

FINANCING OF AN OFFSHORE-WINDFARM

Risk Management

HSH NORDBANK AG

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Kiel, 05.07.2017

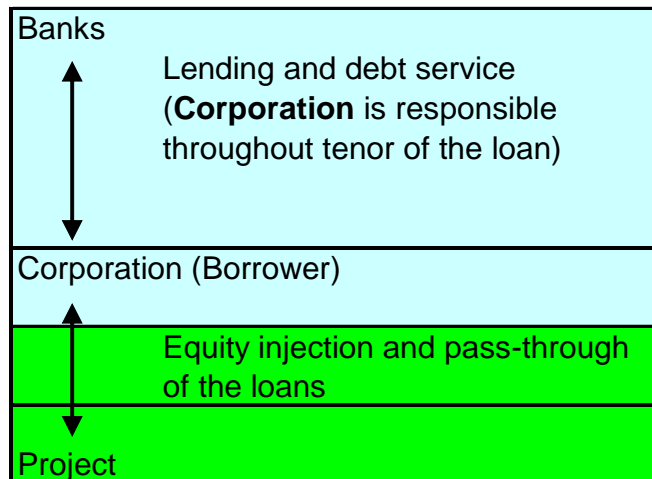
- 1. Project Finance and Offshore-Projects**
- 2. Assessment of Projects**
- 3. Financial Assessment**

Project Finance

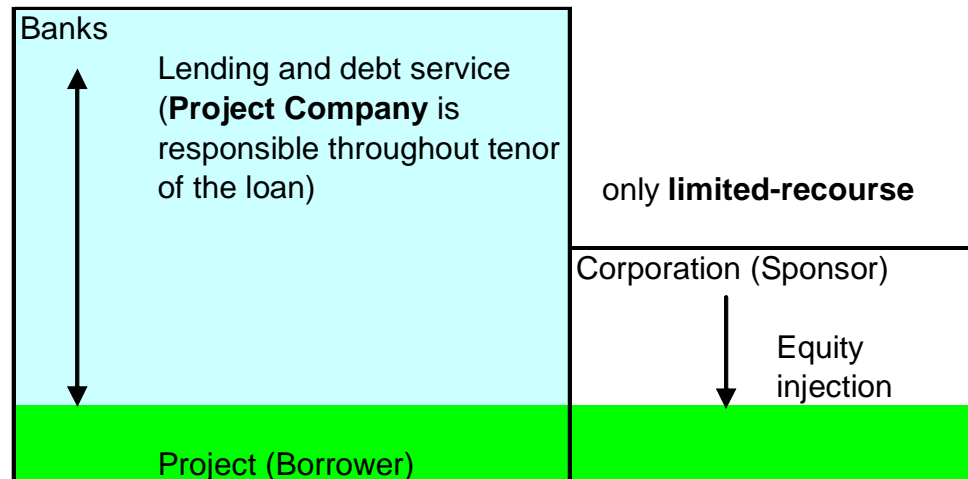
Corporate Finance vs. Project Finance

Project Finance: All costs – inter alia operating expenses and debt service – are covered on the basis of the cashflow of the project alone.

Corporate Finance



Project Financing



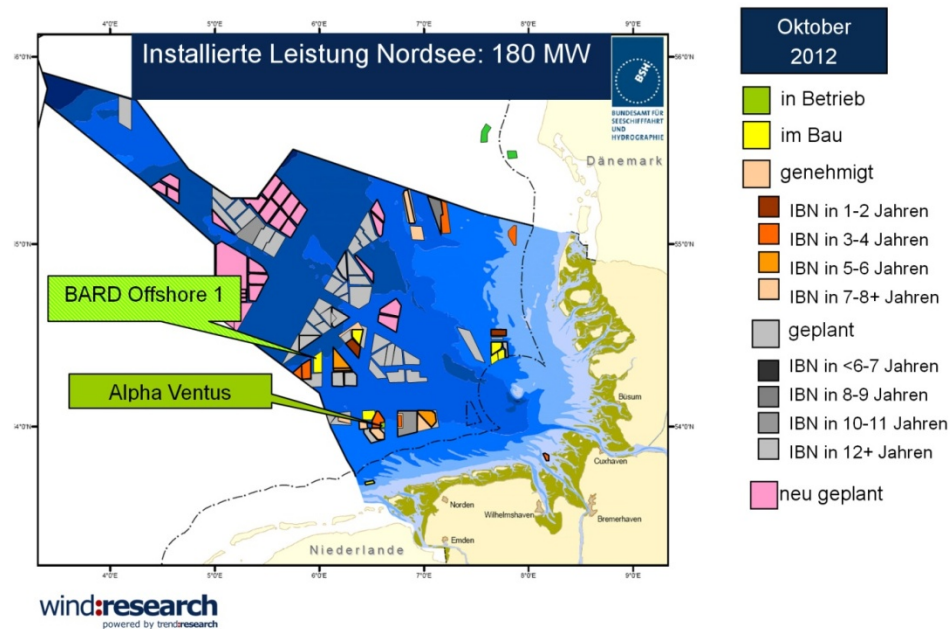
Project Finance

Corporate Finance vs. Project Finance II

	Corporate Finance Finance	Project
Description	Debt service is covered by Cashflow of entire enterprise	Debt service is provided by Projects's cashflow only; Borrower is Special Purpose Company
Collateral	Usually part of enterprise's assets are pledged	Project Cashflow is main economic collateral; however: all projects' rights and assets are pledged
Perspective	Balance-sheet-orientated, thus evaluation of the past performance	By Cashflow plan data, thus future related
Financing depends upon:	Creditworthiness of the enterprise	Reliability and predictability of the project's cashflow

Project Finance Offshore Projects – Germany / North Sea

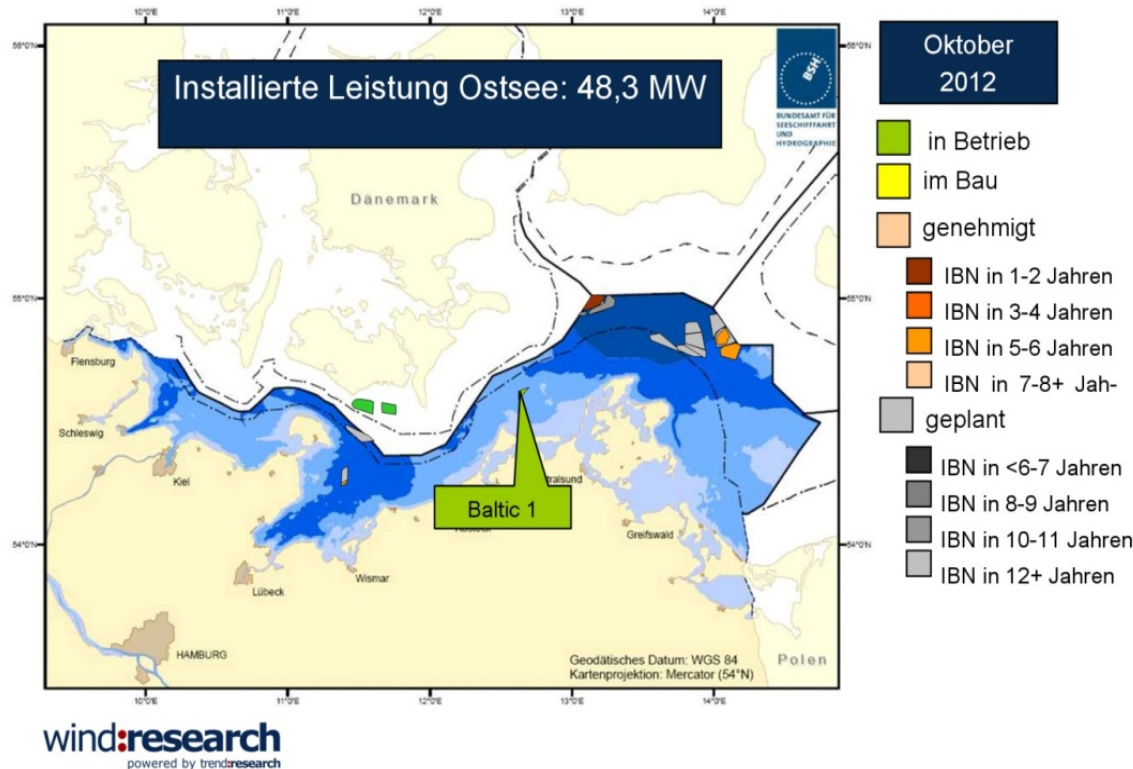
Installed offshore capacity:



Project Finance

Offshore Projects / Germany – Baltic Sea

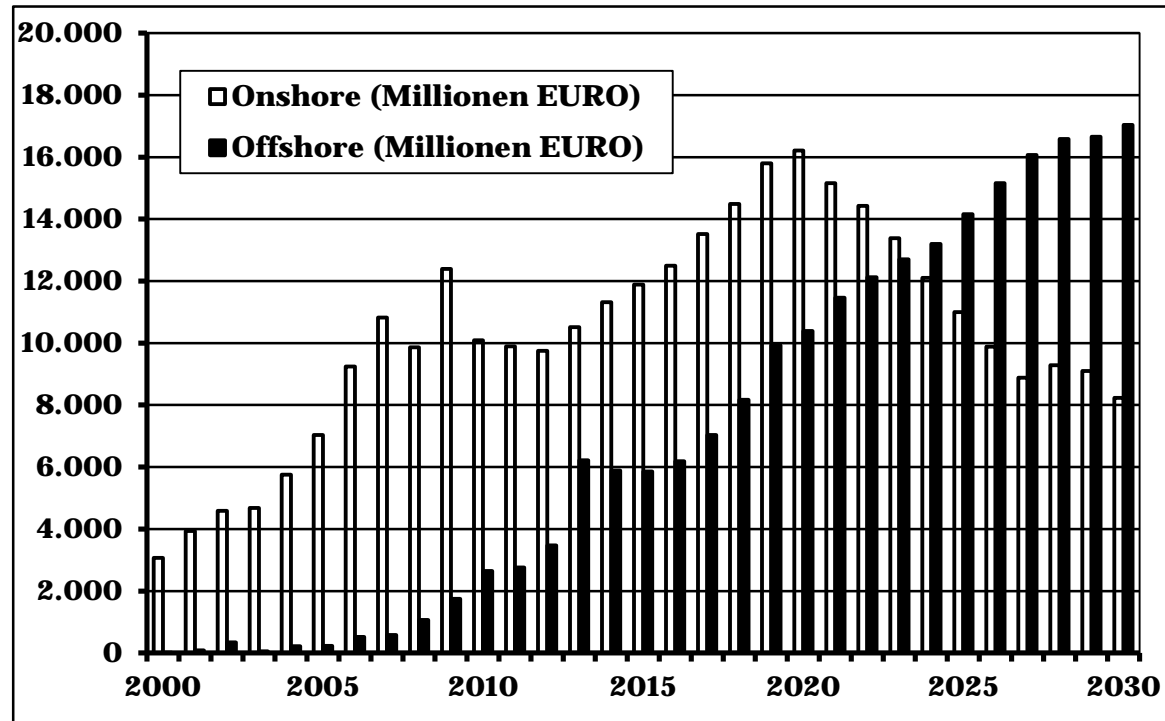
Installed offshore capacity (Baltic Sea):



Project Finance

Offshore Projects – Planned Investment (Germany)

Planned Investment (in M€):



1. Project finance and Offshore-Projects

2. Assessment of projects

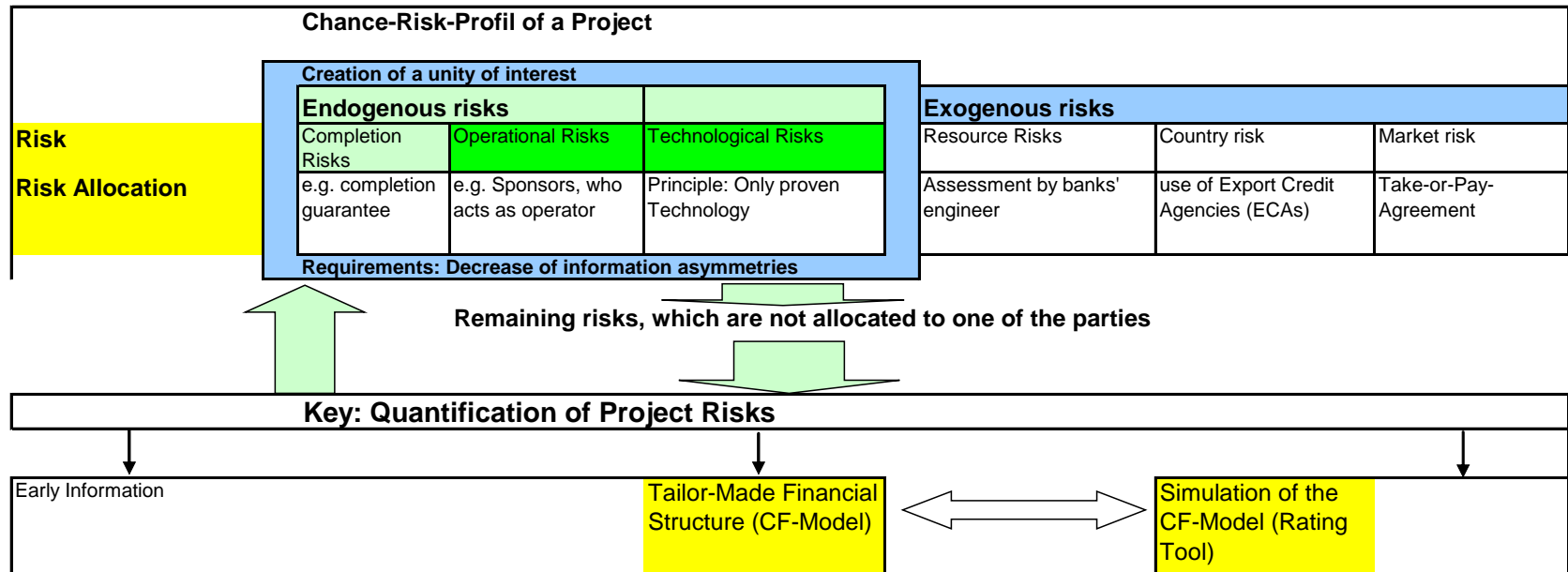
3. Financial Assessment

*There are known knowns; there are things we know we know.
We also know there are known unknowns; that is to say we know there are some
things we do not know.
But there are also unknown unknowns – there are things we do not know we
don't know.*

DONALD RUMSFELD, US SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, FEBRUARY 2002 .

