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Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

Department of Economics

# Solar Power Investment under Uncertainty

A Real Option Approach

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## **Solar Power Investment under Uncertainty**

A Real Option Approach

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*Sol lucet omnibus!*

# Abstract

In this thesis a real option model is adopted in order to evaluate the profitability and timing of investment in solar power generation in Sweden. Investment in solar power is viewed as a call option. The real option pricing model used in this research is based on a binomial framework with discrete time intervals, illustrating the evolution of the value of a potential investment for the installation of solar panels on a commercial rooftop. The empirical analysis in this thesis is built using price data from Statistics Sweden and case-study data provided by the Swedish solar power company Save-by-Solar Sweden AB. The evolution of the electricity price in Sweden is modeled as a stochastic process.

A sensitivity analysis concerning several crucial parameters is undertaken in order to investigate their impact on the considered investment project and draw conclusions about the investment potential under different economic scenarios. In this respect, variables considered are volatility, investment cost, discount rate and the level of subsidies supporting investment in solar power generation. The changed variables are the volatility, the investment cost, discount rate and the level of subsidies.

The results illustrate the importance of volatility in the electricity price, for the determination of project value and investment timing. The results have also implications for the definition of optimal subsidies for the stimulation of investment in solar power.

# Abbreviations

ADF – Augmented Dickey-Fuller test

CF – Cash Flows

EX.P – Exercise Price

mWh – Mega Watt Hour

NPV – Net Present Value

Prob. – Probability

PV – Project Value

RO – Real Optoion

SEK – Svenska enkronor (Swedish currency)

kWh – Kilo Watt Hour

R&D – Research and Development

RW – Random Walk

VAT – Value Added Tax

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

In recent years there has been a growing worldwide concern for climate changes caused mainly by global warming. Actions have been taken to restrict the emission of carbon dioxide through binding agreement like the Kyoto protocol and the recent negotiations in Paris organised by the UN:s climate panel IPCC. This in turn has created an increasing demand for renewable energy sources such as wind, hydro and solar. In Sweden hydro energy stands for about 42 % of the produced energy, wind power for about 6-7 % while solar only for a tiny fraction (*Elåret, 2014*). This is due to Sweden's low levels of insolation (Klimatindikator - globalstrålning, 2016) which make investments in solar panels not too profitable. This results in land being allocated to other more profitable activities like farming and constructions. In addition, Sweden have had relatively low energy prices during recent years which makes the alternative to buy electricity produced by other energy sources more attractive and investment in solar power less profitable. In contrast countries with higher levels of insolation and/or countries with higher energy prices have had and will typically have higher incentives to allocate land to the installation of solar panels for the production of solar energy (for the so-called farming).

Since it in most cases will be rational for a Swedish landowner to build houses or rent out the land to farmers since it will generate a greater value than to install solar panels the potential investor in solar panels would have to find alternative surfaces. In this respect rooftops may represent an interesting alternative. Rooftops generally don't have any specific purpose other than providing a shelter. Moreover, rooftops are generally located well above land level and will therefore be less shadowed by trees etc. than would be the case for a land-levelled area. So to summarize, installing solar panels on rooftops could be a profitable investment opportunity for many property owners.

The profitability of such an investment would in turn depend on a number of different factors, of which some could be influenced by the investor and some that would be seemingly random and hard to forecast. Some of the factors that could be influenced by the specific investor are the position and inclination of the panels. These would typically be optimized by the engineers responsible for the installation and would therefore not be of any greater interest for this work. Although the most important of the factors that could be influenced by

the investor is the size of the investment, in other words the number of solar panels. The investor could choose to invest in anything from zero panels to the maximum number of panels that would fit on the roof.

The size of the investment could have a crucial impact on the profitability of the project. Surplus energy produced will have to be transferred to the electric grid and sold in the market. The economic benefit from selling surplus energy could differ substantially depending on difference in market conditions. For instance, there is often a fee for using the grid and also a tax is levied on electricity sales. So if an investor don't produce more electricity than he needs himself even during peak producing hours he will save the full alternative cost of buying electricity in the market (given that the marginal cost to produce solar energy is zero). But if the investor produces a surplus during certain periods with high production levels he will be able to sell this surplus energy at the market for the market price. But he will then have to pay a fee for using the grid and a tax, so he will be left with only a part of the market price. This may then make it relatively more profitable to invest in a facility that matches the demanded energy of the investor. This is of course the case only when there is not a minimum price guarantee from the government on green energy.

## 1.2 PROBLEM

The most commonly used method to evaluate investments in general and therefore also investments in solar power are the net present value (NPV) method. The NPV method is convenient to use as it is simply the value today of all future discounted cash flows subtracted with the cost of the initial investment. If this value is positive the investments expected return is positive and the rule of thumb should be to undertake the investment. When managers consider multiple investment the rule of thumb should in a similar manner be to undertake the combination of possible investments with the highest NPV.

Even though the NPV method is widely used and easy to apply to many investment decisions it also comes with some weaknesses. One is simply the difficulty to estimate future cash flows as these may change substantially due to market conditions or other factors that cannot be predicted by the investor. This will represent the risk that always will be associated with future cash flows. In many applications of the NPV method this problem is addressed by calculating NPV:s for several different outcomes. For instance, one NPV is calculated for the

expected and most likely outcome and then two more are calculated for the cases of unexpectedly good and bad outcomes respectively. This is likely a way by which one can provide a more solid analysis with the NPV method but to do an even better prediction of future cash flows probabilities for each potential future scenario will need to be estimated.

To address this problem the future cash flows can be viewed as a stochastic process that will follow a probability distribution (Hardaker et al., 2004). In such a way all the possible outcomes of the investment can be evaluated and the value of the investment can be better evaluated (Hardaker et al., 2004).

Other problems with the NPV method is the lack of flexibility and the choice of a proper discount rate. A NPV model doesn't allow for any managerial flexibility and the decision to invest or not is just applied to the specific moment in time that is being evaluated. So the NPV method ignores the option that the potential investor has to wait and gather more information and thus postpone the decision to invest. Concerning the discount rate there is also a lot of uncertainty to most investments of what to use as discount rate. Firstly, the risk-free rate could change substantially over time which can make it useful to use different predictions of the risk-free rate for investments in longer projects (this is possible with the NPV method). Further a risk-premium should also be included in the discount rate and as the investment project develops the risk profile may very well change. Therefore, the NPV model will reject investments that very well could turn out profitable in the future if the market conditions would change. In the same way it could also give positive NPV:s for projects that will not be profitable if things were to change in the wrong direction.

So to summarize there is a growing demand for green energy in most countries and in Sweden as well. Sweden's low amounts of insolation and low energy prices have made it hard to get profitability in investments in solar panels as it would be more profitable to allocate land to housing or traditional farming. On many commercial rooftops there are however unexploited opportunities to install solar panels without giving up any existing income source. But in order for companies to use their option to install solar panels on their rooftops credible evaluations of the profitability in the investments must be done. For this purpose, a flexible model is needed and the frequently used NPV model mostly fails in this aspect. So therefore the purpose of this research is to develop a real option model for the evaluation of the possibility (option) to invest in solar panels on commercially owned rooftops in Sweden.

### 1.3 AIM

In this research I adopt a real option framework to construct a valuation model in order to determine the value of the option to install solar panels on commercial rooftops in Sweden.

The research question in this work is:

*What factors determine the profitability of investing in solar panels on commercially owned rooftops in Sweden?*

The study also aims to:

- identify the impact of subsidies on the value of the option to invest,
- identify the crucial factors determining the profitability of an investment in solar panels,
- determine how the results from the model will differ from those given by a NPV model in a case study of a real investment in solar panels on a commercial rooftop,
- determine threshold levels for the electricity price that indicate at what levels it is worth investing.

### 1.4 OUTLINE

The remainder of this paper is organised in the following way. Section 2 gives an introduction to the theoretical perspective of real option analysis, and the necessary tools used for the formalization of the model used in this work. Part 2.1 provides a description of the conventional Net Present Value method and its shortcomings. 2.2 Provides a description of the fundamental theory of different types of real options. In part 2.3 the numerical method for binomial real option models is presented together with a derivation of the lognormal distribution. 2.4 Then goes through the derivation of the volatility and the theory behind the random walk and the unit root test. 2.5 Rounds of the section with a review of the literature used in this work.

Section 3 presents the method used in this work and starts with 3.1 that present the research methodology used and an introduction to the terms of internal- and external validity. 3.2 Describes the process used for the collection of empirical data and 3.3 present the choice of the case-study object.

In section 4 the empirical background is presented together with the results. Part 4.1 describes the case study. 4.2 Explains the elements of the electricity price. Part 4.3 goes through the calculations pertaining to the cash flows used in the study. The unit root tests and the calculation of the price volatility is performed in 4.4. Last the jump factors and the corresponding risk adjusted probabilities are calculated in part 4.5.

Section 5 provides analysis and discussion of the results. 5.1 Analyzes the results from the case-study and the impact on the result from changes in different parameters. In part 5.2 I discuss the internal and external validity of the study before 5.3 provides suggestions for future research.

Finally section 6 concludes the results from the work.

## 2. THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE

### 2.1 TRADITIONAL ECONOMIC EVALUATION MODEL - NPV

#### 2.1.1 What is NVP approach?

The net present value model is the most commonly used model for the evaluation of investment opportunities. The analysis undertaken by discounting all the future project cash flows back to the point in time on which the investment opportunity is considered. Then the initial cost of the project is determined. If this value is positive the investment should be undertaken and if negative it should not. The corresponding formula is as follows:

$$NPV = \sum_{t=0}^T \frac{CF_t}{(1+r)^t} - I$$

Where I represent the initial cost paid by the investor, CF is the cash flows, r is the discount rate and T is the durations of the project. The use of the NPV model is extremely straightforward but the underlying approach has some weaknesses.

#### 2.1.2 Shortfalls of the NVP analysis

##### 2.1.2.1 The Discount Factor

The rate at which the future cash flows should be discounted should be given by the risk free interest rate plus a premium accounting for the risk of the project. The risk free rate could usually be interpreted as the interest for government bonds having a duration comparable to the duration of the project. What may be harder to determine is the project risk premium associated with the project. The investor will have to analyze the market conditions and then make assumptions on how this will affect the profitability of the investment. For investments with long lifetime this can be a crucial aspect since there is a great chance that market conditions will change during the project lifetime and the discount rate that was first chosen may later result inaccurate.

##### 2.1.2.2 Managerial Flexibility

Managerial Flexibility represents the possibility that the manager have to adapt to changes in conditions affecting the investment. This could for instance be a change in the market price for the good produced once invested (e.g. potatoes being produced in the agricultural land one has invested in) that makes the investment non-profitable. The company should then

consider the investment undertaken as a sunk cost and sell out the project assets at the highest price possible. As the NPV method emphasizes a "now or never" approach with the investment being made at the point in time that is being accounted for in the calculations it doesn't allow for managers to postpone the investment and wait for the time where one should have optimally undertaken the project. So the NPV method only evaluates the investment on the basis of the current without properly taking into account future changes in market conditions that may make investing later more convenient.

### **2.1.2.3 Future Cash Flows**

Future cash flows can also be hard to predict for the potential investor. A change in market conditions can again make the initial prediction of the future cash flows irrelevant and therefore invalidate the NPV evaluation of the project. In many cases the future cash flows depend on the market prices of output and input goods/services. Even though managers have information about current prices the future prices will be hard to estimate and can according to Hardaker et al. (2004) often be assumed to follow a stochastic process that follows a probability distribution. To just assume that prices will have a constant growth or even to be constant over time will therefore be a questionable assumption in most cases. Since future market prices and therefore the future profits of the project can take on an indefinite number of values at every period of time. Thus since the NPV method only evaluates one of these cases (or sometimes several when multiple calculations are done for e.g. the expected scenario and some alternative scenarios) it will be an incomplete analysis of potential future cash flows.

## **2.2 REAL OPTION APPROACH**

### **2.2.1 What is a real option approach?**

To adjust for the above illustrated weaknesses the possibility for a manager to invest can be viewed in the same way as a financial American call option. The manager can at any time choose to exercise the option and undertake the investment. In the same way as for financial options the manager has no obligation to exercise the option to invest. So if the conditions for the investment do not materialize (the strike price is above the price of the underlying asset for the case of financial options) the manager will not exercise the option. But since he is still holding the option he has not abandoned the possibility to undertake the investment later. Thus he may just decide to postpone the investment to a more suitable point in time. In this

way the rational manager will look for the optimal timing to exercise the option as the value of the option will be higher when the value of the underlying asset (the project invested in) is higher. So in contrast to the NPV approach the manager here have the choice to wait and collect more information regarding the potential investment. He can in such a way reduce the uncertainty regarding the investment by for example waiting out particular events with crucial impact on the investment, like for instance government subsidies for solar energy for the investment problem examined in my project. So in contrast to a manager using a NPV method with a "now or never" approach the manager using a ROA can take on more of a "wait and see" perspective to evaluate the investment.

So being a more complete model than the NPV model where the investment is being undertaken or not based on what value it would generate if the future conditions would be in line with the information the manager has today the ROA approach will allow the manager to maximize the profitability of the investment along the way. This could be done in a number of ways of which some are:

### **2.2.2 Option to expand / reduce project**

If the outcome of an investment project is uncertain the manager may customize the initial investment so that it later on may be adjusted to changes in market conditions. This would in financial terms be equal to investing in the underlying asset but also in a call option on some more of the underlying asset. For example, a property owner with a relatively low internal demand for electricity installing solar panels on his rooftop may choose not to use the entire roof and install the maximum possible amount of panels. In this way he will still hold the call option to expand the investment and install more panels if his demand for energy should grow in the future. But by doing this and keeping the option to expand the manager will in any case have some fixed costs that cannot be split on more units.

In contrast a manager having the possibility to reduce the scale of a project can be seen as holding the underlying asset (the investment already done in the project) and a put option on some of that asset. So in the case of bad prospects for the undertaken project he has the possibility to exercise this option and reduce the scale of the project. For instance, the manager may have the possibility to denounce a part of a rented facility. So if the demand for the product being produced in the facility falls the manager may exercise the option and reduce the project to a scale that matches demand. In such a way he may avoid losses related to an over scaled production. Knowing that he has this option to adjust the project to future conditions will also reduce the risk related to uncertain future conditions in the initial



investment point. That will also increase the value in the project and increase the likelihood that he undertakes the investment.

