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# **Sugarcane, the Energy Crop. Tres Valles, a Business Decision Case.**

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# Sugarcane, the Energy Crop. Tres Valles, a Business Decision Case.

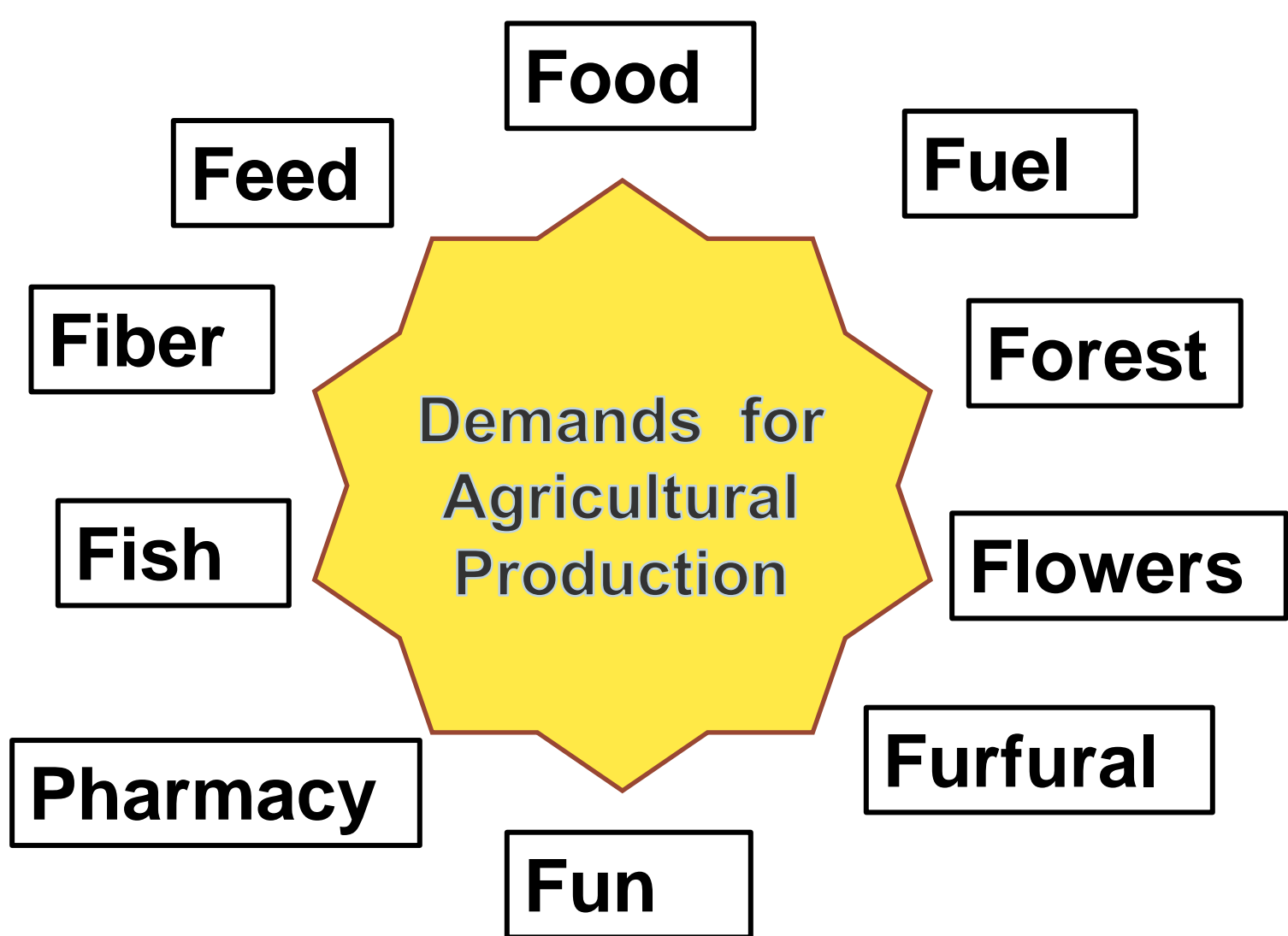
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## Introduction

There are ten sources of demand for agricultural products.

### The Gallos's 10 Fs



All those demands compete for the world fixed agricultural resources: land, water, pollution rights.

