The Assessment of Risk and Return in capital investment decisions


## 『RiskE sel Litd <br> Assess Risk with Ease

## RiskEase Ltd

Professional Software and Consulting services in Investment Appraisal, Risk Analysis and Project Finance

Website: www.riskease.com

RiskEase $L t d{ }^{\circledR}$

The RiskEase Iotal Package


Practical Exipert Solutions
Enhancing Your Professional Compefence

The evaluation of capital investment projects and the assessment of risk


# riskanaysils 

## senvaisis C. Sanima

s)<br>Assess Risk with Ease

using
RiskEase

## The Risk Analysis Process and RiskEase

- RiskEase was developed as a companion application of the widely popular paper by Savvakis C. Savvides Risk Analysis in Investment Appraisal*.
- It was designed to allow the user to easily apply the risk analysis Monte Carlo Simulation methodology as it relates to the assessment of project risk in capital investment projects.
- The original software was called RiskMaster. (Initially in 1986 as a Lotus 1-2-3 Add-On and subsequently as RiskMaster for Windows as an Excel Add-In before it was renamed to RiskEase).
- The software follows the same process as outlined in the academic paper for applying risk analysis.
- The stages of this process are executed sequentially and one stage essentially has to be completed before proceeding to the next one.
* (initially published as a Harvard Institute for International Development DDP - 276 October 1988. 44 pp. and subsequently in the Project Appraisal Journal, Vol. 9, No. 1, March 1994).


## THE RISK ANALYSIS PROCESS

## Risk Analysis in Investment Appraisal



RiskEase Menu


RiskEase - Risk Analysis Stages


## Applying Risk Analysis using RiskEase Master Edition

- Easy to use point-and-click interface
-Complete sensitivity analysis module
-Powerful user interface for editing probability distributions with real-time display
- Ability to bend, truncate and apply correlation conditions to probability distributions

-Capability to fit probability distributions to user provided data
-Probability distribution library
-Enhanced analysis module capable of comparing multiple simulation results
-Ability to use the software in "real options" situations
- Built-in report generator enabling the generation of professional reports
- Many other features such as the use of default distributions, new chart formatting options

Demo Video: https://youtu.be/ihr0 x8SwU

RiskEase Features and Unique Multi Input-Output Design


## Other Features of RiskEase

- Correlation setting
- Fit to user data
-Segmentation Analysis
(for both Frequency and Cumulative Probability Distributions)
-Investment Analysis functions
- Truncation limits (lower and upper)
-Defining and using a default Probability Distribution
- A Probability Distibution Library
-A quick and easy way to skew a Probability Distribution so as to match the base value.
and many more features which we hope you will discover and love.
RiskEase is about being very EASY to use but with no compromises on FEATURES!


# EOMMRETOQLS 

RiskEase Ltd

## The-Financial Model



Savvakis C. Savvides
RiskEase

## Integrated Financial Model

Savvakis C. Savvides ©
Economic Analysis

| Shadow <br> Prices |
| :---: | :---: | | Conversion |
| :---: |
| Factors |


$\square$ Reports Modules

## Integrated Financial Model

The Integrated Financial Model@ by Sawakis C. Sawides was created and tested after many years of expertise of the author in corporate lending and project finance as well as fromteaching investment appraisal and risk analysis and the development of related software.

The Integrated Financial Model is designed so that it offers the user the following benefits.

- To be set up easily and quickly.
- To be coherent and comprehensive.
- To be adaptable with very few changes.
- To be usable for any type or size of project.
- To be well and truly integrated.
- To be driven by a manageable number of important parameters and also to include and accommodate the easy use of a specially designed forecasting Excel Add-In which allows the easy and coherent projections of growth patterns.
- To be ready for Risk Analysis using Monte Carlo Simulation software (such as RiskEase).
- To produce reports of financial cash flow projections from the perspective of various stakeholders, including the owner of the project, the total investment perspective or even to be easily expandable so as application of economic analysis.
- The Model can also quickly be set up to be used for screening promising or even to discard poor and nonviable projects.
- Last, but not least, the model can be attached as a front end to very large and elaborate workbooks to make sense of their useful, but often not so well integrated, content of data.


## Integrated Financial Model RiskEase Total Edition



IFM is integrated with RiskEase in the RiskEase Total Edition. It is fully compatible and enhances the capabilities of RiskEase providing a means to a complete solution for professionals involved in investment appraisal and credit risk assessment.

The Integrated Financial Model is currently offered as a service to corporate clients and Universities together with the training programs that support it.

## Projecting Growth

## Projected Growth Patterns

Growth Pattern
Linear

## Formula

$y=a+b x$

Exponential

## Input parameters

[-क्ध - Value Year 0 - Growth rate

$$
y=a+(b-a)\left(1-e^{-x / t}\right)
$$

E

- Starting value
- Growth margin
- Time scale

Cyclical

$$
=\mathbf{y}=y_{0}(1+r)^{\mathbf{x}}+1 / 2 a \sin \frac{2 p i(x+b)}{T} \quad \begin{aligned}
& \text { - Value Year 0 } \\
& \text { - Growth rate } \\
& -
\end{aligned}
$$

## Projecting trends from analysing historical data

Prices of fertilisers 20 years prior to introduction of the project


Market Penetration Growth Projections



# Investment Analysis Toolpak 

Excel Functions
GROWTH.SMOOTH ( t , base, ceiling, duration, steepness) LIFECYCLE (t, base, ceiling, intro, growth, maturity, decline)


CYCLICAL (t, base, growth_rate, amplitude, period, shift)



Reports with Ease

## RExport <br> RiskEase Report and Export utility



## REMaps

RiskEase Workbook Map utility


A complete package for the assessment of risk and return and for providing expert project finance solutions

## Investment Analysis TooIPak



REGrowth
RiskEase Growth Projections Template


- Training
- Case-studies
- Expert advice


Integrated Financial Model Integrated Financial Model

Economic Analysis

RiskEase - Risk Analysis Software


REMaps
RiskEase Workbook Map utility

RExport


## costinnth Mansis Training

$v=A \operatorname{la}$ ase<br>Assess Risk with Ease

RiskEase Ltd

## COSTA RENEFHIT ANALIYSIS FOR INVIESTMNENIR DECISIONS

Jenkins G. P, C. Y. K Kuo and A.C. Harberger, "Cost-Benefit Analysis for Investment Decisions", 2011

- THE FINANCIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECTS
- Construction of Financial Cash Flows: Concepts and Principles
- The Investment and Operating Phases
- Cessation of Project Operations and Residual Values
- Format for the Pro-Forma Cash Flow Statement
- Use of Consistent Prices in the Cash Flow Forecast
- Expected Nominal interest and Exchange Rate
- Incorporating Inflation in the Financial Analysis
- Analyses of Investment Decisions from Alternative Viewpoints
- The Banker's Point of View
- The Owner's Point of View
- The Economy's Point of View
- Relationship between Different Points of View - Stakeholder Analysis
- DISCOUNTING AND ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT CRITERIA
- Time Dimension of a Project
- Time Value of Money
- Discounting
- Alternative Investment Criteria
- Net Present Value and Internal Rate of Return Criteria
- Debt Service Coverage Ratios
- SCALE, TIMING, LENGTH AND INTER-DEPENDENCIES IN PROJECT SELECTION
- Determination of Scale in Project Selection
- Timing of Investments
- Adjusting for Different Lengths of Life
- Projects with Interdependent and Separable Components


## COSTA BENEFFIT ANALIYSIS FOR INNVESTMTENIR DECISIONS

## Jenkins G. P, C. Y. K Kuo and A.C. Harberger, "Cost-Benefit Analysis for Investment Decisions", 2011

- THE ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF PROJECTS
- Objectives for Economic Investment Appraisal
- Postulates Underlying the Economic Evaluation Methodology
- Applying the Postulates to Determine Economic Evaluation of Non-Tradable Goods and Services in an Undistorted Market
- Analysing Economic Costs and Benefits in an Existing Market (in the absence of a new project)
- Analysing the Economic Benefits of an Output Produced by a Project
- Analysing the Economic Cost of an Input Demanded by a Project
- Applying the Postulates to Determine Economic Evaluation of Non-Tradable Goods and Services in Distorted Markets
- Sales Taxes Levied on Output of Project
- Subsidies on Production
- Environmental Externalities
- Other Distortions
- The Economic Opportunity Cost of Capital
- The Economic Opportunity Cost of Labour



## Amold C. Harberger and Glenn P.Jenkins



# Program on <br> Project and Business Financing 

Savvakis C Savvides

Cyprus International Institute of Management
March 2015

## Project And Business Financing: Course Outline I

## What is Project Financing?

- The Project (Risk and Return) and the Cart (the Financing)
- Project Financing is Cash Flow Financing
- Different Perspectives and Stakeholder Analysis

Cash Flow and Financial Modelling in Project Finance

- Development of Cash Flow Statements
- Integrated Financial Modelling and Projecting Cash Flow

Risk Analysis and Key Project Risk Categories

- What is Risk?
- Modelling and Forecasting Risk
- Risk Analysis using Monte Carlo Simulation
- Project Risk Categories and the Project Risk Profile

The Assessment of Project Competitiveness

- The Project Relevant Market
- A Framework for Assessing Project Competitiveness
- The Project's Competitive Strategy


## Project And Business Financing: Course Outline II

## The Arrangement of Finance

- Project Finance and Risk Reduction
- Managing and Sharing Project Risk through Contracting
- Cash Flow Waterfall/Cascade
- Security Arrangement and Loan Documentation
- Syndicated Lending

Public Private Partnerships (PPP) and Megaprojects

- Project Finance and the Public Interest
- Stages of a Public Private Partnership
- Megaprojects and Risk


## Project Finance Cases and Examples

- Hotel, Golf Resort, Marina, Satellite Telephony, Mall, Road


## Project And Business Financing Program Readings

- Andreou Savvides-Paphos-Holiday-Complex-Case-Study
- Armstrong-Syndicated-Loans-Bank-of-Canada
- Bain-Transportation
- Finnerty-Chapter5-Analyzing-Project-Viability
- Finnerty-Chapter6-Designing-Security-Arrangements
- Glenday-Risk-Sharing-Contracts-in-Project-Appraisal
- Integrated-Project-Appraisal-Spreadsheet-Example
- Ienkins-CBA-Chapter03-Financial Aprraisal
- Jenkins-CBA-Chapter06-Risk
- Jenkins-CBA-Cost-benefit analysis for investment decisions
- Jenkins-Evaluation-of-Stakeholder-Impacts
- RiskEase-Investment-Analysis-Toolpak-Manual
- Savvides-Corporate-Lending-and-the-Assessment-of-Credit-Risk
- Savvides-Market-Analysis-and-the-Assessment-of-Competitiveness
- Savvides-Risk-Analysis-in-Investment-Appraisal
- Yescombe-Chapter-1-What-are-PPPs
- Yescombe-Chapter-8-Project-Finance-and-PPPs


## Program in Investment Appraisal and Project Finance

1. Cost Benefit Analysis Methodology and Cash Flow Projections
-Development of cash flows for new Project or existing Business
-Different cash flow perspectives
-Scale, timing, inflation and residual value decisions
-Project Return - Uses and limitations of different investment criteria

- Credit Risk Assessment and evaluation of debt service capability

2. Competitiveness Appraisal
-Assessing and modelling market competitiveness
-Integrated Financial Model and Modelling Tools
3. Risk Analysis
-Risk assessment techniques
-Defining and quantifying risk variables

- Monte Carlo Simulation using RiskEase

4. Project Risk Profile and Project Financing

- Project financing concepts and structuring of finance
-Public Sector Projects and Public-Private Partnerships


## Useful Links

## Affiliations:

Program in Investment Appraisal and Risk (PIAR) at Queen's University John Deutsch International (JDInt 1) at Queen's University

## Risk Analysis Software:

RiskEase Demo Video RiskEase Trailer Video RiskEase Website Risk Management Tools Business Risk Analysis Solution Providers
Our partners:
CRICABBRIGE resources
international inc.
Publications:
SSRN Author Page - Savvakis C. Savvides
EconPapers - Savvakis C. Savvides
Research Papers in Economics - Savvakis C. Savvides

# Requer jnance Experise 



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\end{aligned}
$$

『Riskheselthd
Assess Risk with Ease

## on-the-iffela expertise Theory and practice at the top level

Over 35 years of expertise in project finance and corporate lending


Evalurating and assessing profect cisk


Specialising in professional financial software tools and training for the assessment of risk and return and in providing practical solutions in capital investment decisions in corporate lending and project finance.

The versatile design of the software allows the use of RiskEase to Evaluate and Price contracts and guarantees


## Motorway Project - Evaluation of a Public Sector Guarantee using RiskEase



RiskEase can be a driver and catalyst for the assessment of risk and in the financing of economically viable projects


## Our approach is unique in that we offer a complete and immediately applicable practical solution

## Easy to use <br> state-of-the-art software


Mastering and advancing the methodology

On-the-field expertise in project financing



Amold C. Harberger and Glemn P. Jenkins

Mall and Golf Resorts
Ferries and Cruise Ships
Ports and marinas
Telecommunications
Hotels and resorts
Motorways and Toll Roads

RiskEase relevance rests on a deeper and wider understanding of risk and return and how it affects and shapes a project finance structure

# RiskEase brings together the tools, 

 training and expertise to assess risk and return in capital investment decisions and to excel in Project and
## Business Financing

# Marketing Analysis and the  

Sanvakias C. Sampides



Assess Risk with Ease

## A market analysis should reveal:

- what are the fundamental needs that the project aims to satisfy,
- what are the key choice factors on which consumers decide which product or service to buy,
- what customer groups is the product or service of the project likely to appeal to and why,
- which are the main suppliers/competitors currently providing products and services which aim to satisfy this market need.