### 2.2.3 Option to abandon project

Sometimes a project may turn out to be a complete failure, even if the initial prospect were positive. In case the project is actually generating negative cash flows it would be rational for the manager to abandon the project if possible. It would also be rational for the manager to abandon the project if the salvage value of the project invested is higher than the value of continuing the project as planned. So if the manager has the possibility to abandon his project and still receive a salvage value for the project this can be seen in financial terms as holding the underlying asset and a put option on those assets. The manager should therefore exercise the put option if the estimated expected value of continuing the project falls below the exercise price (salvage value) of the option to abandon.

### 2.2.4 Option to delay project

Since the possibility to invest in a certain project can be seen as holding an American call option on the underlying asset (the project) the manager will not only be interested in whether or not the value of the underlying asset is below or above the exercise price (the cost of undertaking the project). But he will also want to exercise the option when the value of the underlying asset is at its maximum. The manager thus have the option to delay the project and postpone his investment for a certain period of time. This could for instance be a case where the manager has the exclusive selling rights for a product in a specific country for 10 years. The manager will then wait until the best moment for releasing the product. Thus he will exercise the option when the underlying asset has the highest price (the price will be based on future cash flows and therefore maximize the value of the investment).

### 2.2.5 The choice of taking a real option approach

The aim of this work is to design a model that captures the different factors determining the value of the possibility investment in solar panels on a commercial rooftop. The four main characteristics determining the value of such an opportunity is the uncertainty of the electricity price, the flexibility available to the manager, possible future changes in technology affecting price and possible changes in future government policy. With a traditional NPV approach the manager would have no possibility to delay the project, thus he could only decide to invest or not. With a RO approach this flexibility can be incorporated

into the model and in addition the uncertainty of the electricity prize can be modelled. Even though it is not within the scope of this project the uncertainties of technological change and policies could also be incorporated into a RO model. Thus when valuing investment opportunities where managerial flexibility and uncertainty in the underlying value are of vital importance the RO approach provides desirable features that conventional methods don't. Thus the only disadvantage of the RO approach is that it is more tedious to conduct, although in this research the aim is not to fasten the valuation process but rather to improve it and to incorporate uncertainty and managerial flexibility. Therefore I have chosen a RO approach for valuing a potential solar panel investment in this work.

## 2.3 NUMERICAL METHODS OF THE REAL OPTIONS VALUATION

In order to quantify the above stated advantages of the RO approach a presentation of the theoretical foundations of options will be stated in this section and followed by a presentation of the binomial option pricing model. A binomial model will induce simplifications from reality such as decisions being made in discrete and not continuous time. For financial options this would in most cases be an oversimplification making the model as a trader of financial derivatives are continuously making decisions of whether or not to exercise an option depending on the value of the underlying asset. However in the case of potential installment of solar power a manager will not be considering the installment depending on the electricity price every other minute, most likely not even every day, week or month. An investment in solar power is more likely to be foregone by careful prospecting and negotiation before undertaking an investment. Once the final decision to invest is taken the installation of the solar panels will also take time and electricity will therefore not be generated immediately. Since an investment in solar power have this type of time-lag, exercise of the option to invest in solar power can reasonably be modelled in discrete time without too much loss of transparency.

The main theoretical perspective used in this work is the one presented by Copeland and Antikarov (2003) and later also used by Ashuri (2011).

### 2.3.1 The lognormal distribution

Since we in this work are dealing with uncertainty pertaining from changes in electricity prices we will assume that the percentage price changes, in time follow a normal distribution and therefore use a lognormal distribution as expressed below.

$$\ln\left(\frac{p_{t+\Delta t}}{p_t}\right) = \mu\Delta t + \sigma\sqrt{\Delta t}Z \quad (2.1)$$

Where:

$P_t$  - is the current electricity price.

$p_{t+\Delta t}$  – is the electricity price in the next period of time.

$\mu = \alpha - \frac{\sigma^2}{2}$  which is the mean logarithmic price change for one time period.

$\alpha$  – is the drift or the geometric mean of price changes for one time period.

$\sigma$  – is the standard deviation of the logarithmic price changes for one time period, or in other words the volatility of the price.

$Z$  – is a stochastic random variable with zero mean and standard deviation equal to one and is the standard normal variable that characterizes the increment of a Wiener process.

This model also assumes discrete time and uses the Wiener process which is a simplification of the continuous time Brownian motion. Thus since we in this work are using a binomial model that is in discrete time it should be clear that this is a simplification and only an approximation of the lognormal distribution process.

### 2.3.2 The binomial option pricing model

The fundamental concept of a binomial tree (lattice) is that for every discrete period of time that is used in the model the underlying value increase or decrease with the risk weighted probabilities  $p$  and  $1-p$  where  $0 < p < 1$ .

For the magnitude of the up and down movement will then in an arbitrage free world  $u > r > d$  where  $r$  is the risk free rate and  $u$  and  $d$  the magnitudes of the up and down movement steps respectively.

The formula for calculating the magnitude of the up and down movement steps together with this risk weighted probabilities is as given by Copeland and Antikarov (2003) expressed below.

Magnitude of the steps:

$$u = e^{\sigma\sqrt{\Delta t}} \quad \text{and} \quad d = \frac{1}{u} \quad (2.2), (2.3)$$

With the probabilities:

$$p^u = \frac{a-d}{u-d} \quad \text{and} \quad p^d = 1 - p^u \quad (2.4), (2.5)$$

Given that:

$$a = e^{rt} \quad (2.6)$$

Given the above stated equations for probabilities and movements the only required variables are the risk free rate ( $r$ ), the annual volatility ( $\sigma$ ) and the number of discrete time intervals that each year is divided into ( $t$ ).

Moving in to more than one time period the value of the underlying will be equal to:

$$V_t = V_0(u^{t-n} + d^n) = V_0(u^{t-n} + d^n) \quad (2.7)$$

With probability:

$$P = (p^u)^{t-n} + (p^d)^n \quad (2.8)$$

Given that  $t$  is the total number of time periods at the given date and that  $n$  is the number of time periods in which the value has decreased.

Expressed in a more graphic way:

Figure 1.

$t=0$	$t=1$	$t=2$	$t=3$
			$V_0(u^3)(p^3)$
		$V_0(u^2)(p^2)$	
	$V_0(u)(p)$		$V_0(u^2*d)p^2(1-p)$
$V_0$		$V_0(u*d)p(1-p)$	
	$V_0(d)(1-p)$		$V_0(u*d^2)p(1-p)^2$
		$V_0(d^2)(1-p)^2$	
			$V_0(d^3)(1-p)^3$

In the next step backward induction is used starting with the value of the underlying in the end nodes of the tree. For the end nodes we maximize between exercising the call option or not (thus never exercising the option), so the difference between the value of the underlying and the strike price or zero. Hence if the value of the underlying exceeds the strike price we will exercise the call option. If the strike price exceeds the value of the underlying we will not exercise and if they are equal, so that the value is zero we are indifferent between exercising or not.

Once this is done for all nodes at the end of the tree we work our way back, node by node maximizing between exercising the option (value of underlying – strike price) and the value of the option if kept until the next period in time (node). The value of keeping the option is calculated by multiplying the up and down nodes from the next time period with their risk adjusted probabilities and then discounting the value back to the current time period using the associated risk free rate. In this way the initial value of the option is calculated by maximizing between exercising the option immediately or holding it until the next period of time.

By doing this we also find the optimal exercise strategy, so that we find for what values of the underlying it will be worth exercising the option and at what levels it will be rational to take on a “wait and see” position.

Even though the above stated model uses nodes at discrete time intervals it will as the number of time intervals increase ( $t \rightarrow \infty$ ), approach the lognormal process. Therefore it will also in the limit converge to the standard normal distribution inherent in the Z component.

## 2.4 MEASURING VOLATILITY

In this RO analysis the only uncertainty determining the value of a potential investment in solar power comes from the pertaining cash flows which in this model are affected by only one source of uncertainty, changes in the electricity price. In this thesis the commonly used and widely accepted (not the least within option theory) standard deviation is used as a measure of volatility.

For estimating the future volatility of the energy price the historical volatility is used and a time series of monthly electricity prices is used to calculate historical standard deviation of

the Swedish electricity price. This way the evolution of the electricity price can be viewed as a stochastic process.

An important characteristic of such a time-series is if it is stationary or not. Data that is characterised by stationarity will tend to return to a given mean which can be modelled using a mean-reversion model. A series that is characterised by non-stationarity will not revert to any given mean but can be modelled as a random walk. It is therefore important to look into these characteristics when modelling the uncertainty in a RO analysis.

#### 2.4.1 Formalization of the random walk

The most basic form of a random walk process can be expressed using the variable  $Y_t$  (electricity price) and a random factor  $u_t$  representing random shocks affecting the value of the variable (could be weather conditions, demand etc.).

$$Y_t = Y_{t-1} + u_t \quad (2.9)$$

Thus the future value of the variable will be the result of the starting value and the sum of the previously occurred shocks.

$$Y_t = Y_0 + \sum u_t \quad (2.10)$$

Interpreting the random walk as a Brownian motion (using a Wiener process), shocks in it is assumed to follow a normal distribution with zero mean and constant variance. Therefore the expected value of the variable will equal the initial value.

$$E(Y_t) = E(Y_0 + \sum u_t) = Y_0 \quad \text{and} \quad Var(Y_t) = t\sigma^2 \quad (2.11), (2.12)$$

This implies that the variance will increase over time and thus not be constant over time which would imply a non-stationary random walk.

Still following the process of a random walk there might also be a drift in the variable. To express this we add the variable  $\delta$ .

$$Y_t - Y_{t-1} = \Delta Y = \delta + u_t \quad (2.13)$$

With this both the variance and the mean will in expected terms increase over time (given a positive  $\delta$ ).

$$E(Y_t) = Y_0 + t\delta \quad \text{and} \quad \text{var}(Y_t) = t\sigma^2 \quad (2.14), (2.15)$$

In order to see if the random walk is stationary or non-stationary process we introduce the parameter  $p$  to the original model, so that.

$$Y_t = pY_{t-1} + u_t \quad \text{Where} \quad -1 \leq p \leq 1 \quad (2.16)$$

With the parameter  $p$  added to the model we are able to check for a unit-root. In other words, if  $p$  takes the value 1 the expression becomes the initial expression of a random walk with no drift and is thus a non-stationary process. But if  $p$  does not equal 1 the random walk turns in to a stationary process. To check for stationarity we will in the next section perform a unit-root test.

#### 2.4.1 Unit-root test

In order to be able to assume that our stochastic process is characterised by non-stationarity and model it accordingly we will need to perform a unit-root test. To begin with we use our previously presented expression (2.9) and subtract  $Y_{t-1}$  from both sides so we have:

$$Y_t - Y_{t-1} = pY_{t-1} - Y_{t-1} + u_t = (p-1)Y_{t-1} + u_t \quad (2.17)$$

So if  $\phi = (p-1)$  we have

$$Y_t = \phi Y_{t-1} + u_t \quad (2.18)$$

Then our parameter of interest which in our null hypothesis will be stated to be equal to zero is  $\phi$  it's values will have the following implications.

When  $\varphi = 0$  we have  $p = 1$  so we have a unit-root present which will indicate non-stationarity.

If  $p < 1$  we have  $\varphi < 0$  so the process is proved to be stationary.

To test this hypothesis the tau statistic ( $\tau$ ) is used and three types of regressions are run.

Regressions:

$$\Delta Y_t = \varphi Y_{t-1} + u_t \quad (2.19)$$

$$\Delta Y_t = b_1 + Y_{t-1} + u_t \quad (2.20)$$

$$\Delta Y_t = b_1 + b_2 t + \varphi Y_{t-1} + au_t \quad (2.21)$$

So the first regression corresponds to the most basic formalization of the random walk while the second one is extended to include a drift and the final one consist of a drift around a stochastic trend and the usual error term. The hypothesis is then tested towards the  $\tau$ -statistic of which some relevant values are stated below.

## 2.5 LITERATURE REVIEW

In this work the aim is to design a RO model for valuing the possibility to invest in solar panels on a commercial rooftop and to investigate which factors that are crucial for the decision to invest or not. A number of researchers have already performed studies that use a real option approach to value the possibility to invest in energy projects like solar panels.

Copeland and Antikarov (2003) provides introduction and guidance to understanding the theories of real options and how they can be used for decision makers to improve their decisions regarding whether or not to undertake investments or projects and when to undertake them. The authors use a binomial lattice for valuing different options and explains the theories of a replicating portfolio and risk-neutral probabilities. Moreover, basic instructions for how to use excel to construct a binomial lattice is given together with useful tips for how to estimate the volatility of the underlying project.



The book by Dixit and Pindyck (1994) provides a good complement and extension to the book by Copeland and Antikarov as it stresses the fact that many investments are characterised by irreversibility and an unpredictable economic environment which are crucial aspects of a decision making model. Just like Copeland and Antikarov they provide an option based approach that relates to options in the financial markets and provides a more complex decision making model as they take the complexity of making investment decisions under uncertainty further.

Gazheli and Di Corato (2013) addresses an issue that is quite similar to the one of my research. Firstly it also focuses on solar energy which makes the implications quite comparable. More importantly the article also focuses on the problems caused by uncertainty and irreversibility and uses an interesting real option model that account for these things in a much better way than a more traditional valuation model like NPV. They focus on the opportunities for farmers in Bologna, Italy to rent out land for a long time (20 years or more) to companies using the land for solar farming. They then set up a real option model assuming that the revenues from farming the land follow a geometrician Brownian motion. The model is then applied to a few regions in Bologna with different characteristics, for each region threshold levels for switching from farming to renting out the land are then calculated and important factors determining the decision to switch are identified.

The authors find that as uncertainty about future agricultural revenues grows the decision to invest is postponed. Moreover the research also finds that higher discount rates will cause earlier investments. For the case of the different regions on Bologna the article also finds thresholds for different contract lengths and discount rates.

In the article Real option versus Traditional Methods to assess Renewable Energy Projects (2014) Santos et al. focus on the problems that traditional evaluation methods faces with managerial flexibility, irreversibility and uncertainty. They then identify the pros and cons with a real option approach instead of a more traditional valuation method like NPV or IRR for evaluating an investment he authors apply a binomial tree real option valuation method to a case-study of a mini-hydro plant and compare the results with the results from a NPV evaluation. They find that with ROA it would be more profitable to postpone the investment and invest later than in the initial case as suggested by NPV. This also confirms the weakness in the "now or never" approach implicitly taken by traditional methods such as the NPV and

the authors stresses the importance of allowing for managerial flexibility in valuation models. The ROA also proves that there are substantial differences in the value of the investment when uncertainty is introduced. In general the authors find that ROA is a superior method to NPV and IRR when any or some of the characteristics uncertainty, managerial flexibility and irreversibility are factors determining the value of the potential investment.

