5. Concluding comments



6. Questions and comments



7. Appendix: References





# Overview: BioEthanol

- **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

- **1<sup>st</sup> gen**

- Feedstock-based (i.e. corn, sugarcane) => backlash!

- **2<sup>nd</sup> gen**

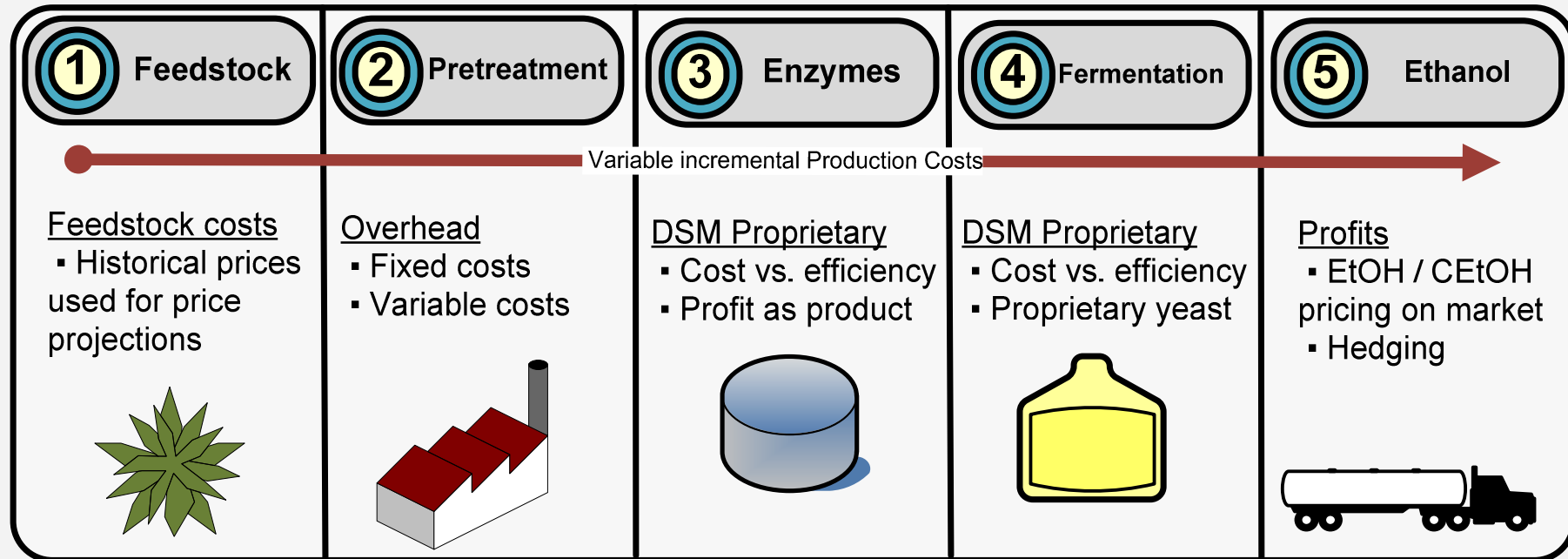
- Cellulose-based: structural component green plants & algae
- Most common organic compound: ~33% of all plant matter
- Indigestible by humans

- **3<sup>rd</sup> gen**

- Genetically altered microbial agents => still in lab stages



# Modeling: Operating EtOH Plant



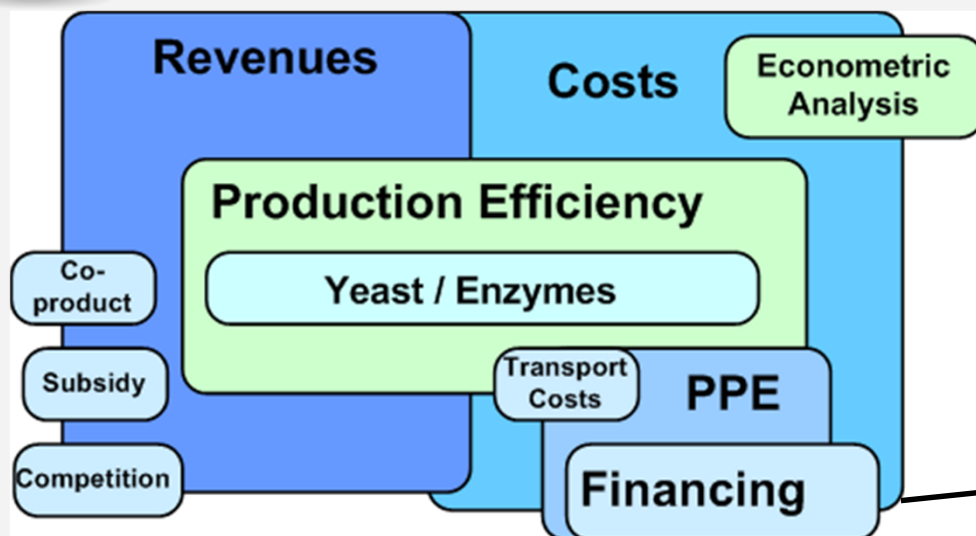
- PPE costs
- Capital costs per gal output
- EtOH & byproduct prices
- Feedstock costs

