



# **Financial Analysis of Cogeneration Projects**

**2004 Cogeneration Week in Thailand**

**23-25 March 2004**

**Miracle Grand Convention Hotel, Bangkok**

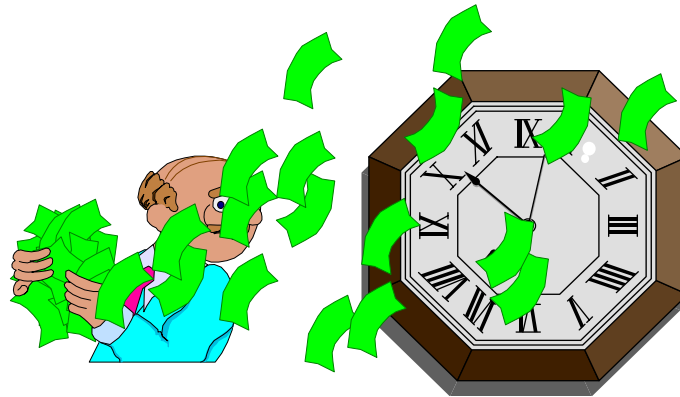
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# Basic financial terms: A review

## Time value of money:

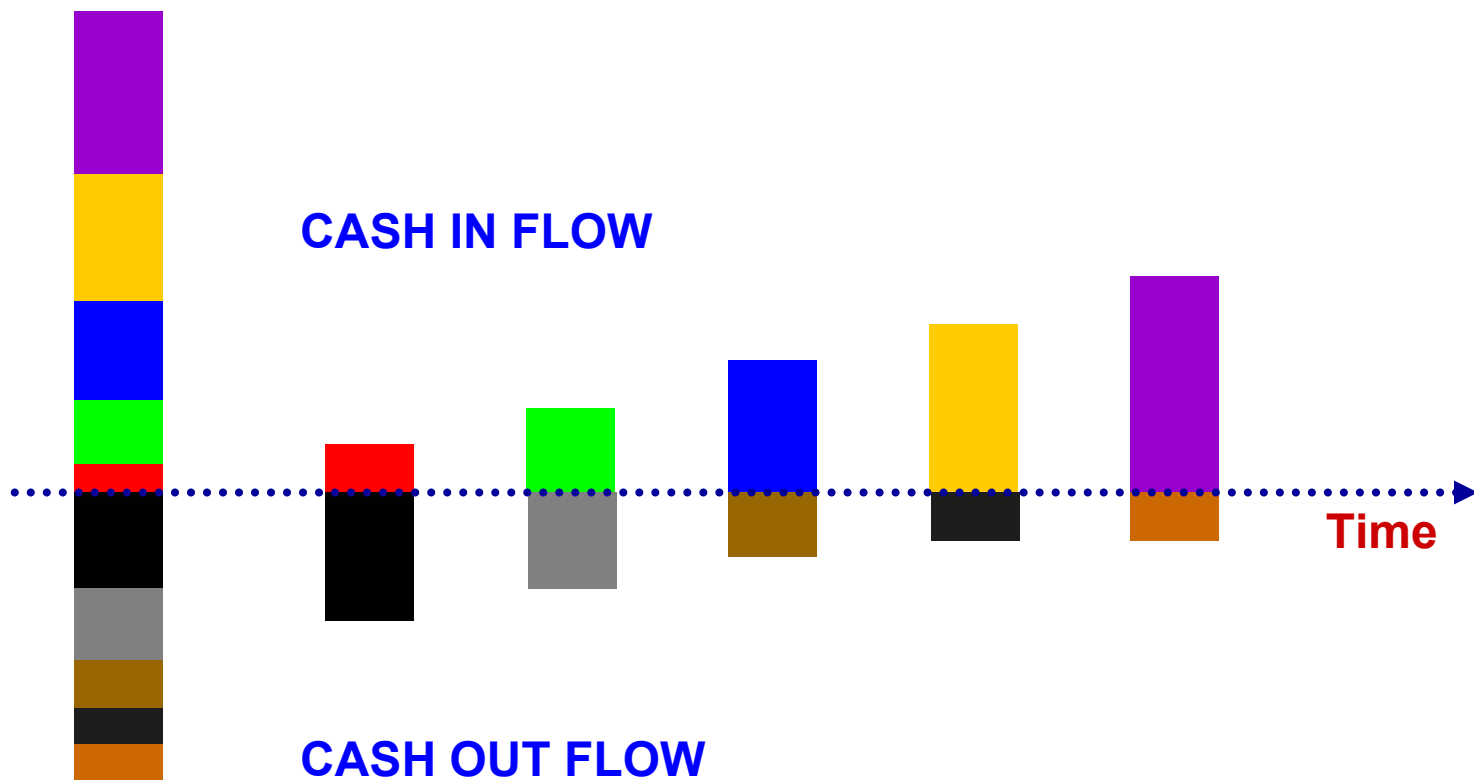
- ☞ *A dollar today is not the same as a dollar tomorrow.*