Using a method very similar to the one used in this thesis Ashuri and Kashani (2011) design a decision-making model that assesses the risks pertaining to changes in energy prices, prices in solar panels, efficiency of solar panels and the risk pertaining to regulatory and policy risk for environmental issues to address the problem of whether to install solar panels on buildings or to make buildings “solar panel ready” so that panels easily can be installed later on. The authors use a real option model with a number of parameters. First they use a “building energy simulation” component that is not described in detail but used to calculate the difference in energy performance for a solar power ready building when solar panels are installed compared to previous performance. This accounts for meteorological and micro climate effects related to environmental conditions. Next they use a stochastic model for modelling the retail energy price. They also use a binomial Lattice model to characterize the energy prices with the help of a Monte-Carlo simulation and thus are able to generate a large number of random energy prices throughout the entire investment horizon. This is then used to calculate how much could be saved by installing solar panels at different points in time and for different prices. Last the authors present the concept of the experience learning curve. The learning curve represents the fact that as the production of a certain product (like solar panels) increases the marginal cost of producing more units usually decreases. This is modelled by a power function  $P_t = P_0^{-\alpha}$  so if  $X=2$  the marginal cost is reduced by  $\alpha$  for each doubling of the cumulative production. This can be due to R&D, economies of scale, learning by doing etc. and can be estimated using OLS or other methods. Lastly the authors make an illustrative example where the model is used to evaluate a solar building and a solar-ready building to estimate the differences.

Ashuri conclude that the RO- model proposes a wiser investment decision than conventional methods like the NPV model does. It also clarifies the hidden value in building a house that is prepared for an installation of solar panels so that an optimal time for installing them could be awaited instead of building a house with installed solar panels in the initial sequence. Using

more flexible models like RO can also help effective investment in solar energy and thus in turn stimulate increased investments in solar energy.

## 3. METHOD

### 3.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research is made with taking a specific philosophical approach. Generally this concerns the choice between positivism and hermeneutics. Positivism aims to view the world in an objective and quantitative way without putting human appraisal into observed results of the conducted research. In such a way the research aims to discover causal relationships or so called causal conjunctions and in that way detects the events or phenomenon that have a linkage.

A hermeneutic researcher do in contrast to a positivistic one try to answer the question “what do us see and what is the meaning of it? This way the hermeneutic try to see the world from the human eye and use interpretation as the main research method. The goal of the hermeneutic research is not to find the absolute truth but rather to study the methods we use for understanding. The primary target for hermeneutic research is also to understand value produced by the human mind such as literature, music etc. together with the context they are made or experienced in.

In this work a positivistic approach is mainly used as the focus lays in designing a model that should value and produce absolute results concerning whether or not to invest in solar panels. Although as most modern research this work contains both quantitative and qualitative elements. In the model setup a quantitative approach is used with data collected for electricity prices, subsidies, taxes, investment costs, interest rates etc. On the more qualitative side there is also a case-study conducted investigating a specific investment decision and the associated option value. Even though the calculations made in the case-study are being performed in a quantitative way there are still qualitative elements such as potentially subjective estimates of input variables etc.

When it comes to the validity of any research, this entails the consideration of both internal and external validity. The internal validity concerns the study itself and the results and conclusions made by the researcher. The validity of the results presented may be questioned for a number of reasons such invalid assumptions, questionable causality, choice of method etc. The external validity aims to interpret how far the results from a particular research project can be generalized to other similar objects or events. In this research, for instance the

external validity of the results and conclusions from the case-study will have to be carefully evaluated with respect to the potential uniqueness of the case considered and other factors differentiating the case from general investments in solar panels on commercial rooftops.

### 3.2 COLLECTION OF EMPIRICAL DATA

As the price of electricity in this research the only stochastic in the model the most important data to collect was the data for monthly electricity prices. To begin with monthly consumer prices excluding taxes for companies being classified as “small industries” were collected from the Swedish energy authority and the statistics Sweden from April 2004 to February 2016. From November 2011 (when Sweden was divided into 4 electricity price areas) these prices are representing the price in electricity price area three (SE3), thus prices before November 2011 are representing the price for all of Sweden.

Historical energy taxes was then added on to make final consumer prices (VAT was ignored due to its deductibility), these were found for the years 2004-2011 at websites for different energy companies such as, Fortum (year 2011), Best el (2012), Eon (2013), Billinge energi (2014), Energimarknadsbyrån (2015) and for the first two month of 2016 they were found at Svensk energi (2016). The last month (Feb 2016) was also used as the current electricity price after energy tax was added.

The other data used for investigating the case-study (installation costs, expected yearly generated kWh etc.) were collected from installation-prospection documents provided by the company under consideration. In the base case of the case-study the discount rate (4 %) used is equal to the one used by the company considered. This should make easier comparison with their prospects.

### 3.3 CHOICE OF CASE-STUDY OBJECT

The case study performed in order to apply the model to a real world scenario is developed in collaboration with the Uppsala based solar company “Save-by-Solar Sweden AB”. The choice was made considering that installing solar panels on the rooftops of commercial properties is the core business for this company.

Thus the business model of SB Solar goes perfectly in line with the research question of this study. In other words SB Solar benefits financially if the exact same put option as being

valued in this study is exercised. Other competing solar companies have in some cases different business models where for example panels are rented out for a monthly or yearly fee. These business models would induce different types of cash flows that would not be so well in line with the ones modeled in this work

### 3.4 ETHICAL PERSPECTIVE

Appropriate valuation methods for renewable energy is of great importance for government officials evaluating the effect of potential new policies, but also for potential investors considering investment projects. Thus by providing a valuation model for investment in solar power this research aims to contribute to the existing literature pertaining to solar power investments. By contributing to the literature for solar power investments this work also aims to contribute to increased solar power investments in Sweden. The social benefits of solar power and renewable energy in general are their environmental advantages over conventional energy sources. What is still important for an investor to keep in mind when undertaking a solar power investment is the origin of the solar panels installed. According to the Guardian (13 Sep, 2010) many retailers and producers of solar panels are seen as unethical for a number of different reasons such as poor conditions for workers producing the solar panels or the selling company being linked to arm trade in other parts of the world. Therefore this thesis exhort all potential investors on solar power to carefully examine the origin of the considered solar panels and thereafter keep an ethical perspective in mind when investing.

## 4. EMPIRICAL BACKGROUND AND RESULTS

### 4.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT OF CASE STUDY

Save by Solar Sweden AB was established in 2014 by two former engineering, business and economics students in Uppsala, Sweden. The company does not officially disclose the structure of shareholders but it is known that a number of private investors other than the founders hold shares of the company.

The company operates in the Swedish market for installation and maintenance of solar cells with focus on commercial buildings. The company offers a full service with everything from prospection including financial analysis and technical solutions to installation and maintenance of the panels through their entire life time. In addition the company also offers a number of add on services such as charging posts for electric cars to visualization technologies that can provide real time data on the efficiency and production of the solar cells.

Although SB Solar is still in the startup phase a number of prospectings (and installations) have already been made. This thesis will have a closer look at one of them, the bath house Fjärran Högderbadet in the town of Gävle. The bath house is a large building with a 1200 m<sup>2</sup> roof capable of hosting 1130.68 m<sup>2</sup> of solar panels, approximately capable of producing 142 906 m<sup>2</sup> of solar energy each year, supplying the bath house with 8 % of its needed energy. Since the bath house operates during day-time most of its electricity demand coincide with the peak production hours of the solar panels, this results in that the bath house can use all the produced energy so that no electricity will be sold through the grid.

The offer from SB Solar is an installation of 1130.68 m<sup>2</sup> solar panels with a guaranteed life time of 25 years to a cost of 1 843 140 SEK. According to financial analysis provided by SB Solar the system would have a payback-time of 12 years given a discount rate of 4 % which would also give the potential investment a NPV of 2 975 000 SEK.

### 4.2 ELEMENTS OF THE CONSUMER ELECTRICITY PRICE

The economic benefit from investing in solar panels will be equal to the value of the electricity that the producer does not need to buy plus the value of the electricity that can be sold on the market (or by a bilateral agreement). Although in this research we assume that the

producer is consuming all of the produced electricity and therefore none of the produced electricity is sold. The benefit will thus be the quantity of electricity produced times the price that the producer should have paid if buying the electricity from a supplier (the consumer price). The consumer price consists of a number of different parts which are explained below.

#### 4.2.1 Spot price

In Sweden electricity is traded on the day-ahead market called Nord Pool spot where sellers and buyers from the Nordic and Baltic countries make bids with specific quantities and prices for every hour of the upcoming day. A price for every hour is then set so that demand equals supply and trades are made. Due to limited transmission capacities between different areas of the Nord Pool market the market is divided into a number of electricity price areas of which Sweden contains four. So when the demand in a specific area is higher than the production in that area plus the maximum possible import from other areas the spot price will be higher in this area than in areas that are being net-exporters of electricity. In this work the electricity price of SE3 is used (Sweden electricity area 3) since Nord Pool uses it as the representative price for Sweden. The case study conducted will therefore also be a case of a potential investment of solar panels on a commercial rooftop located in SE3 (nordpoolspot, 2016).

Since the spot price solely depends on supply and demand (and in some cases the transmission capacity) the spot price fluctuates with shifts in demand and supply that may occur from changes in weather, performance of energy intense industries etc. The spot price will therefore be the greatest source of volatility in the consumer electricity price.

#### 4.2.1 Markup

A supplier that has purchased electricity on Nord Pool spot will have a markup on the price when selling the electricity to the consumer. This markup varies with different retailers and types of contracts but typically it only constitutes a small part of the consumer price.

#### 4.2.2 Green-certificates

The system of green certificates is used in Sweden since 2003 and the market for trading the certificates was merged with the Norwegian market in 2012. The idea of the system is to create an additional economic initiative to produce green energy (energimyndigheten, 2016). The system works in the following way. The supply is created by giving producers of renewable energy (solar, wind etc.) a certificate for every MWh they are producing. The demand comes from those users that produce their own electricity ( $>60 \text{ MWh} / \text{year}$ ),



electricity intense industries, users that have bought their electricity directly over Elspot and suppliers of electricity are given a quota obligation and therefore are obligated to buy a certain amount of certificates depending on the level of their consumption and-/ or sales. Certificates are then traded on a market and money is thus transferred from conventional electricity producers to renewable energy producers. The government could thus adjust the quantity of the quota obligations given and in such a way adjust market demand for certificates. In that way incentives for renewable energy could be in-/decreased. A producer of solar energy will thus benefit financially from selling certificates but will also (given that the production is  $>60 \text{ mWh}$ ) need to buy a number of certificates, or more precise keep a number of the certificates received. However the potential net gain-/loss will need to be accounted for when evaluating the cash flows from a solar investment. To introduce this into the model, the current price for certificates will be divided by 1000 (changing mWh price to kWh price) and then added to the calculated gain of the non-purchased electricity. Noteworthy is also that a producer will only receive certificates for 15 years after the facility have started generating electricity.

#### 4.2.3 Certificate fee

As explained in the above section suppliers of electricity and producers that consume their own produced electricity are obliged to buy a quota of certificates based on their production-/selling volume from producers of renewable energy (energimyndigheten, 2016). This fee will thus be added to the consumer price and typically it only constitutes a small part of the consumer price, typically between  $0.02$  and  $0.03 \text{ SEK}$  (Larsson, 2016).

#### 4.2.4 Grid fee

When buying electricity the consumer do not only need to pay for the electricity itself but also for using the grid delivering the electricity. This is payed to the network company and is divided into two parts. The first part is a subscription fee and the second part is a fee for every kWh delivered to the consumer through the grid. A potential investor in solar panels that would still need to buy some electricity delivered through the grid even with installed solar panels would thus still need to pay the same subscription fee and therefore only benefit from the saved the fees that would be charged for every kWh delivered through the grid if installing solar panels and produce his own electricity.

#### 4.2.5 Energy tax

The Energy tax is an excise tax on electricity and some fuels that is regulated by the Swedish government every year. The energy tax is also an absolute tax and not a percentage tax, so the Swedish government decide a tax per kWh that is not dependent on the electricity price. This tax is not considered a value added tax and will therefore not be deductible for companies, thus the energy tax is added directly to the consumer price.

#### 4.2.6 Tax reduction

So called micro producers (fuse < 100 ampere) are entitled to a tax reduction of 0,60 SEK/kWh for the net electricity they are transferring to the grid on a yearly basis. So if a micro producer transfers 10 000 kWh to the grid a given year and in the same year buys 5 000 kWh on the market (so transferred to him by the grid) he will be entitled to a tax reduction of  $0,60 * (10\,000 - 5\,000) = 3000 \text{ SEK}$ .

#### 4.2.7 Vat

Value added tax is added on the final price (after electricity tax is added, so the consumer pays tax on the tax) and the standard VAT rate is used (25%) (ekonomifakta, 2016). Although in this work as the potential investment is not considered for private houses but for commercial rooftops the investment would thus be made by a company and the VAT would therefore be deductible and can therefore also be ignored in the following calculations.

### 4.3 CASH FLOWS

If all the power produced is used by the owner of the solar cells no real cash flows will occur in the sense that no monetary exchanges will that place. In this case the positive “cash flows” pertaining from such an investment will instead come from the money saved for the electricity that does not have to be bought thanks to the investment in solar panels. The potential annual cash flows generated will thus be equal to the amount of energy produced multiplied by the price that the investor would have to pay for buying the same amount of energy.

In the case of Fjärran Högderbadet the money saved for each kWh produced would thus equal the spot price, the markup, certificate fees, grid fees and energy taxes plus the revenues gained from selling green certificates. Since the fuse of Fjärran Högderbadet exceeds 100

ampere they are not entitled to a tax reduction and as earlier mentioned the deductibility of the VAT for companies makes it irrelevant for further analysis.

As of February 2016 the current electricity price for small industries (the category in which Fjärran Högderbadet should be placed) were 0.68 SEK including certificate fees and energy tax. The average price of green certificates in February 2016 was 145 SEK (SKM, 2016) which would give a contribution to the cash flow gained of  $(145 / 1000) 0,145$  SEK per kWh. The potential first year cash flow for Fjärran Högderbadet if using the February price would thus be  $(0.68+0.145)142\,906 = 117\,897.45$  SEK. The potential cash flows gained in the following years would then be calculated in a similar manner using the relevant price and discounting back using an appropriate discount rate (in our base case 4 % as SB Solar uses).