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





# Sensitivity & Optimization



**MONTE CARLO SIMULATION**

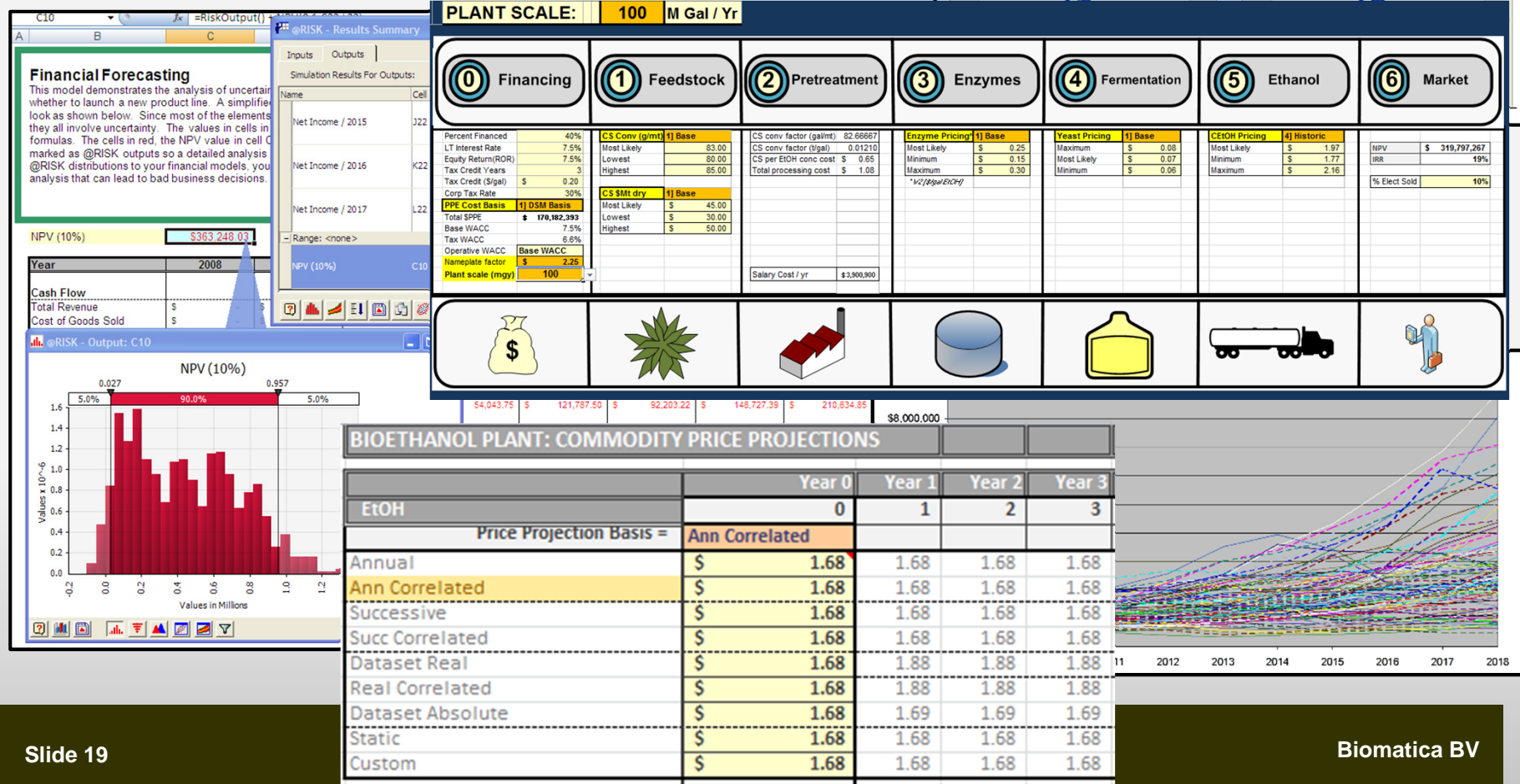
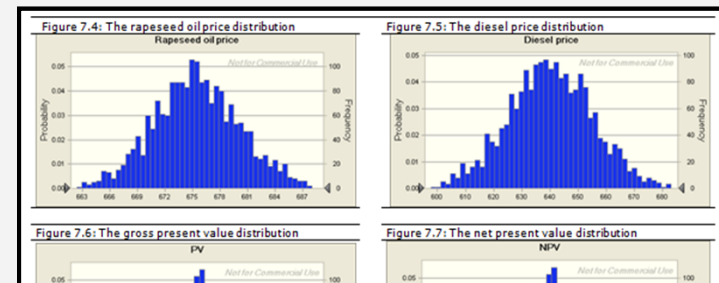
- Iterative development working with engineers / experts
- US NREL research
- U. Oklahoma CEtOH model

0 Financing	1 Feedstock	2 Pretreatment	3 Enzymes	4 Fermentation	5 Ethanol	6 Market
Percent Financed 40% LT Interest Rate 7.5% Equity Return(ROR) 7.5% Tax Credit Years 3 Tax Credit (\$/gal) \$ 0.20 Corp Tax Rate 30% <b>PPE Cost Basis 1) DSM Basis</b> Total SPPE \$ 189,686,053 Base WACC 7.5% Tax WACC 6.6% Operative WACC Base WACC Nameplate factor \$ 2.25 Plant scale (mgy) 120	<b>CS Conv (g/mt) 3) Low</b> Most Likely 80.00 Lowest 78.00 Highest 82.00 <b>CS \$/Mt dry 1) Base</b> Most Likely \$ 45.00 Lowest \$ 30.00 Highest \$ 50.00	CS conv factor (gal/mt) 80.00000 CS conv factor (l/gal) 0.01250 CS per EtOH conc cost \$ 0.67 Total processing cost \$ 1.11 Salary Cost / yr \$4,268,606	<b>Enzyme Pricing 1) Base</b> Most Likely \$ 0.25 Minimum \$ 0.15 Maximum \$ 0.30 <i>* 1/2 (\$/gal EtOH)</i>	<b>Yeast Pricing 1) Base</b> Maximum \$ 0.08 Most Likely \$ 0.07 Minimum \$ 0.06	<b>CEtOH Pricing 4) Historic</b> Most Likely \$ 1.97 Minimum \$ 1.77 Maximum \$ 2.16	NPV \$ 392,598,978 IRR 20% % Elect Sold 10%



