Methodology for Feasibility Studies Savvas Zannetos, PhD Planning Officer Prate General European Proordination and in the content of the

Planning Officer

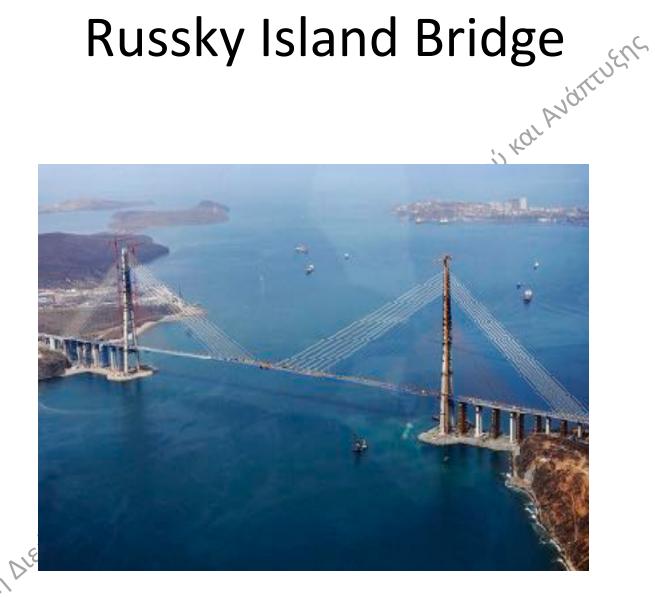
Directorate General European Programmes

Coordination and Development



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Russky Island Bridge







Russky Island Bridge



Bridge

Strict Red Problem 1.000.000.000

So.000 vehicles/day





Russky Island Bridge



Bridge

| Strict | St 50.000 vehicles/day Serves an island of 5.000!!!





Madrid "Radiales"

• Toll motorways alongside existing free expressway and national rocal









• Toll mo

Frontpage News •

express The failure of toll roads will cost the State 4,280 million







Banks will forgive 50% of the 4,000 million debt of the concession companies./ Photo: La Razón.



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Brazil's World Cup Stadiums Were A Colossal Waste Of Money









One of the major concerns of the Brazilian people in the run-up to last summer's World Cup was the prudence of a financially-troubled nation spending hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars on stadiums. The stadiums were criticized for their opulance, their number, and their location. As it turns out, the critics were right.

NPR has a report updating us on the studium situation in Brazil. The picture is blenk.

The most expensive World Clip stadiline | located in the capital, Bracilia, and with a price tag of \$500 million — 16 being Bood as a parling let for buces.

The stadium in Otials — which cost some \$215 million to build has made nego repeatedly. First for being closed down because of faithly constitution, and then recently for the homeless people. signatting in its tintaed locker rooms.







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wanting ne ENIKY DIEN







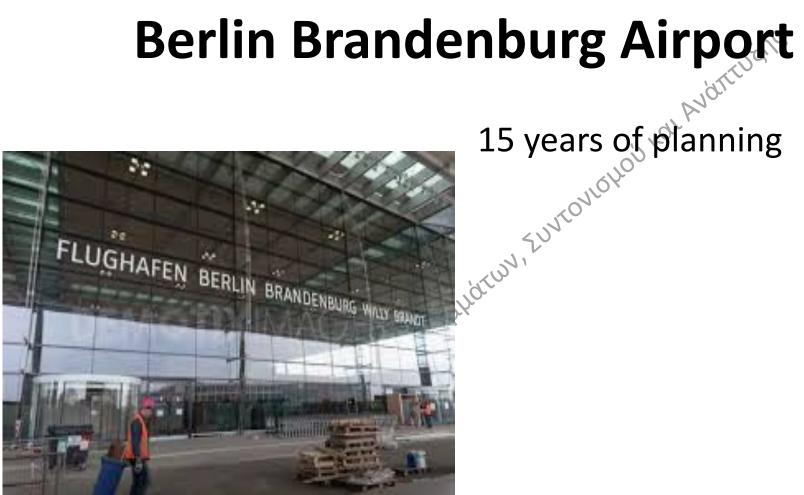














Berlin Brandenburg Airport 15 years of planning



15 years of planning
Construction began in
2006





15 years of planning
Construction began in

Originally planned to open in October 2011





15 years of planning Construction began in 2006

Originally planned to open in October 2011

Autumn 2020 became the new official opening date





15 years of planning Construction began in 2006

Originally planned to open in October 2011

Autumn 2020 became the new official opening date €20 million/month



What happened?





HTTUENS

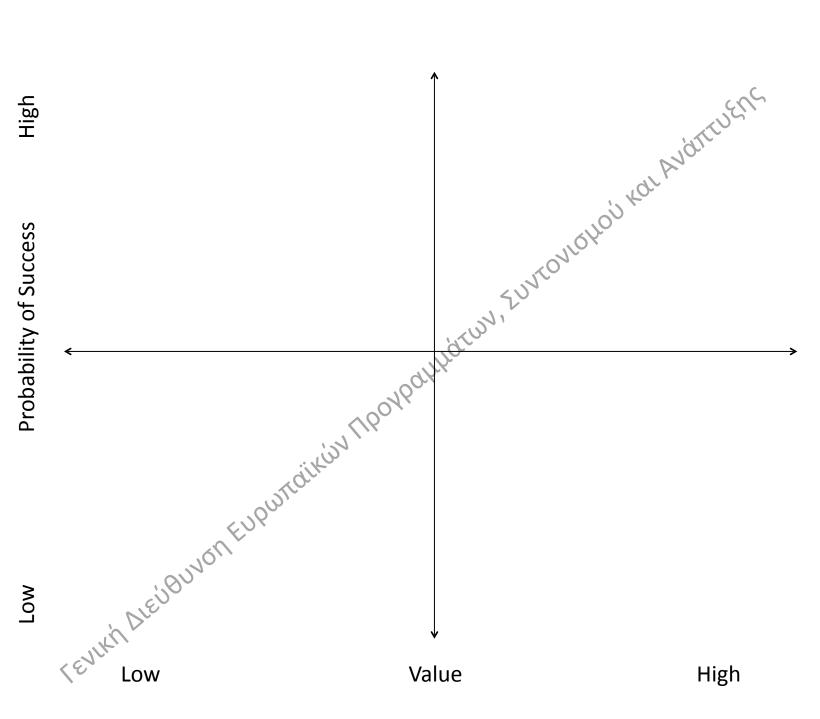
White elephants... This is what we want to avoid!!!!



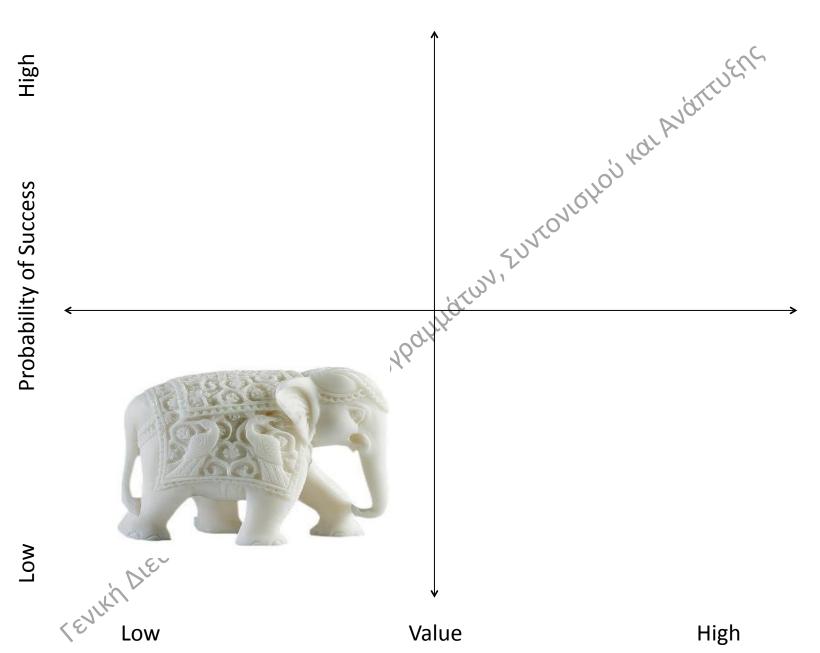




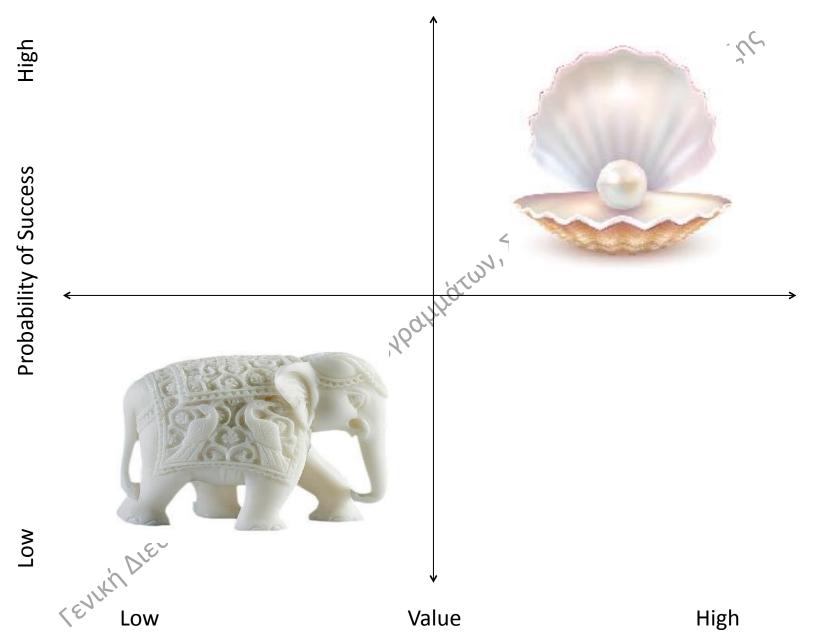
What dowwe want?



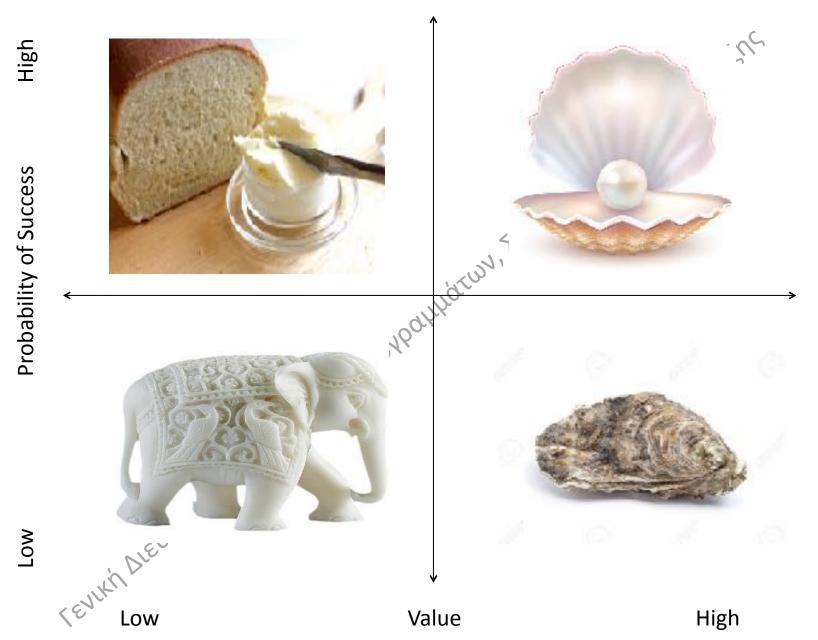






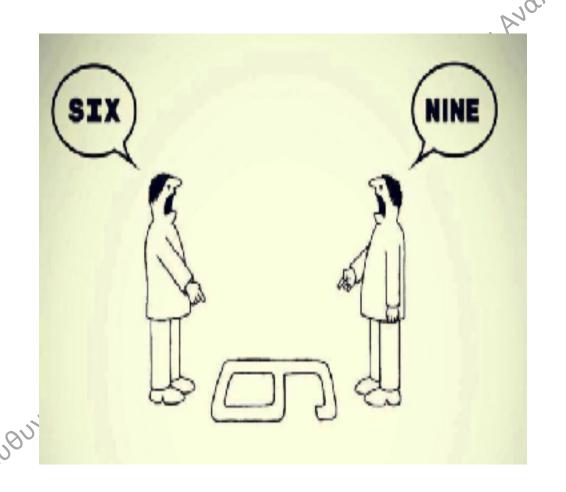






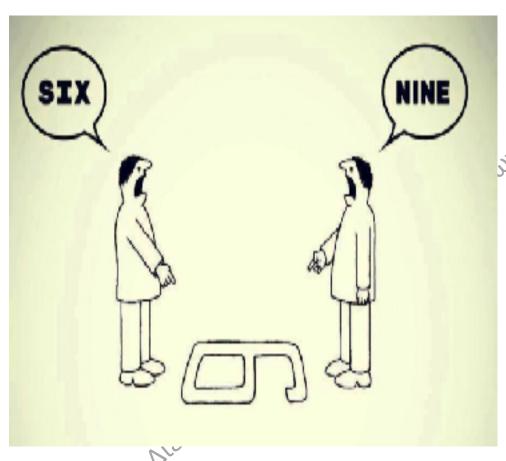


Public Investment Management





Public Investment Management

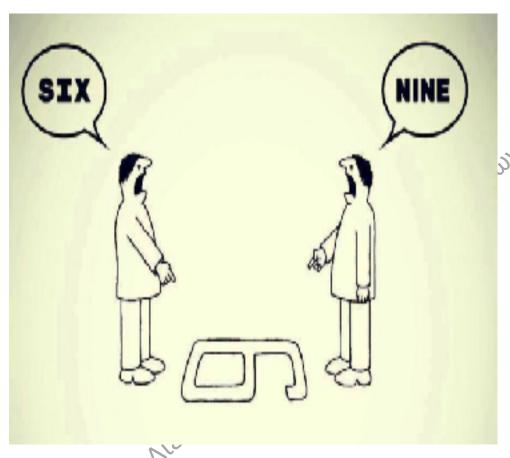


Bureaucrats have a tendency to see "costs" and "benefits" differently depending on their position or agency





Public Investment Management



Bureaucrats have a tendency to see "costs" and "benefits" differently depending on their position or agency Most have no formal training on Cost Benefit Analysis









Public Investment Management ordians Spenders 10 Public Investment Management

Guardians









Guardians





Public Investment Management and Represent Public Investment Management

Guardians



Often found in Budgetary Departments



Public Investment Management ardians

Guardians



Often found in Budgetary Departments

Benefits = Revenue Inflow



Public Investment Management and Represent Public Investment Management

Guardians



Often found in Budgetary **Departments**

Benefits = Revenue Inflow

Costs = Revenue Outflows



Guardians



Often found in Budgetary Departments

Benefits = Revenue Inflow

Costs = Revenue Outflows

Budget Impact Analysis



Guardians



Often found in Budgetary Departments

Benefits = Revenue Inflow

Costs = Revenue Outflows

Budget Impact Analysis

Problems arise when a
Guardian does Budget Impact
Analysis while thinking he is
performing a Cost Benefit
Analysis



Public Investment Management Spenders De Roll Production Control Produ

Enry Viener Enbarairen Libonaria



Public Investment Management Spenders 10 Roll Public Investment

Often found in line Ministries



Public Investment Management Spenders 10 Roll Public Investment

Often found in line Ministries Builders or professional deliverers of government projects





Public Investment Management Spenders 10 Roll Public Investment

Often found in line Ministries

Builders or professional deliverers of government projects

Regard Expenditures as Benefits rather than Costs (eg labour)





Often found in line Ministries

Builders or professional deliverers of government projects

Regard Expenditures as Benefits rather than Costs (eg labour)

Tend to support any alternative rather than the status quo (no project)

Spenders































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Manual for Pre-Selection and Appraisal of Public Investment Projects