## 4.4 THE UNIT ROOT TEST & THE VOLATILITY

### 4.4.1 The unit root

As assumed in the derivation of the real option model the price of electricity and therefore implicitly also the cash flows generated from a potential investment follows the Brownian motion and are therefore modeled to follow a random walk. As a random walk is characterized as a non-stationary time series a unit root test was made to check for the non-stationary in the time series.

The ADF test for a unit root was made using the EViews statistical software and the three regressions presented in the theoretical presentation of the random walk were run using the natural logarithm of the 143 observations in addition a test for auto regression of order one was also made (full regression results can be found in appendix 8.1), the results are presented in table 1 below.

Table 1.

<i>ADF-test</i>	<i>No constant</i>	<i>Constant</i>	<i>Constant &amp; trend</i>
<i>t-statistic</i>	<i>0.100420</i>	<i>-3.198221</i>	<i>-3.156005</i>
<i>p-value</i>	<i>0.7129</i>	<i>0.0221</i>	<i>0.0977</i>

The critical values that the t-statistics are to be tested against according to the Dickey-Fuller distribution are calculated by EViews and presented below.

Table 2.

<i>Critical values for T level of significance</i>			
<i>143 obs</i>	<i>No constant</i>	<i>Constant</i>	<i>Constant &amp; trend</i>
0,01	-2.581466	-3.477144	-4.024452
0,05	-1.943107	-2.881978	-3.442006
0,1	-1.615210	-2.577747	-3.145608

The null hypothesis is then rejected if  $t_{value} < t_{critical}$  so in the most basic form we cannot reject the null hypothesis and find a unit root even at the one percent level. For the version extended with a constant we reject the null hypothesis at the 5 and 10 percent levels but not at the one percent level. In the last and most extended version we do not reject the null at the one or five percent level but do reject at the ten percent level. Thus at the one percent level we cannot reject null hypothesis of a unit root.

Similar results are given by the p-values where the value for the basic version is very high whilst the values for the other two versions are significantly lower but also higher for the version with both trend and constant than for the one with just a constant. The results from the auto correlation test further confirmed that the time series process of electricity prices has the character of a non-stationary random walk.

#### 4.4.2 The volatility

We have monthly electricity price data for the 143 months from April 2004 to February 2016 and want to have the annual standard deviation. So first we calculate the average monthly standard deviation by using the natural logarithm of our energy prices using equation:

$$\sigma_{monthly} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (\ln(p_t) - \ln(\bar{p}))^2}{(n-1)}} = 0.192606$$

Where n is the total number of observations,  $\ln(p_t)$  is the natural logarithm of the monthly electricity price and  $\ln(\bar{p})$  is the average of the logarithmic monthly prices.

Transforming it into annual standard deviation we use:

$$\sigma_{\text{annual}} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(\ln(p_t) - \ln(\bar{p}))^2}{(n-1)}} * \sqrt{12} = 0.192606 * 3,464102 = 0.667206 \approx 66.72 \%$$

So we find that the annual volatility measured as standard deviation of the natural logarithm of the electricity price is 66.72 percent

#### 4.5 STEP FACTORS & RISK-NEUTRAL PROBABILITIES

Now that we have the volatility we can go on and find our up- and downside factors together with their risk-neutral probabilities. We start with finding the upside movement for annual steps using:

$$U = e^{(\sigma_{\text{annual}} * \sqrt{t})} = e^{(0,6672 * \sqrt{1/1})} = 1.94877311$$

Next we find the downside movement:

$$D = \frac{1}{U} = \frac{1}{1,94877311} = 0.51314337$$

Moving on to probabilities we start with calculating the factor  $\alpha$ :

$$\alpha = e^{rt} = e^{0,04 * (\frac{1}{1})} = 1.040810774$$

Then finding the risk-neutral probability for up and down-movement:

$$p^u = \frac{\alpha - d}{u - d} = \frac{1.040810774 - 0.51314337}{1.94877311 - 0.51314337} = 0.36755118$$

And:

$$p^d = 1 - p^u = 1 - 0.36755118 = 0.63244882$$

Now that we have performed calculations of the above parameters we have all the necessary input parameters to create our binomial for the electricity price using the commonly used software Excel. Thereby we can calculate potential cash flows for every year and in such a

way calculate the option value and find the optimal exercise strategy. This will we presented and analyzed in the next section.

## 5. ANALYSIS & DISCUSSION

The aim of this study was to design a RO model for valuation of investment in solar power and by that identify the factors determining the value of a potential investment in solar power on a commercial rooftop and to answer the following questions:

- \* Identify the impact of subsidies on the value of the option to invest
- \* Identify the crucial factors determining the profitability of an investment in solar panels.
- \* Determine how the results from the model will differ from those given by a NPV model in a case study of a real investment in solar panels on a commercial rooftop.
- \* Determine threshold levels for the electricity price that indicate at what levels it is worth investing.

### 5.1 THE CASE-STUDY

#### 5.1.1 The base case scenario

From the results relative to the base case scenario, we remind that 4 % discount rate, i.e. the same rate adopted by SB Solar for the composition of their financial prospects, and a volatility of the electricity price in Sweden measured as standard deviation equal to 66.72 % are used, we find that the value of the call option to invest in the installation of solar panels on the bath house roof, hypothetically held by the managers Fjärran Högderbadet, is worth 363 907 SEK, at  $t = 0$ . The strike price assumed is equal to the investment cost and is equal to 1 843 140 SEK, the expiration is instead set within a 20-year horizon. We also find that the earliest scenario where the project has a positive net present value, i.e. discounted future cash flows exceeds the installation cost occurs when the price increases in the first two years so that the price of electricity is equal to 2.598 SEK /kWh.

Regarding the managerial flexibility and the optimal exercise strategy the result from this case analysis is that it would only be rational for the manager to exercise the call option and install solar panels in the last period, right before the date set for the expiration. This is not necessary always the case as the option may not be worth exercise in some cases. In other words, there is no possible scenario where we will have an installation done before the year 2036. Further on, the threshold price for whether installment will take place at all or not is 2.598 SEK /kWh. So once the price falls to levels where there is no possibility that the price

will raise above the threshold level again, by the expiration date, the option value is null, we will not exercise the option.

The economic consequences for the organisation Fjärran Högderbadet is that there is a positive value from holding the call option to install solar panels on the roof. With this said it is not profitable to invest at the current electricity price and the manager should adopt a “wait and see” strategy. In other words the managers should not in any case exercise the option and invest before the maturity of the option (2036). It follows that the investment should only be undertaken if the electricity price is  $\geq 2.598 \text{ SEK /kWh}$ . This investment strategy could be compared to a conventional NPV calculation using the current price, that gives a NPV of -85 499.57 and the investment would thus not be undertaken. Taking a “now or never” approach we would therefore dismiss the investment in solar power and neglect the value of having a roof with the possibility of hosting solar cells.

### 5.1.2 The volatility

It is well known that the volatility has a relevant impact when it comes to i) the exercise of options and ii) the quantification of option value. Therefore, in order to provide a sensitivity analysis focusing on the impact of this specific parameter, the base case scenario is modified allowing for a scenario where we have a 30 % volatility and another where we have 10 % volatility. The results are summarized in table 3.

Table 3.

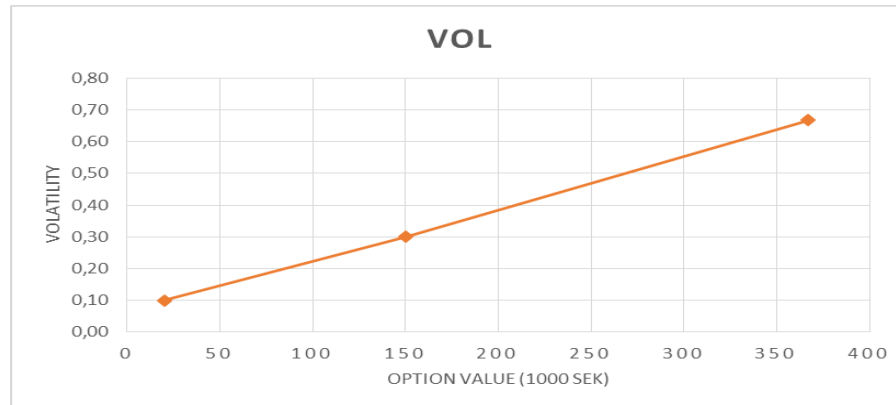
<b>Volatility</b>	<b>66,72%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>10%</b>
<i>Option value <math>t=0</math> (SEK)</i>	<i>363 907</i>	<i>145 234</i>	<i>15 110</i>
<i>Optimal exercise strategy</i>	<i>last period</i>	<i>last period</i>	<i>last period</i>
<i>1:st possible positive project-value</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2028</i>

The most obvious conclusion that can be drawn from the above presented results is that the option value is increasing in line with the volatility. This is in line with conventional call option theory, as the call option in this case study is out of the money at  $t = 0$  and we would not exercise the option if the electricity price remains the same. That is with *volatility* = 0 the option would be worthless as we would know for sure already from that start that it will never be profitable to exercise the option. But as volatility increases the potential changes in electricity price are wider and this increases the value of the underlying asset, i.e., the value



of the investment project thus the possibility that the option will be in the money in a future period by its maturity increases.

Figure 2.



This also goes along with the result presented for when the first possible project value occurs in the analysis. For the base case with volatility of 66.72 % it is sufficient for the price to move upwards the first two years for the project value to become positive. For lower volatility levels, the potential increase or decrease in the value of the underlying asset are smaller. We note in fact that with a 30 % volatility, a sequence of five consecutive upward movements is needed for having a price securing, in expected terms, profitable investment. For the case with 10 % volatility the case is even more extreme and the electricity price should keep rising for at least twelve years before having the conditions such that the investment is profitable. Finally, discussing the actual optimal exercise strategy, we conclude that, irrespectively of the volatility level, the managers holding the option to invest will maximize expected profit by holding it up to the last period, i.e. 2036, where they will then verify if conditions for the investment have materialized.

### 5.1.3 The risk-free rate

The risk-free rate has an important role in the evaluation of a call option. First the rate is used to calculate the present value of cash flows. Second, in the binomial real option model, the risk-free rate also has a function in the calculation of the up- and down movement steps. This since it characterizes the long-term up movement in general prices (inflation) (Copeland & Antikarov, 2004). Therefore, it also indirectly affects the risk weighted probabilities. Thus it is interesting to see how a change in the risk-free rate affects our results. Two simulations have then been run using a 2 % rate and a 6 % rate. The results are summarized in table 4.

Table 4.

<b>Risk-free rate</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6%</b>
<i>Option value <math>t=0</math> (SEK)</i>	<i>343 645</i>	<i>363 907</i>	<i>387 678</i>
<i>Optimal exercise strategy</i>	<i>last period</i>	<i>last period</i>	<i>last period</i>
<i>1:st possible positive project-value</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2018</i>

It is clear that the risk-free rate in this case does not have a large impact on the optimal exercise strategy or the year at which a potential investment in solar panels starts turning profitable for Fjärran Högderbadet. The option value however increases with the interest rate. This is in line with option theory as the value of a call will be higher the more likely the underlying asset is to increase. Thus since the risk-free rate also affects the underlying general price movement a higher risk-free rate will induce a more positive price trend and thus also increase the likelihood that the value of the underlying will increase and therefore that the call will be in the money, on, or before the expiration date. Therefore the option value of the call will also be higher with a higher risk-free rate (Copeland & Antikarov, 2003).

#### 5.1.4 The exercise price

The investment cost to be paid for installing, the solar panels is crucial for the profitability of the investment. The investment cost is often subject to negotiations and bargaining, it is therefore interesting to see the impact of allowing for a 15 %, 30 % and 45 % discount on the investment cost. Note that a lower investment cost may not only be the result of price negotiations but may also be due to the presence of a subsidy received for investing in solar panels covering a part of the installation cost. The results are summarized in table 5.

Table 5.

<b>Investment cost</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-15%</b>	<b>-30%</b>	<b>-45%</b>
<i>Option value <math>t=0</math> (SEK)</i>	<i>363 907</i>	<i>373 268</i>	<i>382 629</i>	<i>391 990</i>
<i>Optimal exercise strategy</i>	<i>last period</i>	<i>last period</i>	<i>last period</i>	<i>last period</i>
<i>1:st possible positive project-value</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2 017</i>

First of all it can be found that the optimal exercise strategy is still “wait and see”. The potential exercise will only occur in the last period and is in line with the previous results presented above. This is due to the fact that the value of holding the option is greater than the value of exercising it. That is the sum of the potential values in the next period weighted by their risk adjusted probabilities and discounted by the discount rate is greater than the value

of the option if exercised now. As this is the case in all time periods during the option lifespan exercise will only take place in the last period where the choice is between the value of exercising today and the value of letting the option expire (0). Still, even in the last period exercise will only take place for positive project values.

This is linked to another interesting element illustrated by the results. Even though the discount is as big as 45 %, equivalent to  $0.45 * 1843140.0 = 829\,413\text{ SEK}$ , the impact on the option value is  $391\,990 - 363\,907 = 28\,083\text{ SEK}$ . This large difference is due to the fact that the investment would be likely undertaken after 20 years. Thus it is not only the probability of the investment actually taking place that affects the difference between the subsidy/discount and the increase in option value, but also the time value. So in other words the discount rate for 20 years heavily reduces the effect of the subsidy/discount on the option value. If, however the optimal exercise strategy would have been different and exercise of the option would have been optimal at an earlier stage, then the impact of the subsidy/discount on the option value would have been larger.

Finally it can also be concluded that only the biggest discount of 45 % has an effect on when in time the potential project turns profitable (2017), so with a 45 % discount it is sufficient with only one upward movement (36.7 % prob.) given status quo, for the project value to be positive.

### 5.1.5 Subsidies

The current subsidy given to producers of renewable energy in Sweden is in the form green certificates (see section 4.2.2) that are sold in a market where the demand for the certificates is controlled by the Swedish government through the use of a quotas system. Thus It is possible for the Swedish government to increase (decrease) the quotas required for energy producers and suppliers and in such a way increase (decrease) the demand for certificates, which in turn will induce higher (lower) certificate prices and as a consequence increase (decrease) the subsidy implicitly paid to agents investing in renewable energy sources. Therefore we will look in to the effect revenue associated with the green certificates by considering 3 potential scenarios, namely a scenario with no subsidy, a second scenario where the revenue is doubled and a third where the revenue is 3.5 times the one currently available. Since the subsidy received in the base case equals  $0.145\text{ SEK/kWh}$  the levels

considered in our simulations will be *0.0 SEK/kWh*, *0.29 SEK/kWh* and *0.508 SEK/kWh*. Our results are summarized in table 6.