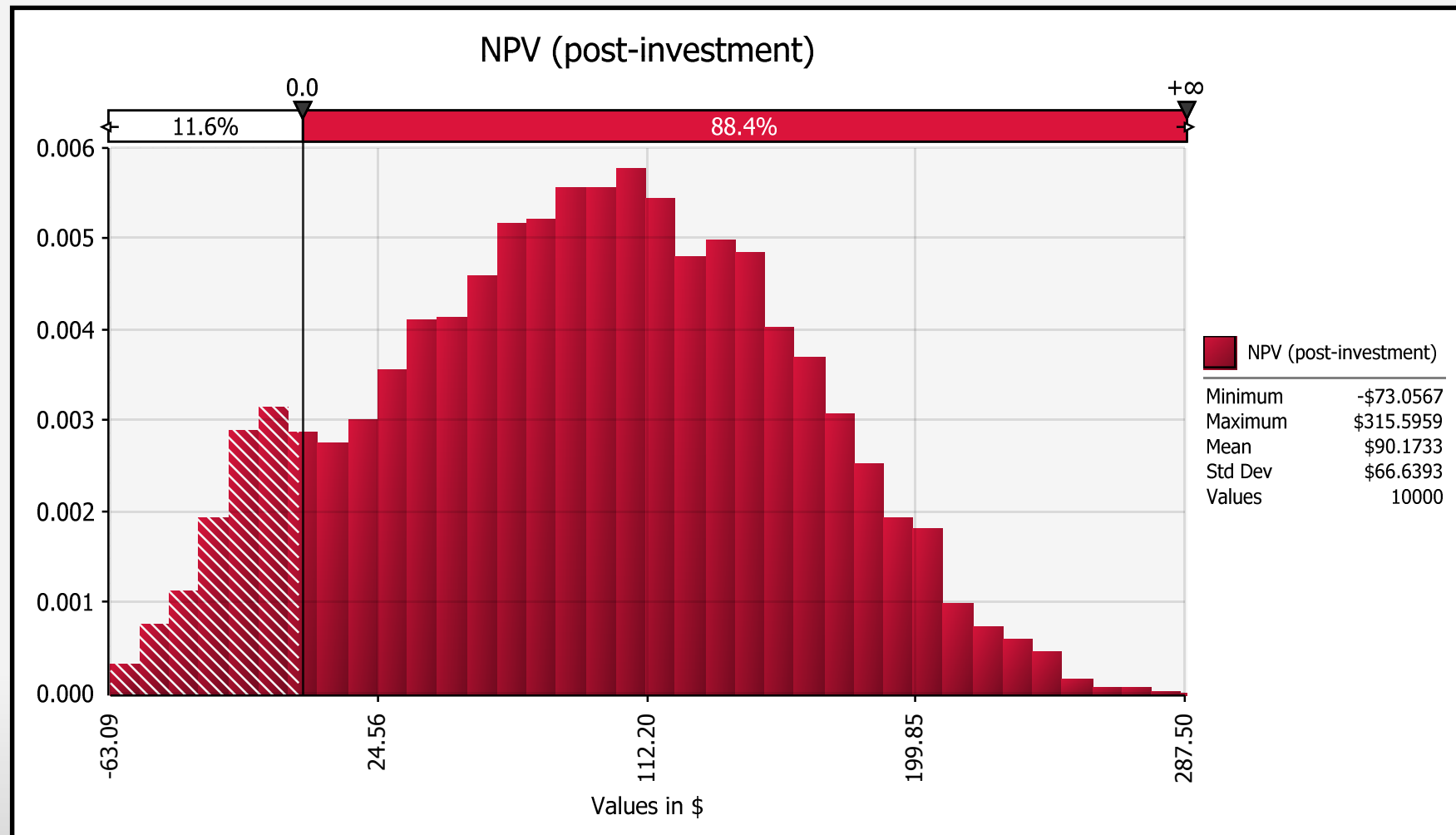
# Sensitivity & Optimization

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



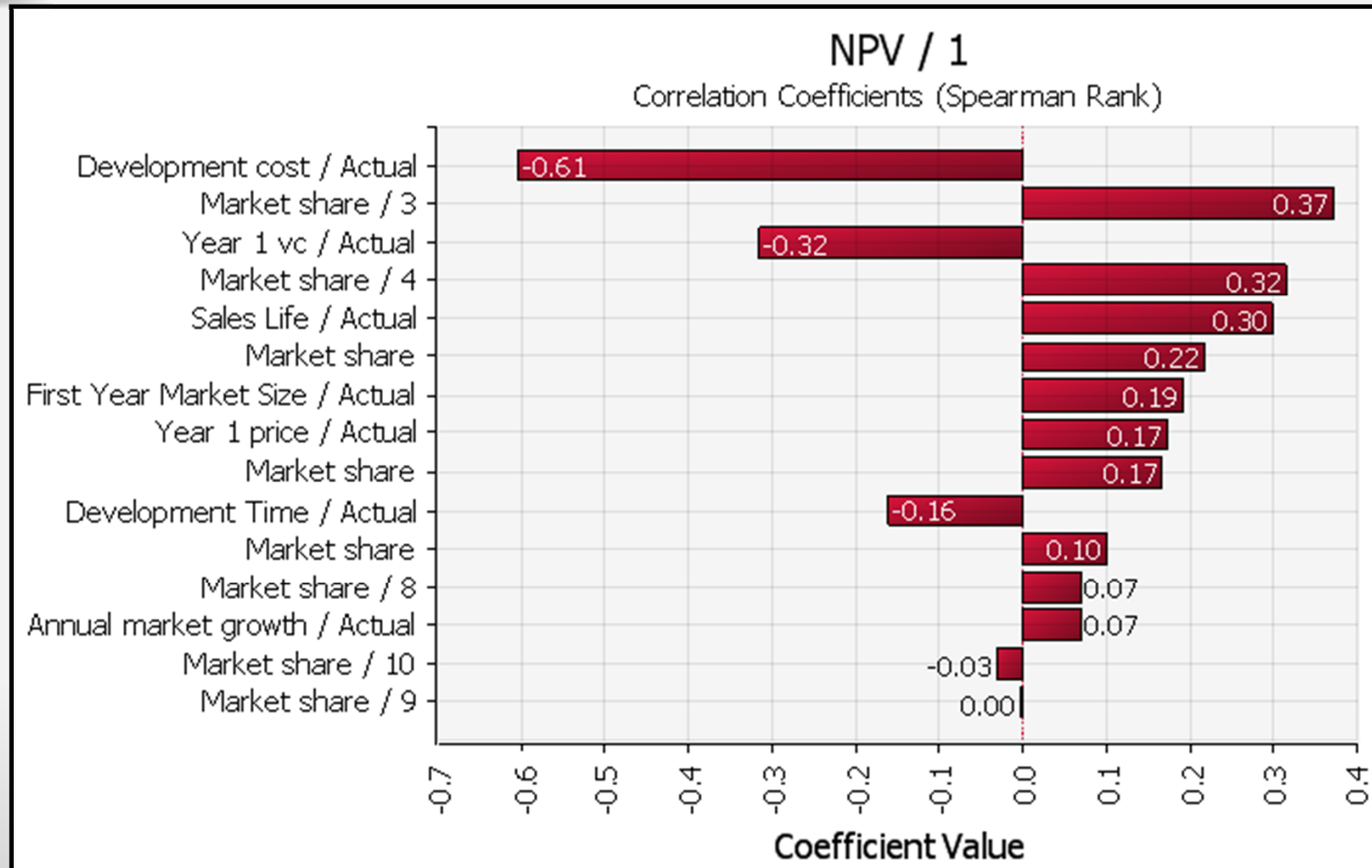