## Conventional methods for assessing competitive strategy

## PEST ANALYSIS



SWOT ANALYSIS


FIVE FORCES INDUSTRY ANALYSIS


## Typical Outcome of Competitive Strategy Analysis

|  | Kerry's Strategic Positioning |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sodium reduction <br> Clean labels <br> Food safety | Value | Formula optimisation <br> Speed-to-market <br> Technology layering |  |
|  | Health |  | Indulgence |

A successful project is one that matches Resources and Capabilities to Market Needs


A Market based Framework for assessing Project Competitiveness in Cost Benefit Analysis
Turning Product Features into Customer Benefits


Projected Cash Flows


## The project's Competitlye Strategy

## The Project's Competitive Strategy Matrix



## Checklist of questions to test the robustness of the projections

$\checkmark$ What is the market need the projects aims to satisfy?
$\checkmark$ What is the project relevant market?
$\checkmark$ What is the market size?
$\checkmark$ How is the market segmented?
$\checkmark$ Who are the project's prime competitors?
$\checkmark$ Which are the project capabilities?
$\checkmark$ What is the target market of the project?
$\checkmark$ What is the market performance gap the project will fill?
$\checkmark$ How is the project positioned in the market?
$\checkmark$ What is the competitive advantage of the project?
$\checkmark$ Is the competitive advantage sustainable?
$\checkmark$ Will the project generate net customer value and a market expansion?
$\checkmark$ Do the cash flow projections accurately reflect the marketing analysis findings and the selected competitive strategy for the project?

## Conclusions (and things to remember):

- You do not build a project and then look for a market.
- You first identify a performance gap in the market for which you can attain a competitive advantage and then formulate the project around this.
- For any competitive strategy selected it is imperative to identify the key success factors and critically assess whether the project as formulated and with the resources and capabilities it has at its disposal can satisfy these.
- The capital investment and operational business plan change with the selection of a particular target market and competitive strategy.
- The underlying business plan as expressed in the projected cash flows should remain coherent and consistent during a Monte Carlo Simulation.


## The strategic appraisal of the project must answer two fundamental questions:

- What is the project's competitive advantage?
- Is it sustainable over the life of the project?


Savvakis C. Savvides
RiskEase ${ }^{\ominus}$

## Monte-Carlo Simulation

- Monte Carlo simulation is a methodology that handles the complexity arising from projecting multi-valued probability distributions as inputs to a model.
- Practically this is only possible to be applied through the use of a computer and specialised software - such as RiskEase.


The projected outcome should be the expected value of the scenarios generated through the model after allowing all input probability distributions to impact it

## The Financial Model



## The Risk Analysis Process



## The Monte-Carlo Simulation process

1. Identify the critical/most uncertain input variables in a projected model - risk variables.
2. Substitute single-value assumptions with probability distributions which tend to express the possible variability for each of the identified risk variables.

## The Monte-Carlo Simulation process

3. Set correlation conditions to limit the possibility of generating internally inconsistent scenarios during a simulation.
4. Identify the critical calculated results you wish to apply the analysis on - model results.

## The Monte-Carlo Simulation process

5. Run simulation creating a sample of computer scenarios based on inputs from the probability distributions and with respect to any correlation conditions set.
6. Analyse results generated in the simulation run, calculating statistical measures and plotting probability distribution graphs of the results, which indicate all the potential outcomes and their likelihood of occurrence.

## Using multi-valued probability distributions as inputs

> Any possible deviation in any of the critical input variables of a predictive model will generate a new scenario with a different outcome (or outcomes).
> There are potentially an infinite number of combinations of input values possible, each causing a different set of results/outcomes.

## Monte-Carlo Simulation

> Monte Carlo simulation is a methodology that handles the complexity arising from projecting multi-valued probability distributions as inputs to a model.
> Practically this is only possible to be applied through the use of a computer and specialised software - such as RiskEase.

Multi-valued probability distributions

Probability


Probability



Risk Analysis - Monte Carlo Simulation Methodology


Risk Analysis generated Net Present Value distribution


## Advantages of risk analysis

1. It enhances decision making on marginal projects.
2. It screens new project ideas and aids the identification of investment opportunities.
3. It highlights project areas that need further investigation and guides the collection of information.
4. It aids the reformulation of projects to suit the attitudes and requirements of the investor.
5. It induces the careful re-examination of the single-value estimates in the deterministic appraisal.
6. It helps reduce project evaluation bias through eliminating the need to resort to conservative estimates.

## Advantages of risk analysis (cont.)

7. It facilitates the thorough use of experts.
8. It bridges the communication gap between the analyst and the decision maker.
9. It supplies a framework for evaluating project result estimates.
10. It provides the necessary information base to facilitate a more efficient allocation and management of risk among various parties involved in a project.
11. It makes possible the identification and measurement of explicit liquidity and repayment problems in terms of time and probability that these may occur during the life of the project.

## Finally two words of caution:

- Overlooking significant inter-relationships among the projected variables can distort the results of risk analysis and lead to misleading conclusions.
- The accuracy of the results of risk analysis can only be as good as the predictive capacity of the model employed.


## Project Risk and Contracting (Guarantees and Undertakings)



- An objective of project financing is to combine and amalgamate various kinds of guarantees and undertakings from interested parties so that:
- The financial burden or risk of any one party will not be too onerous,
- But the combined guarantees and undertakings of all the parties will amount to a bankable credit.


## Public Private Partnership (PPP) Set-up <br> Project Financing Set-up



## Risk transference through Contracts



## Evaluating and pricing contracts

A public sector concession in a Public Private Partnership (PPP)

## The Evaluation of a guarantee in a Motorway Project

An example:
Using the Integrated Financial Model (IFM) and RiskEase
RiskEase Ltd.

# Motorway Project 

## Methodology

RiskEase Ltd.

## Motorway Project Case

- The financial model employed is based on a real motorway project in Greece. Some of the values have been changed but the basic format of the financial model remain in tact.
- The project assumed that a Government guarantee will be in place to cover a large part of the downside risk of the Project Owner.
- It uses the Integrated Financial Model ${ }^{\oplus}$ (IFM) by RiskEase Ltd to model the motorway project and RiskEase Master Edition to run the simulations and do the analysis on the results.
- Some of the figures have been changed to maintain the disclosure requirements. But the basic structure and format of the financial model is basically the same as the one used when appraised with the view of participating in its financing.

Structuring the Financial Model to evaluate risk and return without and with the guarantee

Integrated Financial
Model

䧃PL
－ 1 BS
－ ［ix
－TiPlan
国Loans
－［imepr
－ IT $^{\text {Tax }}$
［田Assumptions

Switchable modes：
Risk Analysis
Without（wo） and With（wg） guarantee

## Using RiskEase to Evaluate and Price contracts and guarantees

## 1. Setting Truncations to risk variables and modelling its impact in the Financial Model



## Using RiskEase to Evaluate and Price contracts and guarantees

## 2. Modelling with and without guarantees for contracts that have outputs as triggers



Using a drop down menu form and if statements in Excel sets up the affected cash flows to two states. One without the guarantee and one with the guarantee. The financial model runs in two modes where a trigger switches from one to the other. In the With Guarantee mode the assumptions about the guarantee set are allowed to affect the outcome. It is also possible to estimate the cost/price of the guarantee from the estimation of the annual payments that are thus calculated and stored in a Monte Carlo simulation process.




## Using RiskEase to Evaluate and Price contracts and guarantees

3. Using BOTH Risk Variable truncations and modelling the contract's impact on the outputs


## 31 Guaranteed trips <br> 33 Trips without Guarantee

65,000,000 Without Guarantee $\boldsymbol{}$
With Guarantee
Without Guarantee

Truncations

## Motorway Project - Evaluation of a Public Sector Guarantee using RiskEase



RiskEase enables the easy comparison of the results of two or more simulations. By comparing the output of With and Without Simulations one can extract and measure the shift in risk from one party to another because of the undertaking of a contractual obligation.


## Using RiskEase to Evaluate and Price contracts and guarantees

Estimating Expected Value by simulating Without and With the guarantee

|  | [SRTwo] NPV Owner | [SRTwg] NPV Owner |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mean (Expected value) | -42,533,927 | 10,060,402 |
| Mode | -22,500,000 | 17,000,000 |
| Minimum | -227,607,170 | -53,981,914 |
| First quartile (25\%) | -63,960,611 | -1,630,389 |
| Median | -40,612,562 | 10,357,665 |
| Third quartile (75\%) | -19,731,809 | 21,734,105 |
| Maximum | 68,813,816 | 72,716,143 |
| Range span | 296,420,985 | 126,698,057 |
| Sample size | 5000 | 5000 |
| Standard error | 483,357 | 250,200 |
| Standard deviation | 34,178,510 | 17,691,789 |
| Variance | 1,168,170,531,333,440 | 312,999,380,827,285 |
| Skewness | -0.381 | -0.049 |
| Kurtosis | 0.837 | 0.132 |
| Coefficient of variation | -0.804 | 1.759 |
| Probability of negative outcome | 90.7\% | 28.0\% |
| Expected loss | 43,934,190 | 3,150,946 |
| Expected gain | 1,400,262 | 13,211,348 |
| Expected loss ratio | 0.969 | 0.193 |

## Using RiskEase to Evaluate and Price contracts and guarantees

## Estimating the Cost of a guarantee directly from the modelled outputs in a Monte Carlo Simulation



## Using RiskEase to Evaluate and Price contracts and guarantees

The Analysis can quantify and clearly show the shift of project risk


Given that a private investor is not risk neutral (in other words the weights attached to the risk of losing are higher than the ones that one attaches for gaining the same amounts), how do we determine the shift of risk required to make the decision to invest from for a Project Owner from negative to positive?

Frequency Distribution - NPV Owner
Expected value: -42533927


A contract benefit by one project party is a counter cost to another. An improvement in the NPV and risk profile of the project owner in a concession agreement between the Public sector and a private investors should not make the private sector project owner indifferent to the inherent business risk.


A contract benefit by one project party is a counter cost to another. An improvement in the NPV and risk profile of the project owner in a concession agreement between the Public sector and a private investors will cause a corresponding deterioration in the Economy's NPV and Risk Profile


## General rules for entering into a contracting undertaking for public sector projects and PPPs

1. A project should be economically viable in the first place.
2. Contract undertakings in project finance should aim to create situations of non-zero sum benefits. The project owner should have an incentive to maximise return and deal with inherent business risks.
3. The benefit to be conceded to a private sector party should not outweigh the economic benefits with excessive costs and inherent risks for the tax payer.
4. Unfortunately, more often than not in PPP agreements such undertakings are put together without considering the above and are merely a method for privatising the benefits and socialising the costs.

Economic analysis and the rules for entering into contracting undertakings for public sector projects and PPPs

1. As a rule, the benefit to be conceded to a private sector party should not make the Economy's NPV and risk profile negative or too risky.
2. However, the third postulate of welfare Economics assumes this possibility away. Any price paid by a public sector entity in a private sector partnership with a local stakeholder is assumed to be an internal transfer and therefor cannot, by definition, affect the economic cash flows of such projects.

## Economic analysis and the rules for entering into contracting undertakings for public sector projects and PPPs

3. Some, including myself, have an issue with this rather "heroic" assumption contained in the third postulate. It is however recognised that it is a fundamental assumption at the very foundations of the methodology and practice of economic analysis in project appraisal.
4. However, redistribution of wealth does affect economic welfare and there are many instances in the world that this is proven to be the case. Deals done under the veil of this broad assumption inevitably lead to crony capitalism with the private sector party being granted a red carpet to extract rents.

## Using RiskEase to Evaluate and Price contracts and guarantees

Segmentation Analysis can further elaborate the implications of a project contract


## Using RiskEase to Evaluate and Price contracts and guarantees

 Segmentation Analysis can show the impact of a contract in changing the risk profile for a party

## Using RiskEase to Evaluate and Price contracts and guarantees

The Confidence Range Plot can show the years that the guarantee is likely to come into play


## Debt service without a guarantee

Confidence Range Plot
Debt Service Coverage Ratios Without Guarantee


Debt service and repayment capability with guarantee in place


How a contract of guarantee can transform the assessment of a loan into one with a sound and acceptable repayment profile

Debt Service Coverage Ratios With and Without the Guarantee


- Without proper public sector comparator studies and independent economic analysis and under the veil of promoting economic development dubious agreements between the public and the private sector are adopted and implemented.
- These contracts, more often than not, result in passing the business risk to the public sector and lead to Government created monopolies.
- Such agreements merely achieve to privatise the gains of risky investment projects and to socialise the costs.
- The problem is not that the private sector, as expected, is always looking for loopholes to exploit and take advantage of. What is needed is for the public sector to independently study and meticulously evaluate the return and risks from such agreements before agreeing on a concession.


## The Motorway Project

## Using Risk Analysis to Evaluate a Concession

Financial Modelling and Risk Analysis applied by

# RiskEase software 

RiskEase Ltd.

# Motorway Project <br> <br> The Financial Model 

 <br> <br> The Financial Model}

RiskEase Ltd.