Table 6.

<b>Subsidy level</b>	<b>0.0 SEK</b>	<b>0.145 SEK</b>	<b>0.29 SEK</b>	<b>0.508 SEK</b>
<i>Option value t=0 (SEK)</i>	359 722	363 907	371 708	383 409
<i>Optimal exercise strategy</i>	<i>last period</i>	<i>last period</i>	<i>last period</i>	<i>last period</i>
<i>1:st possible positive project-value</i>	2019	2018	2018	2018

The first thing we can conclude is that the higher subsidy the option value of the option to invest. The reason for this is straightforward. A higher subsidy gives higher cash flows and then a higher value is associated with the underlying investment project. A negative result, from the perspective of a policymaker whose aim is to increase/foster investment in renewable energy, is that increased subsidies are not inducing earlier investment in our case study, i.e. Fjärran Höjderbadet. The optimal exercise strategy will thus still be i) “wait” until the last period and ii) exercise the option if “in the money”. Thus a higher subsidy does not boost investment in solar panels and does not induce earlier exercise of the option to invest held by Fjärran Höjderbadet.

Looking at what year we have the first possible project value we see that removing the subsidy would delay it one year. This may have interesting interpretations as this is the actual time at which (if price movements are up until that time) undertaking the investment, neglecting option value considerations, would have a positive project value. Thus, for managers adopting a simple Net Present Value approach, investing would make sense if this specific scenario materializes. However, this is not the case in our case study where earlier investment will not occur even allowing for a subsidy as high as 250 % higher than today’s.

## 5.2 VALIDITY

### 5.2.1 Internal validity

There are some threats to the internal validity of this study, of which the main one is the assumption of a 25 years lifetime for the solar cells. 25 years are the time that is guaranteed by SB Solar for the panels to be efficient. Although the expected lifetime is up to 35-years (with reduced efficiency after 25 years), this would change the value of the option and possibly also have an effect on the optimal exercise strategy and the project value. However

since the last ten years of the 35 years lifespan is not guaranteed in anyway this assumption was made to assure that the results of the analysis only rely on what the investor is guaranteed.

Other possible threats to the internal validity of this study come from the input variables such as the expected generated kWh/year and the assumption of zero maintenance cost (maintenance being fully included in the investment cost). This information is fully collected from external sources that have not been validated in any way and could therefore be subject to error or bias.

### 5.2.2 External validity

The external validity of the analyzed results produced for the case Fjärran Högderbadet in this study are subject to a number of threats pertaining from the efficiency of the panels and the insolation at the current area, so the number of kWh produced each year. There could also be substantial differences in investment costs for different types of installations taking place at different areas. That is, there is little from the results in this case study that can be generalized to solar power investment on commercial rooftops in Sweden, and even less that can be generalized globally, since in addition to earlier mentioned factors, subsidies and taxes will also differ between countries.

Taking this into account the model can still easily be applied to other investment decisions regarding solar power investment on commercial rooftops. For the model to be applied to similar investment opportunities in Sweden only input parameters such as the estimated produced kWh/year, the investment cost and the life of the option would need to be adjusted to the case in question. So the model itself has a high external validity and can easily be generalized to other cases than the one conducted in this work.

## 5.3 POSSIBLE ASPECTS OF FUTURE STUDIES

There are many possible aspects for related future research, the model made in this work consist only of yearly steps and since the insolation in Sweden is highly seasonal it is possible that a model using monthly or weekly steps would provide more precise results and perhaps also provide a useful optimal exercise strategy that incorporates the intra year timing of an optimal investment decision.

Further it would also be interesting to incorporate the uncertainty pertaining to green certificates, especially since their double effect. If the government for instance increase the quotas required, demand will increase and renewable energy sources will receive a bigger subsidy. In addition, all energy suppliers/producers will need to buy more certificates at a higher price, thus energy bought at the market will have a higher price. Therefore, the cash flows coming from an investment in solar power will benefit in double ways, both from higher revenues from sold certificates but also from the higher price that they would have had to pay if their produced energy had to be bought in the market.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

The main aim of this study was the adoption of a real option valuation model to be used in order to identify the factors determining the value of the option to install solar panels on commercial rooftops in Sweden.

A real option approach is used in order to overcome the well-known limits of the NPV approach, in particular when it comes to value associated with managerial flexibility. The case-study considered concerns the installment of solar panels on a bath house rooftop in Gävle. The results illustrates that uncertainty in the electricity price have a great impact on the value of the (call-like) option to install solar cells. In line with the literature, the higher volatility of the electricity price the higher the value of the investment project.

Other results are also consistent with the real option theory. Concerning the optimal exercise timing strategy in our case study, the main conclusion is that irrespective of changes in volatility, discount rate, subsidies and investment cost, it is always optimal, when profitable, to exercise the investment option in the last period before the call option expiration. The threshold, expressed in terms of electricity price, triggering investment is equal to *2.598 SEK /kWh*.

The effect of an induced reduction in the investment cost on the value of the option to invest in solar energy is, in line with general option theory positive. As it can be expected a lower investment cost also induce positive project values at earlier stages. This is due to the fact that lower investment costs will be rapidly covered by cash flows generated from lower electricity prices. From the analysis it is also clear that, in line with the theory, the value of the investment option is increasing with the discount rate. As a higher risk-free rate will induce a stronger positive price trend, the likelihood that the call will be in the money before expiration date increases and, as a consequence, also the value of the call option.

In Sweden, the current subsidies for renewable energy are mainly based on green certificates. This study shows that the certificates are currently not sufficient to create the conditions for profitable investments in solar power on commercial rooftops. The certificates do however induce positive project values at earlier stages if compared with a scenario without certificates. The analysis also shows that an increase in subsidies, implemented setting higher

price for the green certificates, would not induce earlier optimal exercise or significantly earlier positive project values. Increased subsidies would therefore not be effective to boost investment in solar power by inducing earlier exercise of the option to invest in solar power. They do however increase the value of the option to invest in solar power on commercial rooftops.

This dissertation has, by applying a real option model for the evaluation of the underlying option to invest, studied the crucial factors affecting the investment for the installation of solar panels on commercial rooftops in Sweden.

The conclusions are in line with previous studies and find that the volatility, the exercise price and the risk-free rate are of crucial importance for the value of the call option. This dissertation also concludes that the use of real options in comparison with a NPV approach significantly increases the value of the option to invest in solar power on a commercial rooftop. Finally this Dissertation concludes that increased subsidies for renewable energy would have only a limited effect on the timing of investment in solar power.



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## 8. APPENDICES

### 8.1 Unit root tests

#### INTERCEPT

Null Hypothesis: LN\_PRICE has a unit root

Exogenous: Constant

Lag Length: 1 (Fixed)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-3.198221	0.0221
Test critical values: 1% level	-3.477144	
5% level	-2.881978	
10% level	-2.577747	

\*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation

Dependent Variable: D(LN\_PRICE)

Method: Least Squares

Date: 05/27/16 Time: 16:49

Sample (adjusted): 3 143

Included observations: 141 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
LN_PRICE(-1)	-0.140281	0.043862	-3.198221	0.0017
D(LN_PRICE(-1))	-0.011066	0.086014	-0.128656	0.8978
C	0.594165	0.185336	3.205890	0.0017
R-squared	0.074777	Mean dependent var		0.001969
Adjusted R-squared	0.061368	S.D. dependent var		0.099949
S.E. of regression	0.096834	Akaike info criterion		-1.810600
Sum squared resid	1.293989	Schwarz criterion		-1.747860
Log likelihood	130.6473	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-1.785104
F-statistic	5.576583	Durbin-Watson stat		1.969766
Prob(F-statistic)	0.004688			

## INTERCEPT AND TREND

Null Hypothesis: LN\_PRICE has a unit root

Exogenous: Constant, Linear Trend

Lag Length: 1 (Fixed)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	-3.156005	0.0977
Test critical values: 1% level	-4.024452	
5% level	-3.442006	
10% level	-3.145608	

\*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation

Dependent Variable: D(LN\_PRICE)

Method: Least Squares

Date: 05/27/16 Time: 16:50

Sample (adjusted): 3 143

Included observations: 141 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
LN_PRICE(-1)	-0.139639	0.044246	-3.156005	0.0020
D(LN_PRICE(-1))	-0.012094	0.086618	-0.139623	0.8892
C	0.593547	0.186047	3.190307	0.0018
@TREND("1")	-2.90E-05	0.000202	-0.143245	0.8863
R-squared	0.074915	Mean dependent var		0.001969
Adjusted R-squared	0.054658	S.D. dependent var		0.099949
S.E. of regression	0.097179	Akaike info criterion		-1.796565
Sum squared resid	1.293796	Schwarz criterion		-1.712912
Log likelihood	130.6578	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-1.762571
F-statistic	3.698175	Durbin-Watson stat		1.969312
Prob(F-statistic)	0.013422			

### WITHOUT INTERCEPT AND TREND

Null Hypothesis: LN\_PRICE has a unit root

Exogenous: None

Lag Length: 1 (Fixed)

	t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic	0.100420	0.7129
Test critical values:		
1% level	-2.581466	
5% level	-1.943107	
10% level	-1.615210	

\*MacKinnon (1996) one-sided p-values.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test Equation

Dependent Variable: D(LN\_PRICE)

Method: Least Squares

Date: 05/27/16 Time: 16:50

Sample (adjusted): 3 143

Included observations: 141 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
LN_PRICE(-1)	0.000200	0.001993	0.100420	0.9202
D(LN_PRICE(-1))	-0.080120	0.086007	-0.931552	0.3532
R-squared	0.005869	Mean dependent var		0.001969
Adjusted R-squared	-0.001283	S.D. dependent var		0.099949
S.E. of regression	0.100013	Akaike info criterion		-1.752951
Sum squared resid	1.390361	Schwarz criterion		-1.711124
Log likelihood	125.5830	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-1.735954
Durbin-Watson stat	1.970517			

### ESTIMATED AR(1) without intercept which shows that it is a RW.

Dependent Variable: LN\_PRICE

Method: Least Squares

Date: 05/27/16 Time: 16:51

Sample (adjusted): 2 143

Included observations: 142 after adjustments

Convergence achieved after 2 iterations

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
AR(1)	1.000149	0.001979	505.3564	0.0000
R-squared	0.730964	Mean dependent var		4.221514
Adjusted R-squared	0.730964	S.D. dependent var		0.192059
S.E. of regression	0.099619	Akaike info criterion		-1.767918
Sum squared resid	1.399266	Schwarz criterion		-1.747102
Log likelihood	126.5222	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-1.759459
Durbin-Watson stat	2.121427			
Inverted AR Roots	1.00			
Estimated AR process is nonstationary				