# Volatility of Project NPV Outcome



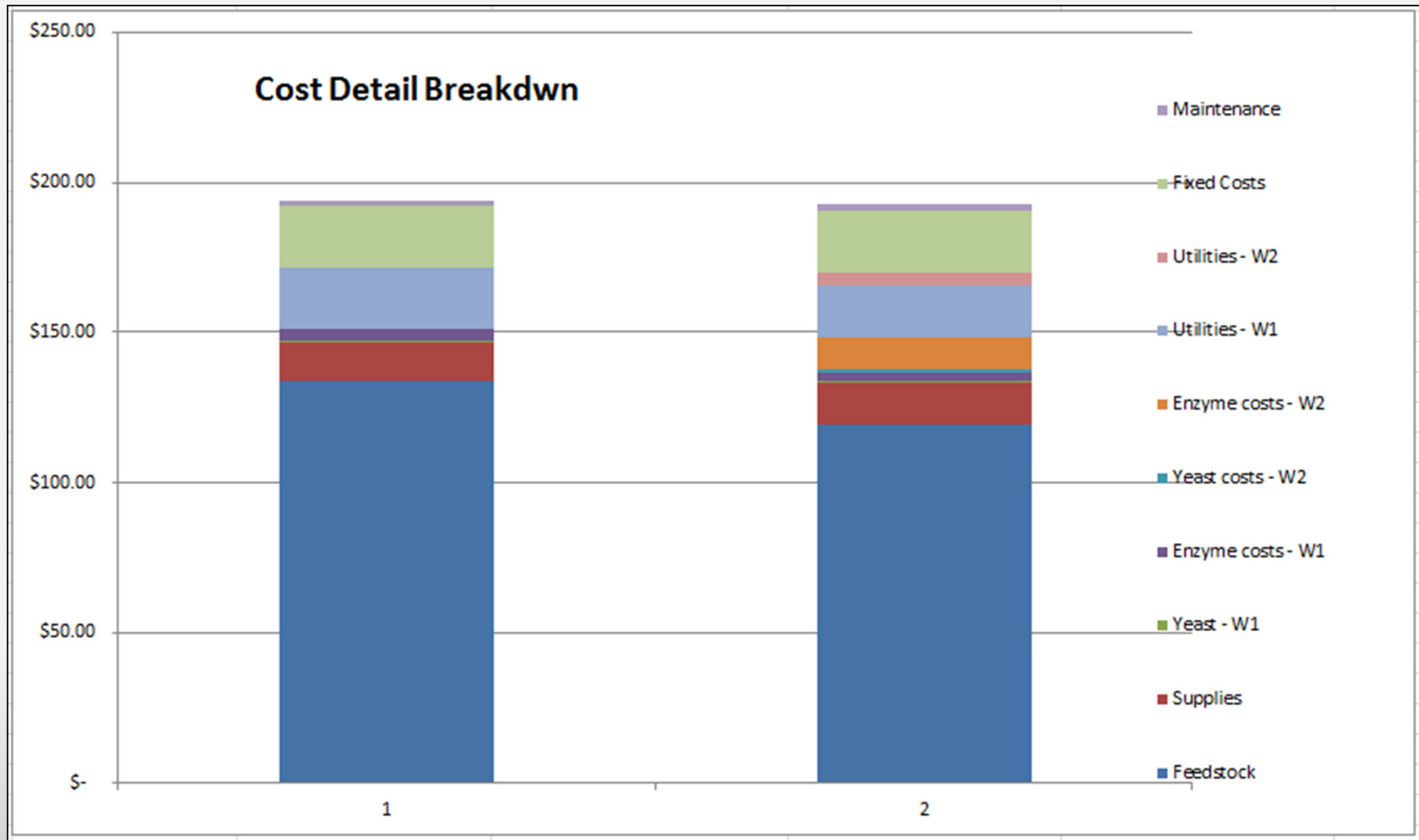


# Sensitivity Analysis: Tornado Graph





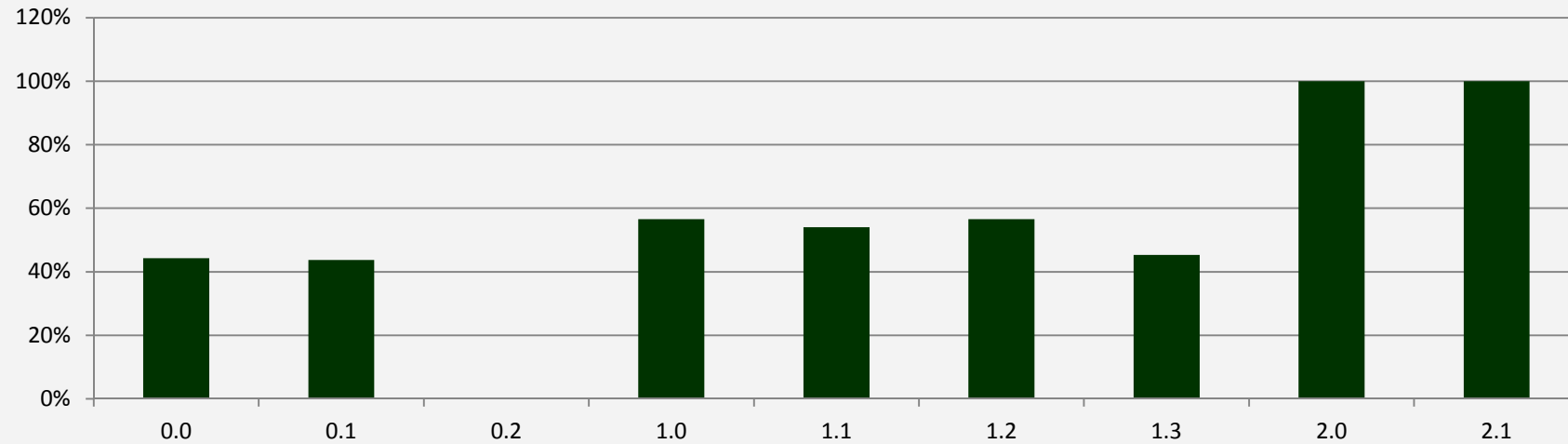