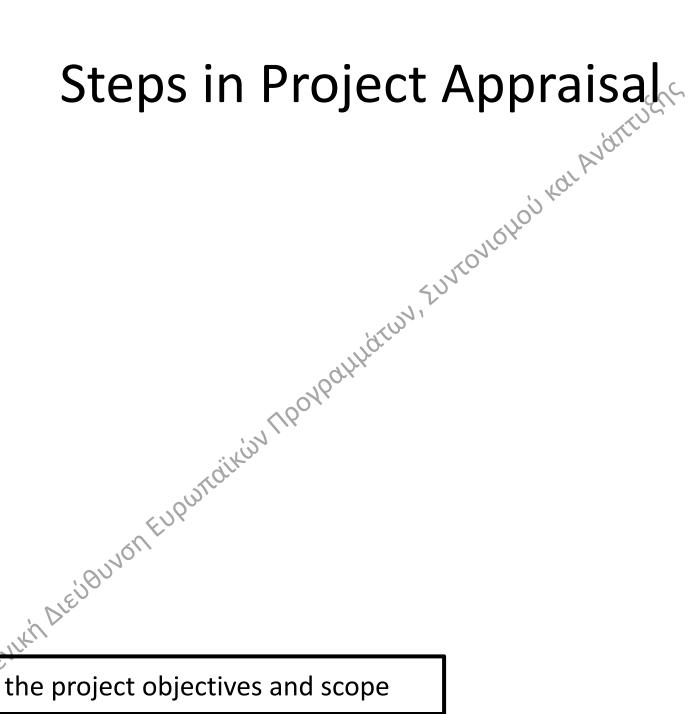


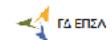












Identify and choose project alternatives

Define the project objectives and scope



Demonstrate the demand for the services

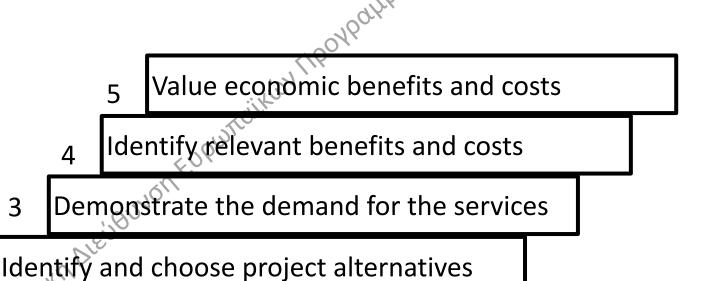
2 Identify and choose project alternatives

Define the project objectives and scope



- Identify relevant benefits and costs
- 3 Demonstrate the demand for the services
- 2 Identify and choose project alternatives
- Define the project objectives and scope

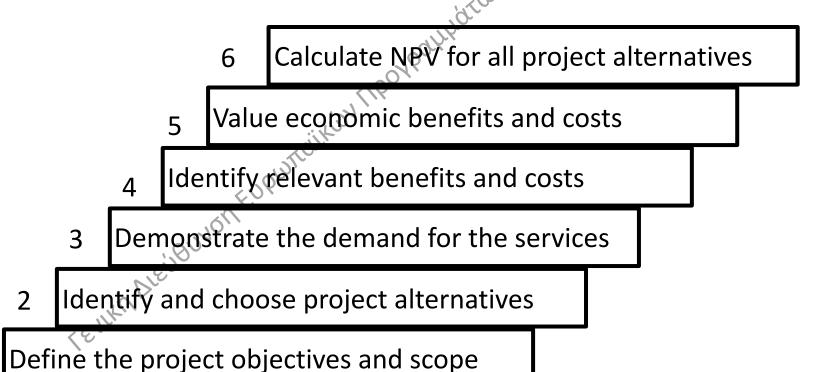


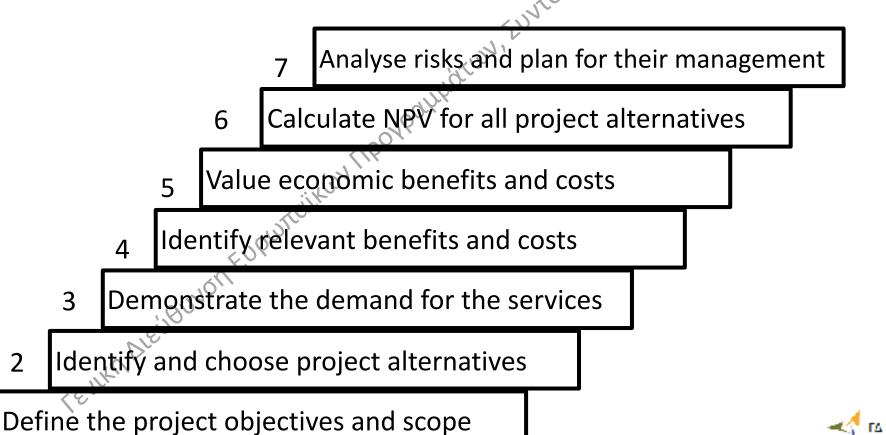


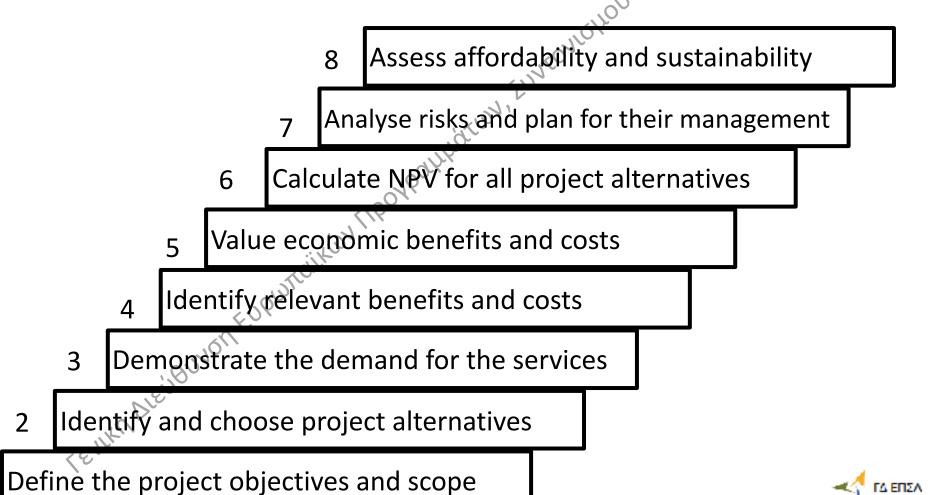
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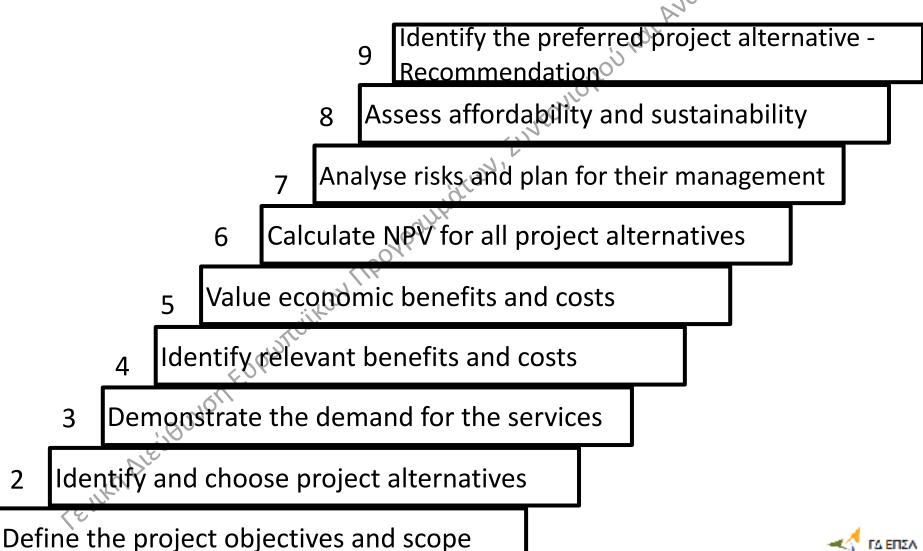
Define the project objectives and scope

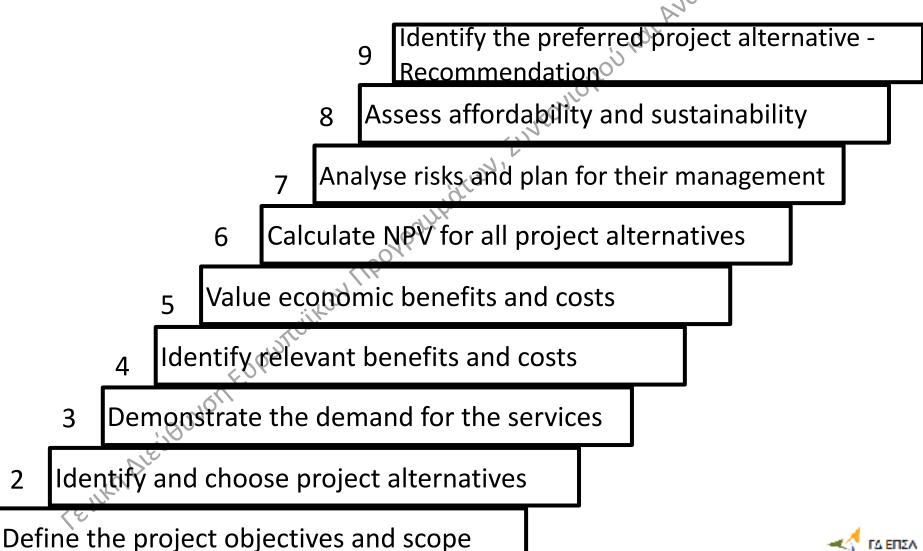




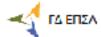


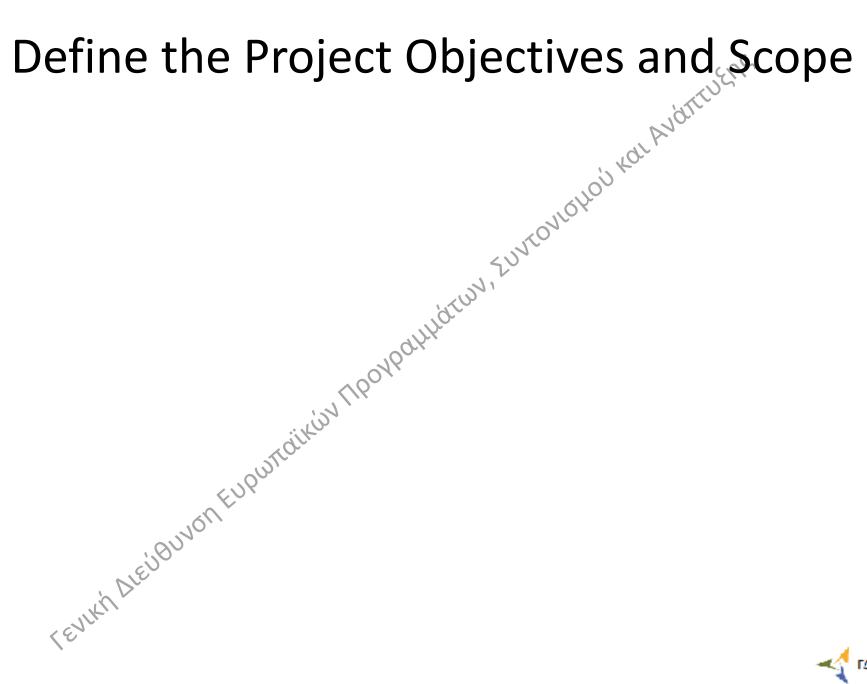






1 Define the project objectives and scope







Define the Project Objectives and Scope Overall Objective Fundamentalization Propagation Propagation



Define the Project Objectives and Scope Overall Objective Project Purpose



Overall Objective Overall Objective Project Purpose

Project Outputs



Define the Project Objectives and Scope Overall Objective Fundamentalization Propagation Propagation



Define the Project Objectives and Scope

Overall Objective

General objectives such as

- income increases,
- standard of living improvement,
- poverty reduction,
- natural resources protection etc.

to which the purpose is going to contribute



Define the Project Objectives and Scope Project Purpose Februar Azeiguwan Euphandinan Februar Azeiguwan Euphandinan Februar Azeiguwan Euphandinan



Define the Project Objectives and Scope Project Purpose Project Purpose Ferner Azeitenvon Euppartainun Troppopaniarun Ferner Lepartainun Troppopaniarun Troppopaniaru



Define the Project Objectives and Scope Project Purpose Project Purpose Ferner Azeitenvon Euppartainun Troppopaniarun Ferner Lepartainun Troppopaniarun Troppopaniaru



Define the Project Objectives and Scope

Project Purpose

The project's central objective expressed in terms of the achievement of sustainable benefits for the target group



Define the Project Objectives and Scope Project Outputs Project Outputs



Define the Project Objectives and Scope Project Outputs

Achievements created by the project, which produce the services or facilities corresponding to the project purpose.



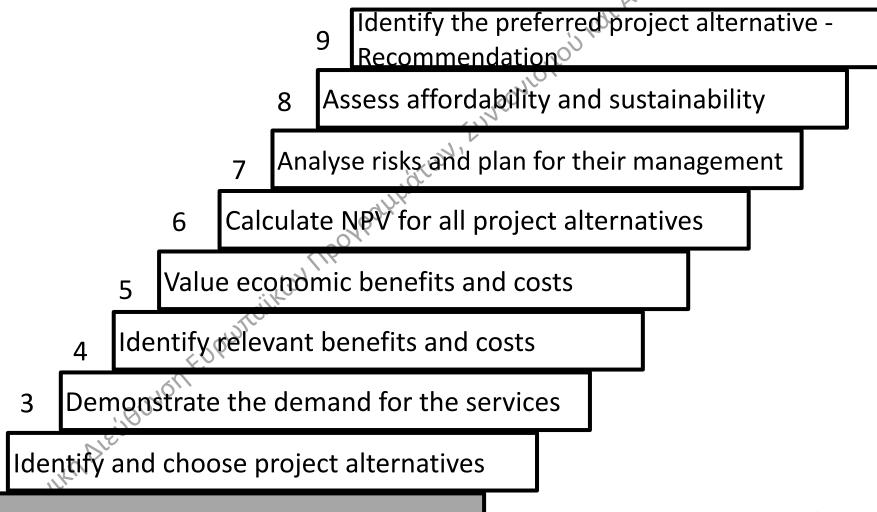
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Jecific Jeasurable Jeasurable Achievable Relevant Time-bound



Steps in Project Appraisal





Steps in Project Appraisa



Identify and Choose Project Alternatives for Appraisal

- Comparison of life-cycle costs and benefits of the reference project and feasible project alternatives
- Alternatives, include technical variants of the reference project
- "Business-as usual" / "do nothing" / "status quo" is always an alternative



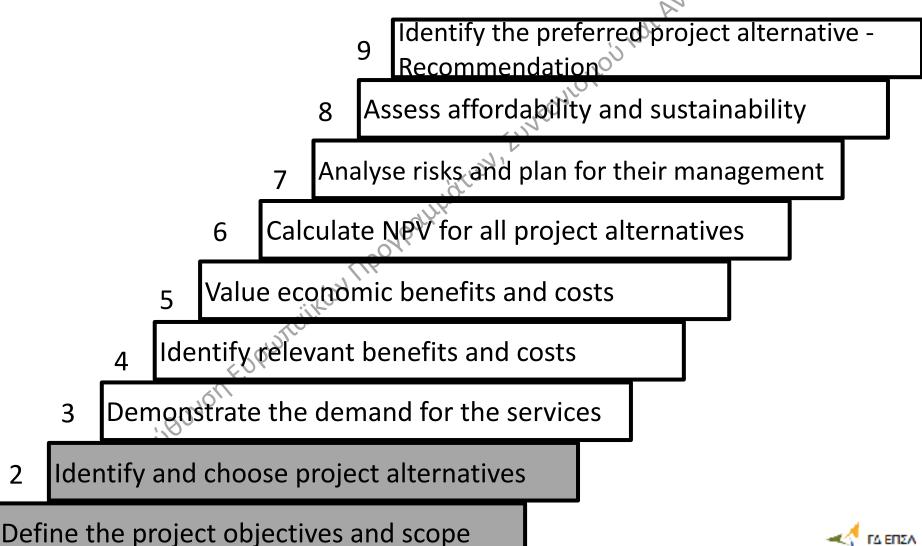
Identify and Choose Project Alternatives for Appraisal

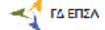
Sector	γears
Railways	30 x 0 x 0 x 0 x 0 x 0 x 0 x 0 x 0 x 0 x
Roads	25-30
Railways Roads Ports and airport Urban transport Water supply & sanitation Waste management Energy Broadband Province of the State of t	10KUN' 25
Urban transport	25-30
Water supply & sanitation	30
Waste management	25-30
Energy	15-25
Broadband	15-20
Business intrastructure	10-15
Buildings	20
Other sectors	10-15

Identify and Choose Project Alternatives for Appraisal

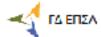
Sector	Years
Railways Roads Ports and airport Urban transport Water supply & sanitation Waste management Energy Broadband Dusing and infrantisy actions	30 x 30
Roads	25-30
Ports and airport	10 miles 25
Urban transport	25-30
Water supply & sanitation	30
Waste management	25-30
Energy	15-25
Broadband	15-20
Business infrastructure	10-15
Buildings	20
Other sectors	10-15

Steps in Project Appraisal





Steps in Project Appraisal, Structure Appraisal, St



Demonstrate the Demand for the Services of the Project and Alternatives.



Designing appropriately sized capital assets with the necessary capacity for current and future users





Demonstrate the Demand for the Services of the Project and Alternatives.