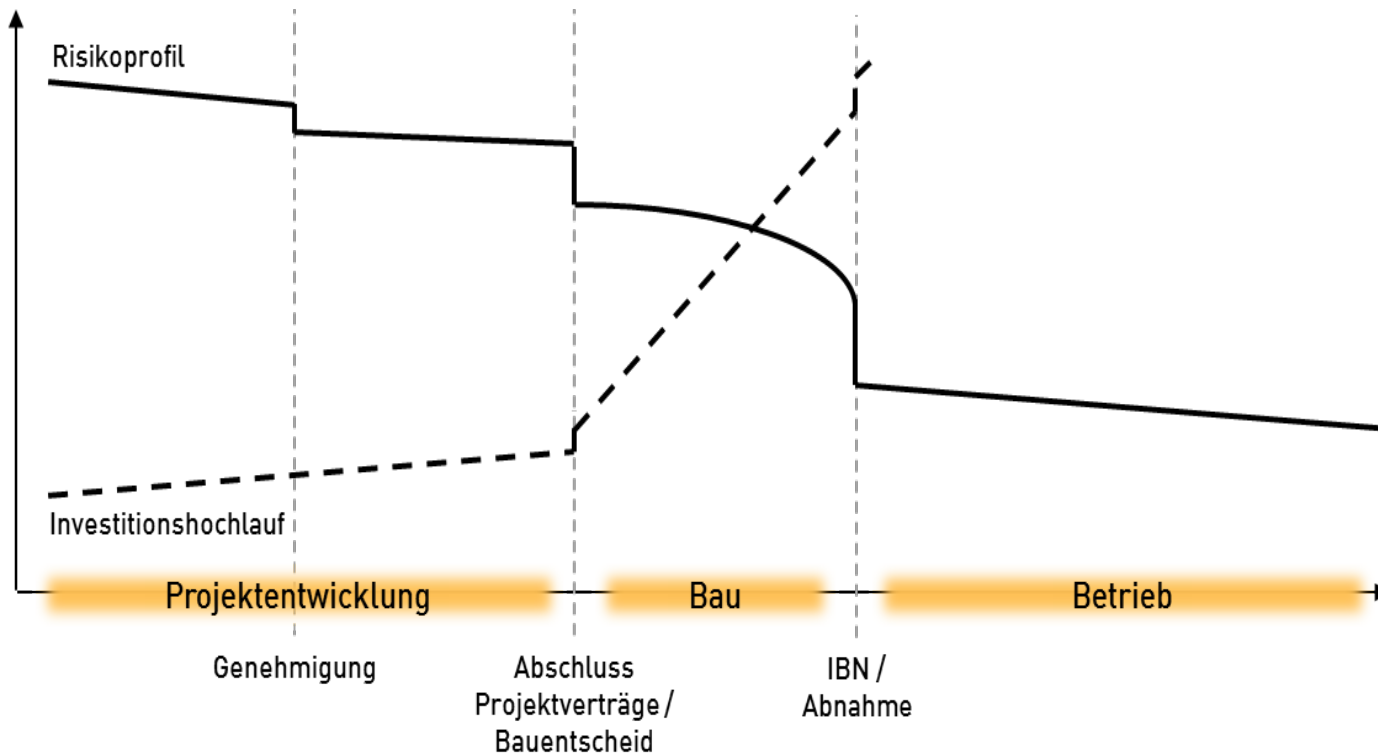
Assessment of Projects

Risk Management



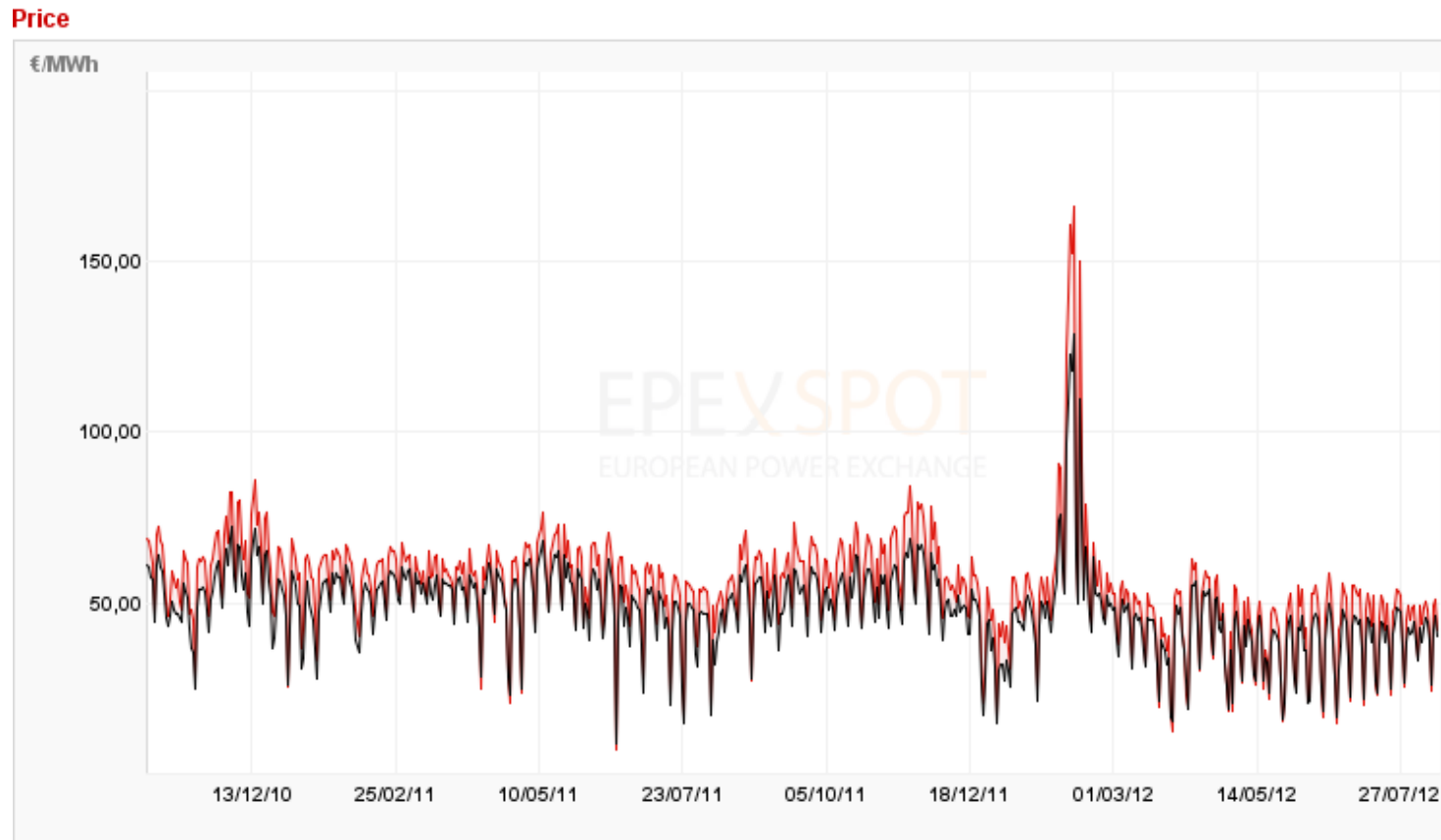
Assessment of Projects Completion and Operation

Risk Profil of Offshore-project (Bettina Ambacher, Offshore-Windenergie 2013, S. 619):



Assessment of Projects .. Regulatory Regime..