## Integrated Financial Model

Savvakis C. Savvides ©
Economic Analysis

| Shadow <br> Prices |
| :---: | :---: | | Conversion |
| :---: |
| Factors |


$\square$ Reports Modules

RiskEase Features and Unique Multi Input-Output Design


## Workbook Map



## Integrated

Financial
Model ${ }^{\text {© }}$

## Workbook Map



## Workbook Map *



- Click on a miniature sheet to zoom in and on the Motorway Project label in each sheet to return to the master slide.



## CF-Project

| Basic assumptions | Growth |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

PROJECTED CASH FLOW - TOTAL INVESTMENT PERSPECTIVE (nominal prices)


| Total from operations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residual values Land | 2.5\% | inflation rate |
| Buildings | 2.5\% | inflation rate |
| Electromechanical | 2.5\% | inflation rate |
| Furnishings/Equipment | 2.5\% | inflation rate |

## Total Cash Inflows

## Value off existing assets <br> Capital Investment Land <br> Buildings

Electromechanical
Furrishings \& Equipme
Purnishings \& Equipment
Preiminary and preoperation
Operating expenditure
Payroll and Staff
Administration
Electricity and Fuel Wlectric
ostages and Telephone
Sales and Distribution
Advertising and Promotion
Corporate taxation




## Motorway Project

## Motorway Project

Sales revenue
Less Operating Expenses
Payroll and Staff
Administration
Administration
Ilectricity and
Electricity and Fuel
ostages and Telephone
total Operating Expenses
Gross Operating Profit/Loss
G.O.P margin on Sales

Interest
Depreciation
NET PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX Corporation tax
NET PROFIT/LOSS AFTER TAX
Profit + Depreciation

PROJECTED PROFIT/LOSS



| 0 | 75,000,000 | 76,500,000 | 78,030,000 | 79,590,600 | 81,182,412 | 82,806,060 | 84,462,181 | 86,151,425 | 87,874,454 | 89,631,943 | 91,424,581 | 93,253,073 | 95,118, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 10,000,000 | 10,200,000 | 10,404,000 | 10,612,080 | 10,824,322 | 11,040,808 | 11,261,624 | 11,486,857 | 11,716,594 | 11,950,926 | 12,189,944 | 12,433,743 | 12,682,418 |
| 0 | 7,500,000 | 7,725,000 | 7,956,750 | 8,195,453 | 8,441,316 | 8,694,556 | 8,955,392 | 9,224,054 | 9,500,776 | 9,785,799 | 10,079,373 | 10,381,754 | 10,693,207 |
| 0 | 3,000,000 | 3,090,000 | 3,182,700 | 3,278,181 | 3,376,526 | 3,477,822 | 3,582,157 | 3,689,622 | 3,800,310 | 3,914,320 | 4,031,74 | 4,152,70 | 4,2 |
| 0 | 1,000,000 | 1,030,000 | 1,060,900 | 1,092,727 | 1,125,509 | 1,159,274 | 1,194,052 | 1,229,874 | 1,266,770 | 1,304,773 | 1,343,916 | 1,384,234 | 1,425,761 |
| 0 | 52,050,000 | 51,851,250 | 51,722,531 | 51,661,845 | 51,667,328 | 51,737,252 | 51,870,012 | 52,064,124 | 52,318,221 | 52,631,046 | 53,001,448 | 53,428,379 | 53,910,889 |
| 0 | 148,550,000 | 150,396,250 | 152,356,881 | 154,430,885 | 156,617,413 | 158,915,772 | 161,325,419 | 163,845,956 | 166,477,125 | 169,218,806 | 172,071,012 | 175,033,885 | 178,107 |


| 0 | 53,159,908 | 64,591,666 | 76,155,372 | 88,551,222 | 103,489,124 | 123,545,041 | 150,330,026 | 182,434,402 | 214,972,952 | 245,902,70 | 273,835,09 | 298,981,895 | 322,245,010 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 26.35\% | 30.04\% | 33.33\% | 36.44\% | 39.79\% | 43.74\% | 48.24\% | 52.68\% | 56.36\% | 59.24\% | .41\% | 63.07\% | 64.40 |
| 15,187,500 | 31,400,156 | 28,311,985 | 25,015,362 | 21,496,218 | 17,739,531 | 13,729,267 | 9,448,311 | 4,878,390 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 44,976,064 | 44,976,064 | 44,976,064 | 44,976,064 | 44,976,064 | 44,976,064 | 44,976,064 | 44,976,064 | 44,976,064 | 44,976,064 | 44,976,064 | 44,976,064 | 44,976,064 | 20,311,170 |
| -60,163,564 | -23,216,312 | -8,696,383 | 6,163,946 | 22,078,940 | 40,773,530 | 64,839,710 | 95,905,651 | 132,579,948 | 169,996,888 | 200,926,644 | 228,859,033 | 254,005,831 | 301,933,840 |
| 0 | 1,840,231 | 0 |  | 0 | 98,545 | 13,957,353 | 22,655,816 | 32,924,619 | 43,401,363 | 52,061,694 | 59,882,763 | 80,736,207 | 87,249,879 |
| -60,163,564 | -25,056,542 | -8,696,383 | 6,163,946 | 22,078,940 | 40,674,984 | 50,882,357 | 73,249,835 | 9,655,328 | 126,595,525 | 148,864,950 | 168,976,270 | 173,269,624 | 214,683,961 |
| -15,187,500 | 19,919,521 | 36,279,681 | 51,140,010 | 67,055,004 | 85,651,048 | 95,858,421 | 118,225,898 | 144,631,392 | 171,571,589 | 193,841,014 | 213,952,334 | 218,245,688 | 234,995,13 |

## BS

Motorway Project

## Motorway Project

## PROJECTED BALANCE SHEETS

## FIXED ASSETS

Land
Buildings at cost
ess accumulated depreciation Electromechanical
Less accumulated depreciation
ixtures and Fittlings
ess accumulated de
Remaining Balance of Fixed Assets

## CURRENT ASSETS

Debtors
Bank
Cash
Total Current Assets
LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES
Creditors
total net Assets

## FINANCED BY:

Equity
ProfitLoss
Loans
Total Net Worth
Total Equity $=$ Equity + Profit Debt
Gearing Ratio
Net Present Value of Equity
Net Present Value of Debt
Equity Ratio
As at 31 DECEMBER

| 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| 265,957,447 | 265,957,447 | 265,957,447 | 265,957,447 | 265,957,447 | 265,957,447 | 265,957,447 | 265,957,447 | 265,957,447 | 265,957,447 | 265,957,447 | 265,957,447 | 265,957,447 | 265,957,447 |
| 7,978,723 | 15,957,447 | 23,936,170 | 31,914,894 | 39,893,617 | 47,872,340 | 55,851,064 | 63,829,787 | 71,808,511 | 79,787,234 | 87,765,957 | 95,744,681 | 103,723,404 | 111,702,128 |
| 425,531,915 | 425,531,915 | 425,531,915 | 425,531,915 | 425,531,915 | 425,531,915 | 425,531,915 | 425,531,915 | 425,531,915 | 425,531,915 | 425,531,915 | 425,531,915 | 425,531,915 | 425,531,915 |
| 31,914,894 | 63,829,787 | 95,744,681 | 127,659,574 | 159,574,468 | 191,489,362 | 223,404,255 | 255,319,149 | 287,234,043 | 319,148,936 | 351,063,830 | 382,978,723 | 414,893,617 | 425,531,915 |
| 67,765,957 | 67,765,957 | 67,765,957 | 67,765,957 | 67,765,957 | 67,765,957 | 67,765,957 | 67,765,957 | 67,765,957 | 67,765,957 | 67,765,957 | 67,765,957 | 67,765,957 | 67,765,957 |
| 5,082,447 | 10,164,894 | 15,247,340 | 20,329,787 | 25,412,234 | 30,494,681 | 35,577,128 | 40,659,574 | 45,742,021 | 50,824,468 | 55,906,915 | 60,989,362 | 66,071,809 | 67,765,957 |
| 914,279,255 | 869,303,191 | 824,327,128 | 779,351,064 | 734,375,000 | 689,398,936 | 644,422,872 | 599,446,809 | 554,470,745 | 509,494,681 | 464,518,617 | 419,542,553 | 374,566,489 | 354,255,319 |


|  | 16,809,159 | 7,915,660 | ,042,688 | 20,248,509 | 21,675,545 | 23,538,401 | 25,971,287 | 28,856,696 | 31,787,506 | 593,460 | 37,158,842 | 501,3 | 41,696,058 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15,187,500 | -2,791,203 | -16,482,431 | -18,305,203 | -7,793,915 | 17,365,385 | 50,587,529 | 100,470,975 | 172,006,815 | 342,761,907 | 535,629,960 | 748,734,221 | 968,550,602 | ,202,896,229 |
|  | 403,420 | 429,976 | 457,025 | 485,964 | 520,213 | 564,922 | 623,311 | 692,561 | 762,900 | 830,243 | 891,812 | 948,032 | 1,000,705 |
| 15,187,500 | 14,421,376 | 1,863,205 | 1,194,509 | 12,940,558 | 39,561,142 | 74,690,852 | 127,065,573 | 201,556,072 | 375,312,313 | 571,053,662 | 786,784,875 | 1,008,999,949 | 1,245,592,993 |




| 500,000,000 | 439,836,436 | 414,779,894 | 406,083,511 | 412,247,457 | 434,326,397 | 475,001,381 | 525,883,739 | 599,133,573 | 698,788,902 | 825,384,427 | 974,249,377 | 1,143,225,647 | 1,316,495,271 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -60,163,564 | -25,056,542 | -8,696,383 | 6,163,946 | 22,078,940 | 40,674,984 | 50,882,357 | 73,249,835 | 99,655,328 | 126,595,525 | 148,864,950 | 168,976,270 | 173,269,624 | 214,683,961 |
| 465,187,500 | 419,436,816 | 370,597,961 | 318,462,483 | 262,807,861 | 203,396,552 | 139,974,979 | 72,272,450 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 905,023,936 | 834,216,710 | 776,681,472 | 730,709,940 | 697,134,258 | 678,397,933 | 665,858,717 | 671,406,023 | 698,788,902 | 825,384,427 | 974,249,377 | 1,143,225,647 | 1,316,495,271 | 1,531,179,231 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 439,836,436 | 414,779,894 | 406,083,511 | 412,247,457 | 434,326,397 | 475,001,381 | 525,883,739 | 599,133,573 | 698,788,902 | 825,384,427 0 | 974,249,377 | 1,143,225,647 0 | 1,316,495,271 0 | 1,531,179,231 |
| 51.4\% | 50.3\% | 47.7\% | 43.6\% | 37.7\% | 30.0\% | 21.0\% | 10.8\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 4,421,351,602 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,747,838,267 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0.72 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0.28 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## SAF

## Motorway Project

## Motorway Project

Sources of Funds
et profit before tax
nterest
Depreciation
Share Capita//Owner's Contribution
Loans
Total Sources
Application of Funds
Land
Machinery/Equipment
Furniture \& Furnishings
Preliminary \& Preoperational
ncrease in working capital
Loan Service
Interest
rincipal
Taxation
Total Applications
Net Cash Flow
Outside Obligations
Outside Obliga
Opening Cash Balance
Closing Cash Balance (accumulated funds)
Debt Service Coverage (Based on annual net cash flow) Debt Service Coverage (Based on accumulated funds)

SOURCES AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS

| 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -60,163,564 | -23,216,312 | -8,696,383 | 6,163,946 | 22,078,940 | 40,773,530 | 64,839,710 | 95,905,651 | 132,579,948 | 169,996,888 | 200,926,644 | 228,859,033 | 254,005,831 | 301,933,840 |
| 15,187,500 | 31,400,156 | 28,311,985 | 25,015,362 | 21,496,218 | 17,739,531 | 13,729,267 | 9,448,311 | 4,878,390 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 44,976,064 | 44,976,064 | 44,976,064 | 44,976,064 | 44,976,064 | 44,976,064 | 44,976,064 | 44,976,064 | 44,976,064 | 44,976,064 | 44,976,064 | 44,976,064 | 44,976,064 | 20,311,170 |
| 500,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 465,187,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |




## Plan

## Project Cost and Financing Plan




$\frac{\text { Value A Assels }}{\text { Exising assets }}$ (Q replacement tosit)

| Land |
| :--- |
| Buining |
| Eletrical |

NFunisisinas 8 Equipment

-

## Motorway Project

## LOAN FUNDS

Loan A
Loan B
oan C
Total New loan funds
Total loans (New and Existing) LOAN SERVICING : Principal
oan A
Loan B
Total Principal
LOAN SERVICING : Interest
oan A
oan B
Total Interest