Making reliable cost estimates

Estimating the benefits of the project accurately





Demonstrate the Demand for the Services of the Project and Alternatives, with the Project and Proj



Arriving at a robust conclusion on the economic viability of the project





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Extrapolation

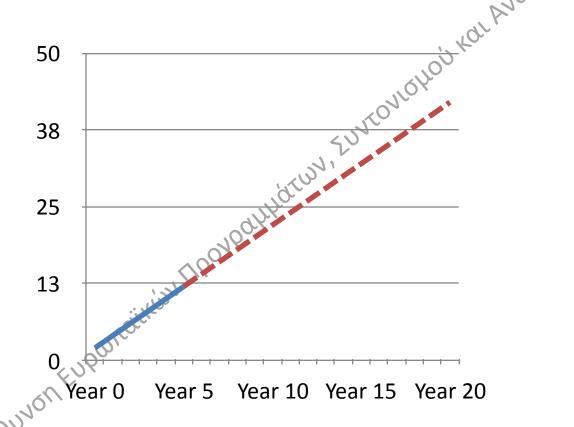
"Simply extrapolating current trends without question is not, acceptable. This has been a frequent cause of over- or under-investment in many countries."

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Government of Cyprus

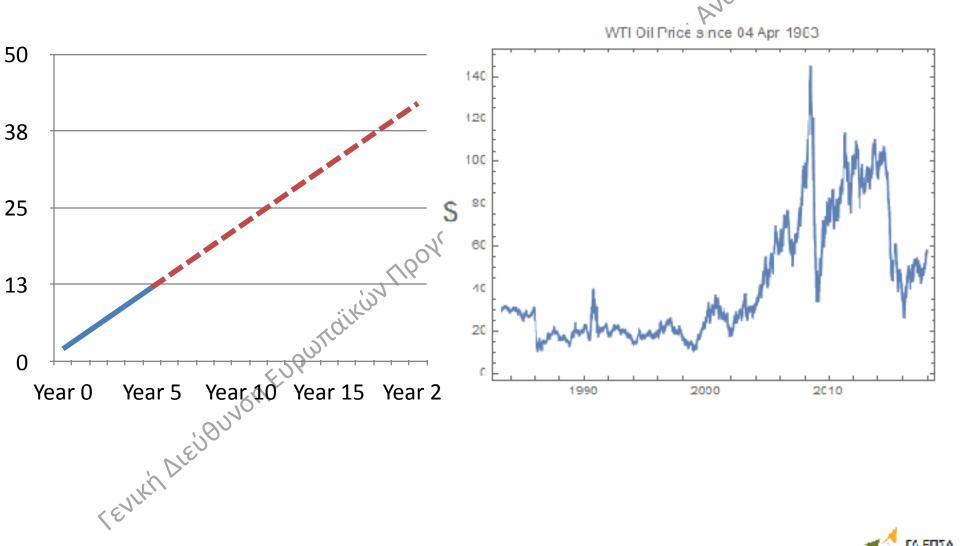


Extrapolation





Extrapolation





Regression Analysis

ANOVA Table Degrees Of Freedom

Cook Distances

Correlation Matrix

Covariance Matrix

Adjusted R Squared

ANOVA Table Mean Squares

Covariance Ratios

ANOVA Table

Standardized Residuals

ANOVA Table Entries ANOVA Table F Statistics

Beta Differences

Design Matrix

Catcher Matrix

AIC

ANOVA Table Sums Of Squares

Assumptions Best Fit

Response

Predicted Response

Basis Functions

Coefficient Of Variation

Studentized Residuals

BIC

Best Fit Parameters

Parameter Table Entries

Parameter P Values

ANOVA Table P Values

Parameter Errors

Regression Analysis

F Variance Ratios

Parameter T Statistics

Partial Sum Of Squares

Function

Hat Diagonal

DurbinWatson D

Fit Differences

Mean Prediction Errors

Estimated Variance

Diagnostic Plots

Fit Residuals

Variance Inflation Factors

Mean Prediction Confidence Intervals

Parameter Confidence Intervals

Mean Prediction Confidence Interval Table

Mean Prediction Confidence Interval Table Entries

Parameter Confidence Interval Table Entries

Parameter Confidence Interval Table

Properties

Parameter Confidence Region

R Squared

Sequential Sum Of Squares



Optimism Bias

Over-optimistic forecasts of demand are a worldwide cause of poor public investment decisions



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Study Finds Traffic Forecasts Consistently Overestimating Congestion

Researchers from Denmark and Norway have looked at the accuracy of traffic forecasts for road projects. Their conclusion is that the forecasts systematically overestimate traffic growth rates and the resulting congestion effects.

December 8, 2014, 10am PST | Nicolai





LEARLY DIEPBUNG



Study Finds Traffic Forecasts Consistently Overestimating Congestion

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LEANLY DIEPBUNG







EUROPEAN INVESTMENT DANK

UNIVERSIDAD POLITEON CA DE MADRIO.

Research Paper

Why traffic forecasts in PPP contracts are often overestimated?

EIB University Research Sponsorship Programme

Final Draft

Hyslideal Desember 3, 2007.

ts Consistently

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ed at the accuracy of traffic the forecasts systematically congestion effects.

of 10 projects and is overestimated



Santiago's transport system is sputtering

Commuters do not want to pay for bad service



III Print edition | The Americas : Apr 10th 1017 | SANTIAGO













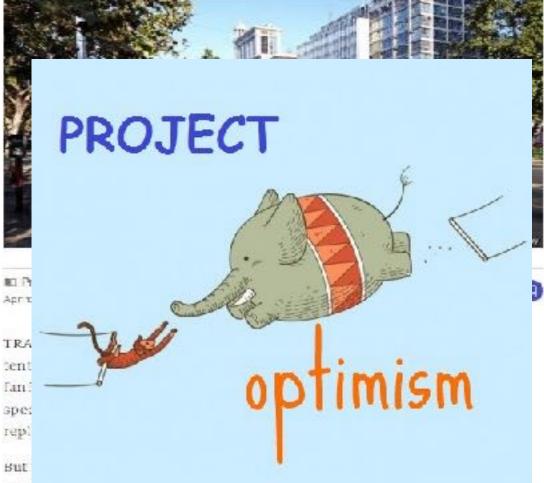
TRANSANTIAGO, the Chilean capital's public-transport system, had its tenth birthday in February, but no one celebrated. Launched with much fan fare, the scheme was supposed to integrate bus and metro lines and speed up traffic. Smog spewing yellow buses disappeared. Smart cards replaced cash.

bus operators. Passengers sometimes wait ages at stops scrawled with graffiti with no inkling of when the next bus will arrive. Essentially think-tank, calls Transantiano China. getting slower and the state has spent bill one of dollars to produp private graffiti with no inkling of when the next bus will arrive. Espacio Público, a think-tank, calls Transantiago Chile's worst public-policy project since the



Santiago's transport system is sputtering

Commuters do not want to pay for bad service



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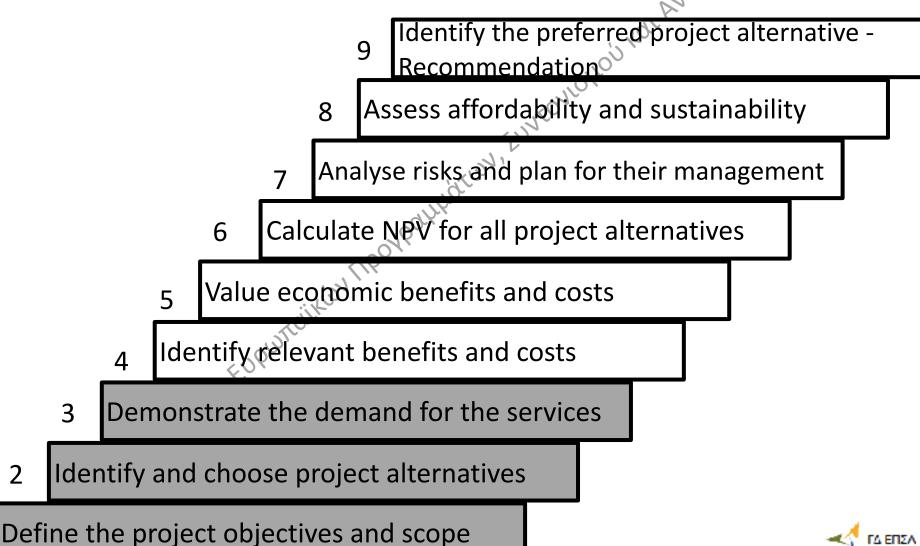


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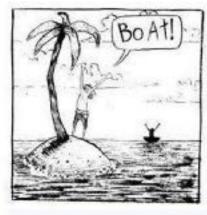
Steps in Project Appraisal

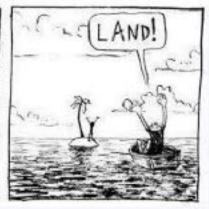




Steps in Project Appraisals 4 Identify relevant benefits and costs







Societal

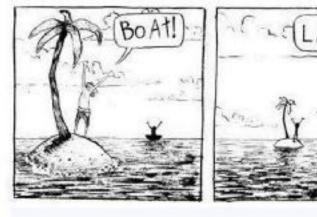
(i.e. National perspective)

All benefits and costs for the society as a whole

Perspective...

ENIKY DIE PROMOTI







Perspective...

Relevant to economic analysis

Relevance means that they can clearly be traced back as an effect of the project, i.e., they would not have occurred without it



"Identifying and valuing benefits is usually the most difficult and time consuming part of an appraisal and the area where mistakes are most frequently made. Careful attention is therefore needed on identifying and valuing benefits."

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Government of Cyprus





Double-counting benefits

Counting "job-creation benefits"

Ignoring displacement effects

LENIKY DIEN

Counting multiplier effects



RelevantEconomicCosts

Actual Use of Economic Resources

cost of forgoing the alternative







Relevant Economic Costs

Physical contingencies

Disruption during construction

perating costs

Opportunity costs

Initial capital costs

Staff costs

Replacement costs

Negative externalities

Mitigation costs

Attributable administrative overheads



Evrent Arei Buvon Eupurainin Troopanitarun, Eurran Arei Buvon Eupurainin Troopanitarun Troop Costs that are not relevant to Economic



Costs that are not relevant to Economic **Analysis**

- Inflation
 - economic analysis as this is performed using values expressed in real terms

 economic analysis as this is performed using values expressed in real terms

 Europa Agridus Agridus



Costs that are not relevant to Economic analysis as this is performed and cerms Liation Liatio

- - economic analysis as this is performed using values expressed



Costs that are not relevant to Economic **Analysis**

- Inflation
 - economic analysis as this is performed using values expressed
- Depreciation
- has no direct economic effective apital charges or in-Capital charges or interest payments
 - Capital charges are an accounting device reflecting the opportunity cost of funds tied up in owning capital assets
 - Interest payments are a financial transfer within the economy



Costs that are not relevant to Economic Analysis

- Inflation
 - economic analysis as this is performed using values expressed in real terms
- Depreciation
 - has no direct economic effect
- Capital charges or interest payments
 - Capital charges are an accounting device reflecting the opportunity cost of funds tied up in owning capital assets
 - Interest payments are a financial transfer within the economy
- Sunk costs
 - In this case the resources have already been committed and have no alternative use

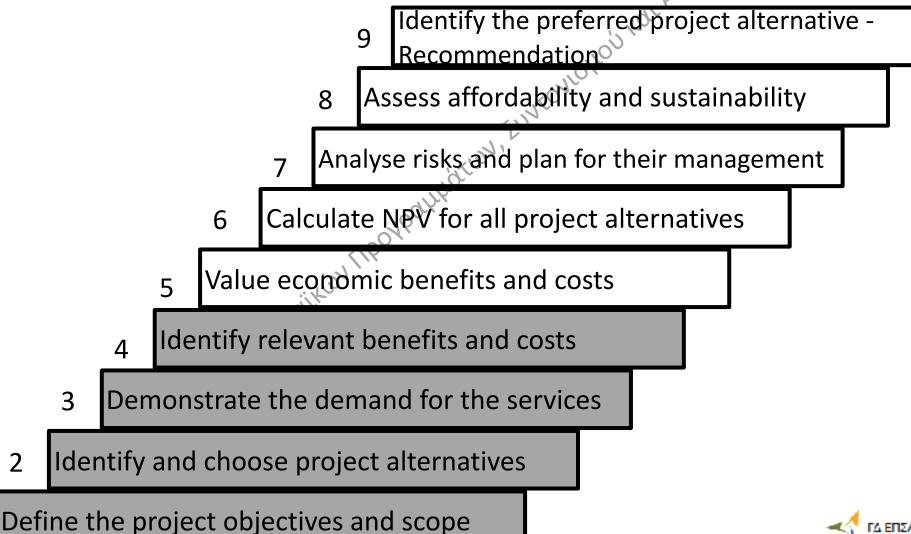


Annex¹¹² Annex¹² Annex¹ A

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Steps in Project Appraisal.





Steps in Project Appraisal

Value economic benefits and costs



Steps in Project Appraisales 5 Value economic benefits and costs Ferrent Aleiburg Expanditum Floring Control of the Control



Value of Economics Benefits and Costs Basic Principles

1. Proportionality

- Financially significant >= €5.0 million
- It is not generally expected, that the same depth of research and analysis will be carried out for a project costing, say, €5.0 million as for a project costing, say, euro €150.0 million.
- Exceptions apply!!!!



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Incrementality basis concept

The "With" and "Without" Project Scenario

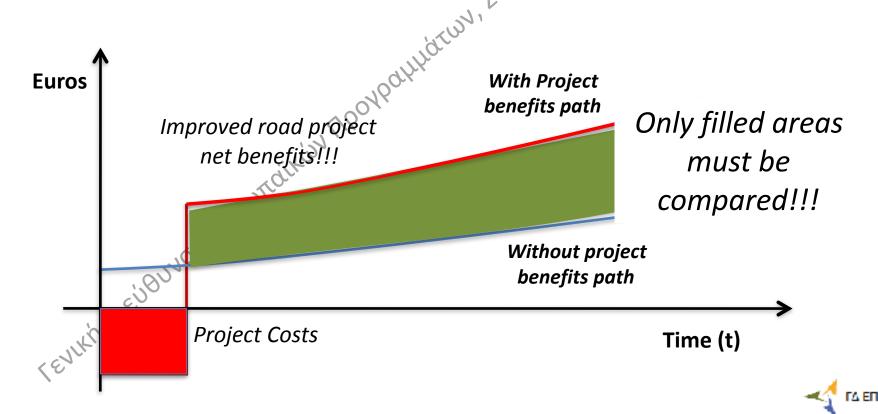
The project must be appraised on the basis of incremental analysis i.e. a road project improvement.



Incrementality basis concept

The "With" and "Without" Project Scenario

The project must be appraised on the basis of incremental analysis i.e. a road project improvement.