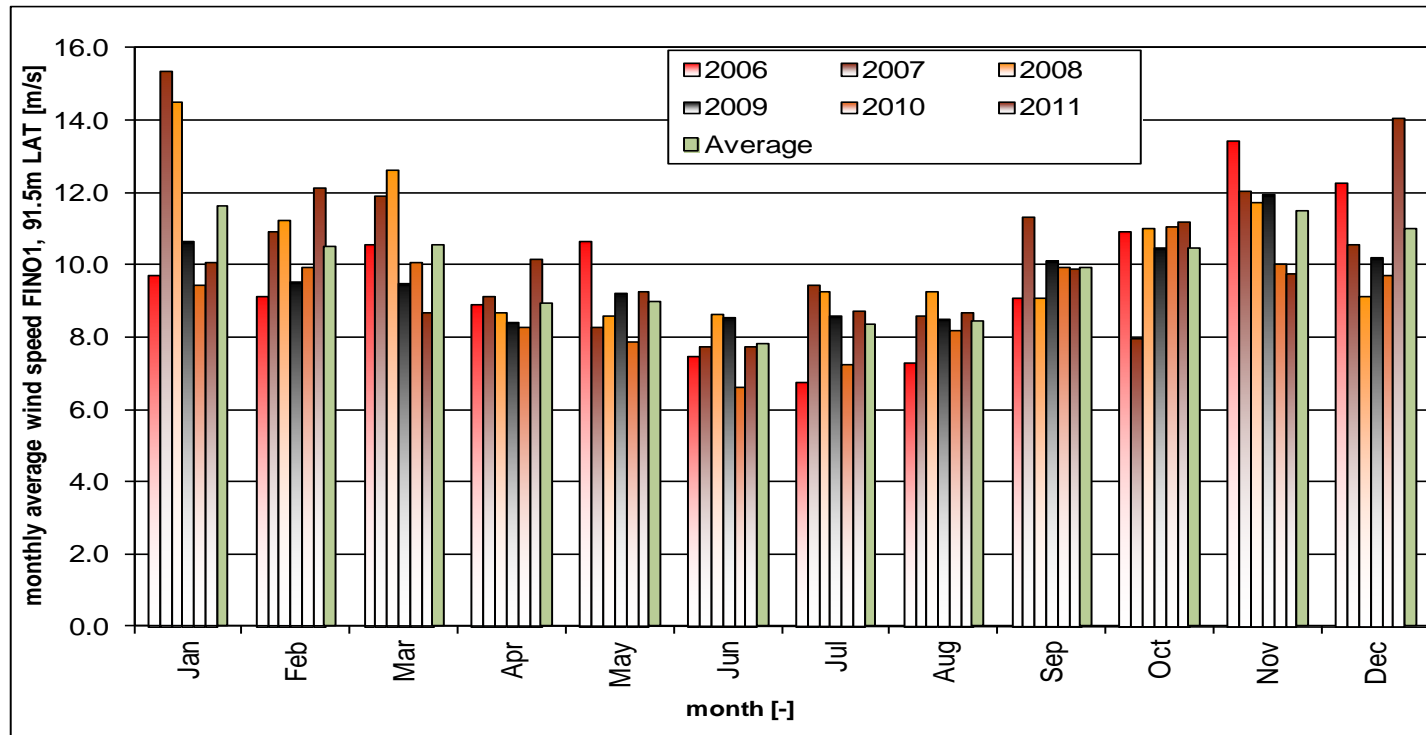
Electricity Prices at EEX:



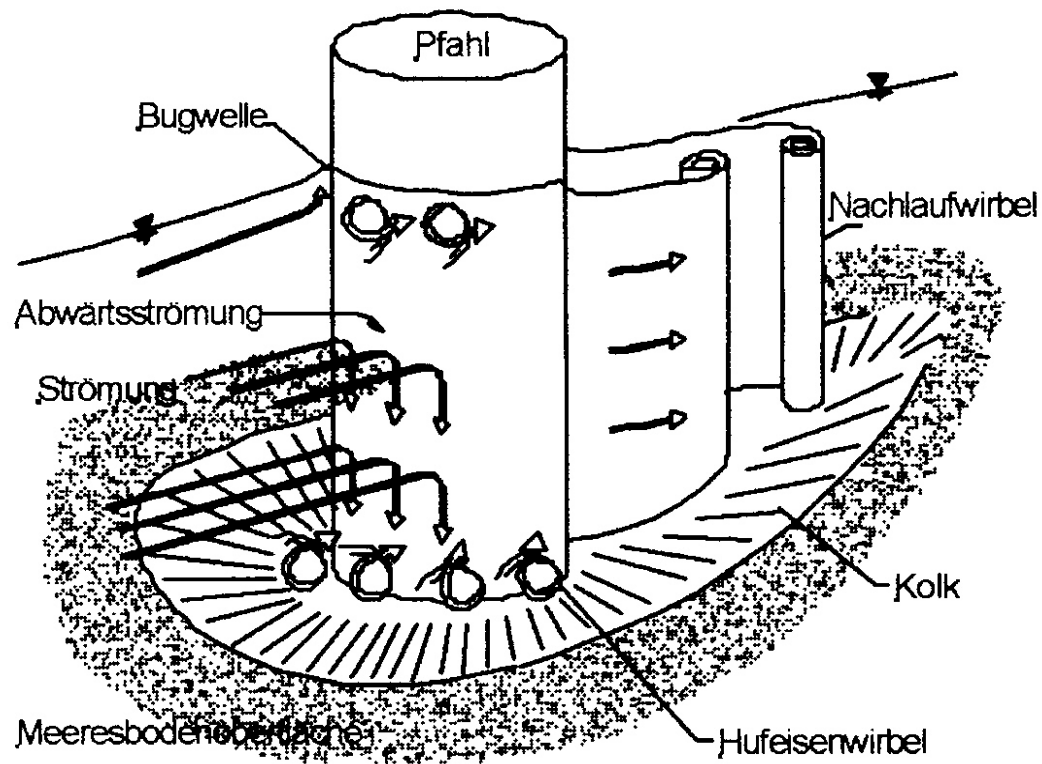
Assessment of Projects

Variation of Wind speed

Seasonal Variation of average wind speed (Offshore-Windenergie 2013, S. 458):