## PROFIT AND LOSS : Accrued Interest <br> Loan A <br> oan B <br> Total Interest

## Motorway Project

## Loan A

OAN BALANCE (Opening) DISBURSEMENTS CAPITALISATION OF INTEREST TERM

PAYMENT
INTEREST
PRINCIPAL
ADVANCES
OAN BALANCE (Closing)
VARIABLE INTEREST RATE


## LOAN SCHEDULES

## LOANS AND REPAYMENTS



| 2008 | 20092010 |  | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 465,187,500 | 419,436,816 | 370,597,961 | 318,462,483 | 262,807,861 | 203,396,552 | 139,974,979 | 72,272,450 | 0 |
| 450,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15,187,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| 77,150,840 | 77,150,840 | 77,150,840 | 77,150,840 | 77,150,840 | 77,150,840 | 77,150,840 | 77,150,840 | 77,150,840 | 77,150,840 |
| 0 | 31,400,156 | 28,311,985 | 25,015,362 | 21,496,218 | 17,739,531 | 13,729,267 | 9,448,311 | 4,878,390 | 0 |
| 0 | 45,750,684 | 48,838,855 | 52,135,478 | 55,654,622 | 59,411,309 | 63,421,573 | 67,702,529 | 72,272,450 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 465,187,500 | 419,436,816 | 370,597,961 | 318,462,483 | 262,807,861 | 203,396,552 | 139,974,979 | 72,272,450 | 0 | 0 |
| 6.75\% | 6.75\% | 6.75\% | 6.75\% | 6.75\% | 6.75\% | 6.75\% | 6.75\% | 6.75\% | 6.75\% |




| COMPUTATION OF CARRY-FORWARD LOSSES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | 5 | Losses c/f period | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Loss c/f |  |  | -15,187,500 | 21,759,752 | -23,688,405 | -8,828,075 | 7,086,919 | 25,781,508 | 49,847,689 | 80,913,630 | 117,587,926 | 155,004,867 | 185,934,623 | 213,867,012 | 288,343,597 | 311,606,712 | -10,638,298 |
| Balance b/f |  |  | 0 | 15,187,500 | 0 | 23,688,405 | 32,516,480 | 25,429,560 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| +Generated |  |  | 15,187,500 | 0 | 23,688,405 | 8,828,075 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10,638,298 |
| - Utilised |  |  | 0 | -15,187,500 | 0 | 0 | -7,086,919 | -25,429,560 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| - Expired Tax Losses (Net) |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Balance C/f |  |  | 15,187,500 | 0 | 23,688,405 | 32,516,480 | 25,429,560 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10,638,298 |
| Taxable Income on Losses |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Expired Tax Losses (Gross) |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Amount Utilised |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Applicable Not Applicable |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Assumptions



## INDICES (Inflation, Exchange Rate, Interest Rates

Inflation
Domestic
Domestic nnfle
Domestic
Domesti Infation rate
Domestic Pricic index
Foreign
Uuntantion rate
Uspricic ndex
Us Price Index
Relative
Exiche Index
Exchange Rate
 Nominal Echane Re Rate (ICIUSD) interest Rate
Real interst
RRate
Ris rememium Risk premium
LS Snfation rate US Infation rate
Nominal therest Rate


$\square$
 $\square$


DSCR Chart
Debt Service


[^0]Estimated Demand (Ed)

## Incremental Market Development due to Project



## Motorway Project

## Growth Projections

RiskEase ${ }^{\mathrm{Tm}} \quad$ Investment Analysis Toolpak
EISK ANALIISIS SOFTWARE Excel functions for projecting growth patterns in financial models to be used in Risk Analysis GROWTH PROJECTIONS (Using Invest.xlam add-in)

| Growth Smooth |  | Base | Ceiling | Duration | Steepness |  |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Growth Exp. |  | Base | Growth rate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cyclical |  | Base | Growth rate | Amplitude | Period | Shift |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Life cycle |  | Base | Ceiling | Intro | Growth | Maturity | Decline | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Penetration (Users) - Market Segment A | Life cycle | 20.0\% | 24.0\% | 5.0 | 8.0 | 40.0 | 1.0 | 20.0\% | 20.0\% | 20.0\% | 20.0\% | 20.1\% | 20.3\% | 20.6\% | 21.2\% | 21.9\% | 22.5\% | 23.1\% |
| Penetration (Users) - Market Segment B | Life cycle | 38.0\% | 45.0\% | 5.0 | 8.0 | 40.0 | 1.0 | 38.0\% | 38.0\% | 38.0\% | 38.1\% | 38.2\% | 38.4\% | 39.1\% | 40.0\% | 41.3\% | 42.4\% | 43.4\% |
| Penetration (Users) - Market Segment C | Life cycle | 28.2\% | 34.0\% | 5.0 | 8.0 | 40.0 | 1.0 | 28.2\% | 28.2\% | 28.2\% | 28.2\% | 28.3\% | 28.6\% | 29.1\% | 29.9\% | 30.9\% | 31.9\% | 32.7\% |
| Penetration (Users) - Market Segment D | Life cycle | 34.9\% | 55.0\% | 5.0 | 8.0 | 40.0 | 1.0 | 34.9\% | 35.0\% | 35.0\% | 35.1\% | 35.4\% | 36.2\% | 37.9\% | 40.8\% | 44.3\% | 47.7\% | 50.4\% |
| Take up (Usage) - Market Segment A | Growth Smooth | 10.0 | 14.0 | 8.0 | 2.0 |  |  | 10.0 | 11.0 | 11.8 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 |
| Take up (Usage) - Market Segment B | Growth Smooth | 35.0 | $40.0{ }^{\circ}$ | 8.0 | 2.0 |  |  | 35.0 | 36.3 | 37.3 | 38.1 | 38.7 | 39.1 | 39.5 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 |
| Take up (Usage) - Market Segment C | Growth Smooth | 93.8 | 105.0 | 8.0 | 2.0 |  |  | 93.8 | 96.7 | 98.9 | 100.7 | 102.0 | 103.0 | 103.9 | 104.5 | 105.0 | 105.0 | 105.0 |
| Take up (Usage) - Market Segment D | Growth Smooth | 149.8 | $160.0^{\circ}$ | 8.0 | 2.0 |  |  | 149.8 | 152.4 | 154.5 | 156.0 | 157.3 | 158.2 | 159.0 | 159.5 | 160.0 | 160.0 | 160.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |









## Traffic (With Guarantee)

## Traffic Assumptions

| Market Assumptions | Growth Factors |  | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Relevant Market (Potential Users) | 2.00\% | GDP growth | 26,500 | 27,030 | 27,571 | 28,122 | 28,684 | 29,258 | 29,843 | 30,440 | 31,049 | 31,670 | 32,303 | 32,949 | 33,608 | 34,281 |
| Market Penetration (Users) |  | Lifecycle | 20\% | 20\% | 20\% | 20\% | 20\% | 20\% | $21 \%$ | $21 \%$ | 22\% | 23\% | 23\% | 23\% | 24\% | 24\% |
| Take Up (Usage) | 0.00\% | Growth Smooth | 10.0 | 11.0 | 11.8 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 |
| Trips | 100,000 | Guarantee | 53,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 104,403 | 108,241 | 111,528 | 14,426 |
| Price | 2.50\% | Inflation per year | 1.38 | 1.41 | 1.45 | 1.49 | 1.52 | 1.56 | 1.60 | 1.64 | 1.68 | 1.72 | 1.77 | 1.81 | 1.85 | 1.90 |
| Total Market Segment A |  |  | 73,087 | 141,348 | 144,881 | 148,503 | 152,216 | 156,021 | 159,922 | 163,920 | 168,018 | 172,218 | 184,296 | 195,847 | 206,839 | 217,519 |
| Relevant Market (Potential Users) | 2.00\% | GDP growth | 2,200,000 | 2,244,000 | 2,288,880 | 2,334,658 | 2,381,351 | 2,428,978 | 2,477,557 | 2,527,108 | 2,577,651 | 2,629,204 | 2,681,788 | 2,735,423 | 2,790,132 | 2,845,935 |
| Market Penetration (Users) |  | Lifecycle | 38\% | 38\% | 38\% | 38\% | 38\% | 38\% | 39\% | 40\% | 41\% | 42\% | 43\% | 44\% | 44\% | 45\% |
| Take Up (Usage) | 0.00\% | Growth Smooth | 35.0 | 36.3 | 37.3 | 38.1 | 38.7 | 39.1 | 39.5 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 |
| Trips | 35,000,000 | Guarantee | 29,260,000 | 35,000,000 | 35,000,000 | 35,000,000 | 35,133,413 | 36,539,605 | 38,214,357 | 40,254,348 | 42,545,776 | 44,641,715 | 46,555,345 | 48,212,620 | 49,642,621 | 50,912,558 |
| Price | 2.50\% | Inflation per year | 1.97 | 2.02 | 2.07 | 2.12 | 2.17 | 2.23 | 2.28 | 2.34 | 2.40 | 2.46 | 2.52 | 2.58 | 2.65 | 2.72 |
| Total Market Segment B |  |  | 57,642,200 | 70,673,750 | 72,440,594 | 74,251,609 | 76,398,006 | 81,442,182 | 87,304,368 | 94,264,046 | 102,120,658 | 109,830,229 | 117,401,712 | 124,620,498 | 131,524,697 | 138,261,542 |
| Relevant Market (Potential Users) | 2.00\% | GDP growth | 302,500 | 308,550 | 314,721 | 321,015 | 327,436 | 333,984 | 340,664 | 347,477 | 354,427 | 361,516 | 368,746 | 376,121 | 383,643 | 391,316 |
| Market Penetration (Users) |  | Lifecycle | 28\% | 28\% | 28\% | 28\% | 28\% | 29\% | 29\% | 30\% | 31\% | 32\% | 33\% | 33\% | 34\% | 34\% |
| Take Up (Usage) | 0.00\% | Growth Smooth | 93.8 | 96.7 | 98.9 | 100.7 | 102.0 | 103.0 | 103.9 | 104.5 | 105.0 | 105.0 | 105.0 | 105.0 | 105.0 | 105.0 |
| Trips | 10,900,000 | Guarantee | 8,000,000 | 10,900,000 | 10,900,000 | 10,900,000 | 10,900,000 | 10,900,000 | 10,900,000 | 10,900,000 | 11,497,462 | 12,100,918 | 12,649,175 | 13,120,009 | 13,522,134 | 13,875,702 |
| Price | 2.50\% | Inflation per year | 4.93 | 5.05 | 5.17 | 5.30 | 5.44 | 5.57 | 5.71 | 5.85 | 6.00 | 6.15 | 6.30 | 6.46 | 6.62 | 6.79 |
| Total Market Segment C |  |  | 39,400,000 | 55,024,563 | 56,400,177 | 57,810,181 | 59,255,436 | 60,736,821 | 62,255,242 | 63,811,623 | 68,992,065 | 74,428,515 | 79,745,668 | 84,781,852 | 89,564,901 | 94,204,458 |
| Relevant Market (Potential Users) | 2.00\% | GDP growth | 251,000 | 256,020 | 261,140 | 266,363 | 271,690 | 277,124 | 282,667 | 288,320 | 294,087 | 299,968 | 305,968 | 312,087 | 318,329 | 324,695 |
| Market Penetration (Users) |  | Lifecycle | 35\% | 35\% | 35\% | 35\% | 35\% | 36\% | 38\% | 41\% | 44\% | 48\% | 50\% | 52\% | 54\% | 54\% |
| Take Up (Usage) | 0.00\% | Growth Smooth | 149.8 | 152.4 | 154.5 | 156.0 | 157.3 | 158.2 | 159.0 | 159.5 | 160.0 | 160.0 | 160.0 | 160.0 | 160.0 | 160.0 |
| Trips | 9,000,000 | Guarantee | 13,125,000 | 13,667,126 | 14,119,197 | 14,583,181 | 15,116,872 | 15,867,158 | 17,045,192 | 18,755,710 | 20,832,077 | 22,880,184 | 24,675,428 | 26,120,499 | 27,253,220 | 28,161,375 |
| Price | 2.50\% | Inflation per year | 6.90 | 7.07 | 7.24 | 7.43 | 7.61 | 7.80 | 8.00 | 8.20 | 8.40 | 8.61 | 8.83 | 9.05 | 9.27 |  |
| Total Market Segment D |  |  | 90,496,875 | 96,590,702 | 102,280,305 | 108,282,465 | 115,051,339 | 123,780,643 | 136,294,820 | 153,721,582 | 175,007,943 | 197,019,209 | 217,789,837 | 236,307,913 | 252,719,343 | 267,669,182 |
| Total Project Market - Volume |  |  | 50,438,000 | 59,667,126 | 60,119,197 | 60,583,181 | 61,250,285 | 63,406,763 | 66,259,548 | 70,010,058 | 74,975,315 | 79,722,818 | 83,984,351 | 87,561,370 | 90,529,502 | 93,064,061 |
| Total Project Market - Value |  |  | 187,612,162 | 222,430,362 | 231,265,956 | 240,492,758 | 250,856,996 | 266,115,668 | 286,014,351 | 311,961,171 | 346,288,683 | 381,450,171 | 415,121,514 | 445,906,110 | 474,015,780 | 500,352,701 |
| Guaranteed trips | 55,000,000 | With Guarantee |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trips without Guarantee |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market Segment A |  |  |  | 59,663 | 65,246 | 70,103 | 74,499 | 78,827 | 83,586 | 89,067 | 95,045 | 99,945 | 104,403 | 108,241 | 111,528 | 114,426 |
| Market Segment B |  |  |  | 30,970,159 | 32,452,101 | 33,815,725 | 35,133,413 | 36,539,605 | 38,214,357 | 40,254,348 | 42,545,776 | 44,641,715 | 46,555,345 | 48,212,620 | 49,642,621 | 50,912,558 |
| Market Segment C |  |  |  | 8,418,647 | 8,782,967 | 9,123,180 | 9,458,559 | 9,827,513 | 10,282,423 | 10,850,839 | 11,497,462 | 12,100,918 | 12,649,175 | 13,120,009 | 13,522,134 | 13,875,702 |
| Market Segment D |  |  |  | 13,667,126 | 14,119,197 | 14,583,181 | 15,116,872 | 15,867,158 | 17,045,192 | 18,755,710 | 20,832,077 | 22,880,184 | 24,675,428 | 26,120,499 | 27,253,220 | 28,161,375 |
| Trips with Guarantee |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market Segment A |  |  |  | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 104,403 | 108,241 | 111,528 | 114,426 |
| Market Segment B |  |  |  | 35,000,000 | 35,000,000 | 35,000,000 | 35,133,413 | 36,539,605 | 38,214,357 | 40,254,348 | 42,545,776 | 44,641,715 | 46,555,345 | 48,212,620 | 49,642,621 | 50,912,558 |
| Market Segment C |  |  |  | 10,900,000 | 10,900,000 | 10,900,000 | 10,900,000 | 10,900,000 | 10,900,000 | 10,900,000 | 11,497,462 | 12,100,918 | 12,649,175 | 13,120,009 | 13,522,134 | 13,875,702 |
| Market Segment D |  |  |  | 13,667,126 | 14,119,197 | 14,583,181 | 15,116,872 | 15,867,158 | 17,045,192 | 18,755,710 | 20,832,077 | 22,880,184 | 24,675,428 | 26,120,499 | 27,253,220 | 28,161,375 |
| Guranteed Trips - Volume |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market Segment A |  |  |  | 40,337 | 34,754 | 29,897 | 25,501 | 21,173 | 16,414 | 10,933 | 4,955 | 55 |  |  |  |  |
| Market Segment B |  |  |  | 4,029,841 | 2,547,899 | 1,184,275 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market Segment C |  |  |  | 2,481,353 | 2,117,033 | 1,776,820 | 1,441,441 | 1,072,487 | 617,577 | 49,161 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market Segment D |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Compensation price |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market Segment A |  |  |  | 1.41 | 1.45 | 1.49 | 1.52 | 1.56 | 1.60 | 1.64 | 1.68 | 1.72 | 1.77 | 1.81 | 1.85 | 1.90 |
| Market Segment B |  |  |  | 2.02 | 2.07 | 2.12 | 2.17 | 2.23 | 2.28 | 2.34 | 2.40 | 2.46 | 2.52 | 2.58 | 2.65 | 2.72 |
| Market Segment C |  |  |  | 5.05 | 5.17 | 5.30 | 5.44 | 5.57 | 5.71 | 5.85 | 6.00 | 6.15 | 6.30 | 6.46 | 6.62 | 6.79 |
| Market Segment D |  |  |  | 7.07 | 7.24 | 7.43 | 7.61 | 7.80 | 8.00 | 8.20 | 8.40 | 8.61 | 8.83 | 9.05 | 9.27 | 9.50 |
| Value of Guarantee |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market Segment A |  |  |  | 57,015 | 50,352 | 44,398 | 38,817 | 33,034 | 26,250 | 17,922 | 8,325 | 94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Market Segment B |  |  |  | 8,137,257 | 5,273,467 | 2,512,410 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Market Segment C |  |  |  | 12,526,182 | 10,954,221 | 9,423,696 | 7,836,072 | 5,976,097 | 3,527,288 | 287,805 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Market Segment D |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Value - cost of Guarantee |  |  |  | 20,720,454 | 16,278,041 | 11,980,504 | 7,874,889 | 6,009,131 | 3,553,538 | 305,727 | 8,325 | 94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Present Value of Guarantee |  | 50,361,047 |  | 18,500,405 | 12,976,754 | 8,527,486 | 5,004,634 | 3,409,742 | 1,800,333 | 138,295 | 3,363 | 34) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Motorway Project