- ☞ Money can earn interest and its value may increase with time.

# Basic financial terms: A review

## Time value of money:





# Basic financial terms: A review

## Time value of money:

- ➔ Present value of the future amount at the end of year n is:

$$\text{Present Value (PV)} = F / (1 + d)^n = F \cdot f_d$$

Where:

d : discount rate

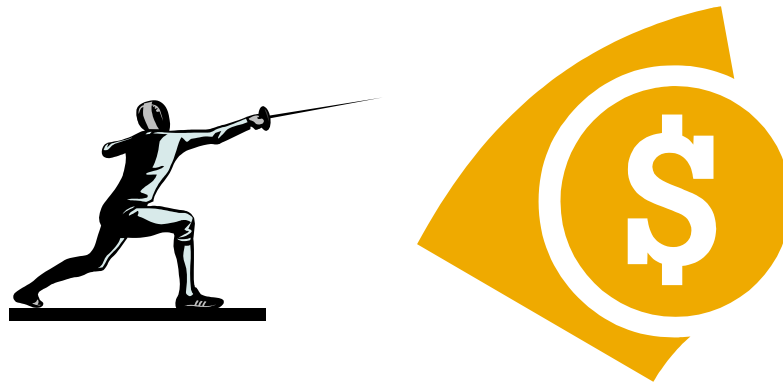
$f_d$  : discount factor  $(1 / (1 + d)^n)$



# Basic financial terms: A review

## Risk and money:

☞ A risk-free dollar is not the same as a risky dollar.

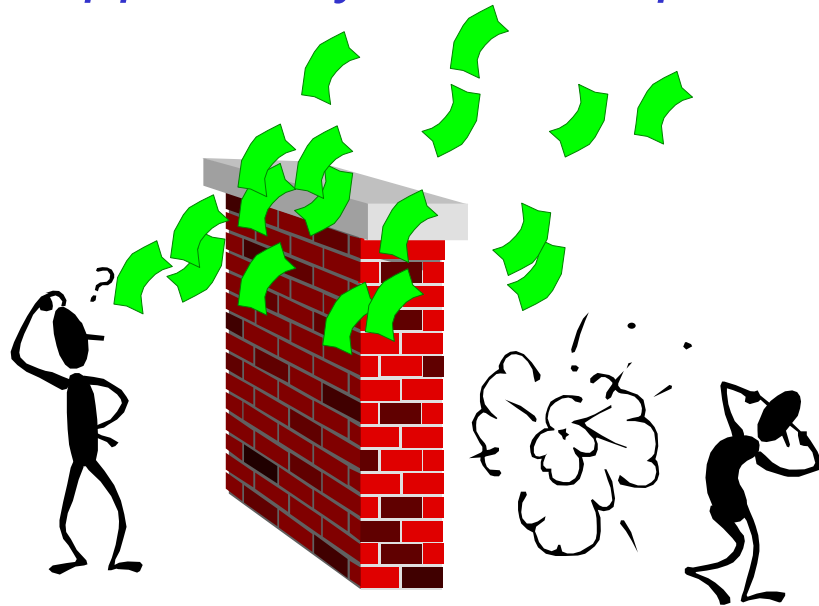


☞ High risk requires high returns, low risk implies low returns

# Basic financial terms: A review

## Discount rate:

- ☞ *Hurdle rate or opportunity cost of capital.*



- ☞ Cost of Capital = Weighted average cost of equity & cost of debt (also known as WACC or weighted cost of capital)