date	nom P	nom P + tax	LN P	Y-Ybar	Ybar^2	date	nom P	nom P + tax	LN P	Y-Ybar	Ybar^2
1 april 2004	28,5	52,6	4,0	-0,3	0,06626	1 mars 2010	66,1	94,1	4,5	0,3	0,10540
1 maj 2004	27,7	51,8	3,9	-0,3	0,07386	1 april 2010	51,1	79,1	4,4	0,2	0,02280
1 juni 2004	31,8	55,9	4,0	-0,2	0,03847	1 maj 2010	46,7	74,7	4,3	0,1	0,00879
1 juli 2004	26,5	50,6	3,9	-0,3	0,08747	1 juni 2010	48,4	76,4	4,3	0,1	0,01352
1 aug 2004	32,8	56,9	4,0	-0,2	0,03183	1 juli 2010	51,5	79,5	4,4	0,2	0,02435
1 sep 2004	28,8	52,9	4,0	-0,3	0,06315	1 aug 2010	48,6	76,6	4,3	0,1	0,01414
1 okt 2004	26,6	50,7	3,9	-0,3	0,08630	1 sep 2010	55,1	83,1	4,4	0,2	0,04014
1 nov 2004	28,2	52,3	4,0	-0,3	0,06901	1 okt 2010	55,3	83,3	4,4	0,2	0,04111
1 dec 2004	25,6	49,7	3,9	-0,3	0,09841	1 nov 2010	60,4	88,4	4,5	0,3	0,06873
1 jan 2005	23,6	49,0	3,9	-0,3	0,10751	1 dec 2010	91,3	119,3	4,8	0,6	0,31578
1 feb 2005	25,8	51,2	3,9	-0,3	0,08063	1 jan 2011	70,1	98,4	4,6	0,4	0,13641
1 mars 2005	30,7	56,1	4,0	-0,2	0,03708	1 feb 2011	64,5	92,8	4,5	0,3	0,09656
1 april 2005	30,9	56,3	4,0	-0,2	0,03572	1 mars 2011	63,8	92,1	4,5	0,3	0,09191
1 maj 2005	31,4	56,8	4,0	-0,2	0,03246	1 april 2011	55,4	83,7	4,4	0,2	0,04307
1 juni 2005	27,3	52,7	4,0	-0,3	0,06507	1 maj 2011	56,0	84,3	4,4	0,2	0,04609
1 juli 2005	30,0	55,4	4,0	-0,2	0,04207	1 juni 2011	51,3	79,6	4,4	0,2	0,02475
1 aug 2005	31,7	57,1	4,0	-0,2	0,03059	1 juli 2011	43,3	71,6	4,3	0,1	0,00264
1 sep 2005	30,1	55,5	4,0	-0,2	0,04134	1 aug 2011	45,7	74,0	4,3	0,1	0,00712
1 okt 2005	33,0	58,4	4,1	-0,2	0,02322	1 sep 2011	36,2	64,5	4,2	-0,1	0,00281
1 nov 2005	32,1	57,5	4,1	-0,2	0,02820	1 okt 2011	34,8	63,1	4,1	-0,1	0,00562
1 dec 2005	35,9	61,3	4,1	-0,1	0,01080	1 nov1 2011	48,5	76,8	4,3	0,1	0,01476
1 jan 2006	39,8	65,9	4,2	0,0	0,00100	1 dec 2011	37,7	66,0	4,2	0,0	0,00090
1 feb 2006	43,2	69,3	4,2	0,0	0,00035	1 jan 2012	40,9	69,9	4,2	0,0	0,00075
1 mars 2006	51,7	77,8	4,4	0,1	0,01807	1 feb 2012	54,7	83,7	4,4	0,2	0,04307
1 april 2006	48,4	74,5	4,3	0,1	0,00830	1 mars 2012	32,6	61,6	4,1	-0,1	0,00981
1 maj 2006	35,5	61,6	4,1	-0,1	0,00981	1 april 2012	34,5	63,5	4,2	-0,1	0,00471
1 juni 2006	44,4	70,5	4,3	0,0	0,00129	1 maj 2012	34,0	63,0	4,1	-0,1	0,00586
1 juli 2006	47,8	73,9	4,3	0,1	0,00689	1 juni 2012	32,5	61,5	4,1	-0,1	0,01013
1 aug 2006	64,5	90,6	4,5	0,3	0,08223	1 juli 2012	19,3	48,3	3,9	-0,3	0,11715
1 sep 2006	62,8	88,9	4,5	0,3	0,07172	1 aug 2012	29,2	58,2	4,1	-0,2	0,02428
1 okt 2006	50,1	76,2	4,3	0,1	0,01292	1 sep 2012	31,7	60,7	4,1	-0,1	0,01294
1 nov 2006	44,9	71	4,3	0,0	0,00185	1 okt 2012	36,8	65,8	4,2	0,0	0,00109
1 dec 2006	31,8	57,9	4,1	-0,2	0,02592	1 nov 2012	35,9	64,9	4,2	0,0	0,00220
1 jan 2007	30,7	57,2	4,0	-0,2	0,02998	1 dec 2012	45,7	74,7	4,3	0,1	0,00879
1 feb 2007	33,5	60,0	4,1	-0,1	0,01571	1 jan 2013	43,7	73,0	4,3	0,1	0,00501
1 mars 2007	27,8	54,3	4,0	-0,2	0,05070	1 feb 2013	40,1	69,4	4,2	0,0	0,00041
1 april 2007	26,4	52,9	4,0	-0,3	0,06315	1 mars 2013	43,6	72,9	4,3	0,1	0,00481
1 maj 2007	26,1	52,6	4,0	-0,3	0,06604	Apr 2013	43,9	73,2	4,3	0,1	0,00533
1 juni 2007	30,8	57,3	4,0	-0,2	0,02938	May 2013	44,1	73,4	4,3	0,1	0,00585
1 juli 2007	26,5	53,0	4,0	-0,2	0,06221	Jun 2013	38,0	67,3	4,2	0,0	0,00010
1 aug 2007	30,9	57,4	4,1	-0,2	0,02878	Jul 2013	36,4	65,7	4,2	0,0	0,00125
1 sep 2007	35,9	62,4	4,1	-0,1	0,00742	Aug 2013	35,9	65,2	4,2	0,0	0,00177
1 okt 2007	40,6	67,1	4,2	0,0	0,00018	Sep 2013	41,7	71,0	4,3	0,0	0,00185
1 nov 2007	48,5	75	4,3	0,1	0,00956	Oct 2013	46,4	75,7	4,3	0,1	0,01134
1 dec 2007	49,0	75,5	4,3	0,1	0,01091	Nov 2013	43,7	73,0	4,3	0,1	0,00501
1 jan 2008	49,7	76,7	4,3	0,1	0,01445	Dec 2013	39,7	69,0	4,2	0,0	0,00020
1 feb 2008	43,7	70,7	4,3	0,0	0,00150	Jan 2014	36,1	65,4	4,2	0,0	0,00149
1 mars 2008	36,7	63,7	4,2	-0,1	0,00429	Feb 2014	36,5	65,8	4,2	0,0	0,00106
1 april 2008	47,6	74,6	4,3	0,1	0,008547	Mar 2014	36,4	65,7	4,2	0,0	0,00125
1 maj 2008	43,0	70,0	4,2	0,0	0,00083	Apr 2014	30,0	59,3	4,1	-0,1	0,01884
1 juni 2008	61,8	88,8	4,5	0,3	0,07112	May 2014	30,9	60,2	4,1	-0,1	0,01494





### 8.3 Base case scenario (price tree, cash flows, option value, project value, NPV).

Cash flow	2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036																				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438	24 272 637	47 083 543	91 537 079	178 167 429	346 991 290	675 992 570	1 317 145 083	2 566 612 999	5 001 556 392	9 746 735 716	18 994 066 430	37 015 118 848	72 134 261 908	140 573 894 657	273 947 972 799
2		455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438	24 272 637	47 083 543	91 537 079	178 167 429	346 991 290	675 992 570	1 317 145 083	2 566 612 999	5 001 556 392	9 746 735 716	18 994 066 430	37 015 118 848	72 134 261 908
3			345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438	24 272 637	47 083 543	91 537 079	178 167 429	346 991 290	675 992 570	1 317 145 083	2 566 612 999	5 001 556 392	9 746 735 716	18 994 066 430
4				289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438	24 272 637	47 083 543	91 537 079	178 167 429	346 991 290	675 992 570	1 317 145 083	2 566 612 999	5 001 556 392
5					260 821	289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438	24 272 637	47 083 543	91 537 079	178 167 429	346 991 290	675 992 570	1 317 145 083
6						246 004	260 821	289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438	24 272 637	47 083 543	91 537 079	178 167 429	346 991 290
7							238 401	246 004	260 821	289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438	24 272 637	47 083 543	91 537 079
8								234 500	238 401	246 004	260 821	289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438	24 272 637
9									232 498	234 500	238 401	246 004	260 821	289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027
10										231 471	232 498	234 500	238 401	246 004	260 821	289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329
11											230 944	231 471	232 498	234 500	238 401	246 004	260 821	289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315
12												230 673	230 944	231 471	232 498	234 500	238 401	246 004	260 821	289 695	345 964
13													230 463	230 535	230 673	230 944	231 471	232 498	234 500	238 401	246 004
14														230 427	230 463	230 535	230 673	230 944	231 471	232 498	234 500
15															230 408	230 427	230 463	230 535	230 673	230 944	231 471
16																230 398	230 408	230 427	230 463	230 535	230 673
17																	230 393	230 398	230 408	230 427	230 535
18																			230 391	230 393	230 398
19																				230 391	230 393
20																					230 389
Option value	2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036																				
1	363 907	742 189	1502 528	3 020 501	6 032 648	11 978 186	23 662 530	46 546 602	91 254 915	178 459 151	348 392 322	679 385 257	1 323 971 952	2 579 194 943	5 023 490 983	9 783 230 463	19 051 756 415	37 100 091 610	72 245 054 302	140 681 703 448	273 946 129 659
2		167 083	347 258	715 384	1 461 022	2 958 929	5 945 383	11 859 974	23 508 179	46 347 539	90 989 038	178 069 657	347 751 042	678 232 984	1 321 812 057	2 575 076 295	5 015 561 610	9 767 884 223	19 021 971 336	37 042 194 195	72 132 418 768
3			72 942	155 283	327 300	682 915	1 410 487	2 884 131	5 840 696	11 721 846	23 335 355	46 136 686	90 721 235	177 684 782	347 111 474	677 074 817	1 319 647 530	2 570 955 744	5 007 635 837	9 752 552 888	18 992 223 290
4				29 702	65 136	141 334	303 277	643 284	1 348 327	2 792 257	5 713 996	11 560 193	23 144 262	45 919 983	90 460 034	177 306 149	346 464 906	675 910 137	1 317 477 724	2 566 832 616	4 999 713 252
5					10 988	24 973	56 160	124 862	274 232	594 461	1 270 883	2 677 857	5 559 228	11 371 896	22 939 715	45 710 507	90 213 164	176 918 789	345 810 696	674 738 277	1 315 301 943
6						3 556	8 428	19 785	45 952	105 474	238 955	533 595	1 172 708	2 532 785	5 368 467	11 157 277	22 738 722	45 525 089	89 958 030	176 525 036	345 148 150
7							949	2 361	5 830	14 267	34 573	82 838	195 922	456 466	1 045 012	2 343 824	5 132 354	10 932 196	22 588 670	45 338 959	89 693 939
8							188		495	1 295	3 369	8 710	22 357	56 898	143 301	356 297	871 504	2 086 367	4 849 434	10 795 945	22 429 497
9								22	62	172	478	1 330	3 698	10 283	28 582	79 419	220 603	612 560	1 700 317	4 717 887	
10									1	2	5	13	37	106	299	845	2 392	6 768	19 151	54 189	
11										0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12											0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13												0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14													0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15														0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16															0	0	0	0	0	0	
17																0	0	0	0	0	
18																	0	0	0	0	
19																		0	0	0	
20																			0	0	



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	0,684	1,333	2,598	5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472	73,024	142,309	277,329	540,454	1053,229	2052,516	3999,911	7794,963	15190,702	29603,401	57690,641	112426,613	219095,212	426969,298
2		0,351		1,333	2,598	5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472	73,024	142,309	277,329	540,454	1053,229	2052,516	3999,911	7794,963	15190,702	29603,401	57690,641	112426,613
3			0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333	2,598	5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472	73,024	142,309	277,329	540,454	1053,229	2052,516	3999,911	7794,963	15190,702	29603,401
4				0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333	2,598	5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472	73,024	142,309	277,329	540,454	1053,229	2052,516	3999,911	7794,963
5					0,047	0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333	2,598	5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472	73,024	142,309	277,329	540,454	1053,229	2052,516
6						0,024	0,047	0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333	2,598	5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472	73,024	142,309	277,329	540,454
7							0,012	0,024	0,047	0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333	2,598	5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472	73,024	142,309
8								0,006	0,012	0,024	0,047	0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333	2,598	5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472
9									0,003	0,006	0,012	0,024	0,047	0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333	2,598	5,063	9,867
10										0,002	0,003	0,006	0,012	0,024	0,047	0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333	2,598
11											0,001	0,002	0,003	0,006	0,012	0,024	0,047	0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684
12												0,000	0,001	0,002	0,003	0,006	0,012	0,024	0,047	0,092	0,180
13													0,000	0,001	0,002	0,003	0,006	0,012	0,024	0,047	0,092
14														0,000	0,001	0,002	0,003	0,006	0,012	0,024	0,047
15															0,000	0,001	0,002	0,003	0,006	0,012	0,024
16																0,000	0,001	0,002	0,003	0,006	0,012
17																	0,000	0,001	0,002	0,003	0,006
18																		0,000	0,001	0,002	0,003
19																			0,000	0,001	0,002
20																				0,000	0,001
21																					0,000
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[illegible]

Cash flow	2016																				2017																				2018																				2019																				2020																				2021																				2022																				2023																				2024																				2025																				2026																				2027																				2028																				2029																				2030																				2031																				2032																				2033																				2034																				2035																				2036																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
1	638 541	781 336	974 090	1234 281	1585 502	2 059 600	2 699 566	3 563 430	4 729 524	6 303 586	8 428 348	11 296 477	15 168 045	20 394 116	27 448 574	36 971 096	49 825 156	67 176 323	90 597 947	122 213 834	164 890 816	213 509 347	281 509 347	368 541	481 336	638 541	842 834	1 129 647	1 516 845	2 059 600	2 699 566	3 563 430	4 729 524	6 303 586	8 428 348	11 296 477	15 168 045	20 394 116	27 448 574	36 971 096	49 825 156	67 176 323	90 597 947	122 213 834	164 890 816	213 509 347	281 509 347	368 541	481 336	638 541	842 834	1 129 647	1 516 845	2 059 600	2 699 566	3 563 430	4 729 524	6 303 586	8 428 348	11 296 477	15 168 045	20 394 116	27 448 574	36 971 096	49 825 156	67 176 323	90 597 947	122 213 834	164 890 816	213 509 347	281 509 347	368 541	481 336	638 541	842 834	1 129 647	1 516 845	2 059 600	2 699 566	3 563 430	4 729 524	6 303 586	8 428 348	11 296 477	15 168 045	20 394 116	27 448 574	36 971 096	49 825 156	67 176 323	90 597 947	122 213 834	164 890 816	213 509 347	281 509 347	368 541	481 336	638 541	842 834	1 129 647	1 516 845	2 059 600	2 699 566	3 563 430	4 729 524	6 303 586	8 428 348	11 296 477	15 168 045	20 394 116	27 448 574	36 971 096	49 825 156	67 176 323	90 597 947	122 213 834	164 890 816	213 509 347	281 509 347	368 541	481 336	638 541	842 834	1 129 647	1 516 845	2 059 600	2 699 566	3 563 430	4 729 524	6 303 586	8 428 348	11 296 477	15 168 045	20 394 116	27 448 574	36 971 096	49 825 156	67 176 323	90 597 947	122 213 834	164 890 816	213 509 347	281 509 347	368 541	481 336	638 541	842 834	1 129 647	1 516 845	2 059 600	2 699 566	3 563 430	4 729 524	6 303 586	8 428 348	11 296 477	15 168 045	20 394 116	27 448 574	36 971 096	49 825 156	67 176 323	90 597 947	122 213 834	164 890 816	213 509 347	281 509 347	368 541	481 336	638 541	842 834	1 129 647	1 516 845	2 059 600	2 699 566	3 563 430	4 729 524	6 303 586	8 428 348	11 296 477	15 168 045	20 394 116	27 448 574	36 971 096	49 825 156	67 176 323	90 597 947	122 213 834	164 890 816	213 509 347	281 509 347	368 541	481 336	638 541	842 834	1 129 647	1 516 845	2 059 600	2 699 566	3 563 430	4 729 524	6 303 586	8 428 348	11 296 477	15 168 045	20 394 116	27 448 574	36 971 096	49 825 156	67 176 323	90 597 947	122 213 834	164 890 816	213 509 347	281 509 347	368 541	481 336																																																																																																																																																																																																											