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
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## Cash Flow Owner (Without Guarantee)

## 





| 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 200,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{20} 20,00000000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 400,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $55,000,000$ 45,00000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ | 75,000,000 | 76,500,000 | 78,030,000 | 79,590,600 | 81,182,412 | 82,80,060 | 84,462,181 | 86,151,425 | 87,874,454 | 89,631,943 | 91,424,581 | 93,253,073 | 95,118,135 |  |
|  | 10,000,000 | 10,200,000 | 10,404,000 | 10,612,080 | 10,824,322 | 11,040,808 | 11,261,624 | 11,486,857 | 11,716,594 | 11,950,926 | 12,189,944 | 12,433,743 | 12,682,418 |  |
|  | 7,500,000 | 7,725,000 | 7,956,750 | 8,195,453 | 8,441,316 | 8,694,556 | 8,955,392 | 9,224,054 | 9,500,776 | 9,785,799 | 10,079,373 | 10,381,754 |  |  |
|  | 3,000,000 | 3,090,000 | 3,182,700 | 3,278,181 | ${ }^{3,376,566}$ | 3,477,822 | ${ }^{3,5882,157}$ | 3,689,622 | 3,800,310 | 3,944,320 | 4,031,749 | 4,152,702 | 4,277,283 |  |
|  | 1,000,000 | 1,030,000 | 1,066,900 | 1,092, 727 | 1,125,509 | 1,159,274 | 1,194,052 | $\xrightarrow{1,229,874}$ | 1,266,770 | 1,304,773 | ${ }^{1,343,916}$ | +1,384,234 | ${ }^{1,425,761}$ |  |
|  | 7,050,000 | 7,226,250 | 7,406,906 | 7,592,079 | 7,781,881 | 7,976,428 | 8,175,839 | 8,380,235 | 8,589,740 | 8,804,484 | ${ }^{9,024,5966}$ | 9,250,211 | 9,481,466 |  |
|  | 25,000,000 | 25,625,000 | 26,265,625 | 26,922,266 | 27,595,322 | 28,285,205 | 28,992,335 | 29,717,144 | 30,460,072 | 31,221,574 | 32,002,114 | 32,802,166 | 33,622,211 |  |
|  | 20,000,000 | 19,000,000 | 18,050,000 | 17,147,500 | 16,290,125 | 15,475,619 | 14,701,838 | 13,966,746 | 13,268,409 | 12,604,988 | 11,974,739 | 11,376,002 | 10,807,202 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $-25,065,038$ | ${ }_{-1,003}$ | -326,772 |  | -380,846 | -2,692,861 | -1,851,352 | -2,131,557 | -2,184,652 | -1,900,336 | -1,778,879 | ${ }_{-3,969,386}$ | -1,597,913 | 44,226,262 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -1,000,705 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 45,750,684 | 48,838,855 | 52,135,478 | 55,654,622 | 59,411,309 | 63,421,573 | 67,702,529 | 72,272,450 |  |  |  |  |  |  |


 -23,092,603 $\qquad$ 11.5\%

| 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15,187,500 | -17,978,703 | -13,691,228 | 22,773 | 10,511,288 | 25,159,299 | 33,222,144 | 49,883,446 | 71,535,840 | 170,755,092 | 192,868,053 | 213,104,261 | 219,816,382 | 234,345,627 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15,187,500 | 21,203 | -16,482,431 | -18,305,203 | -7,793,915 | 17,365,385 | 50,587,529 | 100,470,975 | , 815 | 1,907 | ,960 | ,221 | 602 |  |
| 15,187,500 | $-2,791,203$ | -16,482,431 | -18,305,203 | -7,793,915 | 17,365,385 | 50,587,529 | 100,470,975 | 172,006,815 | 342,761,907 | 535,629,960 | 748,734,221 | 968,550,602 | 1,202,896,229 |  |
|  | 0.8 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 0.8 | 1.1 0.9 | 1.3 1.2 | ${ }_{1.7}^{1.4}$ | ${ }_{2.3}^{1.6}$ | ${ }_{3.2}^{1.9}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Motorway Project

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Cash Flow Owner (With Guarantee)
PROJECTED CASH FLOW - OWNER'S PERSPECTIVE (nominal prices)

| 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllll}222,430,362 & 231,265,956 & 240,492,758 & 250,856,996 & 266,115,668 & 286,014,351 & 311,961,171 & 346,288,683 & 381,450,171 & 415,121,514 & 445,906,110 & 474015780 & 500,352701\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllllllllllllll}465,187,500 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0\end{array}$




14,409,874 Internal Rate of Return $\quad 12.3^{2 \%}$

| 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15,187,500 | 3,866,167 | 1,998,944 | 10,524,455 | 6,238,953 | 3,492,433 | 34,688,928 | 50,229,151 | 71,55,334 | 170,755,478 | 192,868,057 | 213,104,261 | 9,816,382 | 234,345,627 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15,187,500 | 11,326,333 | ${ }^{13,325,277}$ | 23,849,732 | 40,088,685 | 63,581,118 | 98,270,046 | 148,499,197 | 220,052,531 | 390,808,009 | 583,676,066 | 796,780,327 | 1,016,596,709 |  |
| 15,187,500 | 11,326,333 | 13,325,277 | 23,849,732 | 40,088,685 | 63,581,118 | 98,270,046 | 148,499,197 | 220,052,531 | 390,808,009 | 583,676,066 | 799,780,327 | 1,016,596,709 | 1,250,942,335 |  |
|  | 0.9 1.1 | 1.0 1.2 | 1.1 1.3 | 1.2 1.5 | 1.3 1.8 | 1.4 2.3 | 1.7 2.9 | 1.9 3.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# Risk Analysis using <br> RiskEase 

RiskEase Ltd.

Risk Variables Tables for With and Without Guarantee - RVTwo and RVTwg

| RV No | Risk Variable Description | Base Value | Prob. Distr. | Range |  | Parameter | Truncation |  | Correlations |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Min | Max |  | Min | Max | Ind. Var. | r [-1..1] |
| 1 | Penetration (Users) - Market Segment A | 24.0\% | NORM | 18.0\% | 28.0\% | 29\% |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Penetration (Users) - Market Segment B | 45.0\% | NORM | 38.0\% | 55.0\% | -25\% |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Penetration (Users) - Market Segment C | 34.0\% | NORM | 27.0\% | 37.0\% | 56\% |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Penetration (Users) - Market Segment D | 55.0\% | NORM | 45.0\% | 60.0\% | 47\% |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Take up (Usage) - Market Segment A | 14.0 | NORM | 12.0 | 16.0 |  |  |  | RV1 | 0.70 |
| 8 | Take up (Usage) - Market Segment B | 40.0 | NORM | 37.0 | 45.0 |  |  |  | RV2 | 0.70 |
| 9 | Take up (Usage) - Market Segment C | 105.0 | NORM | 100.0 | 110.0 |  |  |  | RV3 | 0.70 |
| 10 | Take up (Usage) - Market Segment D | 160.0 | NORM | 150.0 | 170.0 |  |  |  | RV4 | 0.70 |
| 5 | GDP Growth | 2.00\% | NORM | 1.40\% | 2.60\% |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Domestic Inflation | 2.50\% | NORM | 1.75\% | 3.25\% |  |  |  |  |  |



| Risk Variable 4 Pen | Penetration (Users) - Market Segment D |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Base Value | 55.00\% |  |  |
| Probability distribution: | NORMAL |  |  |
|  | MIN | MEAN | MAX |
| Range: | 45.00\% | 52.50\% | 60.00\% |
| Standard deviation: 0.03 |  |  |  |
| Degree of skewness: |  |  | 47\% |



| Risk Variable 2 Pen | Penetration (Users) - Market Segment B |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Base Value | 45.00\% |  |  |
| Probability distribution: | NORMAL |  |  |
|  | MIN | MEAN | MAX |
| Range: | 38.00\% | 46.50\% | 55.00\% |
| Standard deviation: |  |  | 0.03 |
| Degree of skewness: |  |  | -25\% |



| Risk Variable 7 | Take up (Usage) - Market Segment A |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Base Value |  |  | 14 |
| Probability distribution: | NORMAL |  |  |
|  | MIN | MEAN | MAX |
| Range: | 12 | 14 | 16 |
| Standard deviation: |  |  | 0.67 |
| Degree of skewness: |  |  | 0\% |
| Correlations |  |  |  |
| (r = 0.70) |  |  | RV1 |



| Risk Variable 8 | Take up (Usage) - Market Segment B |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Base Value |  | 40 |  |
| Probability distribution: |  | NORMAL |  |
|  | MIN | MEAN | MAX |
| Range: | 37 | 41 | 45 |
| Standard deviation: |  |  | 1.33 |
| Degree of skewness: |  |  | 0\% |
| Correlations |  |  |  |
| (r = 0.70) |  |  | RV2 |



| Risk Variable 9 | Take up (Usage) - Market Segment C |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| Base Value | $\mathbf{1 0 5}$ |  |  |
| Probability distribution: MIN MEAN <br>  MORMAL  <br> Range: 100 105 <br> Standard deviation: 110  <br> Degree of skewness: 1.67  <br> Correlations   <br> $(r=0.70)$ $0 \%$  |  |  |  |



| Risk Variable 6 |  | Domestic Inflation |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Base Value |  |  | 2.50\% |
| Probability distribution: |  |  | NORMAL |
|  | MIN | MEAN | MAX |
| Range: | 1.75\% | 2.50\% | 3.25\% |
| Standard deviation: |  |  | 0 |
| Degree of skewness: |  |  | 0\% |


|  | Risk Variable $10 \quad$ Take up (Usage) - Market Segment D |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Base Value 160 |  |  |  |
|  | Probability distribution: |  |  | NORMAL |
|  |  | MIN | MEAN | MAX |
|  | Range: | 150 | 160 | 170 |
|  | Standard deviation: |  |  | 3.33 |
|  | Degree of skewness: |  |  | 0\% |
|  | Correlations |  |  |  |
|  | (r = 0.70) |  |  | RV4 |



| Risk Variable 5 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Base Value | GDP Growth |  |  |
|  | MIN | MEAN | M.00\% |
| Probability distribution: | NORMAL |  |  |
|  | $1.40 \%$ | $2.00 \%$ | $2.60 \%$ |
| Range: |  |  |  |
| Standard deviation: | 0 |  |  |
| Degree of skewness: |  | 0 |  |