# Cost Anlysis & Optimization



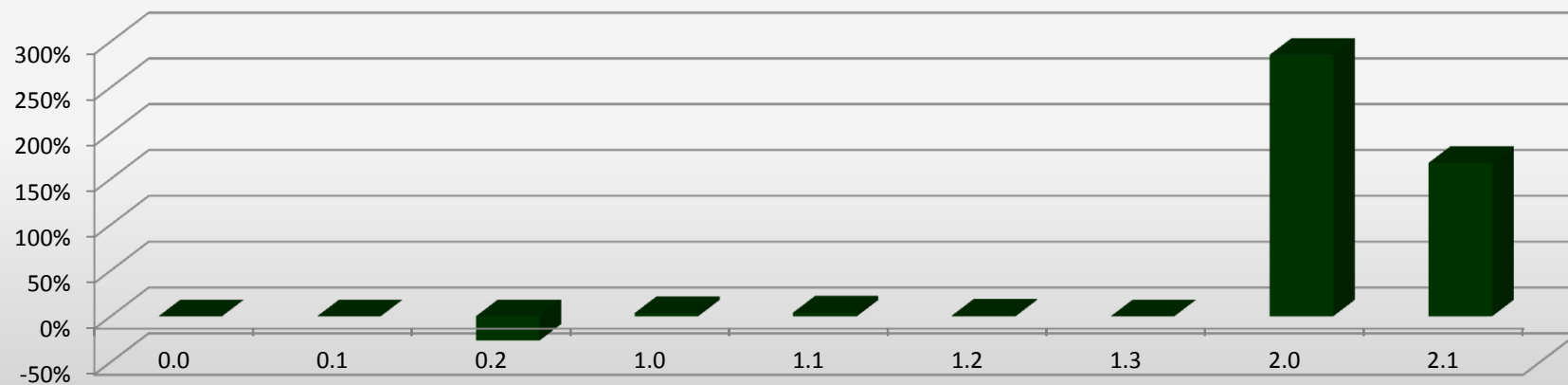


# Risk Optimization: Profit vs. Risk

**% Chance of Positive NPV**

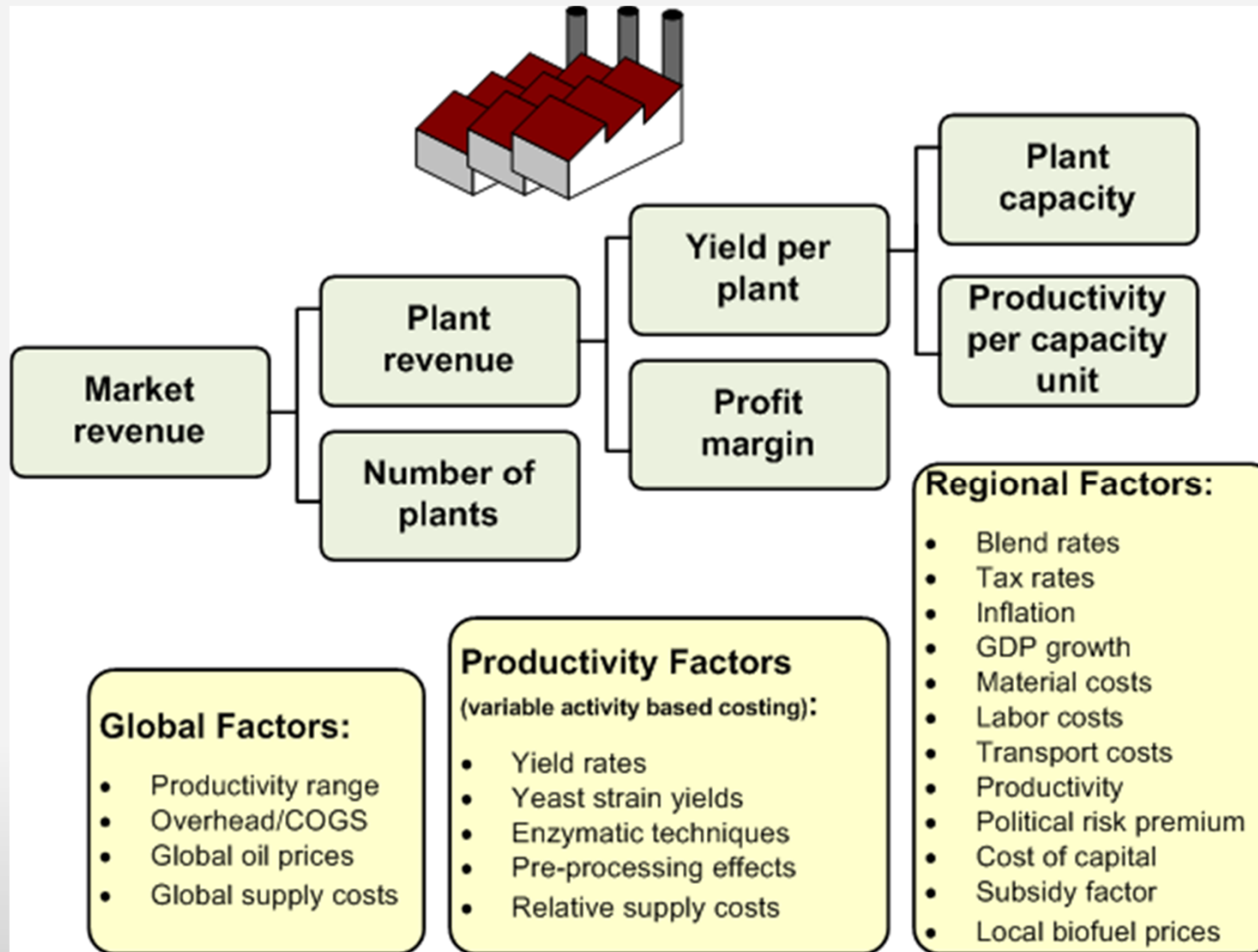