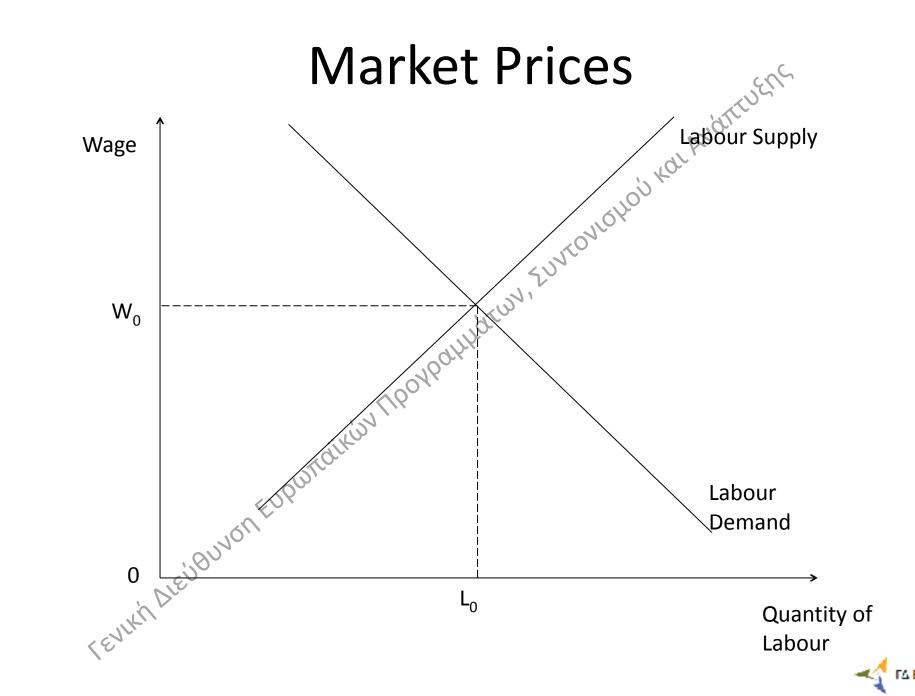
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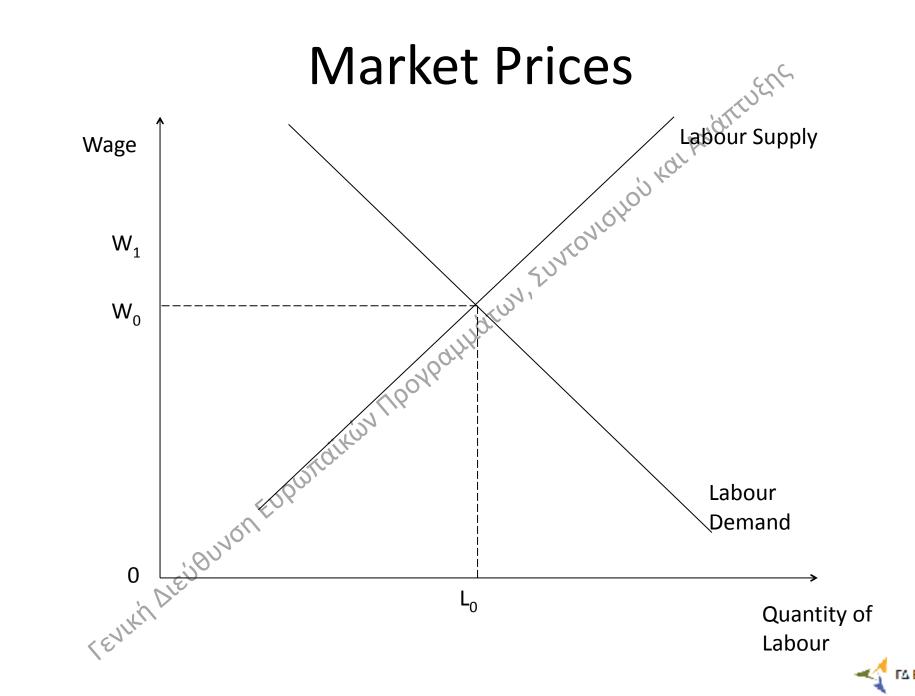


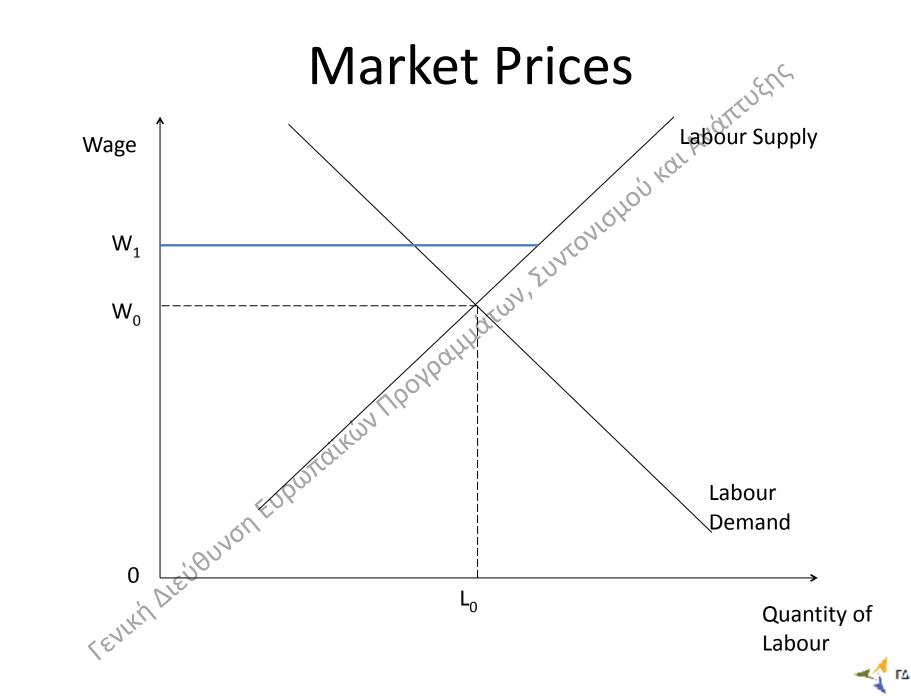
Value of Economics Benefits and Costs Basic Principles

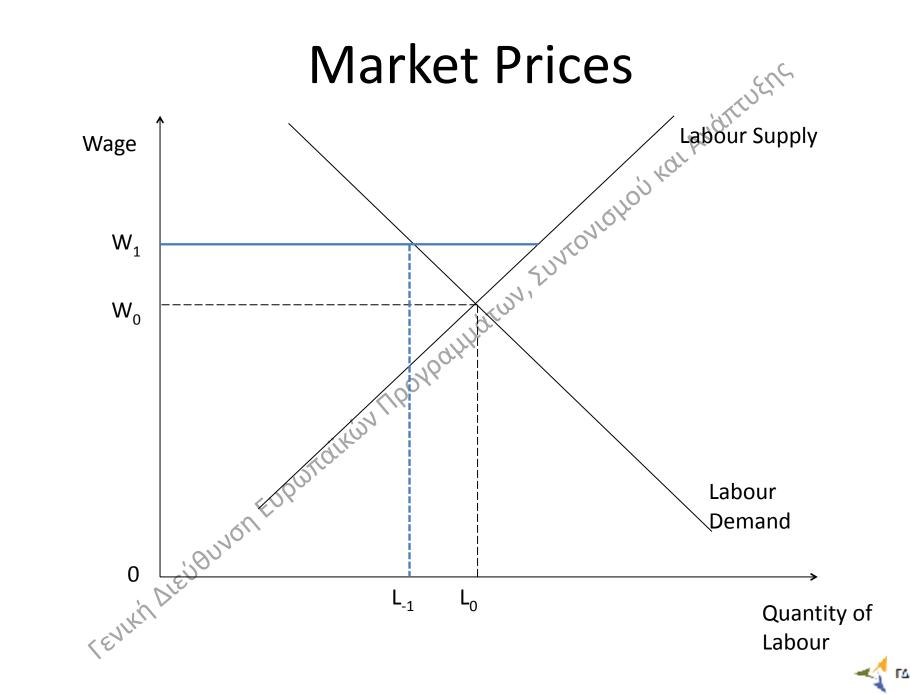
- Use of market prices
 - Default assumption
 - Good reflection of opportunity costs
 - Adjustments may often have to be made
 - Theoretical Example: Cost of Labour

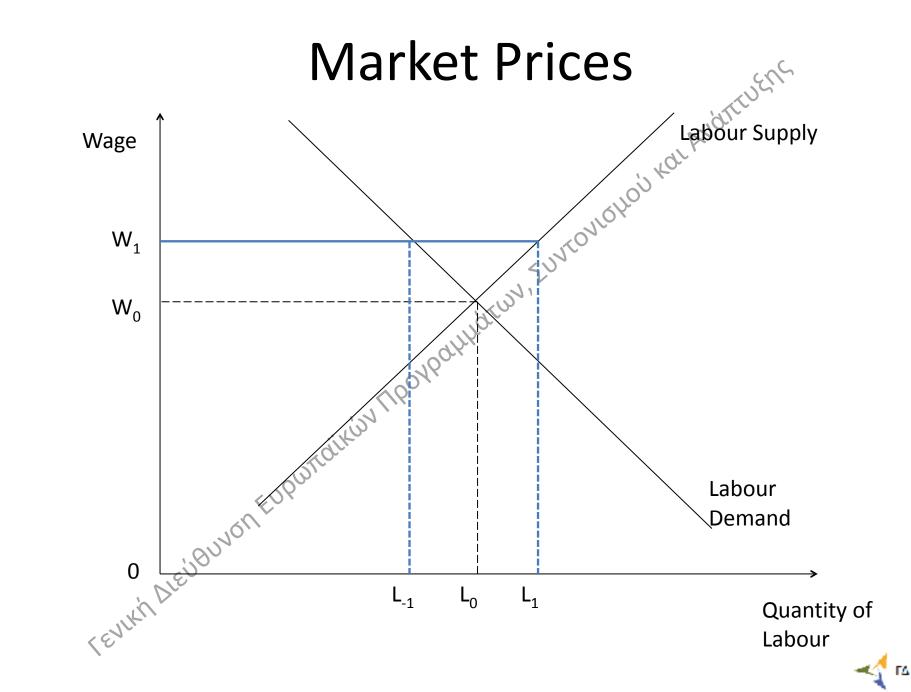


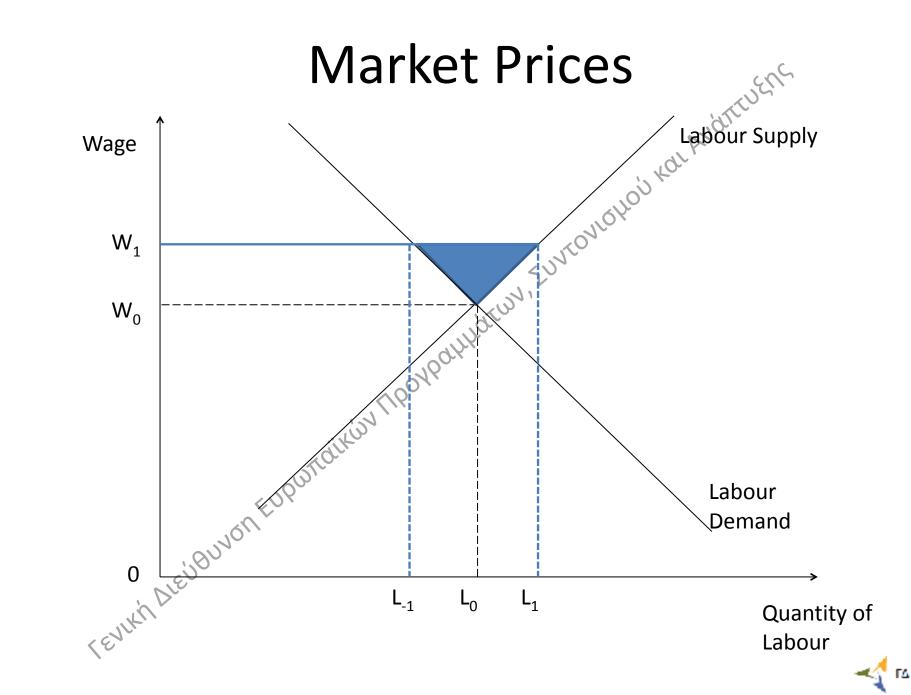


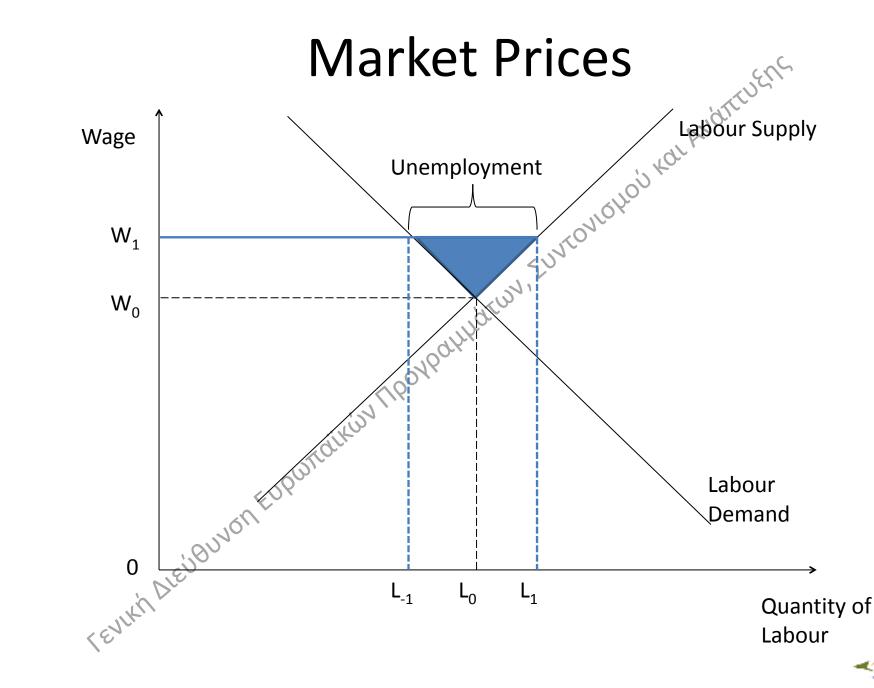




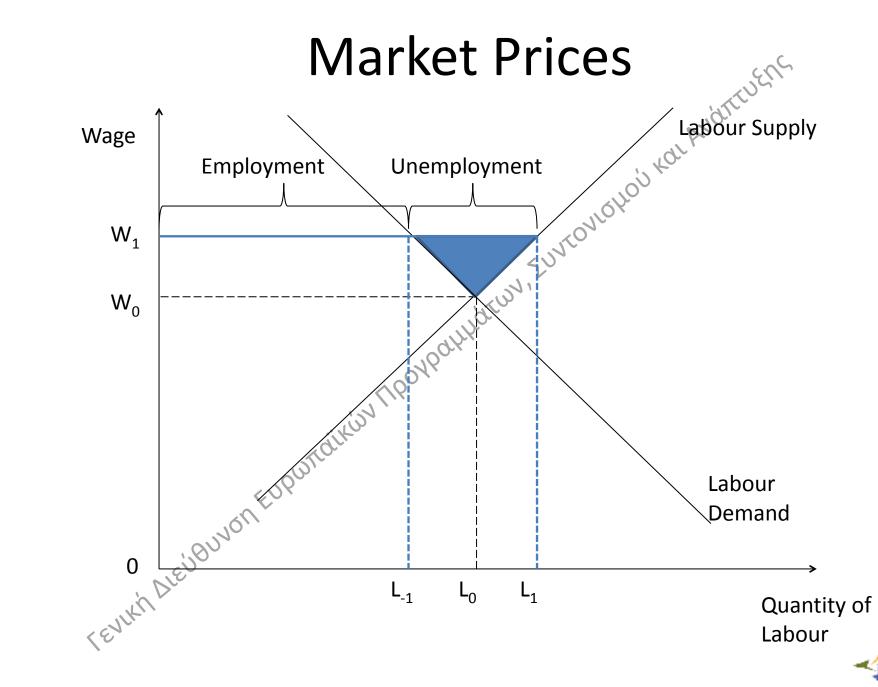




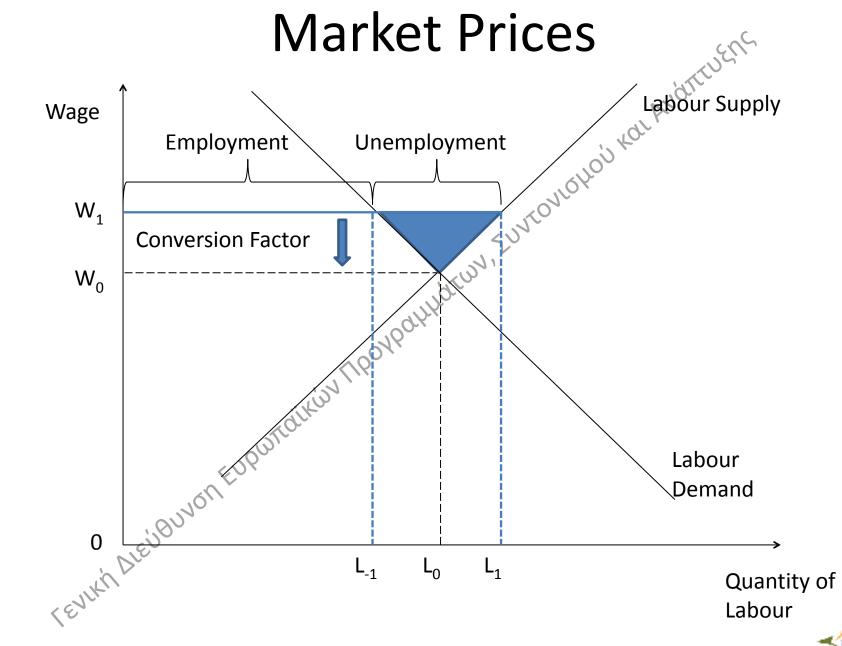




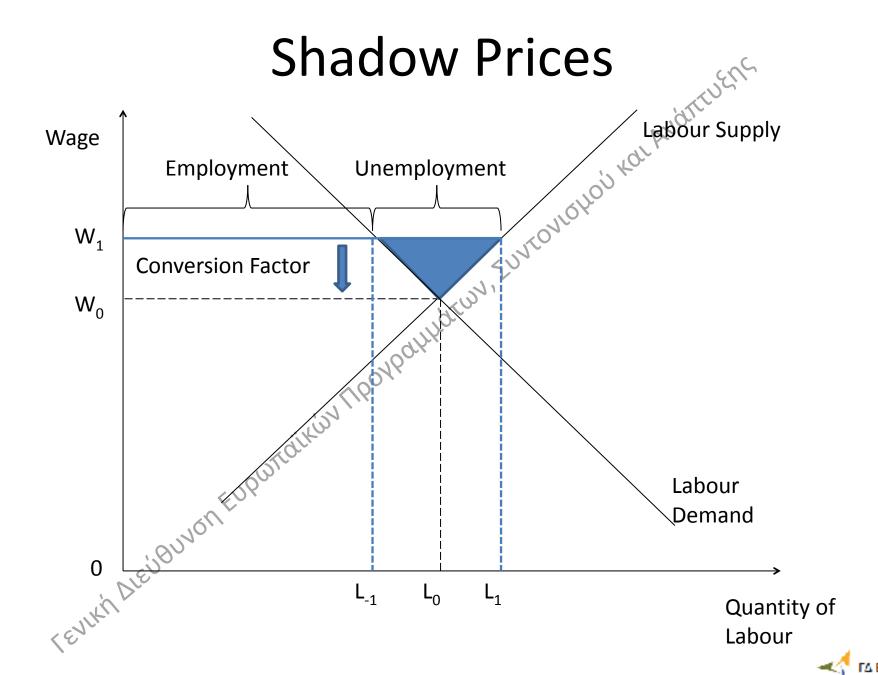












Costs identification and valuation at economic prices

The Commodity Specific Conversion Factors (CSCF)

A conversion factor can be used to express the relationship between financial prices and economic value, if the distortions are a fixed proportion of the financial price.

