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Case Study - Star Energy (Wayang Windu) Geothermal

Fast-track Financings



USD 298,200,000

Financial Advisor, Mandated Lead Arranger, Underwriter Wayang Windu Project Finance Indonesia





USD 350.000.000

Senior, secured and quaranteed notes due 2015 Joint Bookrunner

Standard Schartered

 In 2007, project finance banks were skeptical about PLN after it changed IPP tariffs.

- Existing secured lenders could block or delay Unit 2 expansion.
- Unit 2 expansion financing was completed within 8 months.
- SCB attracted bank interest from Indonesian and international financial institutions.
- In 2010, SCB successfully priced a USD 350m senior, secured and guaranteed offering.
 - This marks the company's debut in the int'l debt capital markets and first Asian high yield deal from the geothermal energy sector.
- Despite a weak market backdrop, the company was able to garner a final order book of well over USD 1.1b and achieved its target issue size.

Standard Chartered Bank ("SCB") Solution

- Financial advisory Sole financial advisor, due diligence leader.
- *Underwriting* 7 year 'mini-perm' project finance debt facilities totaling USD 298m, fully underwritten by SCB.
- Refinance of Notes Prepaid Unit 1 notes to accelerate expansion.
- Construction Letter of Credit Issued SBLC to the EPC contractor.
- Hedging Provided interest rate swaps.
- Carbon credits Solution to offtake the carbon credits.
- Agency Performs intercreditor and collateral agency roles.
- Accounts services All project accounts are opened with SCB and managed by our accounts services department.
- Project Bond issue Joint bookrunner for US\$350m 5-year bond issue.

Key Project Milestones



Case Study - Star Energy (Wayang Windu) Geothermal (Continued)





A "risk profile" comparison with typical power projects

 Typically, geothermal power projects are riskier than power projects which run on gas, LNG or coal. They carry significant additional risks in addition to the usual risks of power projects.

Typical power projects

Sponsor risk

Market/off-take risk

Fuel risk

Technology risk

Construction risk

Operating risk

Inflation risk

Interest & FX risks

Legal risk

Regulatory risk

E & S risks

Country risk



Additional risks for geothermal power projects

- Tariff may not be competitive due to long lead development time, high development costs and high level of uncertainty
- Tariff may be below the level required for investment as capacity and tariff typically agreed before steam is proven
- Reserve risks, steam under wellhead risks
- "Fuel cost" is not fully passed through via tariff
- Wells drilling risks (in addition to construction of the power plant and associated facilities)
- Steam resources risks (in addition to technical and performance management of the power plant)
- Significant capex requirement to maintain the quality and quantity of steam resources during operations
- National resources protection related risks (in addition to regulatory underdevelopment or changes)

A comparison with Oil & Gas projects

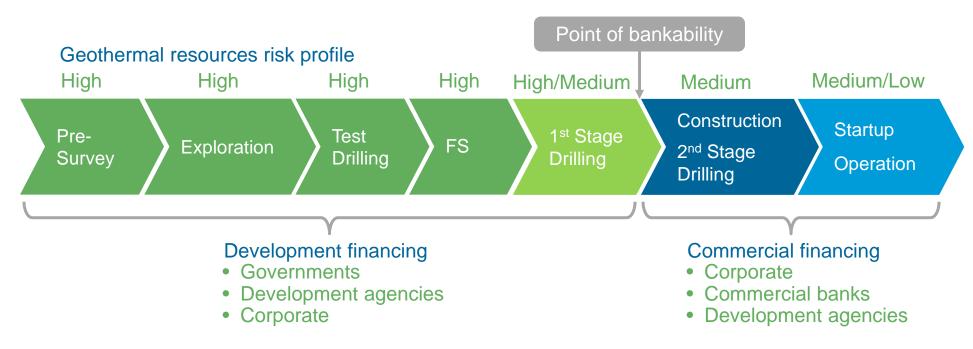
Compared to Oil & Gas projects, the resources risk of geothermal power projects is significantly higher. Having sufficient reserve does not mean there will be sufficient steam resources.

Oil & Gas projects	Geothermal power projects
Wide references for field and basinsReserve is assessable	 Unique steam field characteristics Reserve is assessable but relatively less accurate Steam under wellhead can be unpredictable
Reserve certification	 Reserve certification Proven steam under wellhead Meeting the capacity and tariff under power purchase agreement (PPA), which are typically agreed before steam is fully proven, otherwise uneconomical
• Recovery of all costs	No cost recovery – Many discovered steam fields have not fully developed
 Upside – Oil prices, adding reserves, production growth 	Little upside – Fixed tariff under the PPA, no other sources of revenues (carbon credit market collapses)



At which stage geothermal power projects are financeable?

 Development of geothermal power projects goes through several stages with geothermal resources risk remaining high until the success of the first stage of drilling.



- During the development stages until the success of first stage of drilling, geothermal power projects are typically financed by governments, development agencies or corporate.
- Once the team resources are proven to be reasonably sufficient, geothermal power projects would be able to attract financing from commercial banks.



Financing of geothermal power projects – Suggested solutions

The key issues	Suggested solutions
Unique steam field characteristicsUnpredictable steam under wellhead	 Reserve certification Proven steam under wellhead up to a comfortable level
 Meeting the capacity and tariff under the PPA Tariff may be below the level required for investment 	 Capacity under the PPA should adapt to the nature of resources risk, e.g. allowing flexibility in capacity building up according to steam resources found and subsequent expansions once more steam resources are available Flexible tariff structure, e.g. tariff is more accommodating for early units but less so for the subsequent ones once steam resources are already established
 Tariff may not be competitive National resources protection related risks 	 Clear government support for the projects and the PPA Subsidy, if any, should be applied across different fuels used Create favorable tax treatment for geothermal wells, e.g. allowing transferable depreciation allowance
 Maintaining the steam resources during operating period 	 Build in a capacity buffer, periodic steam resources update Tariff component for ongoing capex (repair wells, makeup wells, etc.) having an escalation linked to a drilling cost index



Thank You



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