**Sharpe Ratios (Profit vs. Risk)**





# Comparative: Commercialization







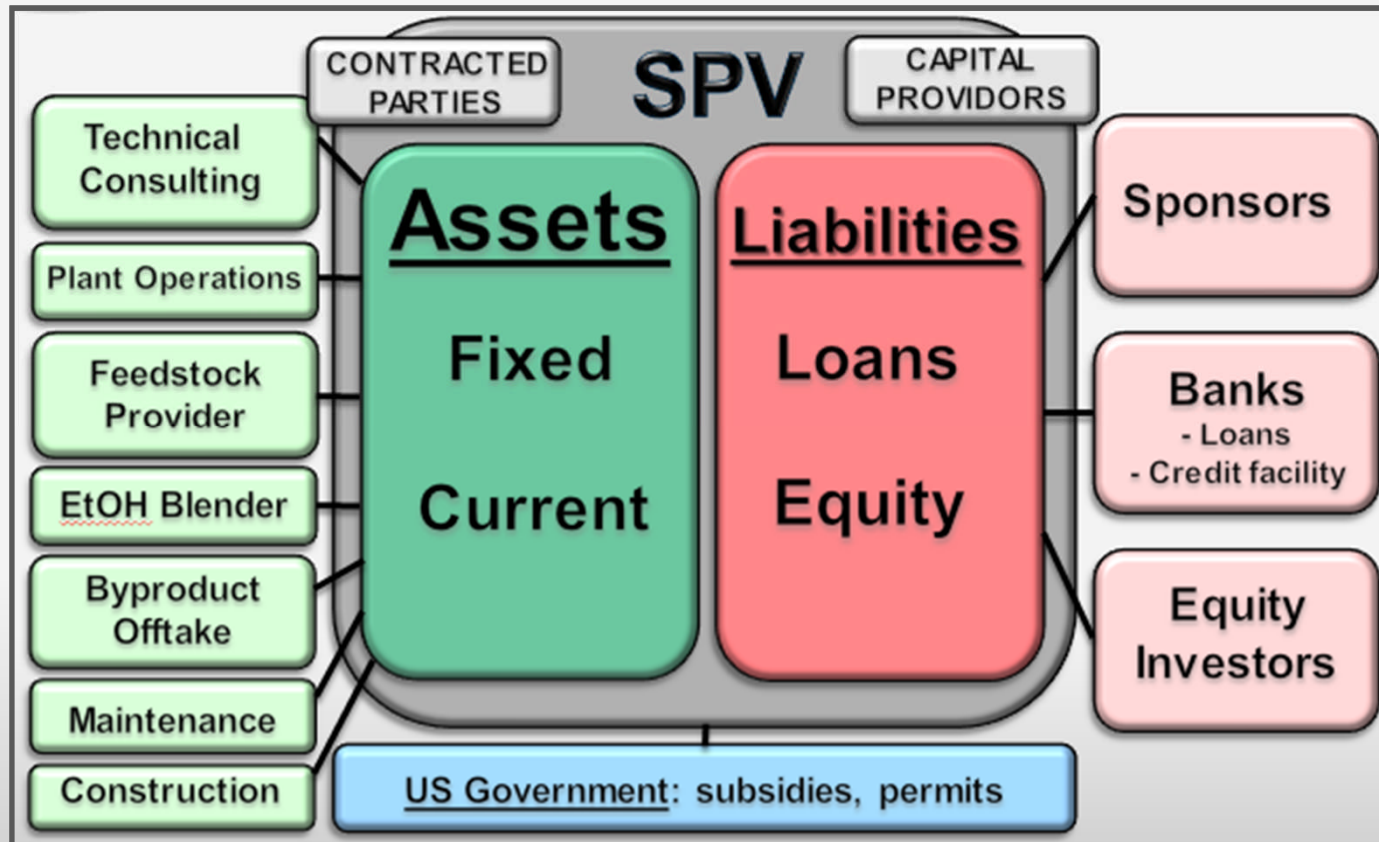
# Integrative: Structured Finance