Conversion factors are used to convert the financial cash-flow into the economic resource statement for the economic appraisal.



Costs identification and valuation at economic prices

The Commodity Specific Conversion Factors (CSCF)

A conversion factor can be used to express the relationship between financial prices and economic value, if the distortions are a fixed proportion of the financial price.

Conversion factors are used to convert the financial cash-flow into the economic resource statement for $CSCF_{i} = \frac{Economic Value}{Financial Price}$

$$CSCF_i = \frac{Economic Value}{Financial Price}$$



Principles Ality Ality Antal Benefits and Costs of market prices Use of real prices Ose of real prices CEVIAN DEPUBLIANT FOR PRINCIPLE OF PRINCE OF P Value of Economic Benefits and Costs Basic



Value of Economic Benefits and Costs Basic Principles

- Use of real prices
 - Common base year
 - Real price movements unrelated to changes in the general price level, may be taken into account where there is strong evidence to support this
 - i.e increasing real rental costs
 - All assumptions concerning real price trends must be stated explicitly in the Feasibility Study!!!



Value of Economic Benefits and Costs Basic Principles 1. Proportionality 2. Incremental Benefits and Costs 3. Use of market prices 4. Use of real prices proportions 7. Proportionality 5. Adjustment for taxes, subsidies and transfers



Value of Economic Benefits and Costs Basic Principles

- Adjustment for taxes, subsidies and transfers
 - Indirect Taxes (i.e VAT)
 - Subsidies
 - Social Transfers (i.e social security benefits)
- Do not entail the consumption or creation of economic resources
 - excluded from the valuation of benefits and costs
- Thus, market prices used to value benefits and costs are expressed net of indirect taxes and subsidies and the value of social transfers are not included as benefits or costs



Value of Economic Benefits and Costs Basic 1. Proportionality 2. Incremental Benefits and Costs 3. Use of market prices 4. Use of real prices proportion 5. Adjustment forotaxes, subsidies and transfers 6. Rule of ½ proportion



Value of Economic Benefits and Costs Basic Principles

- Rule of ½
 - Where a project will generate significant extra demand the benefits accruing to new users must be treated in a different way to those going to existing users
 - This effect is approximated by taking benefits to generated demand as being half the average benefit going to existing users



Value of Economics Benefits and Costs Basic **Principles**

- 1. Proportionality
- 2. Incremental Benefits and Costs
- 3. Use of market prices
- 4. Use of real prices5. Adjustment for taxes, subsidies and transfers
- 6. Rule of ½



Value of Economics Benefits



 The most difficult and resource intensive part of project appraisal

Benefit estimates should be based on real or estimated market prices for the services



Value of Economics Benefits



 Where no market exists, alternative means of estimating values for benefits should be used.



Willingness to pay

Willingness to pay the continues

1. Revealed preference techniques

2. Stated preference techniques

Tellingness to pay the continues

Tellingness to pay the continues to pay t



Revealed preference techniques

Based on actual observable choices and from which actual resource values can be directly inferred



Stated preference techniques

Respondents are directly asked about their willingness

to part for a good or cornice. to pay for a good or service



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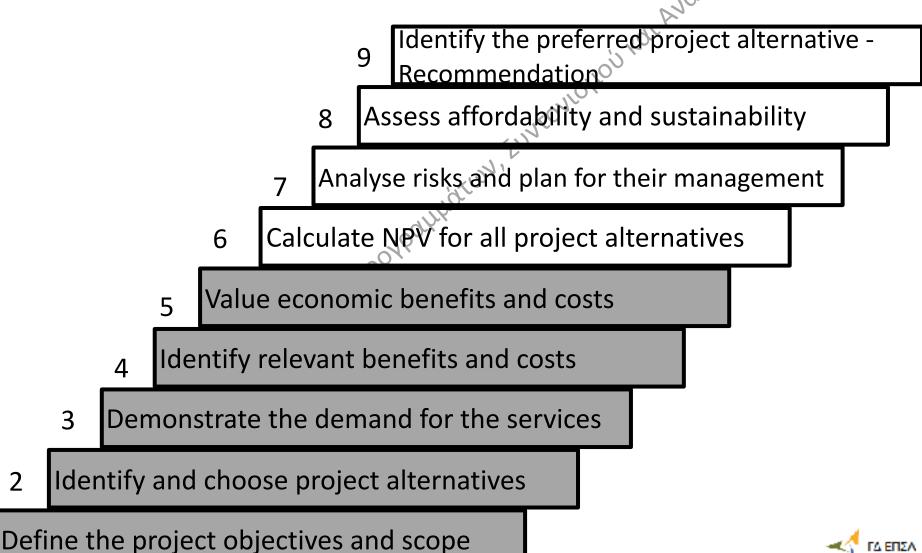
In contrast to....

"Εκτιμάται ότι η σχετική αναμενόμενη ανάπτυξη τεχνογνωσίας των κυπριακών επιχειρήσεων θα μπορούσε να ανέλθει σε [€ΧΧΧ.ΧΧΧ], με χρονική υστέρηση 1 έτους."

Μελέτη Κόστους Οφέλους που παραδόθηκε στο Γραφείο μας



Steps in Project Appraisal



Steps in Project Appraisals New York of the Control of the Contro

6 Calculate NPV for all project alternatives



Calculate NPV for all project alternatives

	Social Discount Rate
Risk-free rate	2.5%
Risk premium	1.5%
Risk-adjusted rate	4.0%



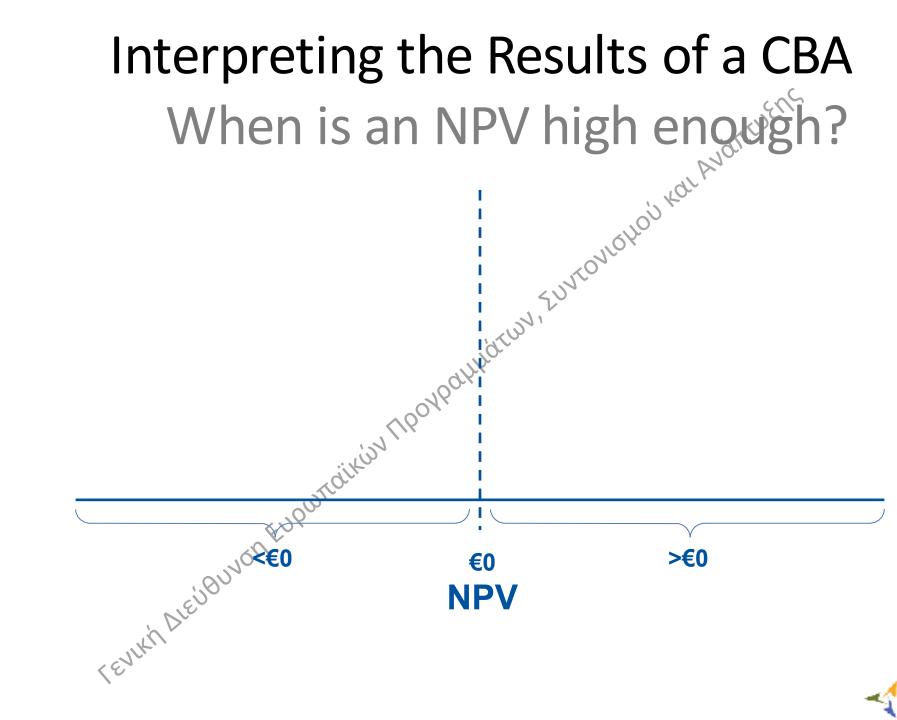
Calculate NPV for all project alternatives

$$NPV = \sum_{t=0}^{t} \frac{(B_t - C_t)^{kQL} A^{VQL}}{(1 + r)^t}$$

Where

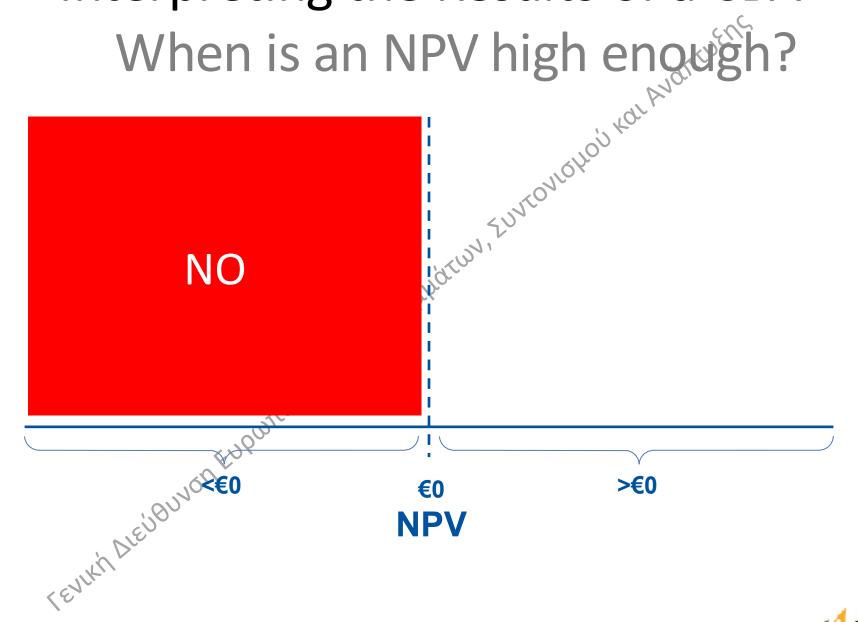
- B = benefit (or cash inflow)
- C = cost (or cash outflow)
 B-C = net benefit (or net cash flow)
- t = time in years







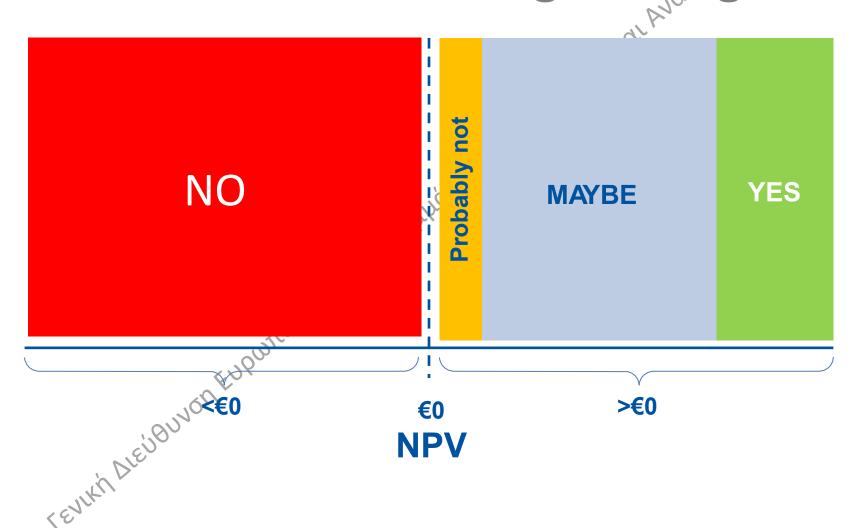
Interpreting the Results of a CBA





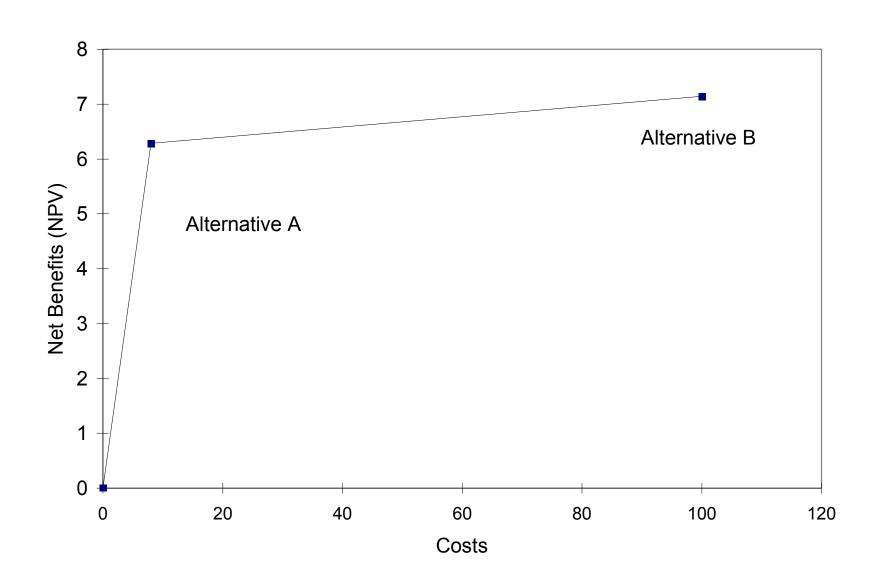
Interpreting the Results of a CBA

When is an NPV high enough?





Interpreting the Results of a CBA



Complementary Measures of Economic





Viability Inc Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) Fernal Rate of Return (EIRR)



Complementary Measures of Economic Viability

Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR)

 The discount rate that would give an NPV of zero given the cash flow forecasts for the project



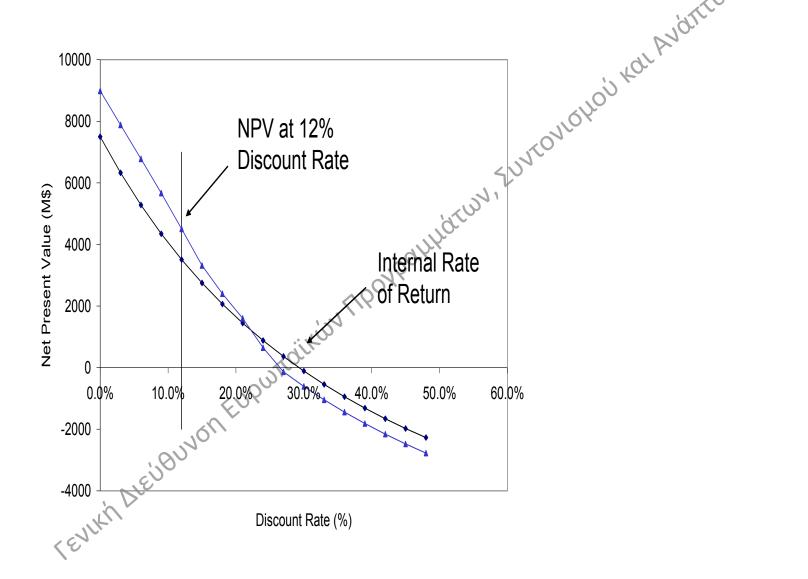
Complementary Measures of Economic Viability

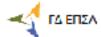
Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR)

- The discount rate that would give an NPV of zero given the cash flow forecasts for the project
- It has some problems
 - Multiple IRRs
 - Small investment bias
 - Assumes returns are reinvested at the same rate of return (not always the case)

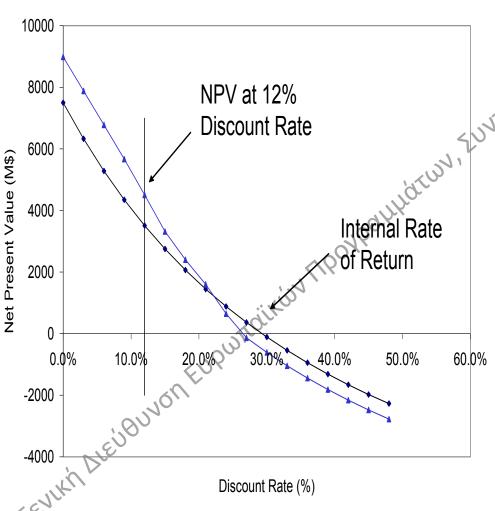


NPV vs EIRR





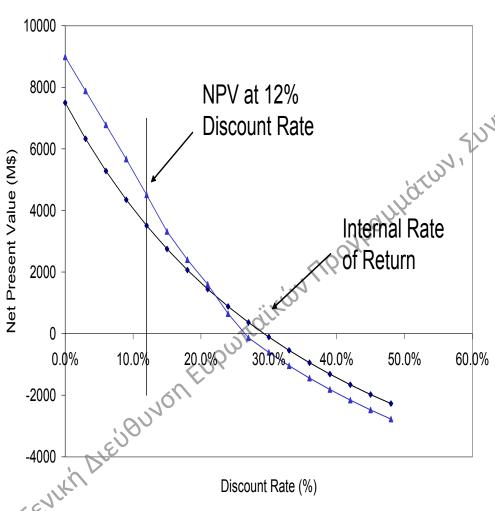
NPV vs EIRR



The IRR and NPV will not necessarily rank the alternatives by the same order



NPV vs EIRR



The IRR and NPV will not necessarily rank the alternatives by the same order Always use NPV to compare project alternatives



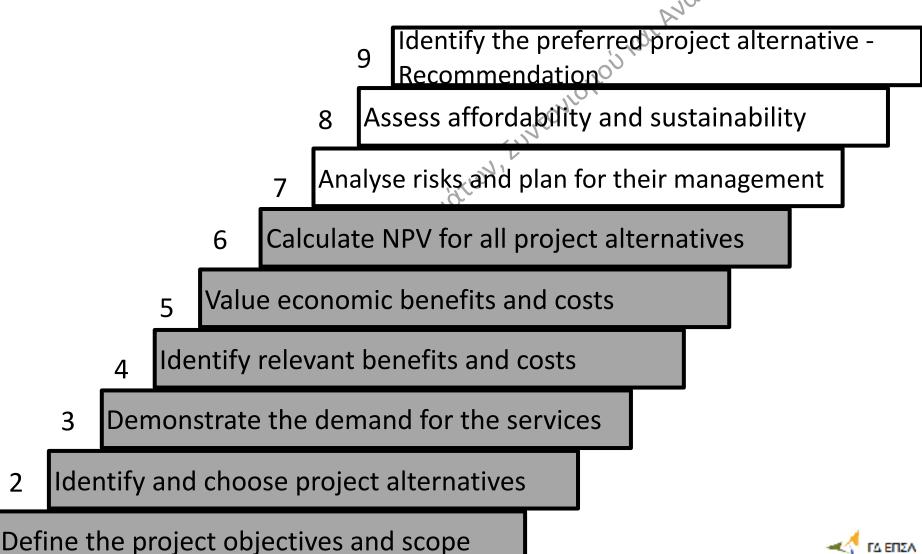
Complementary Measures of Economic Viability

- 1. NPV
- 2. EIRR
- 3. Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR)

$$BCR = \frac{sum \ of \ present \ values \ of \ benefits \ (cash \ inflows)}{sum \ of \ present \ values \ of \ costs \ (cash \ outflows)}$$



Steps in Project Appraisal



Steps in Project Appraisal, Analyse risks and plain for their management



Analyse risks and plan for their management

Construction risk

Demand risk

Design risk

Economic risk

Environmental riske

Funding risk

Legislative risk

Operation & maintenance risk

Procurement risk

Technological risk



How do we quantify risk?