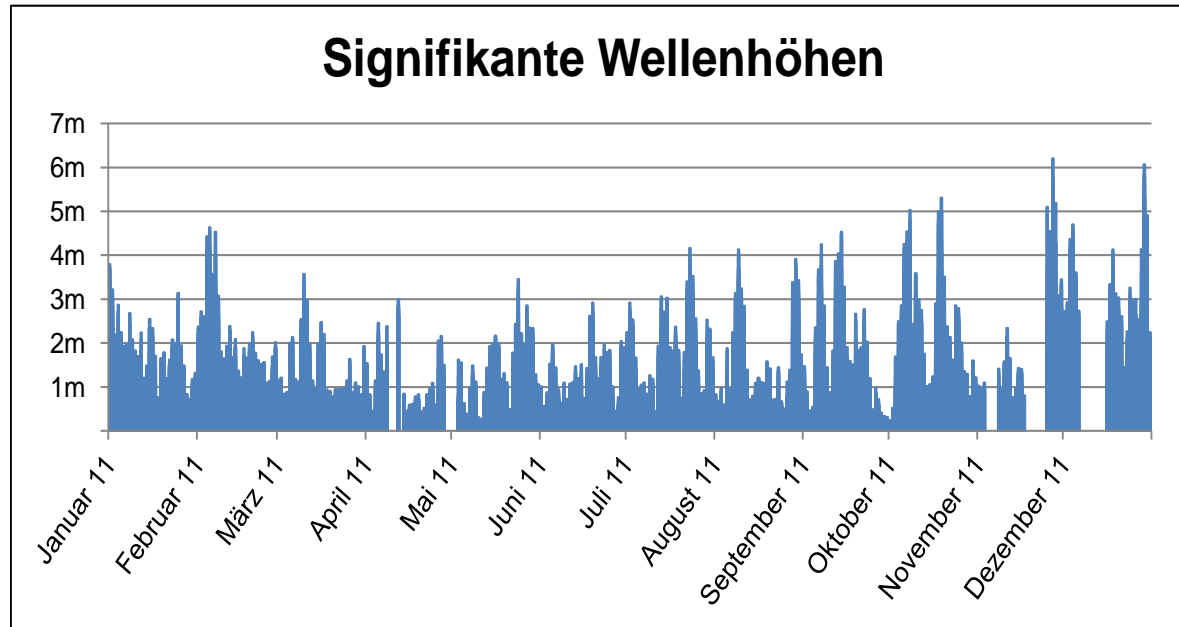


Scour of Foundation (according to HAMIL, Bridge Hydraulics, 1999):

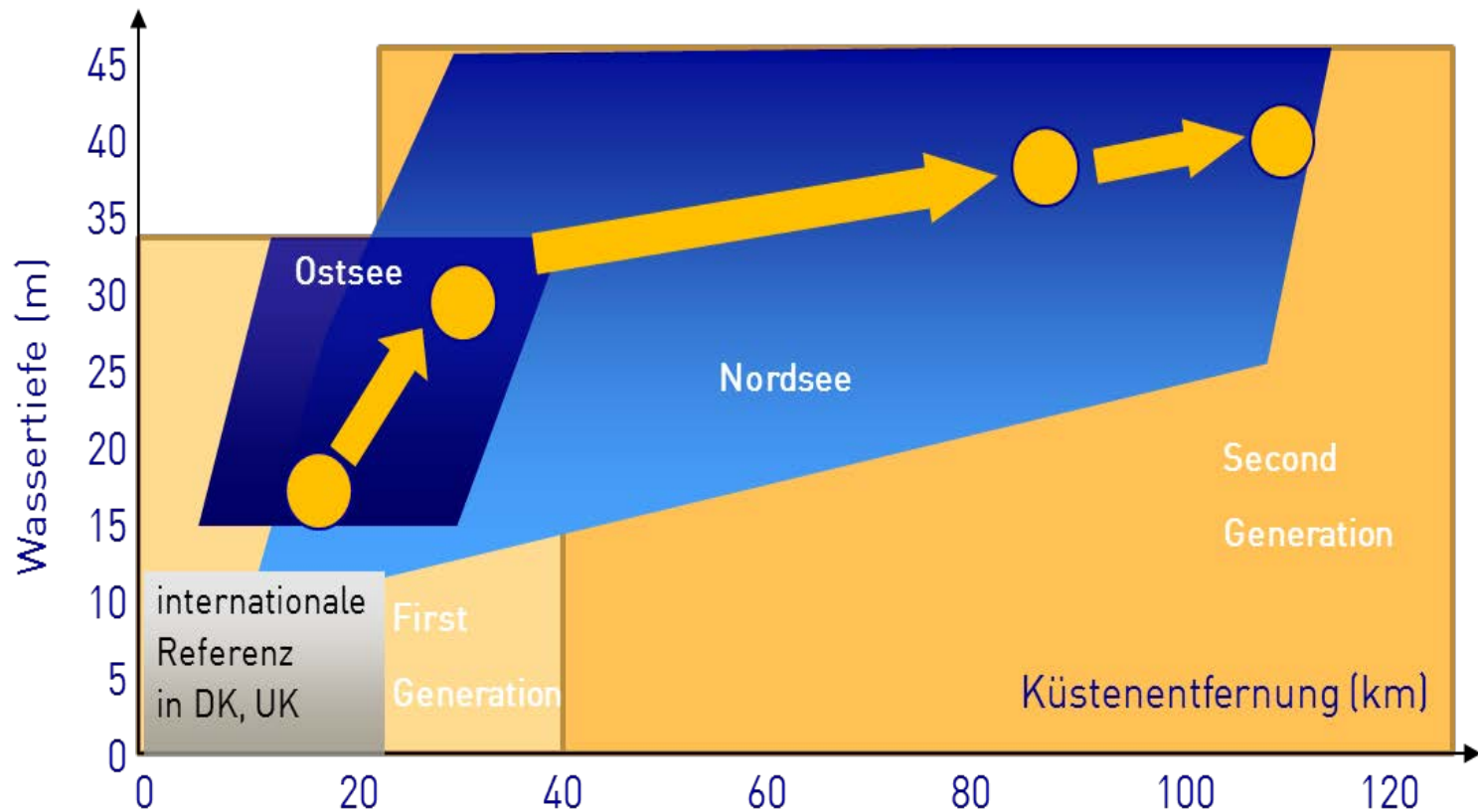


Assessment of Projects Completion Risk – Wave Height

Wave Height at
FINO 2011:



Experience Offshore (in relation to water depth and distance to shore) (Ralf Neulinger, Offshore-Windenergie 2013, p. 493):