- **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

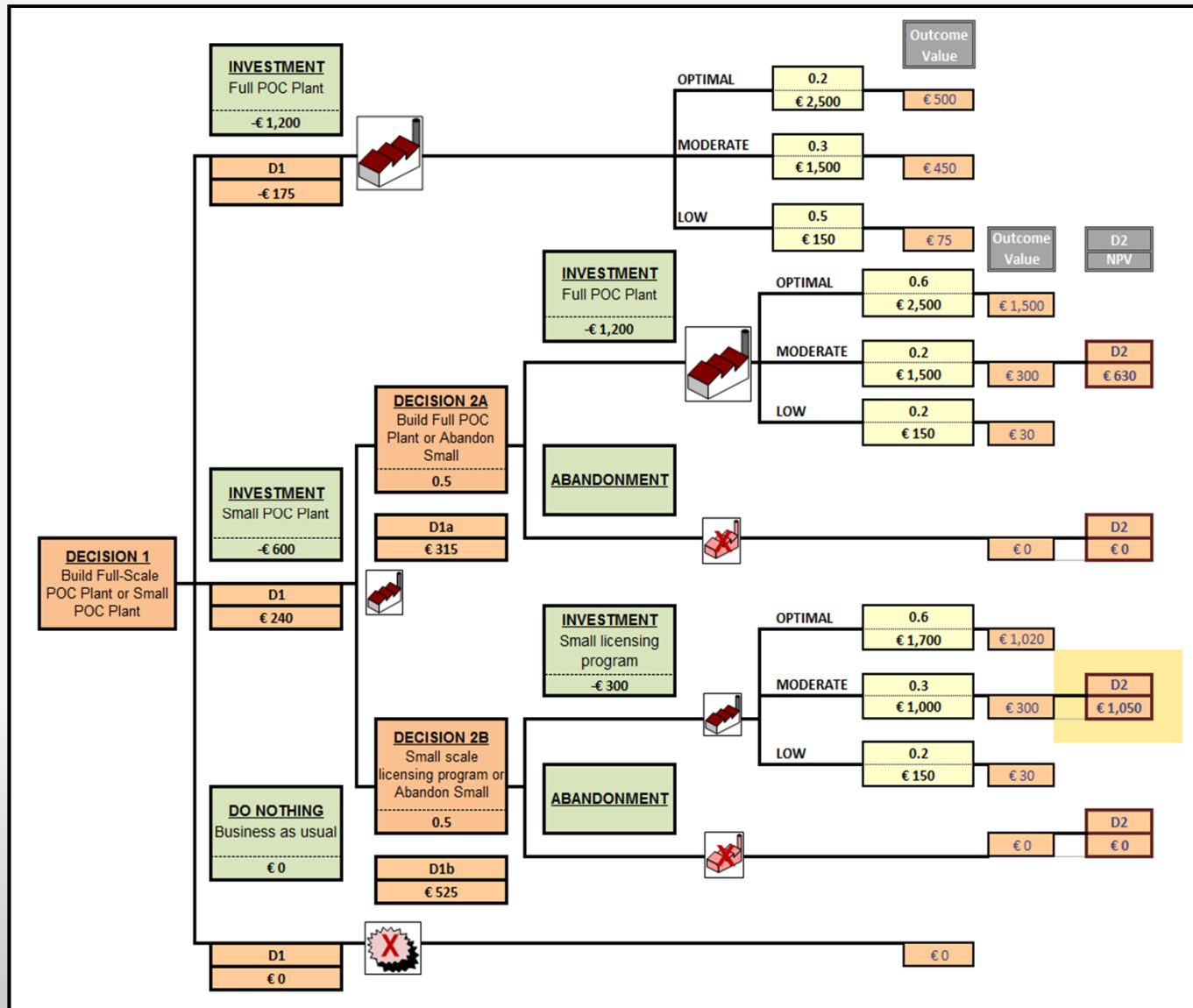
- **Pre-negotiated contracts**

- 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)