## Model Results (Without Guarantee)

| No | Name | Cell address | Base Value |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 1 | NPV Owner | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]CF-Owner'!\$D\$60 | $-23,092,603$ |
| 2 | NPV Project '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]CF-Project'!\$D\$60 | $-74,126,536$ |  |
| 3 | IRR Owner | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]CF-Owner'!\$I\$60 | $11.5 \%$ |
| 4 | IRR Project | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]CF-Project'!\$I\$60 | $10.4 \%$ |
| 5 | DSCR1 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]CF-Owner'!\$E\$69 | 0.8 |
| 6 | DSCR2 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]CF-Owner'!\$F\$69 | 0.8 |
| 7 | DSCR3 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]CF-Owner'!\$G\$69 | 1.0 |
| 8 | DSCR4 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]CF-Owner'!\$H\$69 | 1.1 |
| 9 | DSCR5 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]CF-Owner'!\$I\$69 | 1.3 |
| 10 | DSCR6 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]CF-Owner'!\$J\$69 | 1.4 |
| 11 | DSCR7 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]CF-Owner'!\$K\$69 | 1.6 |
| 12 | DSCR8 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]CF-Owner'!\$L\$69 | 1.9 |


|  | No | Name | Cell address | Base Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | NPV Owner | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]CF-Owner'!\$D\$60 | 14,409,874 |
|  | 2 | NPV Project | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]CF-Project'!\$D\$60 | -42,641,651 |
|  | 3 | IRR Owner | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xIsx]CF-Owner'!\$1\$60 | 12.3\% |
|  | 4 | IRR Project | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]CF-Project'!\$1\$60 | 10.9\% |
|  | 5 | DSCR1 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]CF-Owner'!\$E\$69 | 0.9 |
|  | 6 | DSCR2 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]CF-Owner'!\$F\$69 | 1.0 |
|  | 7 | DSCR3 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]CF-Owner'!\$G\$69 | 1.1 |
|  | 8 | DSCR4 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]CF-Owner'!\$H\$69 | 1.2 |
|  | 9 | DSCR5 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]CF-Owner'!\$I\$69 | 1.3 |
|  | 10 | DSCR6 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.x\|sx]CF-Owner'!\$J\$69 | 1.4 |
|  | 11 | DSCR7 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]CF-Owner'!\$K\$69 | 1.7 |
|  | 12 | DSCR8 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]CF-Owner'!\$L\$69 | 1.9 |
|  | 13 | Present Value of Guarantee | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]Traffic'!\$C\$59 | 50,361,047 |
|  | 14 | PV of Guarantee1 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]Traffic'!\$E\$59 | 18,500,405 |
|  | 15 | PV of Guarantee2 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]Traffic'!\$F\$59 | 12,976,754 |
|  | 16 | PV of Guarantee3 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]Traffic'!\$G\$59 | 8,527,486 |
|  | 17 | PV of Guarantee4 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]Traffic'!\$H\$59 | 5,004,634 |
| RVTwg | 18 | PV of Guarantee5 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]Traffic'!\$1\$59 | 3,409,742 |
|  | 19 | PV of Guarantee6 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]Traffic'!\$J\$59 | 1,800,333 |
| oniy | 20 | PV of Guarantee7 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]Traffic'!\$K\$59 | 138,295 |
|  | 21 | PV of Guarantee8 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]Traffic'!\$L\$59 | 3,363 |
|  | 22 | PV of Guarantee9 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]Traffic'!\$M\$59 | 34 |
|  | 23 | PV of Guarantee10 | '[Motorway Project-Solution.xlsx]Traffic'!\$N\$59 | 0 |

## SENwo-R

| RV | Description | NPV Owner | NPV Project | DSCR2 | DSCR3 | DSCR4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RV10 | Take up (Usage) - Market Segment D | -24.39 | -7.73 | 0.71 | 0.88 | 0.96 |
| RV8 | Take up (Usage) - Market Segment B | -14.42 | -4.59 | 0.48 | 0.60 | 0.65 |
| RV4 | Penetration (Users) - Market Segment D | -12.25 | -3.96 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| RV6 | Domestic Inflation | -10.85 | -3.50 | 0.15 | 0.21 | 0.26 |
| RV9 | Take up (Usage) - Market Segment C | -9.68 | -3.09 | 0.32 | 0.40 | 0.43 |
| RV5 | GDP Growth | -7.57 | -2.44 | 0.12 | 0.17 | 0.21 |
| RV2 | Penetration (Users) - Market Segment B | -6.23 | -2.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| RV3 | Penetration (Users) - Market Segment C | -4.24 | -1.38 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.02 |

SENwo-R

## Sensitivity of model results

Risk Variables Table


## SENwo-A

Motorway Project

|  |  | Base Value |  |  | NPV Owner |  | NPV Project |  | DSCR2 |  | DSCR3 |  | DSCR4 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | -23,092,603 | -74,126,536 |  | 0.8 |  | 1.0 |  | 1.1 |  |
|  |  | Low | Base | High | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High |
| RV6 | Domestic Inflation |  |  |  | 1.75\% | 2.50\% | 3.25\% | -95,612,696 | 53,622,651 | -149,733,111 | -1,070,071 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| RV8 | Take up (Usage) - Market Segment B | 37.0 | 40.0 | 45.0 | -47,959,052 | 17,932,202 | -99,798,144 | -31,753,542 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| RV5 | GDP Growth | 1.40\% | 2.00\% | 2.60\% | -74,345,406 | 30,173,037 | $-127,373,821$ | -18,753,791 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| RV10 | Take up (Usage) - Market Segment D | 150.0 | 160.0 | 170.0 | -57,772,335 | 11,274,489 | -109,989,648 | -38,571,399 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| RV9 | Take up (Usage) - Market Segment C | 100.0 | 105.0 | 110.0 | -33,739,188 | -12,549,597 | -85,119,205 | -63,235,900 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| RV4 | Penetration (Users) - Market Segment D | 45.0\% | 55.0\% | 60.0\% | $-73,952,178$ | 2,311,658 | -127,332,493 | -47,548,703 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| RV2 | Penetration (Users) - Market Segment B | 38.0\% | 45.0\% | 55.0\% | -45,355,973 | 8,685,486 | -97,417,790 | -40,879,643 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| RV3 | Penetration (Users) - Market Segment C | 27.0\% | 34.0\% | 37.0\% | -43,187,399 | -14,487,579 | -95,148,972 | $-65,123,847$ | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 |

SENwo-A-Chart1


SENwo-A-Chart2


## SENwg-R

| RV | Description | NPV Owner | NPV Project | DSCR2 | DSCR3 | DSCR4 <br> Present Value <br> of Guarantee |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| RV10 | Take up (Usage) - Market Segment D | 36.51 | -13.34 | 0.57 | 0.75 | 0.40 |  |
| RV4 | Penetration (Users) - Market Segment D | 19.02 | -6.84 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.00 |
| RV8 | Take up (Usage) - Market Segment B | 18.38 | -6.56 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.42 | -1.48 |
| RV6 | Domestic Inflation | 16.99 | -6.08 | 0.13 | 0.19 | 0.12 | 0.06 |
| RV5 | GDP Growth | 10.69 | -3.79 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.09 | -0.47 |
| RV2 | Penetration (Users) - Market Segment B | 9.76 | -3.46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | -0.03 |
| RV9 | Take up (Usage) - Market Segment C | 7.36 | -2.61 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -3.09 |
| RV3 | Penetration (Users) - Market Segment C | 5.79 | -2.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.38 |



## SENwg-A

|  |  | Base Value |  |  | NPV Owner |  | NPV Project |  | DSCR2 |  | DSCR3 |  | DSCR4 |  | Present Value of Guarantee |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 14,409,874 |  | -42,641,651 |  | 1.0 |  | 1.1 |  | 1.2 |  | 50,361,047 |  |
|  |  | Low | Base | High | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High |
| RV8 | Take up (Usage) - Market Segment B | 37.0 | 40.0 | 45.0 | -3,284,250 | 49,850,835 | -54,687,195 | -6,153,847 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 59,506,937 | 43,335,746 |
| RV5 | GDP Growth | 1.40\% | 2.00\% | 2.60\% | -30,507,551 | 63,016,566 | -83,082,226 | 7,589,606 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 58,294,900 | 44,321,290 |
| RV9 | Take up (Usage) - Market Segment C | 100.0 | 105.0 | 110.0 | 9,319,399 | 20,347,581 | -47,925,209 | $-36,489,225$ | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 57,756,029 | 44,149,585 |
| RV3 | Penetration (Users) - Market Segment C | 27.0\% | 34.0\% | 37.0\% | -281,633 | 22,319,149 | -51,702,294 | $-34,429,472$ | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 57,866,829 | 49,397,407 |
| RV6 | Domestic Inflation | 1.75\% | 2.50\% | 3.25\% | -58,162,220 | 91,396,946 | -111,943,346 | 37,002,913 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 49,498,104 | 51,238,199 |
| RV2 | Penetration (Users) - Market Segment B | 38.0\% | 45.0\% | 55.0\% | -7,656,024 | 45,961,292 | -59,359,160 | -9,922,565 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 50,589,539 | 50,074,730 |
| RV10 | Take up (Usage) - Market Segment D | 150.0 | 160.0 | 170.0 | $-19,756,787$ | 48,478,393 | -71,625,126 | -7,622,281 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 50,361,047 | 50,361,047 |
| RV4 | Penetration (Users) - Market Segment D | 45.0\% | 55.0\% | 60.0\% | -36,375,894 | 39,802,759 | -89,399,900 | -16,314,639 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 50,361,047 | 50,361,047 |



SENwg-A-Chart2
NPV Project at risk variable range limits


SENwg-A-Chart3
DSCR4 at risk variable range limits



## SRTwo

| Simulation Runs Table |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Runs: 5000 |  | Error Runs: 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Run | NPV Owner | NPV Project | IRR Owner | IRR Project | DSCR3 | DSCR4 | DSCR5 | DSCR8 |
| Average: | -5,713,291 | -60,842,986 | 11.9\% | 10.6\% | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.9 |
| Std. Dev: | 40,307,581 | 39,326,776 | 0.9\% | 0.7\% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Std.Error: | 570,035 | 556,165 | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

ARwo

|  | NPV Owner | NPV Project | IRR Owner | IRR Project | DSCR1 | DSCR2 | DSCR3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mean (Expected value) | -5,713,291 | -60,842,986 | 11.9\% | 10.6\% | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Mode | 7,500,000 | -57,500,000 | 12.0\% | 10.8\% | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Minimum | -146,230,332 | -203,348,117 | 8.6\% | 8.1\% | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| First quartile (25\%) | -32,975,547 | -85,870,570 | 11.3\% | 10.2\% | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| Median | -4,909,194 | -60,474,337 | 11.9\% | 10.6\% | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Third quartile (75\%) | 21,076,168 | -36,156,988 | 12.5\% | 11.0\% | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Maximum | 136,966,729 | 83,280,591 | 14.8\% | 12.8\% | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Range span | 283,197,061 | 286,628,708 | 6.2\% | 4.7\% | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Sample size | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Standard error | 570,035 | 556,165 | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Standard deviation | 40,307,581 | 39,326,776 | 0.9\% | 0.7\% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Variance | 1,624,701,115,298,590 | 1,546,595,290,474,490 | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Skewness | -0.075 | -0.086 | -0.184 | -0.181 | -0.332 | -0.299 | -0.629 |
| Kurtosis | 0.120 | 0.377 | 0.170 | 0.168 | 0.391 | 0.353 | 0.356 |
| Coefficient of variation | -7.055 | -0.646 | 0.075 | 0.063 | 0.015 | 0.035 | 0.040 |
| Probability of negative outcome | 55.6\% | 93.8\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Expected loss | 18,966,724 | 61,919,678 | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Expected gain | 13,253,434 | 1,076,692 | 11.9\% | 10.6\% | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Expected loss ratio | 0.589 | 0.983 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

## ARwo_Chart1

Frequency Distribution - NPV Owner without Guarantee Expected value: -5,713,291


## ARwo_Chart2

Frequency Distributions NPV Owner and NPV Project Without Guarantee


ARwo_Chart3
Cumulative Distributions - NPV Owner and NPV Project without Guarantee