Assessment of projects

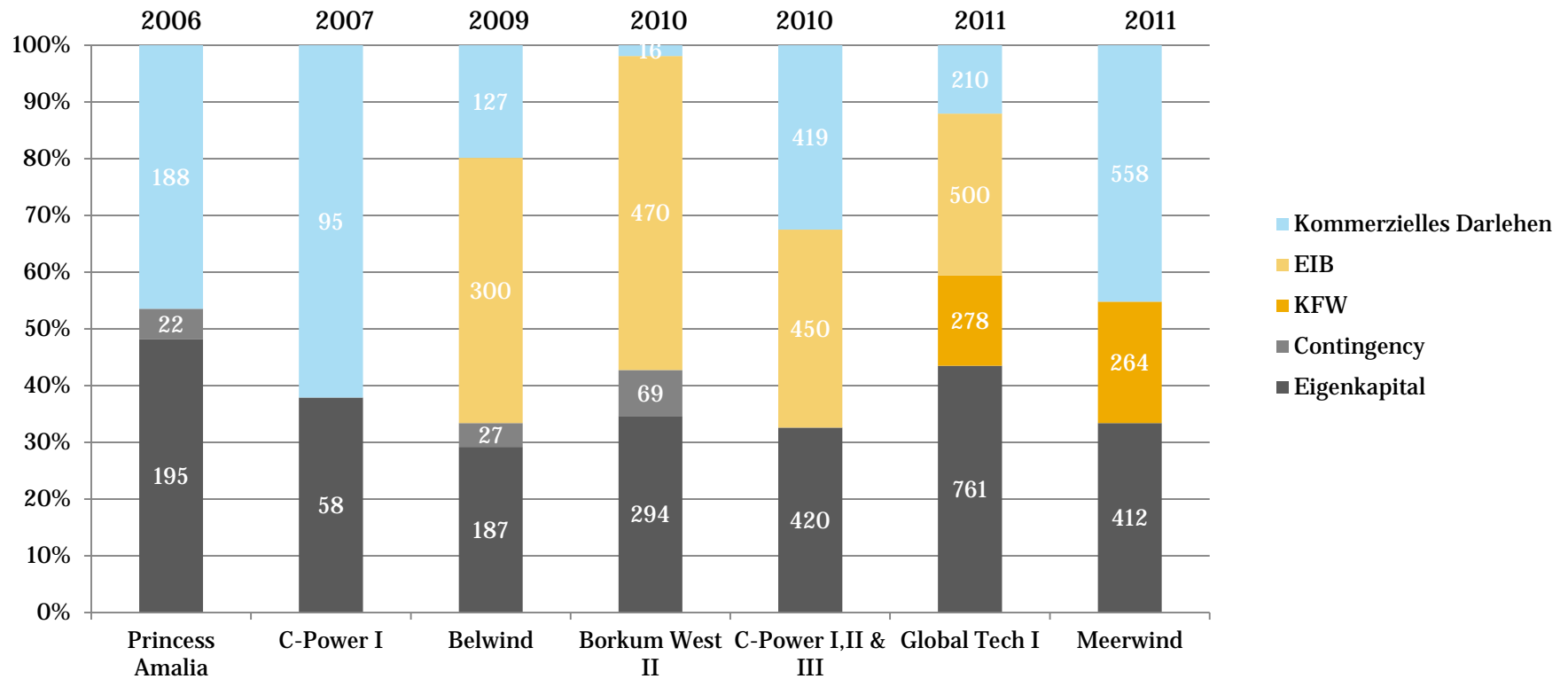
View of an insurer

Risk Profile (Thomas Elleser, Offshore-Windenergie 2013, S. 522):



Assessment of Projects

Some transactions – a Review

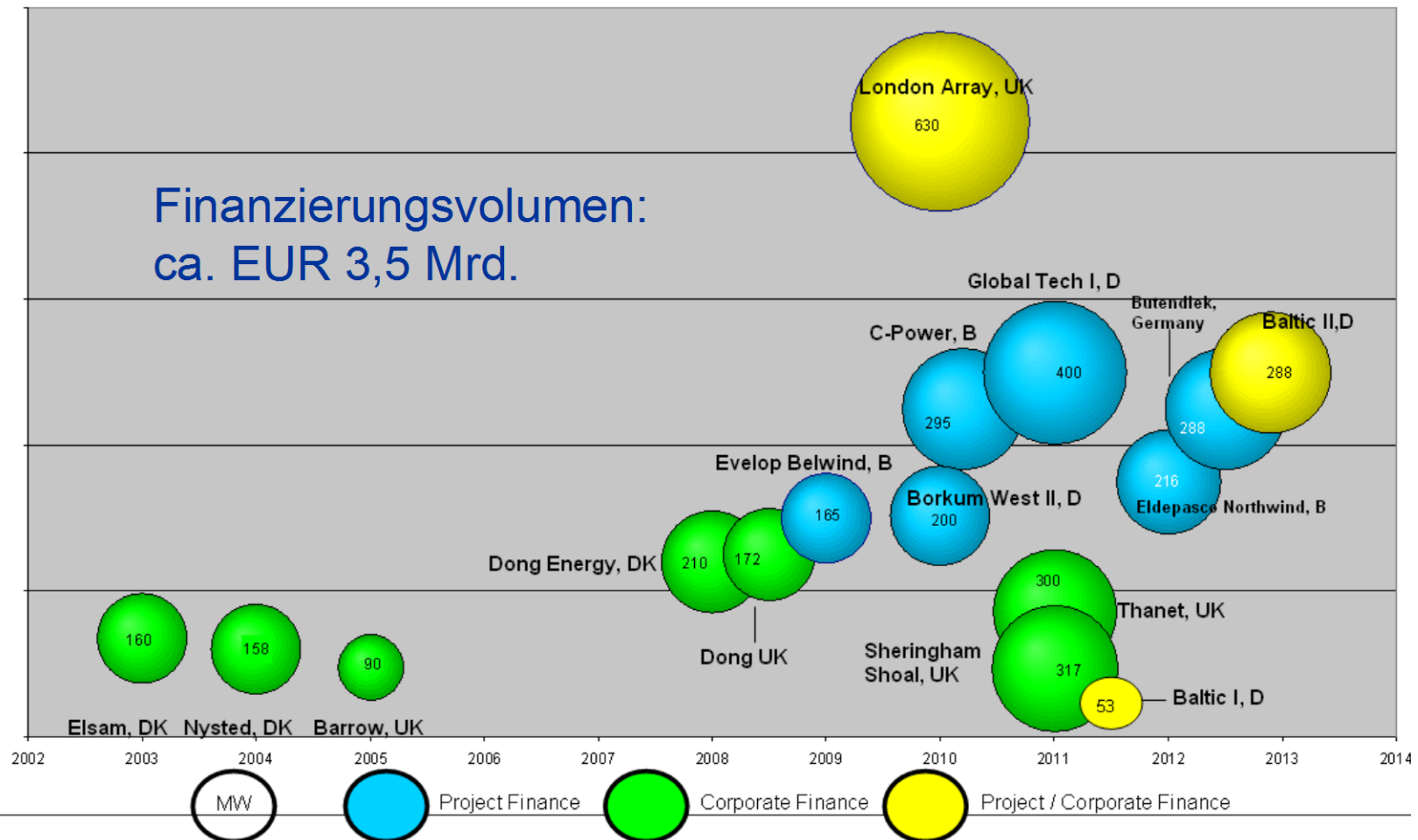


Assessment of Projects

Offshore-transactions including the EIB

EURm

Finanzierungsvolumen:
ca. EUR 3,5 Mrd.



Summary

- ▶ Offshore Wind Energy projects highlight a core principle of project finance: Experience matters.
- ▶ **Completion risk** seems to be the most important risk regarding offshore wind energy projects. Offshore Windfarms in the Baltic Sea seems to be less risky in operation compared to projects located in the North Sea.
- ▶ Experience regarding wind yield seems to be quite good and sometimes above expectations.