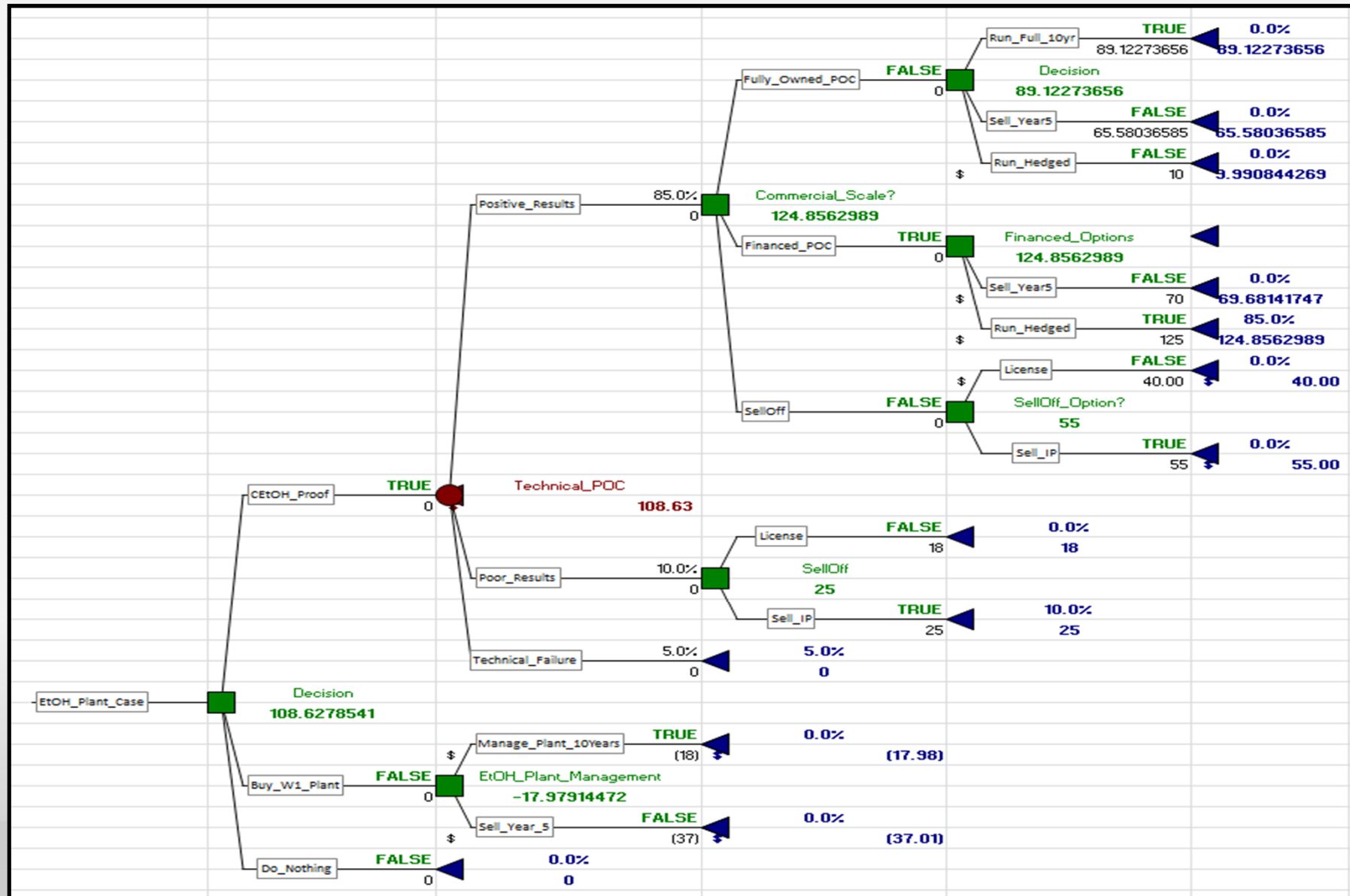
# Strategic: Decision Tree Analysis



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



# PrecisionTree: Proof-of-Concept







1. Overview



2. Global energy quantity



3. Palisade Suite approaches



4. Biofuel plant case exemplar



**5. Concluding comments**



6. Questions and comments



7. Appendix: References





# Natural Capitalism

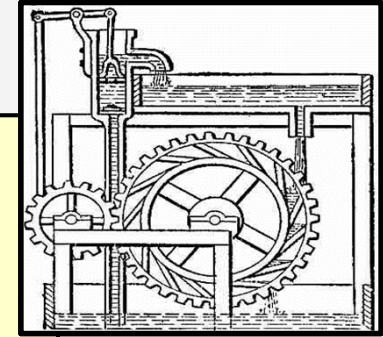
- **Status quo: ‘the lurking crisis’**
  1. ‘Business as usual’ approaches & models
  2. Token populist and cynically reductive responses
  3. Survival thinking / rationing
  4. Lack of ‘systemic’ vision & leadership

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**





1. Overview



2. Global energy quantity



3. Palisade Suite approaches



4. Biofuel plant case exemplar



5. Concluding comments



**6. Questions and comments**



7. Appendix: References





# Questions? Comments!





# 7. REFERENCES





# References: Palisade Suite

- Murtha, J. (2008). ***Decisions involving uncertainty: an @RISK tutorial for the petroleum industry***. Ithaca, New York, USA: Palisade Corporation.
- Rees, M. 2008. ***Financial modelling in practice***. Wiltshire, UK: Wiley.
- Schuyler, J. 2001. ***Risk and decision analysis in projects***. Pennsylvania, USA: Project Management Institute, Inc.
- Shockley, R., Jr., Curtis, S., Jafari, J., & Tibbs, K. 2001. **The option value of an early-stage biotechnology investment**. *Journal of Applied Corporate Finance*, 15 (2), 44-55.
- Winston, W. 2007. ***Decision making under uncertainty***. Ithaca, New York, USA: Palisade Corporation.
- Winston, W. 2008. ***Financial models using simulation and optimization***. Ithaca, New York, USA: Palisade Corporation.
- Winston, W. 2008. ***Financial models using simulation and optimization II***. Ithaca, New York, USA: Palisade Corporation.



# References: Sustainability

- Campbell, C., and Laherrère, J. (1998, March). ***The end of cheap oil?*** Scientific American, March 1998.
- Demirbas, A. (2009). ***Biofuels: securing the planet's future energy needs***. London: Springer.
- Demirbas, A. (2008). ***Biodiesel: a realistic fuel alternative for diesel engines***. London: Springer.
- Economist Staff. (June 2010). ***Inhuman genomes***. The Economist, June 17, 2010. Retrieved September 2010 from <http://www.economist.com/node/16349380>
- Economist Staff. (September 2010). ***Ethanol's mid-life crisis***. The Economist, September 2<sup>nd</sup> 2010. Retrieved September 2010 from [http://www.economist.com/node/16952914?story\\_id=16952914](http://www.economist.com/node/16952914?story_id=16952914)
- Hawken, P., Lovins, A., and Lovins, L. H. (2008). ***Natural capitalism: creating the next industrial revolution***. New York: Back Bay Books.
- Johnson, M. W., and Suskewicz, J. (2009, November). ***How to jump-start the clean-tech economy***. Harvard Business Review, November 2009. Last retrieved March 2011 from <http://hbr.org/2009/11/how-to-jump-start-the-clean-tech-economy/ar/1>
- Lovins, A. B., Lovins, L. H., and Hawken, P. (2007, July). ***A road map for natural capitalism***. Harvard Business Review, July – August 2007. Last retrieved March 2011 from <http://hbr.org/2007/07/a-road-map-for-natural-capitalism/ar/1>



# References: Decision Mgmt/Real Options

- Arnold, T. & Shockley Jr., R. (2001). **Value creation at Anheuser-Busch: a real options example.** *Journal of Applied Corporate Finance*, 14 (2), 52-61.
- Blenko, M. W., Mankins, M. C., & Rogers, P. (2010, June). **The decision-driven organization.** *Harvard Business Review*, June 2010, p 54 – 62.
- Faulkner, T. (1996). **Applying ‘options thinking’ to R&D valuation.** *Research Technology Management*, May – June, 50-56.
- Hammond, J. S., Keeney, R. L., and Raiffa, H. (1999). **Smart Choices: A Practical guide to Making Better Decisions.** Boston: Harvard Business School Press.
- Kodukula, P., & Papudesu, C. (2006). **Project Valuation Using Real Options.** Florida, USA: J. Ross Publishing, Inc.
- McGrath, R., & Nerkar, A. (2004). **Real Options reasoning and a new look at the R&D investment strategies of pharma firms.** *Strategic Management Journal*, 25.
- Mun, J. (2006). **Real Options Analysis** (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). New Jersey, USA: John Wiley.
- Shockley, R., Jr., Curtis, S., Jafari, J., & Tibbs, K. (2001). **The option value of an early-stage biotechnology investment.** *Journal of Applied Corporate Finance*, 15 (2), 44-55.