## ARwo_Chart4

Confidence Range Plot
Debt Service Coverage Ratios Without Guarantee


| Simulation Runs Table |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Runs: 5000 |  | Error Runs: 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Run | NPV Owner | NPV Project | IRR Owner | IRR Project | DSCR1 | DSCR2 | DSCR3 | DSCR4 | DSCR5 | DSCR6 | DSCR7 | DSCR8 |
| Average: | 33,909,563 | -23,548,441 | 12.8\% | 11.2\% | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Std. Dev: | 36,804,756 | 37,558,171 | 0.8\% | 0.6\% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Std.Error: | 520,498 | 531,153 | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |


| Simulation Runs Table |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | RiskEase ${ }^{\mathrm{nt}}$ <br> RISK ANALYSIS SOFTWARE <br> Sorted data! |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Runs: 5000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Run | Present Value of Guarantee | PV of Guarantee1 | PV of Guarantee2 | PV of Guarantee3 | PV of Guarantee4 | PV of Guarantee5 | PV of Guarantee6 | PV of Guarantee7 | PV of Guarantee8 | PV of Guarantee9 | PV of Guarantee10 |
| Average: | 56,146,476 | 19,174,642 | 13,778,644 | 9,320,639 | 5,926,105 | 3,674,849 | 2,176,337 | 1,112,804 | 501,811 | 233,578 | 118,966 |
| Std.Dev: | 8,743,205 | 674,558 | 1,187,089 | 1,510,791 | 1,410,694 | 1,146,916 | 1,040,599 | 975,845 | 768,110 | 543,743 | 376,305 |
| Std.Error: | 123,648 | 9,540 | 16,788 | 21,366 | 19,950 | 16,220 | 14,716 | 13,801 | 10,863 | 7,690 | 5,322 |


|  | NPV Owner | NPV Project | IRR Owner | IRR Project | DSCR1 | DSCR2 | DSCR3 | DSCR4 | DSCR5 | DSCR6 | DSCR7 | DSCR8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mean (Expected value) | 33,909,563 | -23,548,441 | 12.8\% | 11.2\% | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Mode | 42,500,000 | -25,000,000 | 13.2\% | 11.3\% | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Minimum | -106,288,135 | -162,968,409 | 9.4\% | 8.8\% | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| First quartile (25\%) | 10,162,595 | -48,325,101 | 12.2\% | 10.8\% | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Median | 33,680,490 | -23,978,823 | 12.8\% | 11.2\% | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Third quartile ( $75 \%$ ) | 58,169,110 | 1,276,851 | 13.3\% | 11.6\% | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Maximum | 164,884,717 | 111,377,818 | 15.5\% | 13.3\% | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| Range span | 271,172,852 | 274,346,226 | 6.1\% | 4.5\% | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Sample size | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Standard error | 520,498 | 531,153 | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Standard deviation | 36,804,756 | 37,558,171 | 0.8\% | 0.6\% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Variance | 1,354,590,051,583,530 | 1,410,616,226,057,890 | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Skewness | -0.062 | 0.001 | -0.183 | -0.172 | -0.586 | -0.682 | -0.410 | -0.311 | -0.181 | -0.138 | -0.114 | -0.072 |
| Kurtosis | 0.146 | 0.034 | 0.218 | 0.207 | 0.683 | 1.230 | 0.301 | 0.435 | 0.369 | 0.271 | 0.226 | 0.196 |
| Coefficient of variation | 1.085 | -1.595 | 0.064 | 0.054 | 0.010 | 0.018 | 0.023 | 0.030 | 0.038 | 0.044 | 0.049 | 0.055 |
| Probability of negative outcome | 17.3\% | 73.7\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Expected loss | 3,573,143 | 29,645,592 | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Expected gain | 37,482,706 | 6,097,151 | 12.8\% | 11.2\% | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Expected loss ratio | 0.087 | 0.829 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

Analysis of Result

|  | Present Value of Guarantee | PV of Guarantee1 | PV of Guarantee2 | - of Guarantee3 | V of Guarantee4 | PV of Guarantee5 | V of Guarantee6 | V of Guarantee7 | PV of Guarantee8 | of Guarantee9 | PV of Guarantee10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mean (Expected value) | 56,146,476 | 19,174,642 | 13,778,644 | 9,320,639 | 5,926,105 | 3,674,849 | 2,176,337 | 1,112,804 | 501,811 | 233,578 | 118,966 |
| Mode | 54,000,000 | 19,300,000 | 14,000,000 | 9,950,000 | 5,300,000 | 3,500,000 | 2,250,000 | 350,000 | 300,000 | 250,000 | 200,000 |
| Minimum | 37,616,328 | 16,574,001 | 9,179,483 | 5,384,381 | 2,987,715 | 1,272,259 | 23,407 | 14,224 | 10,679 | 7,681 | 5,150 |
| First quartile (25\%) | 50,171,339 | 18,743,196 | 13,024,105 | 8,293,079 | 4,824,113 | 2,853,090 | 1,436,588 | 346,130 | 18,956 | 15,072 | 12,273 |
| Median | 54,721,112 | 19,201,519 | 13,821,898 | 9,352,748 | 5,754,630 | 3,455,066 | 2,012,831 | 909,747 | 43,220 | 17,331 | 14,145 |
| Third quartile (75\%) | 60,475,148 | 19,634,402 | 14,590,805 | 10,367,210 | 6,873,027 | 4,317,775 | 2,738,733 | 1,611,224 | 740,471 | 33,746 | 16,766 |
| Maximum | 103,015,695 | 21,629,878 | 18,090,923 | 14,983,377 | 12,258,661 | 9,873,715 | 7,790,322 | 5,974,530 | 5,110,138 | 4,387,268 | 3,737,517 |
| Range span | 65,399,368 | 5,055,877 | 8,911,440 | 9,598,995 | 9,270,946 | 8,601,456 | 7,766,915 | 5,960,306 | 5,099,459 | 4,379,587 | 3,732,367 |
| Sample size | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Standard error | 123,648 | 9,540 | 16,788 | 21,366 | 19,950 | 16,220 | 14,716 | 13,801 | 10,863 | 7,690 | 5,322 |
| Standard deviation | 8,743,205 | 674,558 | 1,187,089 | 1,510,791 | 1,410,694 | 1,146,916 | 1,040,599 | 975,845 | 768,110 | 543,743 | 376,305 |
| Variance | 76,443,639,531,282 | 455,028,725,883 | 1,409,179,826,286 | 2,282,488,453,011 | 1,990,057,305,774 | 1,315,415,479,464 | 1,082,846,915,124 | 952,272,887,254 | 589,993,113,356 | 295,656,280,913 | 141,605,131,355 |
| Skewness | 1.167 | -0.232 | -0.232 | -0.024 | 0.583 | 0.930 | 0.946 | 1.223 | 2.120 | 3.293 | 4.597 |
| Kurtosis | 2.305 | 0.176 | 0.173 | -0.277 | -0.046 | 0.982 | 1.288 | 1.727 | 4.886 | 12.051 | 23.719 |
| Coefficient of variation | 0.156 | 0.035 | 0.086 | 0.162 | 0.238 | 0.312 | 0.478 | 0.877 | 1.531 | 2.328 | 3.163 |
| Probability of negative outcome | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Expected loss | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Expected gain | 56,146,476 | 19,174,642 | 13,778,644 | 9,320,639 | 5,926,105 | 3,674,849 | 2,176,337 | 1,112,804 | 501,811 | 233,578 | 118,966 |
| Expected loss ratio | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

Present Value of
Guarantee
resent Value of
Guarantee

## ARwg_Chart1

Frequency Distribution - NPV Owner
Expected value: 33,909,563



## ARwg_Chart3

Confidence Range Plot
Debt Service Coverage Ratios With Guarantee


## ARwg_Chart4

## Confidence Range Plot

 Present Value of Guarantee

## SRT (cmb)

Motorway Project

| Runs: 5000 |  | Error Runs: 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Run | [SRTwo] NPV Owner | [SRTwo] NPV Project | [SRTwo] IRR Owner | [SRTwo] IRR Project | [SRTwo] DSCR1 | [SRTwo] DSCR2 | [SRTwo] DSCR3 | [SRTwo] DSCR4 | [SRTwo] DSCR5 | [SRTwo] DSCR6 | [SRTwo] DSCR7 | [SRTwo] DSCR8 | [SRTwg] NPV Owner | [SRTwg] NPV Project | [SRTwg] IRR Owner |
| Average: | -9,325,220 | -60,665,818 | 11.8\% | 10.6\% | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 26,426,861 | -28,462,943 | 12.5\% |
| Std. Dev: | 39,386,085 | 39,711,416 | 0.8\% | 0.6\% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 37,407,096 | 36,658,225 | 0.8\% |
| Std.Emror: | 557,003 | 561,604 | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 529,016 | 518,426 | 0.0\% |

## AR (cmb)

|  | [SRTwo] NPV Owner | [SRTwg] NPV Owner | [SRTwo] NPV Project | [SRTwg] NPV Project | [SRTwg] Present Value of Guarantee |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mean (Expected value) | -9,325,220 | 26,426,861 | -60,665,818 | -28,462,943 | 48,387,952 |
| Mode | 0 | 42,500,000 | -50,000,000 | -42,500,000 | 49,000,000 |
| Minimum | -142,108,520 | -105,126,224 | -198,354,094 | -160,935,939 | 37,942,738 |
| First quartile (25\%) | -35,347,821 | 895,569 | -86,952,204 | -51,373,942 | 45,903,940 |
| Median | -9,401,066 | 26,322,556 | -59,931,234 | -30,361,448 | 48,080,841 |
| Third quartile (75\%) | 17,175,770 | 51,510,609 | -32,264,246 | -4,335,566 | 50,411,994 |
| Maximum | 133,728,867 | 165,392,978 | 81,543,478 | 113,494,366 | 68,516,248 |
| Range span | 275,837,387 | 270,519,202 | 279,897,571 | 274,430,305 | 30,573,511 |
| Sample size | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Standard error | 557,003 | 529,016 | 561,604 | 518,426 | 52,190 |
| Standard deviation | 39,386,085 | 37,407,096 | 39,711,416 | 36,658,225 | 3,690,392 |
| Variance | 1,551,263,711,776,000 | 1,399,290,794,601,710 | 1,576,996,586,238,620 | 1,343,825,492,392,530 | 13,618,993,095,680 |
| Skewness | 0.028 | 0.042 | -0.089 | 0.132 | 0.759 |
| Kurtosis | -0.067 | 0.021 | -0.135 | 0.203 | 1.479 |
| Coefficient of variation | -4.224 | 1.415 | -0.655 | -1.288 | 0.076 |
| Probability of negative outcome | 59.1\% | 24.3\% | 94.6\% | 78.4\% | 0.0\% |
| Expected loss | 20,826,731 | 5,255,256 | 61,573,271 | 33,289,750 | 0 |
| Expected gain | 11,501,510 | 31,682,117 | 907,453 | 4,826,807 | 48,387,952 |
| Expected loss ratio | 0.644 | 0.142 | 0.985 | 0.873 | 0.000 |

## AR_Chart1

## Comparative Analysis

NPV Owner with and without Guarantee


## AR_Chart2

Cumulative Distributions


## ARwg_Chart3



Motorway Project DSCR-WoWg_Chart1
Debt Service Coverage Ratios Without and With Guarantee


## Marketing Analysis and the Assessment of Competitiveness in Project Appraisal



## Savvakis C Savvides




## A good project appraisal depends on:

## Correct methodology

Predictive models
Accurate Data


## Problems with projecting data

- Value estimates are projected as certainty equivalents.
- No analytical framework for gathering, interpreting and projecting market data.



## Common marketing mistakes in project appraisal:

- Overstating the relevant market.
- Shallow customer and competitor analysis.
- Failure to evaluate the impact of market structure and intensity of competition on prices and market penetration.
- Unrealistic projected market growth rates.
- It is often not clear what is the competitive advantage of the project and why it may be sustainable.


Solutions to the problem

- the use of basic marketing and micro-economic concepts within a project appraisal framework.
- the thoughtful consideration of available information.
- common sense.



## Marketing Analysis in Project Appraisal

## Methodology

$>$ Qualitative
$>$ Research oriented
$>$ Iterative

## Constraints

$>$ Data availability
$>$ Cost considerations
$>$ Time constraints
$>$ Difficulty in undertaking primary research $>$ Complexity of project

Economic efficiency, marketing optimisation and project competitiveness are driven by the matching of resources and capabilities to market needs


# The Competitive Environment of a Project 



## Market Analysis and Competitive Strategy Phases


II. The Project Market

III. Project Competitiveness

## II. The project market



## The market demand and supply



## Determinants of demand and supply

## $\stackrel{8}{4}$

$\underline{Q d=f(P x, T, Y, P y, N d)}$


- Demand
- Tastes and Preferences (T)
- Real income (Y)
- The price of related goods (Py)
- Population (Nd)

- Supply
- Technology (Tc)
- Prices of inputs of production (Pi)
- Taxes and subsidies (tk)
- Number/capacity of suppliers (Ns)

Quantity supplied

## Determining market demand and supply

Market demand and supply is the horizontal summation of the demand and supply curves of each consumer and supplier respectively.


The inter-dependency of markets

| A change in a determinant factor of a product causes a shift in the demand or supply |
| :--- |
| of related products |



## Adding product features affects both the supply

 and demand of the product

## Levels of market definition



## Market Definition Basis



Extent of competition with the Project's products

Market Definition basis for Mobile Satellite Services project
Western Europe

(A) Mobile Extension (B) New Mobile (C) Fixed

Market Size by Value and Volume of Exchanges
By Total Supply and Production


## The Market Size by spread and level of consumption

By Individual Demand and Consumption



Penetration X Usage $=$ Quantity

## Supply Side World Market Estimate - example Supply and Demand for Compound Fertilisers

(million tonnes) - 1988

|  | Production | Imports | Exports | Consumption |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| West Europe | 30.5 | 5.8 | -7.6 | 28.7 |
| East Europe | 16.1 | 0.2 | -1.1 | 15.2 |
| Africa | 1.9 | 0.9 | -0.2 | 2.6 |
| North America | 29.1 | 0.3 | -0.4 | 29.0 |
| Latin America | 10.0 | 0.6 | -0.1 | 10.5 |
| Asia/Oceania | 11.6 | 2.3 | -0.9 | 13.0 |
| Total world market | 99.2 | 10.1 | -10.3 | 99.0 |

## Relevant Market for Cyprus Project Estimate - example

## Consumption of Compound Fertilisers

(million tonnes) - 1988

|  | Consumption |
| :--- | :---: |
| France | 6.80 |
| Italy | 2.40 |
| Spain | 2.40 |
| Greece | 1.20 |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.20 |
| Libya | 0.20 |
| Local Market | 0.04 |
| Relevant market | 13.24 |



## Supply side



## Projecting trends from analysing historical data

Prices of fertilisers 20 years prior to introduction of the project


## Projected Growth Patterns

## Growth Pattern Formula

Linear
$y=a+b x$

- Value Year 0
- Growth rate

Exponential

$$
y=a+(b-a)\left(1-e^{-x / t}\right)
$$



- Starting value
- Growth margin
- Time scale

Cyclical $y=y_{0}(1+r)^{x}+1 / 2 a \operatorname{a~in} \frac{2 p i(x+b)}{T} \quad$\begin{tabular}{l}

- Value Year 0 <br>
- Growth rate <br>
- Amplitude <br>
- Period <br>
- Shift
\end{tabular}


## The impact of market structure

## Market Forces

What are the driving competitive forces in the market that the project will compete in?