How do we quantify risk?

1. Switching Values analysis

- A switching value (percentage) for an input variable, such as capital cost, is that value at which the project's NPV turns zero
- Easily calculated using a spreadsheet
- Helpful in conceptualising the robustness of the economic case

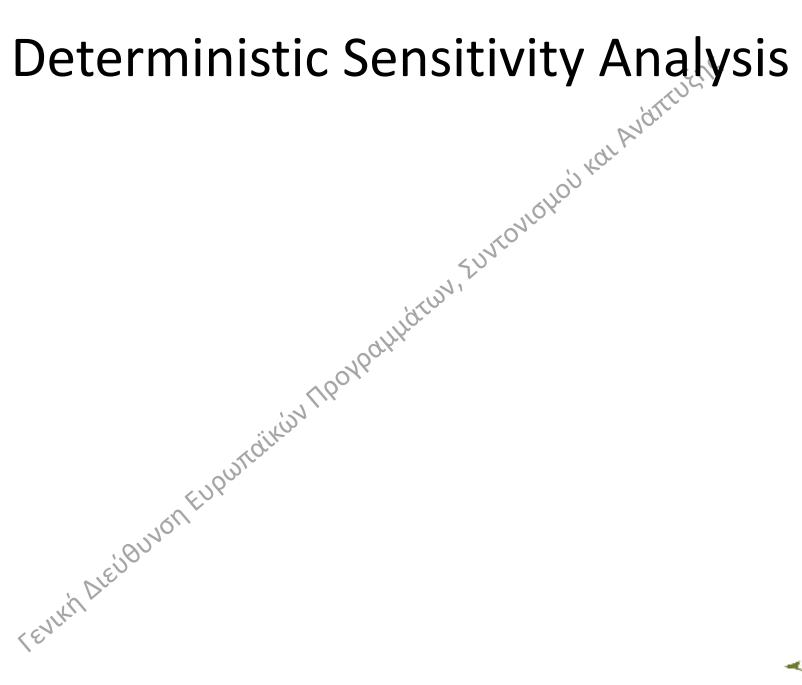


How do we quantify risk?

2. Sensitivity Analysis

- establishing the extent to which the results of the quantified economic analysis (NPV) are sensitive to changes in the values of the key input parameters
 - Deterministic Sensitivity Analysis
 - Probabilistic Sensitivity Analysis







Deterministic Sensitivity Analysis

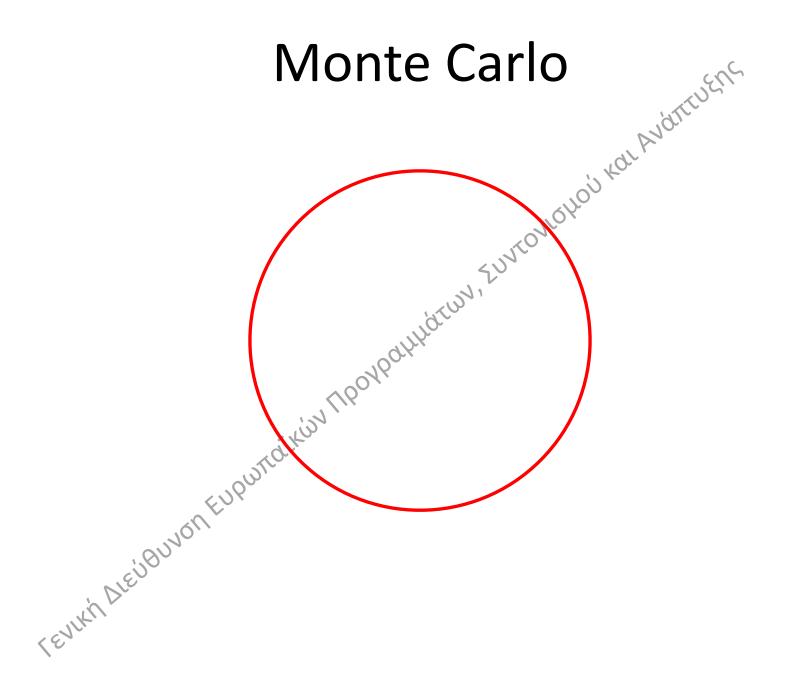
- Recalculate NPV assuming a 10% increase in total capital costs
- 2. Recalculate NPV assuming a 25% increase in total capital costs
- 3. Recalculate NPV assuming a 10% decrease in total benefits
- 4. Recalculate NPV assuming a 25% decrease in total benefits
- Recalculate NPV assuming a simultaneous increase in capital costs of 10% and decrease in benefits of 10% - the basic pessimistic scenario
- Recalculate NPV assuming a <u>simultaneous increase in capital</u> <u>costs of 25%</u> and <u>decrease in benefits of 25%</u> - the basic worst-case scenario



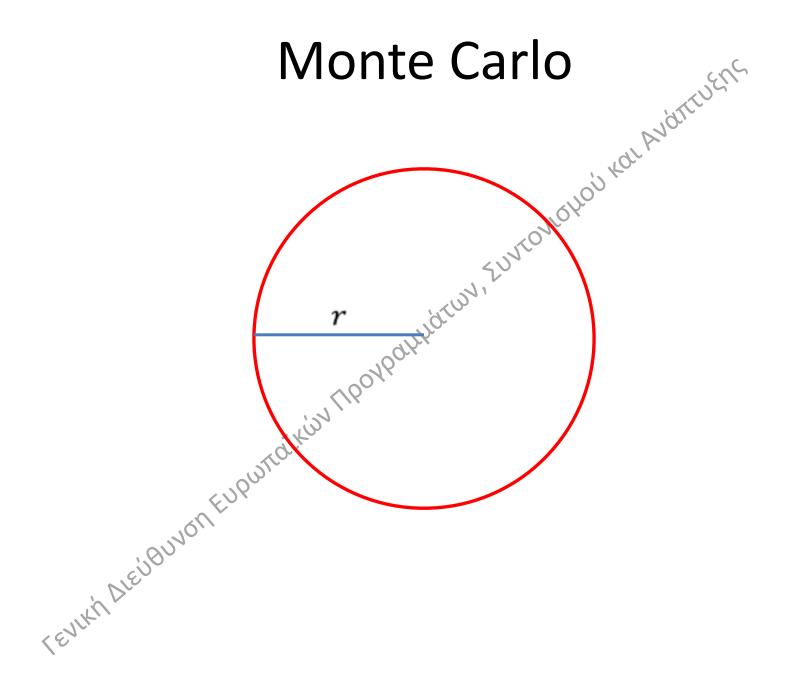
Probabilistic Sensitivity Analysis

- Monte Carlo Analysis
- More sophisticated technique
- Generally, it will only be required for very large and complicated projects
- Probability Distributions
- Expected Values (Expected NPV)

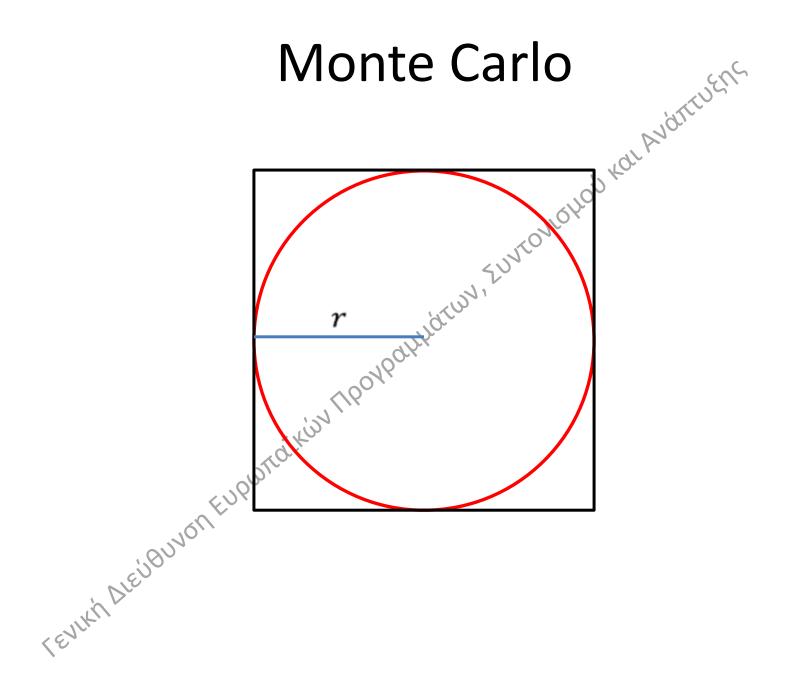






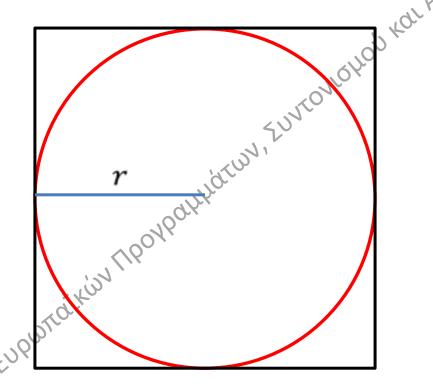








Monte Carlo



$$P = \frac{Area of Circle}{Area of Square} = \frac{\pi r^2}{(2r)^2} = \frac{\pi r^2}{4r^2} = \frac{\pi}{4} = 0.785398$$



 $P = \frac{Area of Circle}{Area of Square} = \frac{\pi r^2}{(2r)^2} = \frac{\pi r^2}{4r^2} = \frac{\pi}{4} = 0.785398$

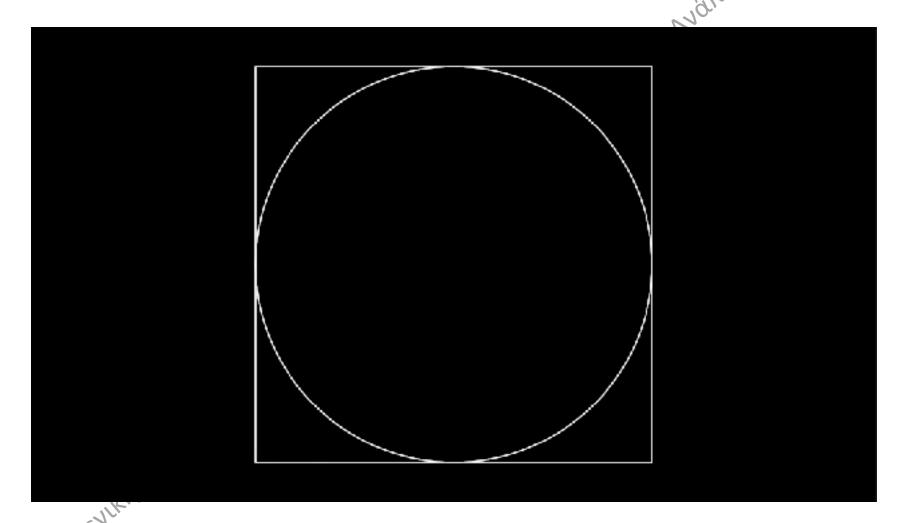
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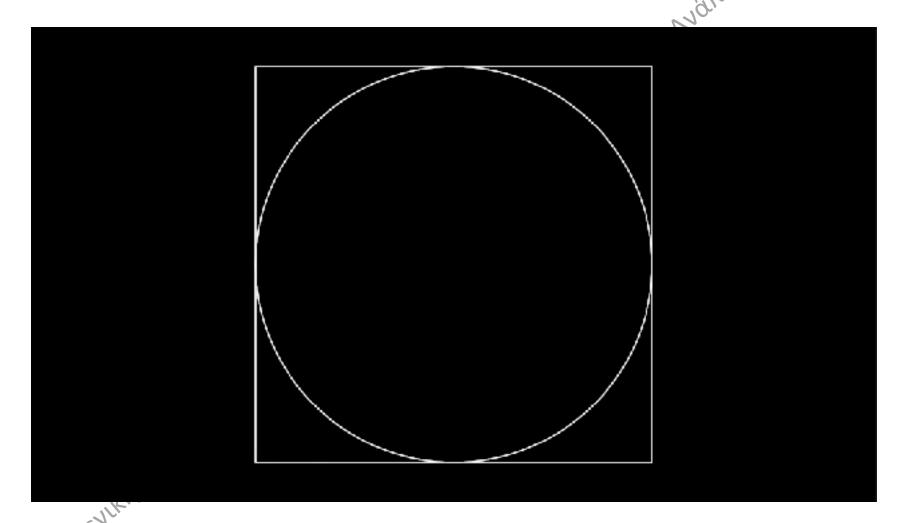
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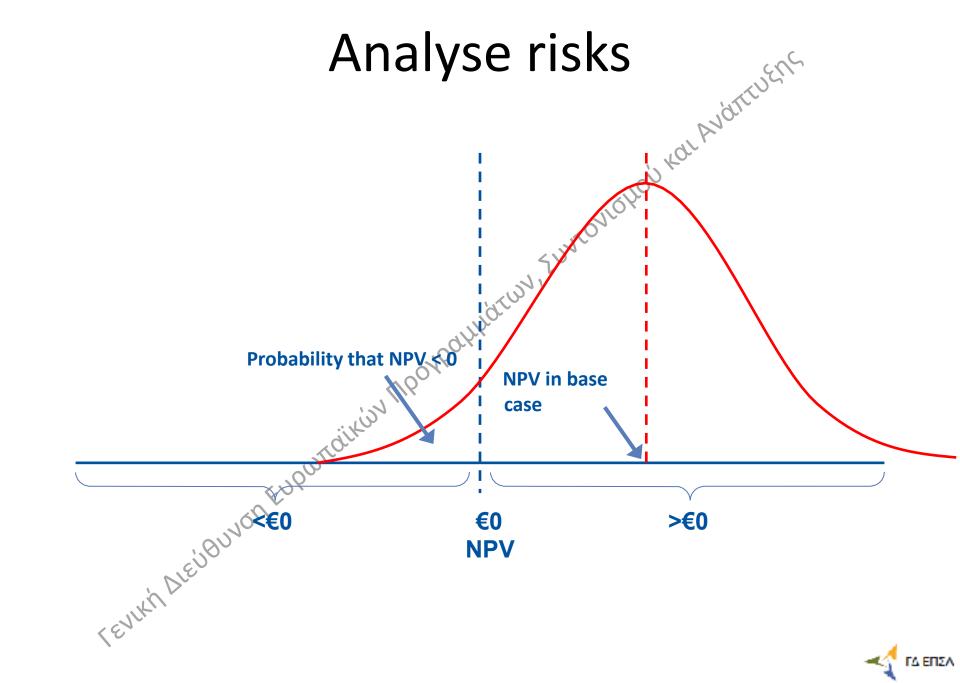




