Joint ICTP-IAEA College on Identification and Assessment of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in Energy System Development to Help Combat Climate Change

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Introduction to Methodologies for Economic Evaluation of Alternative Projects

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# Introduction to Methodologies for Economic Evaluation of Alternative Projects 

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## Economic Analysis of Alternative Projects

Economic analysis aims at identifying and comparing economic and social benefits accruing to the economy and society from alternative projects.

## Economic Comparison of Projects

- Project A:
- Investment : \$10,000 $1^{\text {st }} \mathbf{y r}$
- Project life: 6 years,
- Net Benefits: \$5,000 $2^{\text {nd }} \mathbf{y r}$; \$4,000 $3^{\text {rd }} \mathrm{yr}$; $\$ 30004^{\text {th }} \mathbf{y r} ; \mathbf{2 , 0 0 0} 5^{\text {th }} \mathrm{yr}$ and $\$ 1,0006^{\text {th }} \mathbf{y r}$
- Project B:
- Investment : \$ 10,000 $1^{\text {st }} \mathrm{yr}$ and $\$ 5,0002^{\text {nd }} \mathrm{yr}$
- Project life: 6 years,
- Net Benefits: \$5,500 each year of operation

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## Cash flows of the two projects



## Comparison of cash flows of the two projects

|  | Cash Flow (US \$) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yr | Project A | Project B |
| 1 | -10000 | -10000 |
| 2 | 5000 | -5000 |
| 3 | 4000 | 5500 |
| 4 | 3000 | 5500 |
| 5 | 2000 | 5500 |
| 6 | 1000 | 5500 |
| Total | 5000 | 7000 |

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Value of a \$1 Federal Reserve Note in 1913 Dollars (Source: US Bureau of Lab or Statistics)


## Time Value of Money

$$
F_{t}=P_{X}(1+r)^{t}
$$

$$
P=\frac{F_{t}}{(1+r)^{t}}
$$

$$
P=\text { present value; } F=\text { future }
$$

value

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t = time; r = rate

## Comparison of cash flows of the two projects

|  | Cash Flow (US \$) |  |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Yr | Project A |  | Project B |  |
|  | Nominal | Discounted | Nominal | Discounted |
| 1 | -10000 | -10000 | -10000 | -10000 |
| 2 | 5000 | 4762 | -5000 | -4762 |
| 3 | 4000 | 3628 | 5500 | 4989 |
| 4 | 3000 | 2592 | 5500 | 4751 |
| 5 | 2000 | 1645 | 5500 | 4525 |
| 6 | 1000 | 784 | 5500 | 4309 |
| Total | 5000 | 3410 | 7000 | 3812 |

Discount Rate 5\%

## Comparison of cash flows of the two projects

|  | Cash Flow (US \$) |  |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Yr | Project A |  | Project B |  |
|  | Nominal | Discounted | Nominal | Discounted |
| 1 | -10000 | -10000 | -10000 | -10000 |
| 2 | 5000 | 4545 | -5000 | -4545 |
| 3 | 4000 | 3306 | 5500 | 4545 |
| 4 | 3000 | 2254 | 5500 | 4132 |
| 5 | 2000 | 1366 | 5500 | 3757 |
| 6 | 1000 | 621 | 5500 | 3415 |

Discount Rate 10\%

## Net Present Value vs Discount Rate



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## Economic Comparison

Two Widely used techniques

- Present value Analysis

All cash flows are converted to the same point in time

- Annual Equivalent Cost Analysis

All cash flows are converted to an equivalent annual amount (annuity)

Both techniques yield the same Decision Preference

## Criteria for Evaluation of Projects

- Criteria based on present value
> Maximum net present value
> Minimum present value of costs
> Minimum levelised cost of generation
$>$ Maximum Benefit-to-cost ratio
- Criteria based on yield

Criterion of internal rate of return

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...atoms for peace.
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