## 8.5 Volatility = 10 % (CF, OV, PV).

Price tree	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
8,334	9,211	10,179	11,250	12,433	13,741	15,186	16,783	18,548	20,499	22,654	25,037	27,670	30,580	33,796	37,351	41,279	45,620	50,418	55,721	61,581	6,823	7,541	8,334	9,211	10,179	11,250	12,433	13,741	15,186	16,783	18,548	20,499	22,654	25,037	27,670	30,580	33,796	37,351	41,279	45,620	50,418	55,721	61,581	5,587	6,174	6,823	7,541	8,334	9,211	10,179	11,250	12,433	13,741	15,186	16,783	18,548	20,499	22,654	25,037	27,670	30,580	33,796	37,351	41,279	45,620	50,418	55,721	61,581	4,574	5,055	5,587	6,174	6,823	7,541	8,334	9,211	10,179	11,250	12,433	13,741	15,186	16,783	18,548	20,499	22,654	25,037	27,670	30,580	33,796	37,351	41,279	45,620	50,418	55,721	61,581	3,745	4,139	4,574	5,055	5,587	6,174	6,823	7,541	8,334	9,211	10,179	11,250	12,433	13,741	15,186	16,783	18,548	20,499	22,654	25,037	27,670	30,580	33,796	37,351	41,279	45,620	50,418	55,721	61,581	3,066	3,388	3,745	4,139	4,574	5,055	5,587	6,174	6,823	7,541	8,334	9,211	10,179	11,250	12,433	13,741	15,186	16,783	18,548	20,499	22,654	25,037	27,670	30,580	33,796	37,351	41,279	45,620	50,418	55,721	61,581	2,510	2,774	3,066	3,388	3,745	4,139	4,574	5,055	5,587	6,174	6,823	7,541	8,334	9,211	10,179	11,250	12,433	13,741	15,186	16,783	18,548	20,499	22,654	25,037	27,670	30,580	33,796	37,351	41,279	45,620	50,418	55,721	61,581	2,055	2,271	2,510	2,774	3,066	3,388	3,745	4,139	4,574	5,055	5,587	6,174	6,823	7,541	8,334	9,211	10,179	11,250	12,433	13,741	15,186	16,783	18,548	20,499	22,654	25,037	27,670	30,580	33,796	37,351	41,279	45,620	50,418	55,721	61,581	1,683	1,860	2,055	2,271	2,510	2,774	3,066	3,388	3,745	4,139	4,574	5,055	5,587	6,174	6,823	7,541	8,334	9,211	10,179	11,250	12,433	13,741	15,186	16,783	18,548	20,499	22,654	25,037	27,670	30,580	33,796	37,351	41,279	45,620	50,418	55,721	61,581	1,378	1,522	1,683	1,860	2,055	2,271	2,510	2,774	3,066	3,388	3,745	4,139	4,574	5,055	5,587	6,174	6,823	7,541	8,334	9,211	10,179	11,250	12,433	13,741	15,186	16,783	18,548	20,499	22,654	25,037	27,670	30,580	33,796	37,351	41,279	45,620	50,418	55,721	61,581	1,128	1,247	1,378	1,522	1,683	1,860	2,055	2,271	2,510	2,774	3,066	3,388	3,745	4,139	4,574	5,055	5,587	6,1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		



Cash flow	2016																				2017																				2018																				2019																				2020																				2021																				2022																				2023																				2024																				2025																				2026																				2027																				2028																				2029																				2030																				2031																				2032																				2033																				2034																				2035																				2036																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
1	698 317	747 530	801 918	862 026	928 456	1 001 872	1 083 010	1 172 681	1 271 783	1 381 307	1 502 351	1 636 124	1 783 967	1 947 358	2 127 933	2 327 500	2 548 055	2 791 806	3 061 193	3 358 911	3 687 941	4 051 193	4 451 193	4 891 193	5 371 193	5 891 193	6 451 193	7 051 193	7 691 193	8 371 193	9 091 193	9 851 193	10 651 193	11 491 193	12 371 193	13 291 193	14 251 193	15 251 193	16 291 193	17 371 193	18 491 193	19 651 193	20 851 193	22 091 193	23 371 193	24 691 193	26 051 193	27 451 193	28 891 193	30 371 193	31 891 193	33 451 193	35 051 193	36 691 193	38 371 193	40 091 193	41 851 193	43 651 193	45 491 193	47 371 193	49 291 193	51 251 193	53 251 193	55 291 193	57 371 193	59 491 193	61 651 193	63 851 193	66 091 193	68 371 193	70 691 193	73 051 193	75 451 193	77 891 193	80 371 193	82 891 193	85 451 193	88 051 193	90 691 193	93 371 193	96 091 193	98 851 193	101 651 193	104 491 193	107 371 193	110 291 193	113 251 193	116 251 193	119 291 193	122 371 193	125 491 193	128 651 193	131 851 193	135 091 193	138 371 193	141 691 193	145 051 193	148 451 193	151 891 193	155 371 193	158 891 193	162 451 193	166 051 193	169 691 193	173 371 193	177 091 193	180 851 193	184 651 193	188 491 193	192 371 193	196 291 193	200 251 193	204 251 193	208 291 193	212 371 193	216 491 193	220 651 193	224 851 193	229 091 193	233 371 193	237 691 193	242 051 193	246 451 193	250 891 193	255 371 193	259 891 193	264 451 193	269 051 193	273 691 193	278 371 193	283 091 193	287 851 193	292 651 193	297 491 193	302 371 193	307 291 193	312 251 193	317 251 193	322 291 193	327 371 193	332 491 193	337 651 193	342 851 193	348 091 193	353 371 193	358 691 193	364 051 193	369 451 193	374 891 193	380 371 193	385 891 193	391 451 193	397 051 193	402 691 193	408 371 193	414 091 193	419 851 193	425 651 193	431 491 193	437 371 193	443 291 193	449 251 193	455 251 193	461 291 193	467 371 193	473 491 193	479 651 193	485 851 193	492 091 193	498 371 193	504 691 193	511 051 193	517 451 193	523 891 193	530 371 193	536 891 193	543 451 193	550 051 193	556 691 193	563 371 193	570 091 193	576 851 193	583 651 193	590 491 193	597 371 193	604 291 193	611 251 193	618 251 193	625 291 193	632 371 193	639 491 193	646 651 193	653 851 193	661 091 193	668 371 193	675 691 193	683 051 193	690 451 193	697 891 193	705 371 193	712 891 193	720 451 1																																																																																																																																																																																																																										



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Cash flow	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40										
1		703 117	1 117 606	1925 356	3 439 485	6 567 123	12 545 288	24 195 441	46 899 077		91 143 565	177 366 525	345 396 472	672 850 586	1 310 988 005	2 554 580 154	4 978 072 943	9 700 937 511	18 904 781 581	36 841 087 132	71 795 079 132	139 912 866 578	272 659 737 663	545 396 472	1 071 192 943	2 142 385 886	4 284 771 772	8 569 543 544	17 139 087 087	34 278 174 174	68 556 348 348	137 112 696 696	274 225 393 393	548 450 786 786	1 096 901 573 573	2 193 803 147 147	4 387 606 294 294	8 775 212 588 588	17 550 425 177 177	35 100 850 354 354	70 201 700 700	140 403 400 400	280 806 800 800	561 613 600 800	1 123 227 200 800					
2			490 426	703 117	1 117 606	1925 356	3 439 485	6 567 123	12 545 288	24 195 441	46 899 077	91 143 565	177 366 525	345 396 472	672 850 586	1 310 988 005	2 554 580 154	4 978 072 943	9 700 937 511	18 904 781 581	36 841 087 132	71 795 079 132	139 912 866 578	272 659 737 663	545 396 472	1 071 192 943	2 142 385 886	4 284 771 772	8 569 543 544	17 139 087 087	34 278 174 174	68 556 348 348	137 112 696 696	274 225 393 393	548 450 786 786	1 096 901 573 573	2 193 803 147 147	4 387 606 294 294	8 775 212 588 588	17 550 425 177 177	35 100 850 354 354	70 201 700 700	140 403 400 400	280 806 800 800	561 613 600 800	1 123 227 200 800				
3				381 286	490 426	703 117	1 117 606	1925 356	3 439 485	6 567 123	12 545 288	24 195 441	46 899 077	91 143 565	177 366 525	345 396 472	672 850 586	1 310 988 005	2 554 580 154	4 978 072 943	9 700 937 511	18 904 781 581	36 841 087 132	71 795 079 132	139 912 866 578	272 659 737 663	545 396 472	1 071 192 943	2 142 385 886	4 284 771 772	8 569 543 544	17 139 087 087	34 278 174 174	68 556 348 348	137 112 696 696	274 225 393 393	548 450 786 786	1 096 901 573 573	2 193 803 147 147	4 387 606 294 294	8 775 212 588 588	17 550 425 177 177	35 100 850 354 354	70 201 700 700	140 403 400 400	280 806 800 800	561 613 600 800	1 123 227 200 800		
4					325 282	381 286	490 426	703 117	1 117 606	1925 356	3 439 485	6 567 123	12 545 288	24 195 441	46 899 077	91 143 565	177 366 525	345 396 472	672 850 586	1 310 988 005	2 554 580 154	4 978 072 943	9 700 937 511	18 904 781 581	36 841 087 132	71 795 079 132	139 912 866 578	272 659 737 663	545 396 472	1 071 192 943	2 142 385 886	4 284 771 772	8 569 543 544	17 139 087 087	34 278 174 174	68 556 348 348	137 112 696 696	274 225 393 393	548 450 786 786	1 096 901 573 573	2 193 803 147 147	4 387 606 294 294	8 775 212 588 588	17 550 425 177 177	35 100 850 354 354	70 201 700 700	140 403 400 400	280 806 800 800	561 613 600 800	1 123 227 200 800
5						296 544	325 282	381 286	490 426	703 117	1 117 606	1925 356	3 439 485	6 567 123	12 545 288	24 195 441	46 899 077	91 143 565	177 366 525	345 396 472	672 850 586	1 310 98																												

8.7 Rate = 6 % (CF, OV,  
PV).

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
0	0,684	1,333	2,538	5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472	73,024	142,309	277,329	540,454	1053,229	2052,516	3999,911	7794,963	15190,702	29603,401	57690,641	112426,613	219095,212	426969,298	832071,041	1621526,337	3160006,150	6158170,205
1		0,351	0,684	1,333	2,538	5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472	73,024	142,309	277,329	540,454	1053,229	2052,516	3999,911	7794,963	15190,702	29603,401	57690,641	112426,613	219095,212	426969,298	832071,041	1621526,337
2			0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333	2,538	5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472	73,024	142,309	277,329	540,454	1053,229	2052,516	3999,911	7794,963	15190,702	29603,401	57690,641	112426,613	219095,212	426969,298
3				0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333	2,538	5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472	73,024	142,309	277,329	540,454	1053,229	2052,516	3999,911	7794,963	15190,702	29603,401	57690,641	112426,613
4					0,047	0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333	2,538	5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472	73,024	142,309	277,329	540,454	1053,229	2052,516	3999,911	7794,963	15190,702	29603,401
5						0,024	0,047	0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333	2,538	5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472	73,024	142,309	277,329	540,454	1053,229	2052,516	3999,911	7794,963
6							0,012	0,024	0,047	0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333	2,538	5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472	73,024	142,309	277,329	540,454	1053,229	2052,516
7								0,006	0,012	0,024	0,047	0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333	2,538	5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472	73,024	142,309	277,329	540,454
8									0,003	0,006	0,012	0,024	0,047	0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333	2,538	5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472	73,024	142,309
9										0,002	0,003	0,006	0,012	0,024	0,047	0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333	2,538	5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472
10											0,001	0,002	0,003	0,006	0,012	0,024	0,047	0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333	2,538	5,063	9,867
11												0,000	0,001	0,002	0,003	0,006	0,012	0,024	0,047	0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333	2,538
12													0,000	0,001	0,002	0,003	0,006	0,012	0,024	0,047	0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333
13														0,000	0,001	0,002	0,003	0,006	0,012	0,024	0,047	0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684
14															0,000	0,001	0,002	0,003	0,006	0,012	0,024	0,047	0,092	0,180	0,351
15																0,000	0,001	0,002	0,003	0,006	0,012	0,024	0,047	0,092	0,180
16																	0,000	0,001	0,002	0,003	0,006	0,012	0,024	0,047	0,092
17																		0,000	0,001	0,002	0,003	0,006	0,012	0,024	0,047
18																			0,000	0,001	0,002	0,003	0,006	0,012	0,024
19																				0,000	0,001	0,002	0,003	0,006	0,012
20																					0,000	0,001	0,002	0,003	0,006
21																						0,000	0,001	0,002	0,003
22																							0,000	0,001	0,002
23																								0,000	0,001
24																									0,000
2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066
15	24	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
12000945,083	23387252,722	45576709,676	88819173,829	173089406,752	337313909,129	657352032,265	1281037284,938	2496465280,177	4865072210,156	9480976081,652	18476376830,177	36006472100,625	70168945604,817	136743940915,753	266484437872,631	519320674486,359	1012043949365,140	1972255305374,900							
3160006,150	6158170,205	12000945,083	23387252,722	45576709,676	88819173,829	173089406,752	337313909,129	657352032,265	1281037284,938	2496465280,177	4865072210,156	9480976081,652	18476376830,177	36006472100,625	70168945604,817	136743940915,753	266484437872,631	519320674486,359							
832071,041	1621526,337	3160006,150	6158170,205	12000945,083	23387252,722	45576709,676	88819173,829	173089406,752	337313909,129	657352032,265	1281037284,938	2496465280,177	4865072210,156	9480976081,652	18476376830,177	36006472100,625	70168945604,817	136743940915,753							
219095,212	426969,298	832071,041	1621526,337	3160006,150	6158170,205	12000945,083	23387252,722	45576709,676	88819173,829	173089406,752	337313909,129	657352032,265	1281037284,938	2496465280,177	4865072210,156	9480976081,652	18476376830,177	36006472100,625							
57690,641	112426,613	219095,212	426969,298	832071,041	1621526,337	3160006,150	6158170,205	12000945,083	23387252,722	45576709,676	88819173,829	173089406,752	337313909,129	657352032,265	1281037284,938	2496465280,177	4865072210,156	9480976081,652							
15190,702	29603,401	57690,641	112426,613	219095,212	426969,298	832071,041	1621526,337	3160006,150	6158170,205	12000945,083	23387252,722	45576709,676	88819173,829	173089406,752	337313909,129	657352032,265	1281037284,938	2496465280,177							
3999,911	7794,963	15190,702	29603,401	57690,641	112426,613	219095,212	426969,298	832071,041	1621526,337	3160006,150	6158170,205	12000945,083	23387252,722	45576709,676	88819173,829	173089406,752	337313909,129	657352032,265							
1053,229	2052,516	3999,911	7794,963	15190,702	29603,401	57690,641	112426,613	219095,212	426969,298	832071,041	1621526,337	3160006,150	6158170,205	12000945,083	23387252,722	45576709,676	88819173,829	173089406,752							
277,329	540,454	1053,229	2052,516	3999,911	7794,963	15190,702	29603,401	57690,641	112426,613	219095,212	426969,298	832071,041	1621526,337	3160006,150	6158170,205	12000945,083	23387252,722	45576709,676							
73,024	142,309	277,329	540,454	1053,229	2052,516	3999,911	7794,963	15190,702	29603,401	57690,641	112426,613	219095,212	426969,298	832071,041	1621526,337	3160006,150	6158170,205	12000945,083							
19,228	37,472	73,024	142,309	277,329	540,454	1053,229	2052,516	3999,911	7794,963	15190,702	29603,401	57690,641	112426,613	219095,212	426969,298	832071,041	1621526,337	3160006,150							
5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472	73,024	142,309	277,329	540,454	1053,229	2052,516	3999,911	7794,963	15190,702	29603,401	57690,641	112426,613	219095,212	426969,298	832071,041							
1,333	2,538	5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472	73,024	142,309	277,329	540,454	1053,229	2052,516	3999,911	7794,963	15190,702	29603,401	57690,641	112426,613	219095,212							
0,351	0,684	1,333	2,538	5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472	73,024	142,309	277,329	540,454	1053,229	2052,516	3999,911	7794,963	15190,702	29603,401	57690,641							
0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333	2,538	5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472	73,024	142,309	277,329	540,454	1053,229	2052,516	3999,911	7794,963	15190,702							
0,024	0,047	0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333	2,538	5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472	73,024	142,309	277,329	540,454	1053,229	2052,516	3999,911							
0,006	0,012	0,024	0,047	0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333	2,538	5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472	73,024	142,309	277,329	540,454	1053,229							
0,002	0,003	0,006	0,012	0,024	0,047	0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333	2,538	5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472	73,024	142,309	277,329							
0,000	0,001	0,002	0,003	0,006	0,012	0,024	0,047	0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333	2,538	5,063	9,867	19,228	37,472	73,024							
0,000	0,000	0,000	0,001	0,002	0,003	0,006	0,012	0,024	0,047	0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333	2,538	5,063	9,867	19,228							
0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,001	0,002	0,003	0,006	0,012	0,024	0,047	0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333	2,538	5,063							
0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,001	0,002	0,003	0,006	0,012	0,024	0,047	0,092	0,180	0,351	0,684	1,333</							