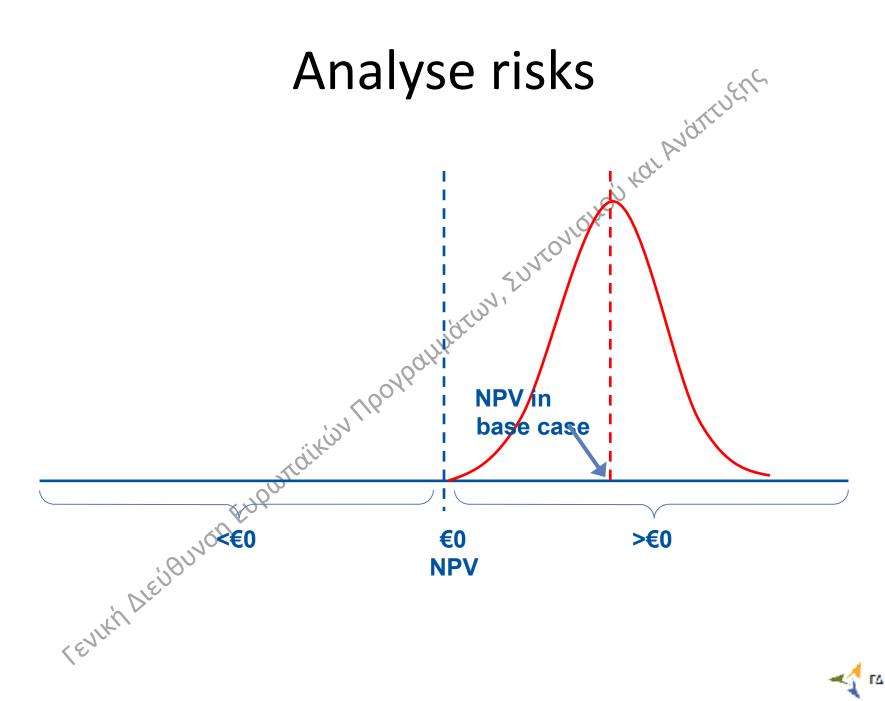
$$P = \frac{Area\ of\ Circle}{Area\ of\ Square} = \frac{\pi r^2}{(2r)^2} = \frac{\pi r^2}{4r^2} = \frac{\pi}{4} = 0.785398$$













Analyse risks and plan for their management





Present a plan for managing key risks, including mitigation measures and/or reactive measures should the risks occur

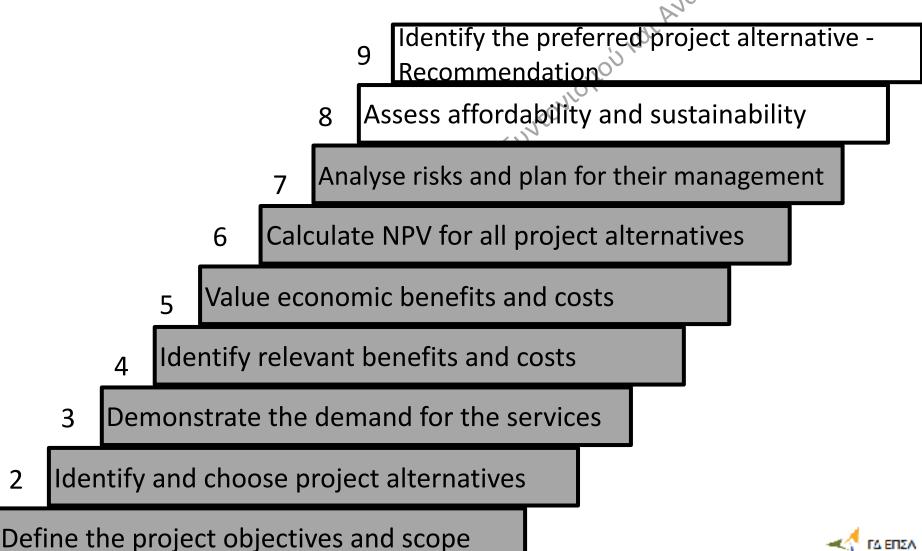




projects are expected to have a risk management plan



Steps in Project Appraisal



Steps in Project Appraisal Assess affordability and sustainability



Financial vs. Economic Aparty Sis

Major Differences between Financial and Economic Cost-Benefit Analysis

	Financial Analysis	Economic Analysis	
Perspective	Agency/organisation/firm	Economy/society	
Objective	Analysis of the net financial	Maximising the social returns	
	impact of the proposal on the	to the economy's resources	
	agency 4 ³		
Pricing	Market prices	Opportunity costs/shadow	
	ILLO	prices	
Transfer payments (taxes &	Included	Excluded	
subsidies)	11001		
Equity/distributional effects	Excluded	Can be included, usually	
		treated qualitatively	
Externalities	Excluded	Included	
Depreciation	Excluded (from discounted	Excluded	
01/0.	cash flow analysis, but		
Depreciation Die july on Parties	included in financial		
i'd Dis	statements).		



Assess affordability and sustainability

- Carry out financial analysis of the project to determine financial sustainability and profitability
 - Financial sustainability = project's revenues cover its costs and that it will not run out of cash
 - Financial sustainability ≠ financial profitability
 - FIRR > WACC (Weighted Average Cost of Capital)



Assess affordability and sustainability

- 1. Carry out financial analysis of the project to determine financial sustainability and profitability

 2. Carry out Budgetary Analysis as an Input to
- **Assessing Affordability**
 - Net impact on the national budget
 - Current prices



Budget Impact Analysis

	Year 1	Year 2	Year Year 7	Post-
			QHON	Year 7
Budgetary Costs			ILONG	
Capital Costs		.\	20%	
		idio	1	
Net Recurrent Costs		NOGHHIOTON		
• Operations	1 N UPC	, ,		
Maintenance	divin			
Total Costs				
Projected budgetary				
revenues (if any)				
Net Budgetary Impact				



Assess affordability and sustainability

- 1. Carry out financial analysis of the project to determine financial sustainability and profitability
- 2. Carry out Budgetary Analysis as an Input to Assessing Affordability
- 3. Assess institutional/managerial sustainability of the project
 - assessment of the capacities of the organisation(s)
 responsible for implementing and operating the project
 - key milestones (planning, approval, construction)

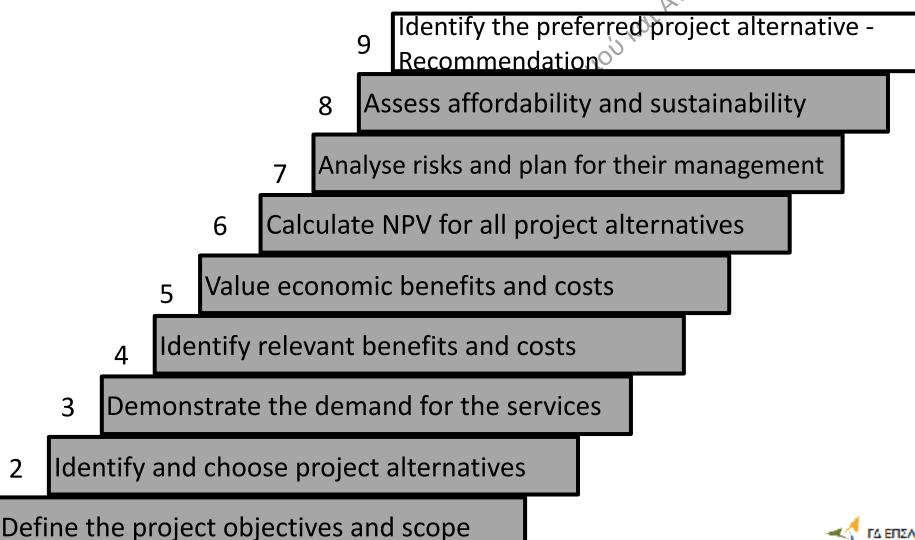


Assess affordability and sustainability

- 1. Carry out financial analysis of the project to determine financial sustainability and profitability
- 2. Carry out Budgetary Analysis as an Input to Assessing Affordability
- 3. Assess institutional/managerial sustainability of the project
 4. Assess environmental and social sustainability of the
- Assess environmental and social sustainability of the project
 - Monetised (already assessed in Steps 4-5)
 - Non-monetised costs and benefits should at least be identified in quantitative or qualitative terms and their relative importance compared to monetized benefits and costs assessed



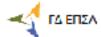
Steps in Project Appraisal

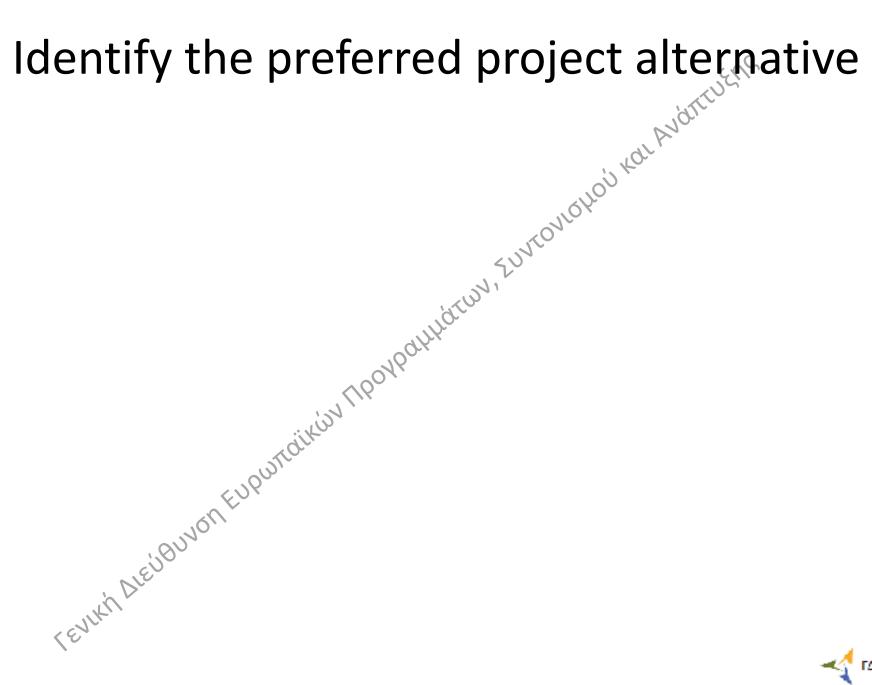




Steps in Project Appraisals Identify the professor of the state of th

Identify the preferred project alternative - Recommendation of Rec





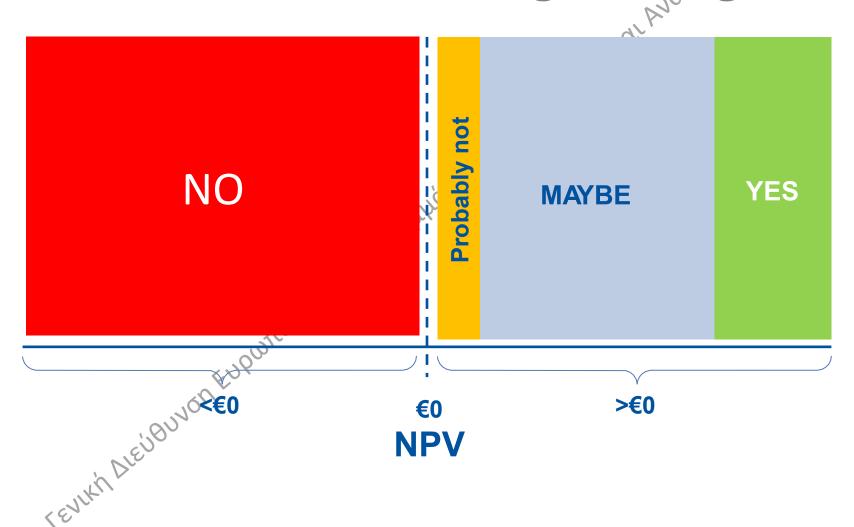


Identify the preferred project alternative Make a Recommendation TERMAN AGENTAL PROPERTY AND P



Interpreting the Results of a CBA

When is an NPV high enough?





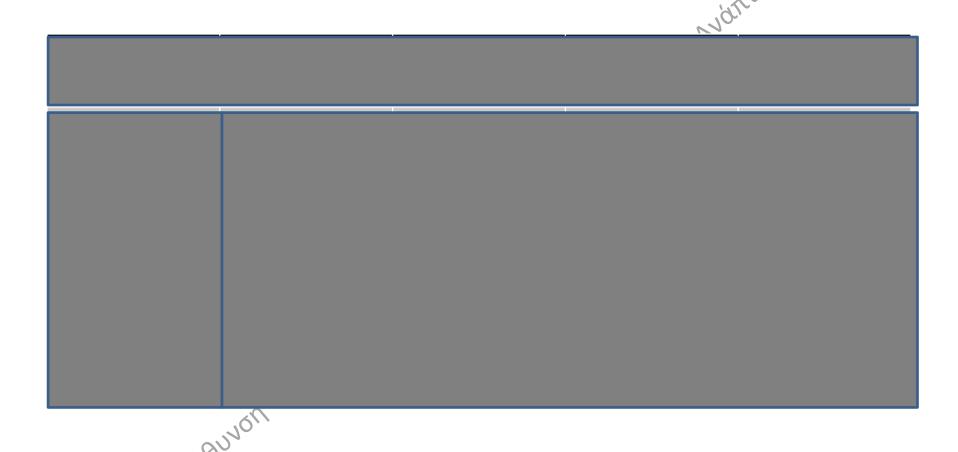
Multicriteria Analysis Take into Account Non-Monetised Benefits and Costs

Take into Account Non-Monetised Benefits and Costs and Affordability and Sustainability



1. Identifying (generally non-monetised) project effects that are judged important enough to be decision criteria.











- 1. Identifying (generally non-monetised) project effects that are judged important enough to be decision criteria.
- 2. Scoring project alternatives against these criteria using quantitative measures of effects upon which to base scores wherever possible.











	g1	g2	g3	g4
x1	0.56	0.51	0.1	0.34
x2	0.93	0.74	0.45	0.22
x3	0.71	0.69	0.21	0.41
x4	0.99	0.44	0.99	0.57



- 1. Identifying (generally non-monetised) project effects that are judged important enough to be decision criteria.
- 2. Scoring project alternatives against these criteria using quantitative measures of effects upon which to base scores wherever possible.
- 3. Determining weights reflecting the relative importance of the criteria



		-2		- 4
	g1	g2	g3	g4
x1	0.56	0.51	0.1	0.34
x2	0.93	0.74	0.45	0.22
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x4	0.99	0.44	0.99	0.57

	g1	g2	g3	g4
Weights	4	2	1	1



- 1. Identifying (generally non-monetised) project effects that are judged important enough to be decision criteria.
- 2. Scoring project alternatives against these criteria using quantitative measures of effects upon which to base scores wherever possible.
- 3. Determining weights reflecting the relative importance of the criteria
- 4. Combining the weights and scores for each of the alternatives to derive an overall value



_				<u></u>	
		x1	x2	х3	x4
	Overall	3.70	5.87	4.84	6.40
	, QUYON E	3.70			
(ENIKY	Diejo				



- Identifying (generally non-monetised) project effects that are judged important enough to be decision criteria.
- 2. Scoring project alternatives against these criteria using quantitative measures of effects upon which to base scores wherever possible.
- 3. Determining weights reflecting the relative importance of the criteria
- 4. Combining the weights and scores for each of the alternatives to derive an overall value multiplying the value score on each criteria by the weight of that criterion, and then adding all the weighted scores together.
- 5. Performing a sensitivity analysis to test the sensitivity of the results to changes in the scores and weights.