## Competitive Position

What is the role and relative bargaining position of intermediaries in the Value Chain?



## Market Structure

## The conditions that determine the type, extent and intensity of competition in a market



## Competitive structure of the European Tourist Market

(The dominant market position of the European Tour Operator)
Supply side


## The Value Chain-Cyprus GEM project



## Sources of market change

$\checkmark$ Changes in consumer tastes or lifestyles
$\checkmark$ Emergence of substitute products
$\checkmark$ New uses or re-targeting of existing products to new markets
$\checkmark$ National Trade Agreements
$\checkmark$ New technology applications
$\checkmark$ Mergers and acquisitions
$\checkmark$ Government regulation and deregulation of the market
$\checkmark$ Changes in the importance of distribution channels
$\checkmark$ Changes in sources and types of raw materials

## Market Expectations

## Who are the customers?

## Market segments

## What do they want?

## Market Needs

What are the main customer groups within the relevant market?

What are the principal needs they seek to satisfy by taking part in this market?


## Market segmentation

Segmentation can be based on:

## Customer characteristics

## Demographic

Geographic location, sex, age

Socio-economic
Income, marital status, family size, occupation, education, religion

## Psychographic

Lifestyle, personality traits

Situation characteristics

## Behavioural

Perceived product benefits, user status and user rate (volume segmentation), brand or store loyalty, seasonality preference (time segmentation)

## Market segment selection criteria

- Only define a few market segments (3-5).
- Members of the same segment should have similar market need (and behavioural) profiles.
- Market segments should be characterised by distinctly different market need profiles.
> Market segments should be:
- measurable
- predictable
- accessible
- substantial
- At least one primary criterion should apply to all segments. Secondary criteria should not cause:
- definition gaps - non-memberships (un-accounting)
- definition overlaps - multiple memberships (double counting).


## Market Definition basis for geo-stationary satellite mobile telephone services project



Type of Service

## Cross market segmentation

By age group and place of residence


Younger-urban

## Market segmentation for holiday package users

Distinctive motivations



## Market segmentation and Market Need Profiles



## Project Capability Analysis

What are the resources available to the project?

## Available resources

What are the key resources and expertise that the project can attain?

What are the project capabilities?

Project capabilities profile

Can the available resources be employed to generate project capabilities?


## Sources of Project Capabilities



How do we compare vis-à-vis our competitors


## Using Resources and Capabilities to develop competence to

 serve market needs - Fishbone diagramMaterials


Personnel
Flexibility of response
Customer orientation
Management
Training


Better customer service

Machinery/ Equipment

Methods

## Turning project capabilities into product features

British Airways: "Putting people first" - Colin Marshall.

## Project Capabilities

Customer Benefits
Product Features


## III. Project Competitiveness



## The Market Analysis and Competitive Strategy framework



## Identifying and responding to market performance gaps

Market Expectations and Winning Market Propositions

## A Competitive Product

- One should seek a "winning marketing proposition" (WMP) and consider whether the project can mobilise those resources that can bring about a viable economic implementation.
- Henry Ford: "I can sell a million cars if the price is $\$ 500$ each".
- He identified a market performance gap and he invented the car assembly line to fulfil it.
- A project should identify relevant WMPs and build viable project scenarios around them.


## The Market Performance Box



## Market positioning

- A new product should be positioned on a consumer perceptual map at a strategic location which may serve as the basis for attaining competitive advantage.

1. Identify and describe the main dimensions that best explain consumer behaviour in the relevant market.
2. Locate the position of existing products across these dimensions.
3. Find locations or gaps in the perceptual map which the products of the project may successfully attempt to fill.
4. Determine the physical features that can generate the consumer
 benefits corresponding to the selected perceptual positioning.

## $\underline{\text { Mapping Consumers' Product Perceptions }}$

Consumer perceptions of city commuting services


## Illustrative Clusters of Customers of Coffee Bars

Perceptual map - Preferences for Coffee Bars



## Selecting a Target Market and Optimising Market Position

- A project should set clear targeting priorities by concentrating its resources and efforts on serving, primarily, those market segments that attach the highest value to the customer benefits for which it can develop a market competence.
- In selecting a target market the project market offerings should maintain:


## Focus

Independence
Flexibility

## The Marketing Mix



Factors of effectiveness of the marketing mix elements


## Introductory Marketing Strategies



## The Product Life Cycle and the dominant marketing mix variables



## A competitive system

As a system, a competitive project should form part of an organisation with:

- A clearly defined business mission.
- A learning system/mentality.
- A management leadership.
- A responsiveness to market needs through innovation.
- Marketing orientation.



## The market competitive framework as a process



The project competitiveness system


Characteristics of a potentially successful project which can not be easily quantified.

- Customer orientation
, Imagination/Creativity/Innovativeness
- Market responsiveness
> Job enthusiasm/Pursuit of excellence
- Strategic flexibility
, Executive decision making
, Market feedback systems
, Leadership


## Viability and sustainable competitiveness

The Competitive Organisation


## The key research question

The strategic appraisal of the project must answer two fundamental questions:

- What is the project's competitive advantage?
- Is it sustainable over the life of the project?
IV. Conclusion



## Checklist of questions to test the robustness of the projections

$\checkmark$ What is the market need the projects aims to satisfy?
$\checkmark$ What is the project relevant market?
$\checkmark$ What is the market size?
$\checkmark$ How is the market segmented?
$\checkmark$ Who are the project's prime competitors?
$\checkmark$ Which are the project capabilities?
$\checkmark$ What is the target market of the project?
$\checkmark$ What is the market performance gap the project will fill?
$\checkmark$ How is the project positioned in the market?
$\checkmark$ What is the competitive advantage of the project?
$\checkmark$ Is the competitive advantage sustainable?
$\checkmark$ Will the project generate a market expansion?
$\checkmark$ Are the cash flow projections consistent with the marketing analysis and strategic positioning of the project?

## Great Predictions by Market Experts

1. "Heavier-than-air flying machines are impossible." (Lord Kelvin, president, Royal Society, 1895)
2. "I think there is a world market for maybe five computers." (Thomas Watson, chairman of IBM, 1943)
3. "There is no reason for any individual to have a computer in their home." (Ken Olsen, president, chairman and founder of Digital Equipment Corp., 1977)
4. "The telephone has too many shortcomings to be seriously considered as a means of communication. The device is inherently of no value to us." (Western Union internal memo, 1876)
5. "Airplanes are interesting toys but of no military value." (Marshal Ferdinand Foch, French commander of Allied forces during the closing months of World War I, 1918)
6. "The wireless music box has no imaginable commercial value. Who would pay for a message sent to nobody in particular?" (David Sarnoff's associates, in response to his urgings for investment in radio in the 1920's)
7. "Who the hell wants to hear actors talk?" (Harry M. Warner, Warner Brothers, 1927)
8. "Everything that can be invented has been invented." (Charles H. Duell, commissioner, US Office of Patents, 1899)

## Risk Analysis in Investment Appraisal



Using the Monte-Carlo Simulation Methodology


## The Monte-Carlo Simulation Methodology

1. Identify the critical/most uncertain input variables in a projected model - risk variables.
2. Substitute single-value assumptions with probability distributions which tend to express the possible variability for each of the identified risk variables.

## The Risk Analysis Process

| Forecasting model |
| :--- | :--- |
| Preparation of a |
| model capable |
| of predicting reality |$. \longrightarrow$| Risk variables |
| :--- |
| Selection of key |
| project variables |$\longrightarrow$| Probability distri- <br> butions (step 1) <br> Definition of range <br> limits for possible <br> variable values |
| :---: |



## A very simple model



## Forecasting Model

## Distinguishing between input variables and formulae

| Forecasting Model |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | Variables | Formulae |
| Sales price | 12 | V1 |  |
| Volume of sales | 100 | V2 |  |
| Cash inflow | 1,200 |  | F1 = V1 x V2 |
| Materials | 300 |  | F2 $=$ V2 $\times$ V4 |
| Wages | 400 |  | $\mathrm{F} 3=\mathrm{V} 2 \times \mathrm{V} 5$ |
| Expenses $\quad$ | 200 | V3 |  |
| Cash outflow | 900 |  | $\mathrm{F} 4=\mathrm{F} 2+\mathrm{F} 3+\mathrm{V} 3$ |
| Net Cash Flow | 300 |  | $F 5=F 1-F 4$ |
| Relevant assumptions |  |  |  |
| Material cost per unit | 3.00 | V4 |  |
| Wages per unit | 4.00 | V5 |  |

## Identify Risk Variables and Set Probability Distributions



## The Monte-Carlo Simulation process

3. Set correlation conditions to limit the possibility of generating internally inconsistent scenarios during a simulation.
4. Identify the critical calculated results you wish to apply the analysis on model results.

## Set correlation conditions



## Correlated variables - Generating Relationship Data



## The correlation problem

## $Y=a+b X+e$

$\frac{\text { where: }}{Y}$

> = dependent variable,
$X \quad=$ independent variable
$a$ (intercept) $\quad=$ the minimum $Y$ value (if relationship is positive) or, $=$ the maximum $Y$ value (if relationship is negative),
$\mathbf{b}$ (slope) $\quad=\frac{(\text { maximum } Y \text { value }- \text { minimum } Y \text { value })}{(\text { maximum } X \text { value }- \text { minimum } X \text { value })}$
e (error factor) = independently distributed normal errors.

## The Monte-Carlo Simulation process

5. Run simulation creating a sample of computer scenarios based on inputs from the probability distributions and with respect to any correlation conditions set.
6. Analyse results generated in the simulation run, calculating statistical measures and plotting probability distribution graphs of the results, which indicate all the potential outcomes and their likelihood of occurrence.

## Simulation Runs



## Cumulative Probability Distribution of results



$$
p=\frac{1}{n} \quad \begin{aligned}
\text { where: } p & =\text { probability weight for a single run } \\
n & =\text { sample size }
\end{aligned}
$$

Net present value distribution (different project perspectives)


## Interpretation of Risk Analysis Results



## Cumulative versus Frequency Probability Distribution



## Case 1: Probability of negative NPV=0

Cumulative probability


Probability


DECISION : ACCEPT

## Case 2: Probability of positive NPV=0



## Case 3: Probability of zero NPV greater than 0 and less than 1




#### Abstract

Case 4: Mutually exclusive projects (given the same probability, one project always shows a higher return)


Cumulative probability


Probability


DECISION : CHOOSE PROJECT B
Case 4: Non-intersecting cumulative probability distributions of project return for mutually exclusive projects

## Case 5: Mutually exclusive projects (high return vs. low loss)

Cumulative probability


Probability


Case 5 : Intersecting cumulative probability distributions of project return for mutually exclusive projects

## Expected Value

| Return |  | Probability |  | Expected Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -10 | $x$ | 0.2 | $=$ | -2.0 |
| -5 | $x$ | 0.3 | $=$ | -1.5 |
| 10 | $x$ | 0.4 | $=$ | 4.0 |
| 15 | $x$ | 0.1 |  | $\frac{1.5}{2.0}$ |
| Total |  |  |  |  |

## Cost of Uncertainty



Expected value of possible loss

From accepting a project

Probability


Expected value of gain foregone

From rejecting a project

## Expected Loss Ratio

## Probability



## Coefficient of variation

## $C$ var $=\sigma \div e($ value $)$

It is the standard deviation of the projected returns divided by the expected value.

Assuming a positive expected value, the lower the coefficient of variation the less the project risk.

## Risk under conditions of limited liability

## Probability



## Advantages of risk analysis

1. It enhances decision making on marginal projects.
2. It screens new project ideas and aids the identification of investment opportunities.
3. It highlights project areas that need further investigation and guides the collection of information.
4. It aids the reformulation of projects to suit the attitudes and requirements of the investor.
5. It induces the careful re-examination of the single-value estimates in the deterministic appraisal.
6. It helps reduce project evaluation bias through eliminating the need to resort to conservative estimates.

## Advantages of risk analysis (cont.)

7. It facilitates the thorough use of experts.
8. It bridges the communication gap between the analyst and the decision maker.
9. It supplies a framework for evaluating project result estimates.
10. It provides the necessary information base to facilitate a more efficient allocation and management of risk among various parties involved in a project.
11. It makes possible the identification and measurement of explicit liquidity and repayment problems in terms of time and probability that these may occur during the life of the project.

## Finally two words of caution:

- Overlooking significant inter-relationships among the projected variables can distort the results of risk analysis and lead to misleading conclusions.
- The accuracy of the results of risk analysis can only be as good as the predictive capacity of the model employed.


[^0]:    $\longrightarrow$ Debt Service Coverage (Based on annual net cash flow) - Debt Service Coverage (Based on accumulated funds)