# Life cycle returns

## Net Present Value:

- The difference between what the project costs and what it is worth
- Is the present value of all the after-tax cash flows connected with the project

$$NPV = CF_0 + \frac{CF_1}{(1+d)} + \frac{CF_2}{(1+d)^2} + \dots + \frac{CF_n}{(1+d)^n}$$

Where:

CF : after-tax cash flow at different periods

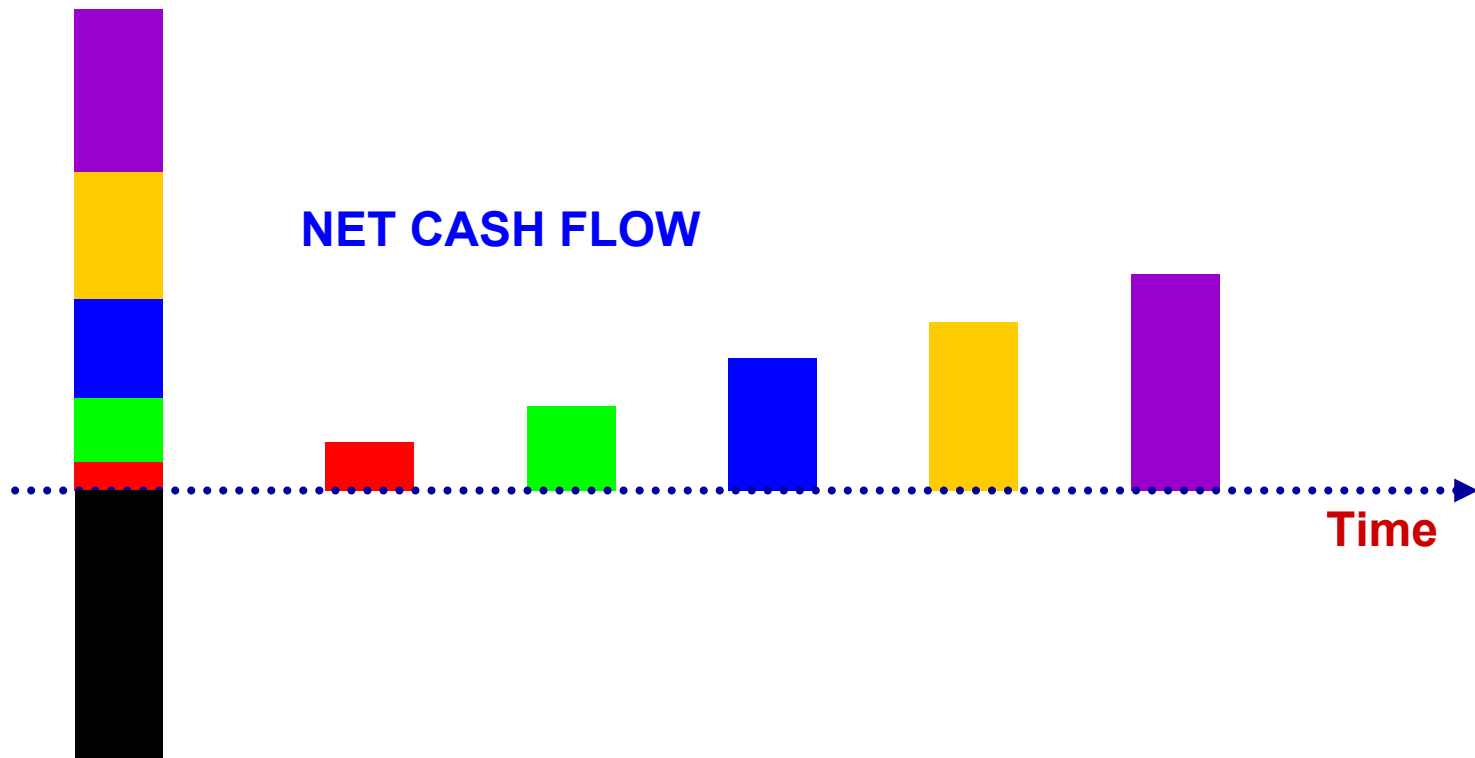
d : project's cost of capital or discount rate