- 1. Project finance and Offshore-Projects**
- 2. Assessment of projects**
- 3. Financial Assessment**

1. Credit Lending of Project Finance is depending on predictable and stable cashflows.
2. Two main topics are on the agenda: the risk sharing among the parties and the cashflows stemming from the project contracts.
3. The Banks assess project quality on the basis of a base case scenario and with simulation calculations.
 1. **The assumptions (data, timeline) should describe the most probable scenario of the project (probability of 50%, p(50)-level). The assumptions should be revealed in detail.**
 2. **The banks have to implement the project and its cashflows in their rating-tools on a p(50)-level. Downside scenarios are calculated automatically in their simulation calculation. The main driver of the simulation calculation are the A- and k-Parameter of the Weibull-distribution according to the wind assessment.**
 3. **Mere economic haircuts should not be implemented in the information package for the bank (or should be revealed as economic haircuts).**

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4. A downside scenario could be a drop in net energy yield by 25 % (basis – p(50)-value). The requirement would be that the project could cover debt service under this sceanrio.
 5. A maximum debt volume can then provided to the project.
 6. Knowing the maximum debt volume and the total investment costs, the sponsor knows how much equity has to be poured into the project.
 7. In any case, a minimum equity contribution is required.

Traditional Approach

Investor

Lender

Internal Rate of Return

Debt Service Cover Ratio

Definition:

Interest Rate, which leads to a
Net Present Value of 0

$$\frac{\text{Cashflow} + (\text{Debt Service Reserve Account})}{\text{Debt Service}}$$

Requirement

Usually between 7 and 10 %

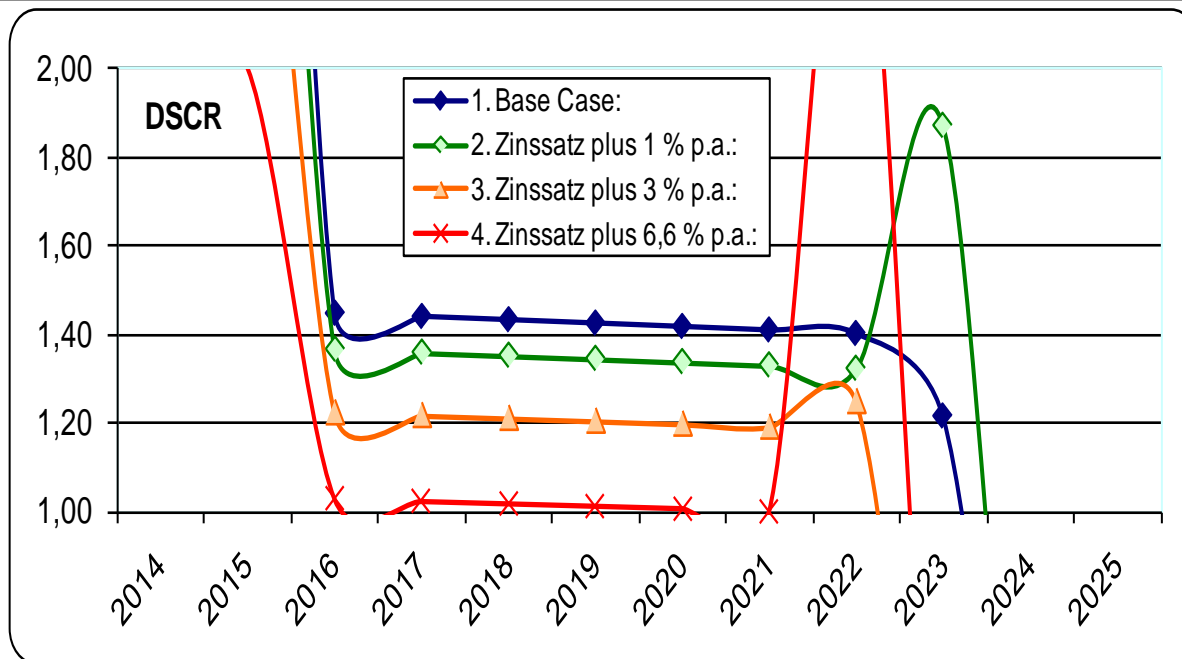
Initially 1.25, usually slightly rising

Financial Assessment Case Study

Project :	„DOWNY O'DRAKE“
Project Location :	Germany, AWZ (North Sea)
Total Investment Cost:	M€ 1.174
Term Loans :	M€ 710
Equity:	M€ 464
Finanzierungsstruktur:	Annuity-style within 10,5 years
Grace Period (Tilgungsfreie Zeit)	18 months
Debt Service Reserve :	not foreseen
Sum of opex p.a.:	M€ 39,3 (initially)
Start of operation :	01.07.2014
Name plate capacity :	288 MW
Net Annual energy production :	1.090 GWh (based on p(90)) kalkuliert)

Financial Assessment

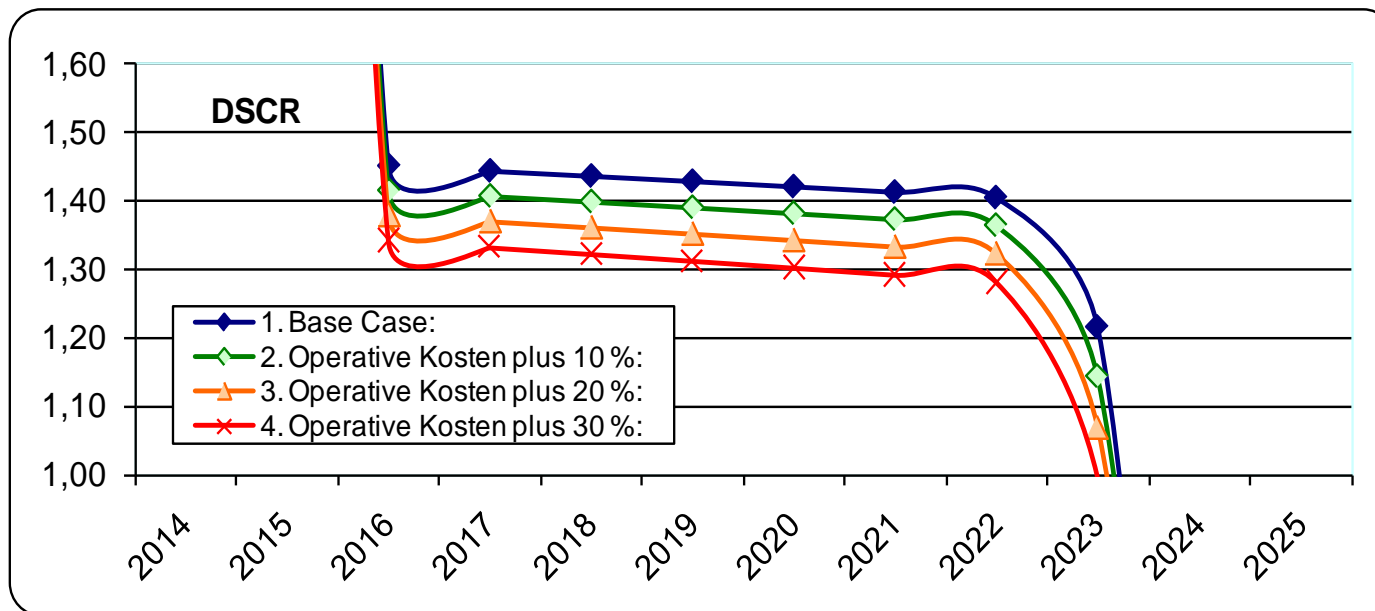
Interest Rate Change



	Min. DSCR	Ø DSCR	IRR
1. Sponsors Case:	1,22	2,04	6,32 %
2. Zinssatz plus 1 % p.a.:	1,32	1,90	4,87 %
3. Zinssatz plus 3 % p.a.:	1,19	1,59	2,32 %
4. Zinssatz plus 6,6 % p.a.:	1,00	1,42	-1,34 %