<b>Cash flow</b>	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Cash flow	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438	24 272 637	47 083 543	91 537 079	178 167 429	346 991 290	675 992 570	1 317 145 083	2 566 612 999	5 001 556 392	9 746 735 716	18 994 066 430	37 015 118 848	72 134 261 908	140 573 894 657	273 947 972 798
2		455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438	24 272 637	47 083 543	91 537 079	178 167 429	346 991 290	675 992 570	1 317 145 083	2 566 612 999	5 001 556 392	9 746 735 716	18 994 066 430	37 015 118 848	72 134 261 908
3			345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438	24 272 637	47 083 543	91 537 079	178 167 429	346 991 290	675 992 570	1 317 145 083	2 566 612 999	5 001 556 392	9 746 735 716	18 994 066 430
4				289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438	24 272 637	47 083 543	91 537 079	178 167 429	346 991 290	675 992 570	1 317 145 083	2 566 612 999	5 001 556 392
5					260 821	289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438	24 272 637	47 083 543	91 537 079	178 167 429	346 991 290	675 992 570	1 317 145 083
6						246 004	289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438	24 272 637	47 083 543	91 537 079	178 167 429	346 991 290	675 992 570
7							238 401	246 004	260 821	289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438	24 272 637	47 083 543	91 537 079
8								234 500	238 401	246 004	260 821	289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438	24 272 637
9									231 471	238 401	246 004	260 821	289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438
10										230 944	238 401	246 004	260 821	289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027
11											230 944	231 471	232 498	234 500	238 401	246 004	260 821	289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315
12												230 673	230 944	231 471	232 498	234 500	238 401	246 004	260 821	289 695	345 964
13													230 535	230 673	230 944	231 471	232 498	234 500	238 401	246 004	260 821
14														230 463	230 535	230 673	230 944	231 471	232 498	234 500	260 821
15															230 408	230 463	230 535	230 673	230 944	231 471	232 498
16																230 398	230 408	230 463	230 535	230 673	230 944
17																	230 398	230 408	230 463	230 535	2



<b>Cash flow</b>	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Cash flow	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
1	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438	24 272 637	47 083 543	91 537 079	178 167 429	346 991 290	675 992 570	1 317 145 083	2 566 612 399	5 001 556 392	9 746 735 716	18 994 066 430	37 015 188 848	72 134 261 908	140 573 894 657	273 947 972 799
2		455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438	24 272 637	47 083 543	91 537 079	178 167 429	346 991 290	675 992 570	1 317 145 083	2 566 612 399	5 001 556 392	9 746 735 716	18 994 066 430	37 015 188 848	72 134 261 908
3			345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438	24 272 637	47 083 543	91 537 079	178 167 429	346 991 290	675 992 570	1 317 145 083	2 566 612 399	5 001 556 392	9 746 735 716	18 994 066 430
4				289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438	24 272 637	47 083 543	91 537 079	178 167 429	346 991 290	675 992 570	1 317 145 083	2 566 612 399	5 001 556 392
5					260 821	289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438	24 272 637	47 083 543	91 537 079	178 167 429	346 991 290	675 992 570	1 317 145 083
6						246 004	260 821	289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438	24 272 637	47 083 543	91 537 079	178 167 429	346 991 290
7							238 401	246 004	260 821	289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438	24 272 637	47 083 543	91 537 079
8								238 401	246 004	260 821	289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438	24 272 637	47 083 543
9									232 498	238 401	246 004	260 821	289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027	12 567 438
10										230 944	238 401	246 004	260 821	289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895	6 561 027
11											230 944	238 401	246 004	260 821	289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329	3 478 895
12												230 944	238 401	246 004	260 821	289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763	1897 329
13													230 944	238 401	246 004	260 821	289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315	1085 763
14														230 944	238 401	246 004	260 821	289 695	345 964	455 620	669 315
15															230 944	238 401	246 004	260 821	289 695	345 964	455 620
16																230 944	238 401	246 004	260 821	289 695	345 964
17																	230 944	238 401	246 004	260 821	289 695
18																		230 944	238 401	246 004	260 821

[illegible]

<i>Cash flow</i>	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

Cash flow	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	438 927	855 374	1666 940	3 248 507	6 330 639	12 337 050	24 042 249	46 853 155	91 306 691	177 937 041	346 760 901	675 762 182	1 316 914 695	2 566 382 611	5 001 326 003	9 746 505 327	18 993 836 041	37 014 888 460	72 134 031 520	140 573 664 268	273 947 742 411
2		225 231		438 927	855 374	1666 940	3 248 507	6 330 639	12 337 050	24 042 249	46 853 155	91 306 691	177 937 041	346 760 901	675 762 182	1 316 914 695	2 566 382 611	5 001 326 003	9 746 505 327	18 993 836 041	37 014 888 460
3			115 575	225 231	438 927	855 374	1666 940	3 248 507	6 330 639	12 337 050	24 042 249	46 853 155	91 306 691	177 937 041	346 760 901	675 762 182	1 316 914 695	2 566 382 611	5 001 326 003	9 746 505 327	18 993 836 041
4				59 306	115 575	225 231	438 927	855 374	1666 940	3 248 507	6 330 639	12 337 050	24 042 249	46 853 155	91 306 691	177 937 041	346 760 901	675 762 182	1 316 914 695	2 566 382 611	5 001 326 003
5					30 432	59 306	115 575	225 231	438 927	855 374	1666 940	3 248 507	6 330 639	12 337 050	24 042 249	46 853 155	91 306 691	177 937 041	346 760 901	675 762 182	1 316 914 695
6						15 616	30 432	59 306	115 575	225 231	438 927	855 374	1666 940	3 248 507	6 330 639	12 337 050	24 042 249	46 853 155	91 306 691	177 937 041	346 760 901
7							8 013	15 616	30 432	59 306	115 575	225 231	438 927	855 374	1666 940	3 248 507	6 330 639	12 337 050	24 042 249	46 853 155	91 306 691
8								4 112	8 013	15 616	30 432	59 306	115 575	225 231	438 927	855 374	1666 940	3 248 507	6 330 639	12 337 050	24 042 249
9									2 110	4 112	8 013	15 616	30 432	59 306	115 575	225 231	438 927	855 374	1666 940	3 248 507	6 330 639
10										556	1 083	2 110	4 112	8 013	15 616	30 432	59 306	115 575	225 231	438 927	855 374
11											285	556	1 083	2 110	4 112	8 013	15 616	30 432	59 306	115 575	225 231
12											146	285	556	1 083	2 110	4 112	8 013	15 616	30 432	59 306	115 575
13												75	146	285	556	1 083	2 110	4 112	8 013	15 616	30 432
14													39	75	146	285	556	1 083	2 110	4 112	8 013
15														20	39	75	146	285	556	1 083	2 110
16															10	20	39	75	146	285	556
17																5	10	20	39	75	146
18																	3	10	20	39	75
19																		1	5	10	20
2																					



<i>Cash flow</i>	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Cash flow	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	899 704	1 316 151	2 127 717	3 709 283	6 791 416	12 797 826	24 503 025	47 313 932	91 767 467	178 397 817	347 221 678	676 222 958	1 317 375 471	2 566 843 388	5 001 786 780	9 746 966 104	18 994 296 818	37 015 349 236	72 134 492 296	140 574 125 045	273 948 203 187
2		686 008	899 704	1 316 151	2 127 717	3 709 283	6 791 416	12 797 826	24 503 025	47 313 932	91 767 467	178 397 817	347 221 678	676 222 958	1 317 375 471	2 566 843 388	5 001 786 780	9 746 966 104	18 994 296 818	37 015 349 236	72 134 492 296
3			576 352	686 008	899 704	1 316 151	2 127 717	3 709 283	6 791 416	12 797 826	24 503 025	47 313 932	91 767 467	178 397 817	347 221 678	676 222 958	1 317 375 471	2 566 843 388	5 001 786 780	9 746 966 104	18 994 296 818
4				520 083	576 352	686 008	899 704	1 316 151	2 127 717	3 709 283	6 791 416	12 797 826	24 503 025	47 313 932	91 767 467	178 397 817	347 221 678	676 222 958	1 317 375 471	2 566 843 388	5 001 786 780
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6						476 393	468 790	476 393	491 209	520 083	576 352	686 008	899 704	1 316 151	2 127 717	3 709 283	6 791 416	12 797 826	24 503 025	47 313 932	91 767 467
7							464 888	468 790	476 393	491 209	520 083	576 352	686 008	899 704	1 316 151	2 127 717	3 709 283	6 791 416	12 797 826	24 503 025	47 313 932
8								462 886	464 888	468 790	476 393	491 209	520 083	576 352	686 008	899 704	1 316 151	2 127 717	3 709 283	6 791 416	12 797 826
9									461 859	464 888	468 790	476 393	491 209	520 083	576 352	686 008	899 704	1 316 151	2 127 717	3 709 283	6 791 416
10										461 332	461 859	462 886	464 888	468 790	476 393	491 209	520 083	576 352	686 008	899 704	1 316 151
11											461 332	461 859	462 886	464 888	468 790	476 393	491 209	520 083	576 352	686 008	899 704
12												460 923	461 332	461 859	462 886	464 888	468 790	476 393	491 209	520 083	576 352
13													460 852	460 923	461 062	461 332	461 859	462 886	464 888	468 790	476 393
14														460 815	460 852	460 923	461 062	461 332	461 859	462 886	468 790
15															460 796	460 815	460 852	460 923	461 062	461 332	461 859
16																460 796	460 815	460 852	460 923	461 062	461 332
17																	460 782	460 796	460 815	460 852	460 923</

### 8.13 Subsidy 3.5 times base case subsidy, same price tree as base case (CF, OV, PV).

Cash flow	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036
1	1245 286	1661 733	2 473 299	4 054 866	7 136 998	13 143 409	24 848 607	47 659 514	92 113 049	178 743 399	347 567 260	676 568 541	1 317 721 054	2 567 188 970	5 002 132 362	9 747 311 686	18 994 642 400	37 015 694 819	72 134 837 879	140 574 470 627	273 948 548 770
2		1031 590	1245 286	1661 733	2 473 299	4 054 866	7 136 998	13 143 409	24 848 607	47 659 514	92 113 049	178 743 399	347 567 260	676 568 541	1 317 721 054	2 567 188 970	5 002 132 362	9 747 311 686	18 994 642 400	37 015 694 819	72 134 837 879
3			921 934	1031 590	1245 286	1661 733	2 473 299	4 054 866	7 136 998	13 143 409	24 848 607	47 659 514	92 113 049	178 743 399	347 567 260	676 568 541	1 317 721 054	2 567 188 970	5 002 132 362	9 747 311 686	18 994 642 400
4				865 665	921 934	1031 590	1245 286	1661 733	2 473 299	4 054 866	7 136 998	13 143 409	24 848 607	47 659 514	92 113 049	178 743 399	347 567 260	676 568 541	1 317 721 054	2 567 188 970	5 002 132 362
5					836 791	865 665	921 934	1031 590	1245 286	1661 733	2 473 299	4 054 866	7 136 998	13 143 409	24 848 607	47 659 514	92 113 049	178 743 399	347 567 260	676 568 541	1 317 721 054
6						821 975	836 791	865 665	921 934	1031 590	1245 286	1661 733	2 473 299	4 054 866	7 136 998	13 143 409	24 848 607	47 659 514	92 113 049	178 743 399	347 567 260
7							814 372	821 975	836 791	865 665	921 934	1031 590	1245 286	1661 733	2 473 299	4 054 866	7 136 998	13 143 409	24 848 607	47 659 514	92 113 049
8								810 471	808 469	814 372	821 975	836 791	865 665	921 934	1031 590	1245 286	1661 733	2 473 299	4 054 866	7 136 998	13 143 409
9									808 469	810 471	814 372	821 975	836 791	865 665	921 934	1031 590	1245 286	1661 733	2 473 299	4 054 866	7 136 998
10										806 914	807 441	808 469	810 471	814 372	821 975	836 791	865 665	921 934	1031 590	1245 286	1661 733
11											806 914	807 441	808 469	810 471	814 372	821 975	836 791	865 665	921 934	1031 590	1245 286
12												806 505	806 644	806 914	807 441	808 469	810 471	814 372	821 975	836 791	865 665
13													806 434	806 505	806 644	806 914	807 441	808 469	810 471	814 372	821 975
14														806 397	806 434	806 505	806 644	806 914	807 441	808 469	810 471
15															806 369	806 397	806 434	806 505	806 644	806 914	807 441
16																806 369	806 397	806 434	806 505	806 644	806 914
17																	806 364	806 397	806 434	806 505	806 644
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