- Decision rule: ***undertake capital investment project if NPV is positive.***



# Life cycle returns

Net present value:





# Life cycle returns

## Internal Rate of Return:

- Expected rate of return of the project's capital investment
- The IRR for a project is the discount rate that makes the NPV zero:

$$0 = CF_0 + \frac{CF_1}{(1+IRR)} + \frac{CF_2}{(1+IRR)^2} + \dots + \frac{CF_n}{(1+IRR)^n}$$

Where:

CF : after-tax cash flow at different periods

- Decision rule: ***undertake the capital investment project if IRR exceeds  $d$  (project's cost of capital)***



# Life cycle returns

## Example for Calculating NPV for Different Discount Rates:

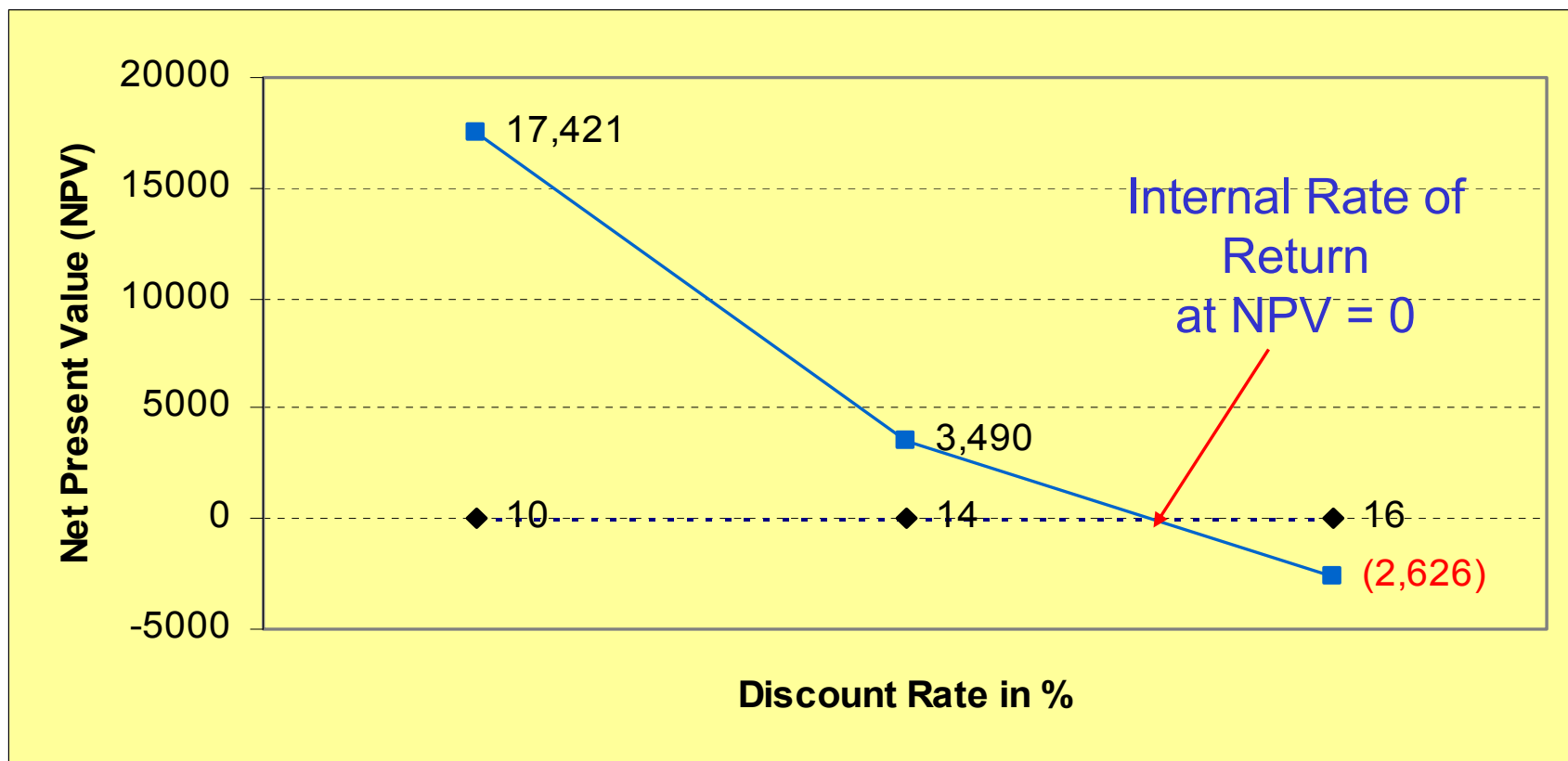
Year	Cash Flow	10% Discount Rate		14% Discount Rate		16% Discount Rate	
		Discount Factor*	Present Value	Discount Factor	Present Value	Discount Factor	Present Value
	(a)	(b)	(a*b)	(c)	(a*c)	(d)	(a*d)
0	(120,000)	1.00000	(120,000)	1.00000	(120,000)	1.00000	(120,000)
1	36,000	0.90909	32,727	0.87719	31,579	0.86207	31,034
2	34,000	0.82645	28,099	0.76947	26,162	0.74316	25,268
3	32,000	0.75131	24,042	0.67497	21,599	0.64066	20,501
4	30,000	0.68301	20,490	0.59208	17,762	0.55229	16,569
5	28,000	0.62092	17,386	0.51937	14,542	0.47611	13,331
6	26,000	0.56447	14,676	0.45559	11,845	0.41044	10,671
<b>NPV</b>			<b>17,421</b>		<b>3,490</b>		<b>(2,626)</b>

