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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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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:

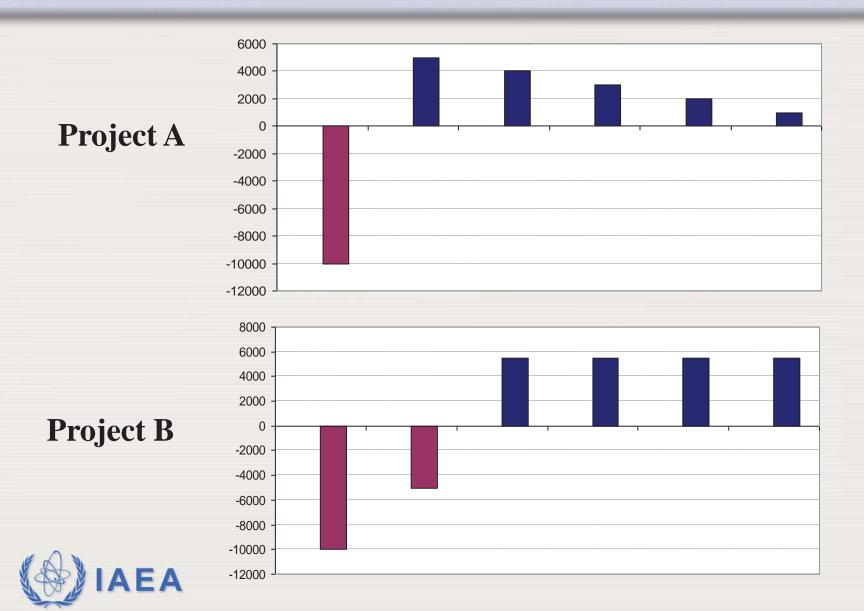
- Investment: \$ 10,000 1st yr
- Project life: 6 years,
- Net Benefits: \$5,000 2nd yr; \$4,000 3rd yr;
 \$3000 4th yr; \$2,000 5th yr and \$1,000 6th yr

Project B:

- Investment: \$10,000 1st yr and \$5,000 2nd yr
- Project life: 6 years,
- Net Benefits: \$5,500 each year of operation



Cash flows of the two projects

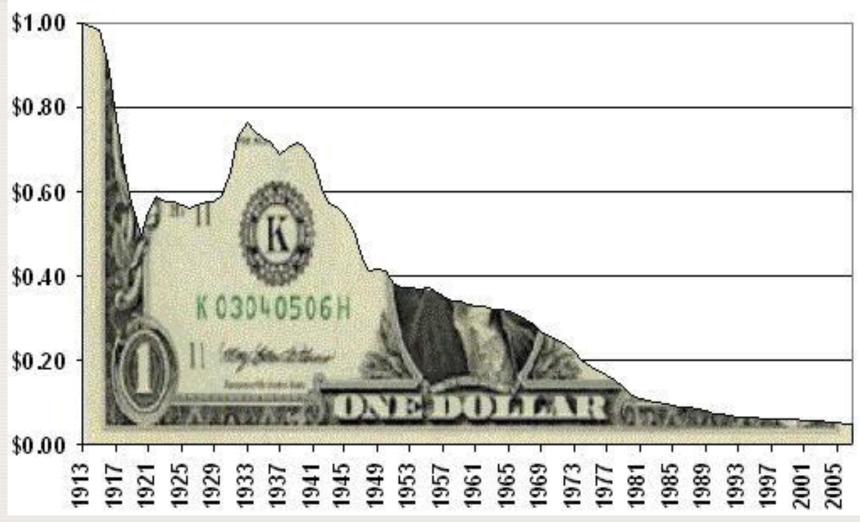


Comparison of cash flows of the two projects

| | 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 | | |



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





Time Value of Money

$$F_t = P_X(1+r)^t$$

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

P = present value; F = future value



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%

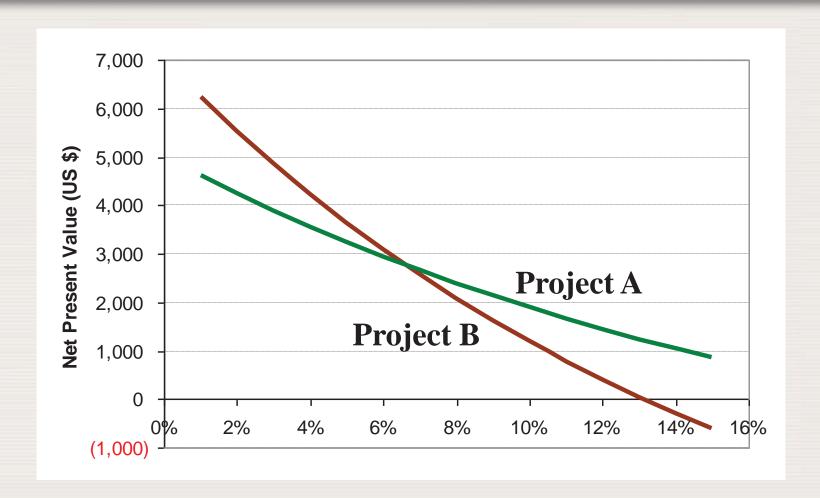
Comparison of cash flows of the two projects

| | 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 | |
| Total | 5000 | 2092 | 7000 | 1304 | |



Discount Rate 10%

Net Present Value vs Discount Rate





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

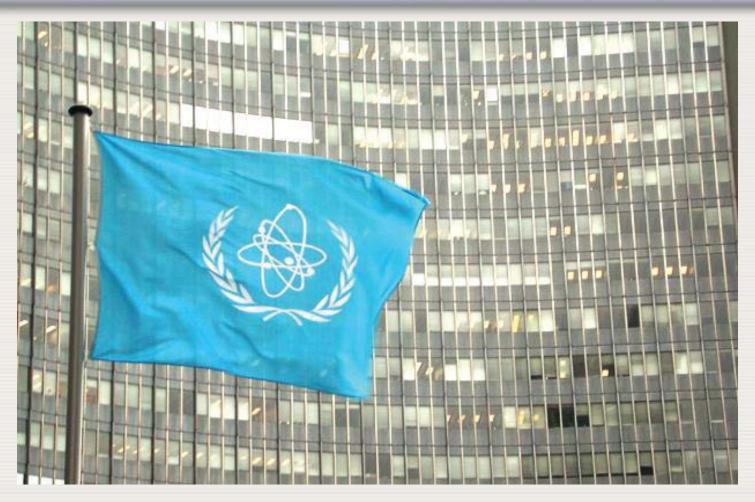


Criteria for Evaluation of Projects

- 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





...atoms for peace.