Financial Assessment

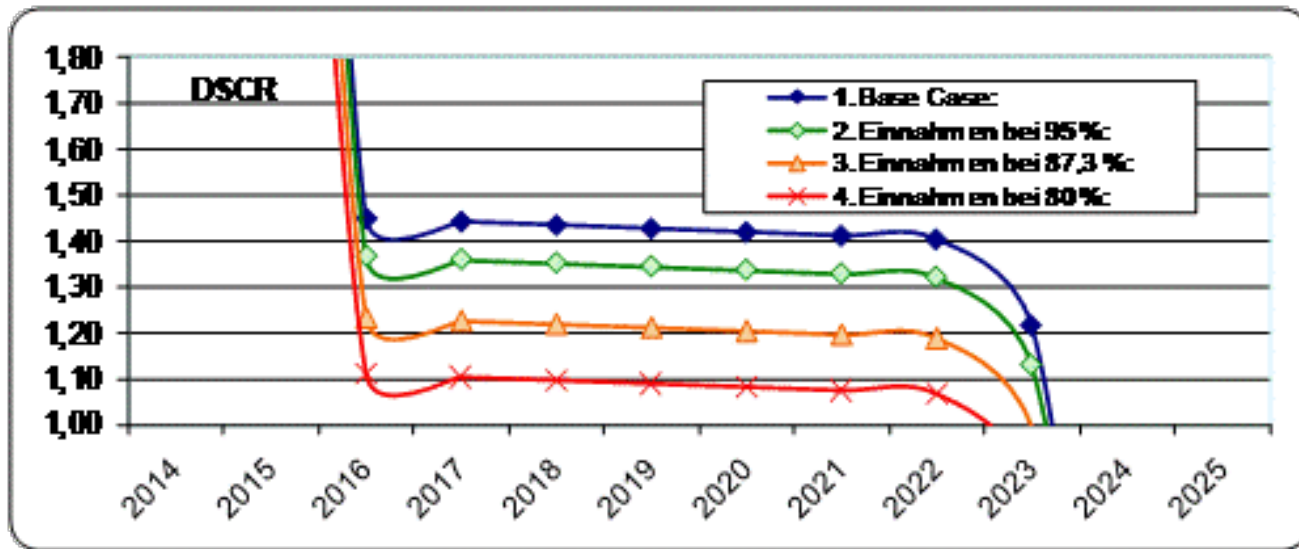
Change of operating expenses



	Min. DSCR	Ø DSCR	IRR
1. Sponsors Case:	1,22	2,04	6,32 %
2. Operative Kosten plus 10 %:	1,14	1,99	3,65 %
3. Operative Kosten plus 20 %:	1,07	1,93	0,73 %
4. Operative Kosten plus 30 %:	1,00	1,88	-1,89 %

Financial Assessment

Decrease in Income

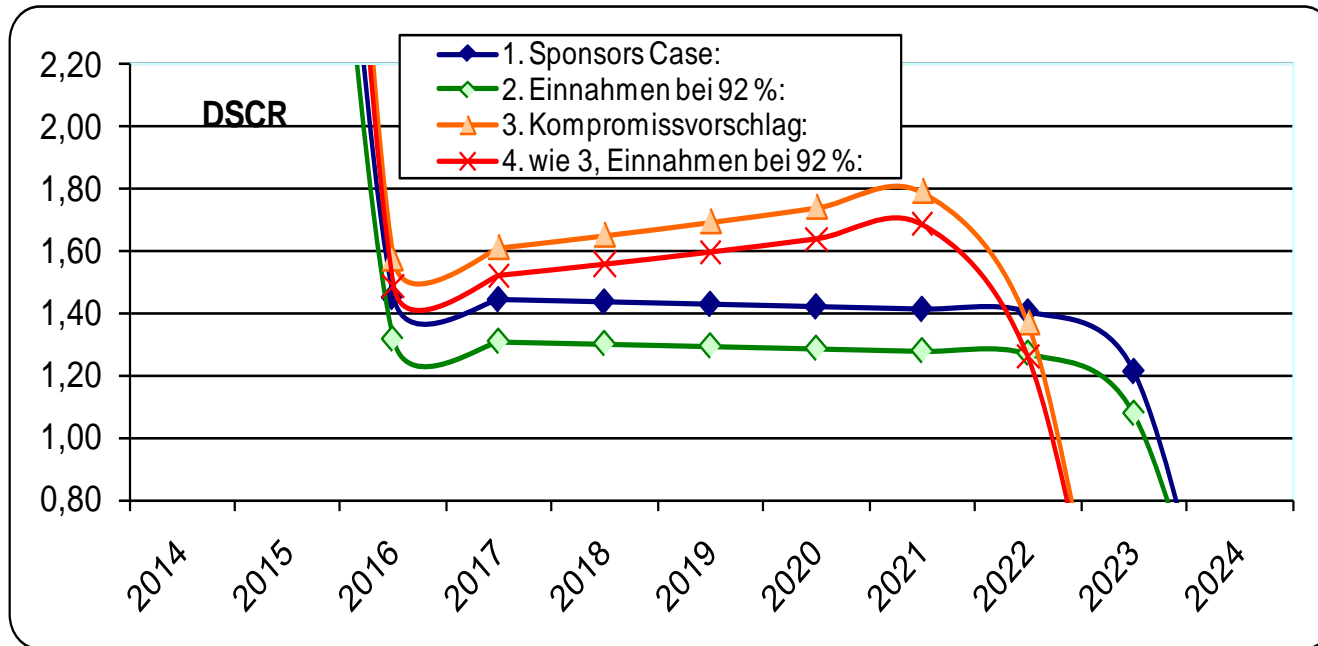


	Min. DSCR	Ø DSCR	IRR
1. Sponsors Case:	1,22	2,04	6,32 %
2. Einnahmen bei 95 %:	1,13	1,92	2,66 %
3. Einnahmen bei 87,3 %:	1,00	1,73	-4,65 %
4. Einnahmen bei 80 %:	0,87	1,56	-17,53 %

A financial structure could be as follows:

- Pre-Financing of Debt service Reserve Account (Target Value : 50 % of annual debt service)
- Grace period of 18 months
- operating expenses fully flexible according to wind yield
- straight line repayment over 8,5 years
- Increase of term loans by 80 M€ to 790 M€.

Financial Assessment Negotiation Model II



	Min. DSCR	Ø DSCR	IRR
1. Sponsors Case	1,22	2,04	6,32 %
2. Einnahmen bei 92 %:	1,08	1,85	0,17 %
3. Kompromiss:	1,37	2,74	5,52 %
4. wie 3, Einnahmen bei 92 %:	1,26	2,58	1,68 %

Thank you for your kind attention.

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Structured Finance / 5661

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