\* Discount factor =  $1/(1+\text{Discount Rate})^{\text{year}}$

Source: InnoTec Systemanalyse GmbH, Guide to Financing Energy Technologies in Non-OECD Countries

# Life cycle returns

## Graphical Determination of the Internal Rate of Return:



Source: InnoTec Systemanalyse GmbH, Guide to Financing Energy Technologies in Non-OECD Countries



# Life cycle returns

## Simple Payback Period:

➔ Reflects time required for project to return its investment through annual cash flow.

➔ Methods of calculating:

① When cash flow stream is uniform each year:

$$\text{Payback period (in years)} = \frac{\text{Total Capital Investment}}{\text{Annual cash flow}}$$

② When cash flows are not equal from year to year

Payback period = cumulated cash flow until it equals original investment





# Life cycle returns

## Payback vs NPV:

### Cash Flows, Euros

Project	$C_0$	$C_1$	$C_2$	$C_3$	Payback Period, years	NPV @ 10%
A	-2000	+2000	0	0	1	-182
B	-2000	+1000	+1000	+5000	2	+3492





# Life cycle returns

## Payback vs NPV:

### Cash Flows, Euros

Project	$C_0$	$C_1$	$C_2$	$C_3$	Payback Period, years	NPV @ 10%
A	-2000	+1000	+1000	+5000	2	+349
B	-2000	0	+2000	+5000	2	+340
C	-2000	+1000	+1000	+100000	2	+7480



# Life cycle returns

## IRR vs NPV:

### Cash Flows, Euros

Project	$C_0$	$C_1$	IRR, %	NPV @ 10%
A	-10000	+20000	100	+8182
B	-20000	+35000	75	+11818





For more information,  
please visit COGEN 3 Website at:

<http://www.cogen3.net>

**Thank You !**