				- 4
	g1	g2	g3	g4
x1	0.56	0.51	0.1	0.34
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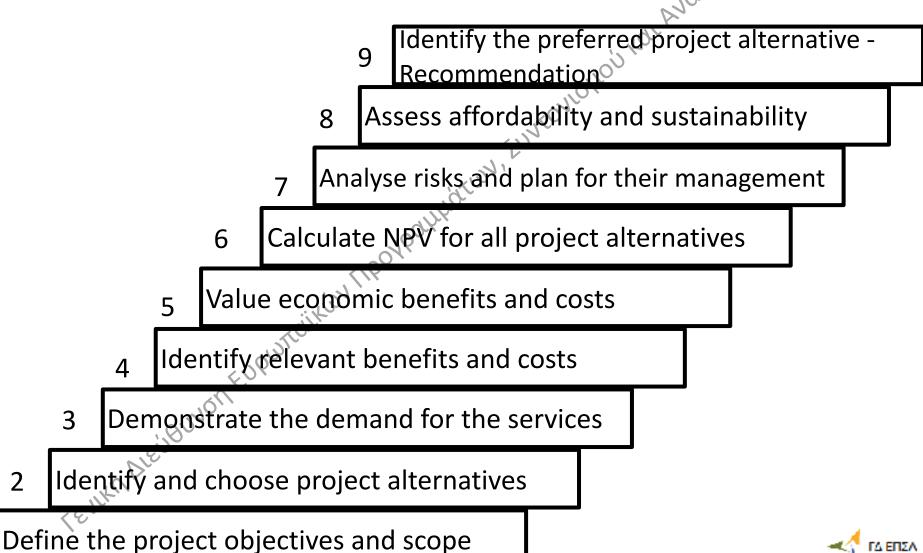


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	g1	g2	g3	g4
Weights	4	2	1	1



Steps in Project Appraisal





Cost Effectiveness Analysis

FFECTIVE Similar to CostBenefit Analysis (Steps 1-9)

Cost Effectiveness Analysis



Major Difference

placing money values on the major benefits of a project



Cost Effectiveness Analysis



Cost-effectiveness analysis compares the cost of alternative ways of producing the same or very similar outputs or outcomes



Cost Effectiveness Analysis



Result

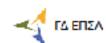
Net Present Cost (NPC)

NPC/Unit Output (Outcome)



Deliverables

- Feasibility Study
 - supported by technical studies and impact assessments
 - template for the outline of feasibility study is presented as Annex 5 to the Manual
- Project Appraisal Report Harris
 Project Appraisal Report Harris
 - executive summary of the feasibility study
 - must contain a clear and recommendation on whether to proceed, justified on the basis of the feasibility study findings
 - Annex 6 to the Manual A template for a Project Appraisal Report is presented as



Deliverables

Raw data and worksheets (excel files etc) used to calculate the various parameters of the Feasibility Study, must be submitted in electronic form, in order to enable the review of assumptions and calculations by the DG EPCD



Reproducibility (Replicability)

The ability of a researcher to duplicate the results of a prior study using the same materials as were used by the original investigator



Review Process





Review Process





Manual for Pre-Selection and Appraisal of Public Investment Projects
Government of Cyprus



Evika Alei Buyan Eupunaikin Noorpanniaruw, Turrowan poi kat Antinun fin



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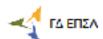


- 1. Feasibility Study not based on our manual
 2. "Hidden" Assumptions
 3. "Disclaimer"

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- 1. Feasibility Study not based on our manual
- 2. "Hidden" Assumptions
- 3. "Disclaimer"
- 4. WOP scenario compared to single WP alternative



Evika Alei Buyan Eupunaikin Noorpanniaruw, Turrowan poi kat Antinun fin



- Lenefits is largely based on indire

 Avoid "GDP-increase" methods (Avoid double counting)

 Avoid "GDP-increase" methods (Avoid double counting)



- 5. Valuation of benefits is largely based on <u>indirect</u> benefits
 - Avoid "GDP-increase" methods (Avoid double counting)
- 6. CBA does not contain information on potentially significant <u>non-quantified</u> costs or benefits



- 5. Valuation of benefits is largely based on <u>indirect</u> benefits
 - Avoid "GDP-increase" methods (Avoid double counting)
- 6. CBA does not contain information on potentially significant <u>non-quantified</u> costs or benefits
- 7. Risk analysis in CBA is <u>not based</u> on realistic scenarios



- 5. Valuation of benefits is largely based on <u>indirect</u> benefits
 - Avoid "GDP-increase" methods (Avoid double counting)
- 6. CBA does not contain information on potentially significant <u>non-quantified</u> costs or benefits
- 7. Risk analysis in CBA is <u>not based</u> on realistic scenarios
- 8. Risk analysis does not discuss <u>measures to reduce</u> <u>risks</u>



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1 A Ella?

Проурациота

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Χορηγίας ΕUΧ και Ναρβηνίας

Ταμείο Επιγειρηματικότητας

Συντουισμός Κυβερνητικού

Εταιαϊκή Κοινιονική Ευθύνη

Πολυστής Κοινοπικός (Ipounoλογισμός

Χορηγίες Ελβετίας

Η Εφαρμογή Μυημενίου

Παλπική Έρουνας και Καινοτομίας

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Αξιολόγηση Δημοσίων

Επενδυτικών Εσναν

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Ειεθεση Λξιολόγησης Έργου

» Σομοφάζεις Αιμώνου οι και:

Tommeson Topon (SATT)

III Dupenn 2020

Γενική Διεύθυνση Ευρωπαϊκών Προγραμμάτων, Συντονισμού και Ανάπτυξης



Ευρωπαϊκά Ταμεία Συντονισμός Κυβερνητικού Ανάπτυξη кат Проуращита T DYOU

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▼ 2018 **▼**

Καλωσορίσατε στο Διαδικτυακό μας Τόπο



κρηματοδότησης από την ΕΓ

Η Γενική Διε Όμνση Ευρωσσϊκών Προγραμμότων, Συντανισμού και Ανάστι έρς ΙΓΑ ΕΠΣΑ), μετά τον Απόφαση του Υποιογικού Συμβουλίου με αριθμό 75.141 και ομερομηνία 24 Μαΐοι: 2013, ασγολείται με θέματα που ένουν σχέση με:

(α) τα Ευρωπαϊκά Ταμαίο και Προγράμματα, όπως τα Ευρωπαϊκά Επονδυτικά και Διορθοωτικά Tausla, το αριζόντια Ευρωπαϊκά Προγράμματα και την οικονομική βοήθεια από τις χώρες του Ευρωποϊκού Οικονοσικού Χώρου και την Ελβετία.

(β) την ανάπτεξη και οριζόντια θέρετα, όπως η Έρευνα, η Τεχνολογική Ανάπτυξη και Καινοτομία, η Δια Βίου Μάθηση, η Εταιρικά Καινονική Ευθύνα και η Στρατηνική Έμρωση. 2020".

CONFERENCE **ELPOITING** Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability Francis Deljevasa Debo, ilkom

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Τελευταία Νέα

08/12/201/ <u>Πρόσληψη Γανρδοτουμένων Ορισμένου Χρόνου στη Γενική Διεύθυνση</u> Ευσωπαϊκών Παογραμμάτων, Συντονισμού και Ανάπτυξης (ΓΔ ΕΠΣΑ)

- 27/10/2017 Προκήρυξη μιας (1) θέσης Λειτουργού / Ζυνεργάτη Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας με τους όρους Απασχόλησης Επιτόπιου Προσωπικού στη Μόνιμη Αντιπροσωπεία της Κυπριακής Δημοκρατίας στην Ευρωπαική Ένωση, στις Βρυξέλλες

Емпрідзитька Егшіуаріа

- 22/09/2017 Απουλέφμουν Πρόσκλησης Ενδήλουση, Ενδιοφέρονσος γαι κουάρουση

Στρατηγικός Σχεδιασμός Ε Προυπολογισμός Δραστηριστήτων



1 A Ella?

Проурация

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Катиотоціа

Αξιαλόγηση Δημοσίων

Επενδυτικών Έργαν

Avenue for

e Nogue,

· Uonvice

► Eyyapibio

· Zuge-imper 'Fpyon

Ειεθεση Λξιολόγησης Έργου

Zapopočen, Appiroros sen-

Tommeson Topon (SATT)

Емпрідзитька Егшіуаріа

Ευρωπαϊκά Διαρθρωτικά και Freedy and Toron

Епрыпажа /утаусулатка

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Γενική Διεύθυνση Ευρωπαϊκών Προγραμμάτων, Συντονισμού και Ανάπτυξης



Ευρωπαϊκά Ταμεία Συντονισμός Κυβερνητικού кат Проуращита

T DYOU

Ανάπτυξη

Κυβερνητική Πύλη Συνήθεις Ερωτήσεις Αναζήτηση ...

Αμχονή Σελίδο

Ημερολόγιο

Ιανουάριος

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ERBALWOOWY

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CONFERENCE

ELPOITING

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Φιλική Εκτύπωση

GO

▼ | 2018 **▼**

Καλωσορίσατε στο Διαδικτυακό μας Τόπο



κρηματοδότησης από την ΕΓ

Η Γενική Διε Όμνση Ευρωσσϊκών Προγραμμότων, Συντανισμού και Ανάστ έρς ΕΓΑ ΕΠΣΑ), 2013, ασγολείται με θέματα που ένουν σχέση με:

μετά τον Απόφαση του Υποιογικού Συμβουλίου με αριθμό 75.141 και ομερομηνία 24 Μαΐοι: (α) τα Ευρωπαϊκά Ταμαίο και Προγράμματα, όπως τα Ευρωπαϊκά Επονδυτικά και

Διορθοωτικά Tausla, το αριζόντια Ευρωπαϊκά Προγράμματα και την οικονομική βοήθεια από τις χώρες του Ευρωποϊκού Οικονοσικού Χώρου και την Ελβετία. (β) την ανάπτεξη και οριζόντια θέρετα, όπως η Έρευνα, η Τεχνολογική Ανάπτυξη και Καινοτομία, η Δια Βίου Μάθηση, η Εταιρικά Καινονική Ευθύνα και η Στρατηνική Έμρωση.

Corporate Responsibility one Sustainability Francis Deljevasa Debo, ilkom

Τελευταία Νέα

2020".

08/12/2017 Πρόσληψη Εσγρδοτουμένων Ορισμένου Χρόνου στη Γενική Διεύθυνση Ευσωπαϊκών Παογραμμάτων, Συντονισμού και Ανάπτυξης (ΓΔ ΕΠΣΑ)

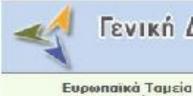
- 27/10/2017 Προκήρυξη μιας (1) θέσης Λειτουργού / Ζυνεργάτη Έρευνας και Καινοτομίας με τους όρους Απασχόλησης Επιτόπιου Προσωπικού στη Μόνιμη Αντιπροσωπεία της Κυπριακής Δημοκρατίας στην Ευρωπαική Ένωση, στις Βρυξέλλες

Στρατηγικός Σχεδιασμός Ε Προυπολογισμός Δραστηριστήτων

SIAPPROTICA TAMEIA

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- 22/09/2017 Απουλέφμουν Πρόσκλησης Ενδήλουση, Ενδιοφέρονσος γαι κουάρουση



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Катиотоціа

Αξιαλόγηση Δημοσίων

Επενδυτικών Έργαν

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Γενική Διεύθυνση Ευρωπαϊκών Προγραμμάτων, Συντονισμού και Ανάπτυξης



Κυβερνητική Πύλη

Φιλική Εκτύπωση

Αμχική Σελίδο

Συνήθεις Ερωτήσεις Αναζήτηση ... GO

Ημερολόγιο ERBALWOOWY

▼ | 2018 **▼** Ιανουάριος Gu A T T N N E

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CONFERENCE **ELPOITING** Corporat e Responsibility one Sustainability Francis Deljevasa Debo, ilkom

SIAPPROTICA TAMEIA o. Account modify were detroited

Στρατηγικός Σχεδιασμός Ε Προυπολογισμός

Δραστηριστήτων

Ανάπτυξη

Καλωσορίσατε στο Διαδικτυακό μας Τόπο

Συντονισμός Κυβερνητικού

T DYOU

δημοτια Διαθούλει τη Υπουρχού ζωνονο μετόν σε σύναρχασία με τη ΕΑ ΕΠΣΑ για τις εμκαιρίες. Εξεργησιασόδηση της Εξ

Η Γενική Διε Όμνση Ευρωσσϊκών Πραγραμμότων, Συντανισμού και Ανάστ έρς ΕΑ ΕΠΣΑ),

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Τελευταία Νέα

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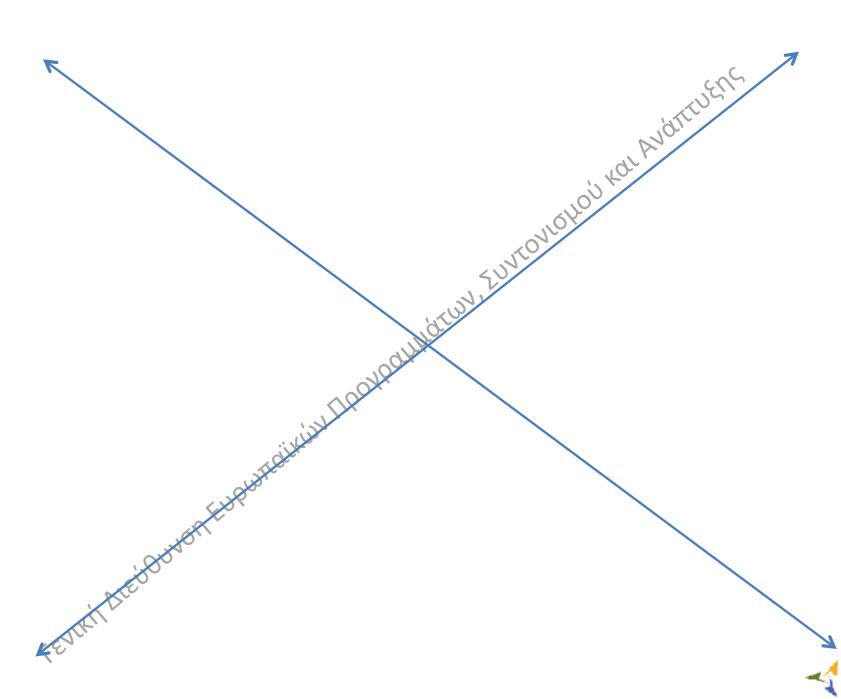
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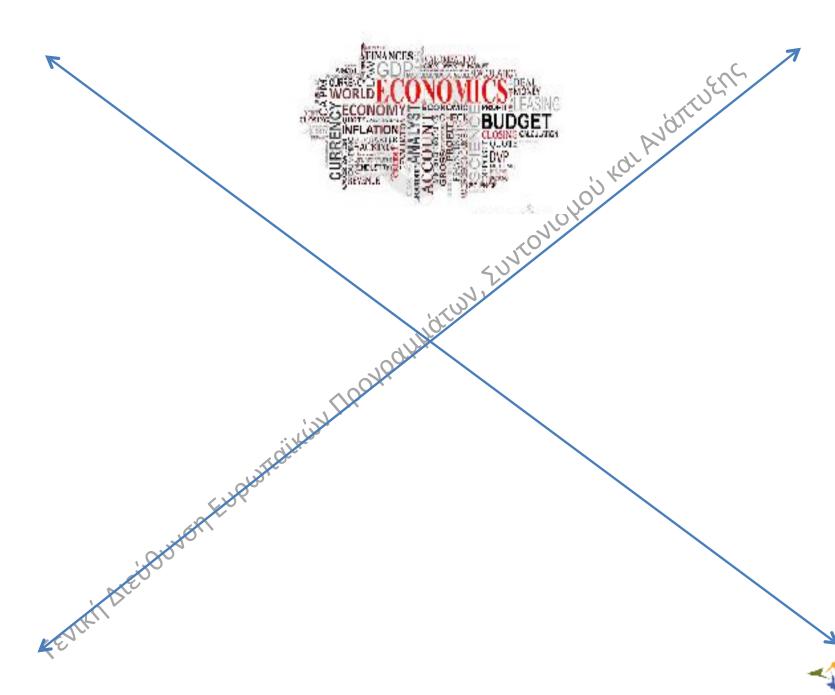
Tommeson Topon (SATT)

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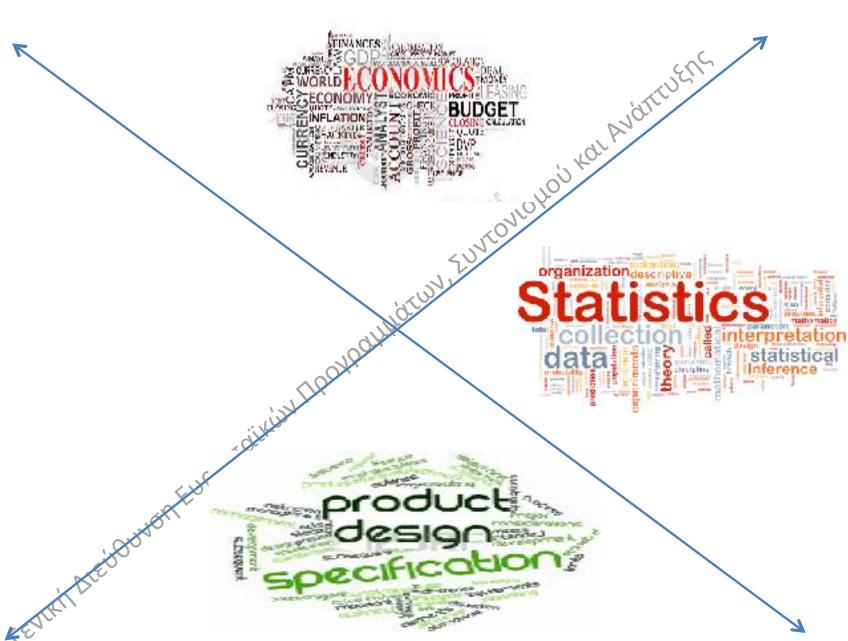






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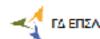












Instead of an Epilogue

"It is best to think of the cost-benefit approach as a way of organizing thought rather than as a substitute for it."

Michael Drummond