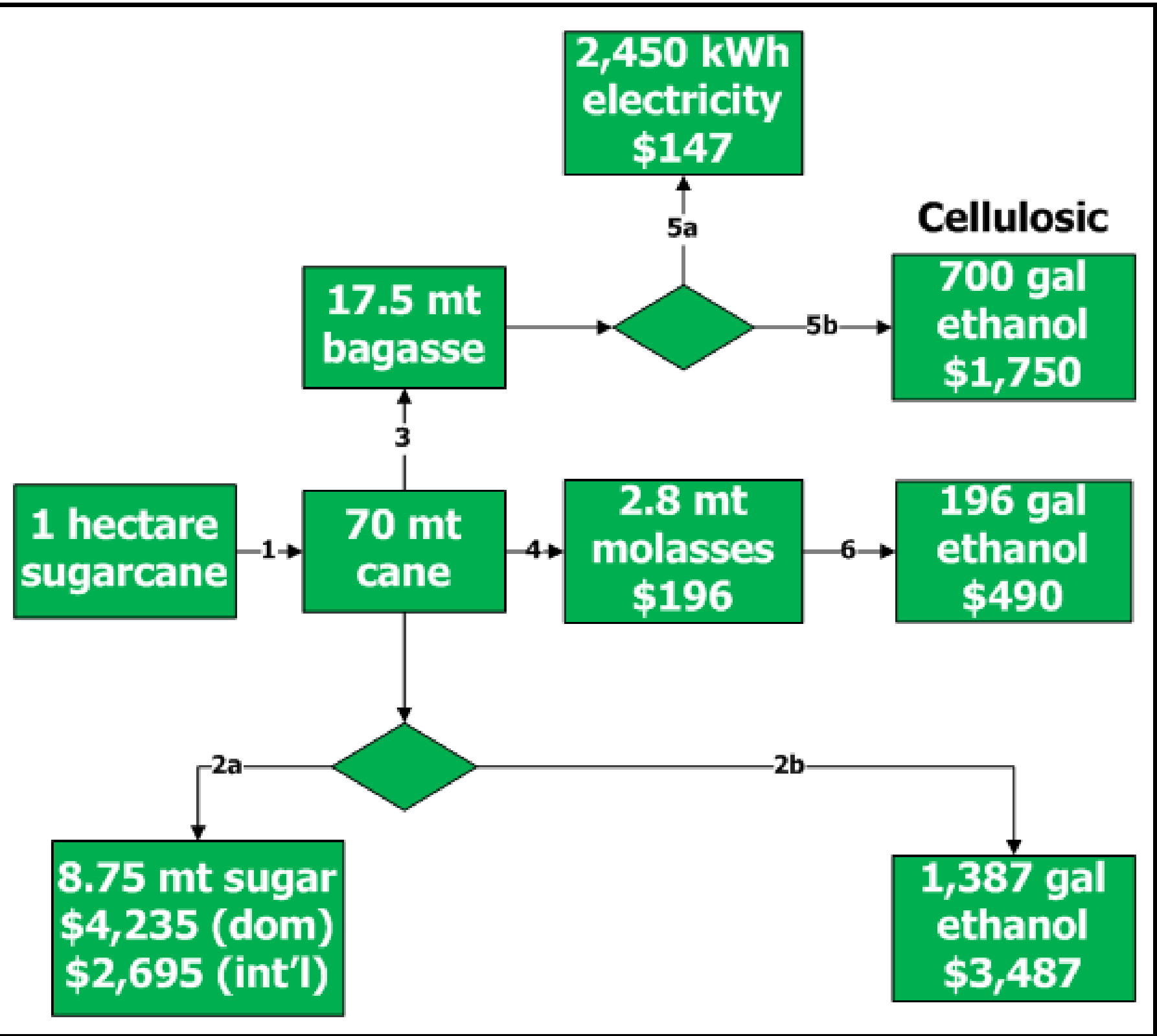
## Sugarcane

### The Energy Portfolio:

- Metabolic
- Electricity
- Biofuels



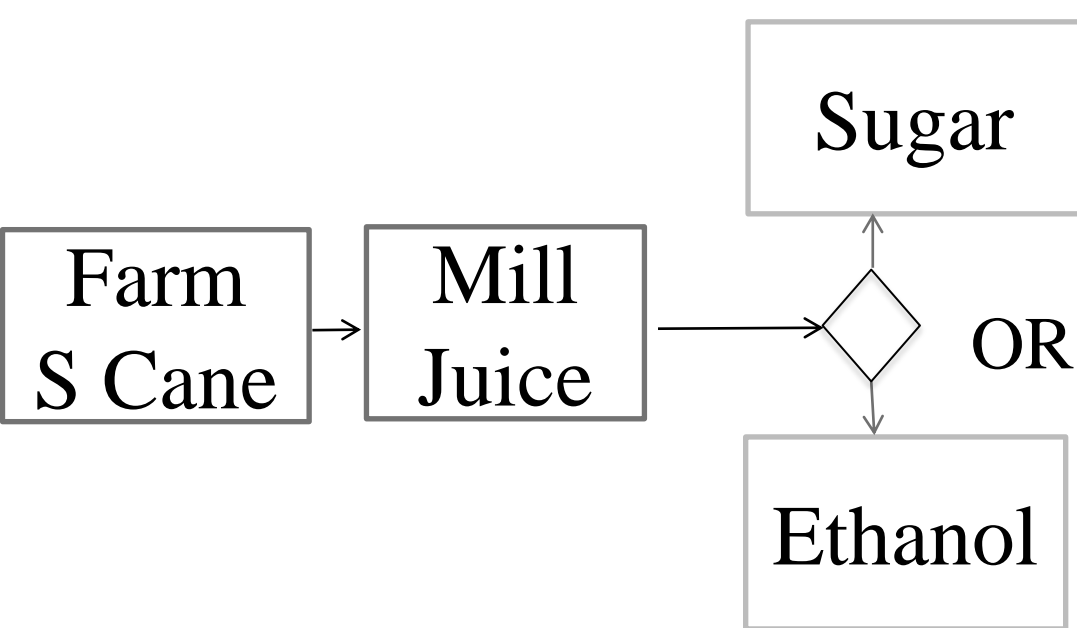
Mainly from its juice and bagasse, biomass from leaves is not used.



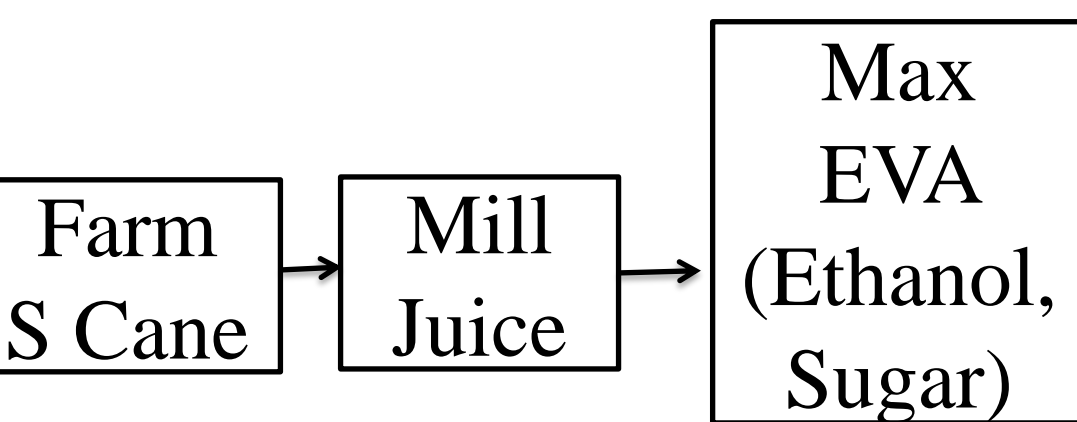
## The Flexibility Dilemma

Mandatory biofuels mixes such as E-10 or D-10.  
New integrated sugar operations, at least 10,000 ha.  
Central America farm productivity is higher than Brazil  
Electricity, from imported bunker Imported gas, diesel.  
High local sugar prices. New areas: sugar vs. ethanol  
A flexible sugar-ethanol plant?

### The Traditional Process



### The Backhoe Type Options Series



By investing in a flexible plant, the firm can transform the sugarcane juice from the mill, in sugar or in ethanol, depending on the current market conditions.

The firm buys a series of options, to decide every day or week what to produce.

| Investment US \$         | Week 1 Revenues                | Week 2 Revenues                | Week n Revenues                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Sugar Only Plant (X\$)   | PS1 * QS1                      | PS2 * QS2                      | PSn * QSn                      |
| Ethanol Only Plant (Y\$) | PE1 * QE1                      | PE2 * QE2                      | PEn * QEn                      |
| Flexible Plant (X+Y) \$  | MAX ((PS1 * QS1), (PE1 * QE1)) | MAX ((PS2 * QS2), (PE2 * QE2)) | MAX ((PSn * QSn), (PEn * QEn)) |

### Sample of Weekly EVA Calculations

| Week N | Date       | Sugar Pr \$/Lb | Ethanol Pr \$/Gf | Sugar     | Ethanol   | Option    |
|--------|------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 3      | 11/30/2000 | 10.5           | 1.4              | 993,094   | 1,009,291 | 938,107   |
| 81     | 4/10/2003  | 7.9            | 1.2              | 736,090   | 843,792   | 772,608   |
| 155    | 2/23/2006  | 18.8           | 1.9              | 1,836,632 | 1,439,856 | 1,765,449 |
| 241    | 1/14/2010  | 28.1           | 2.7              | 2,782,911 | 2,112,413 | 2,711,728 |

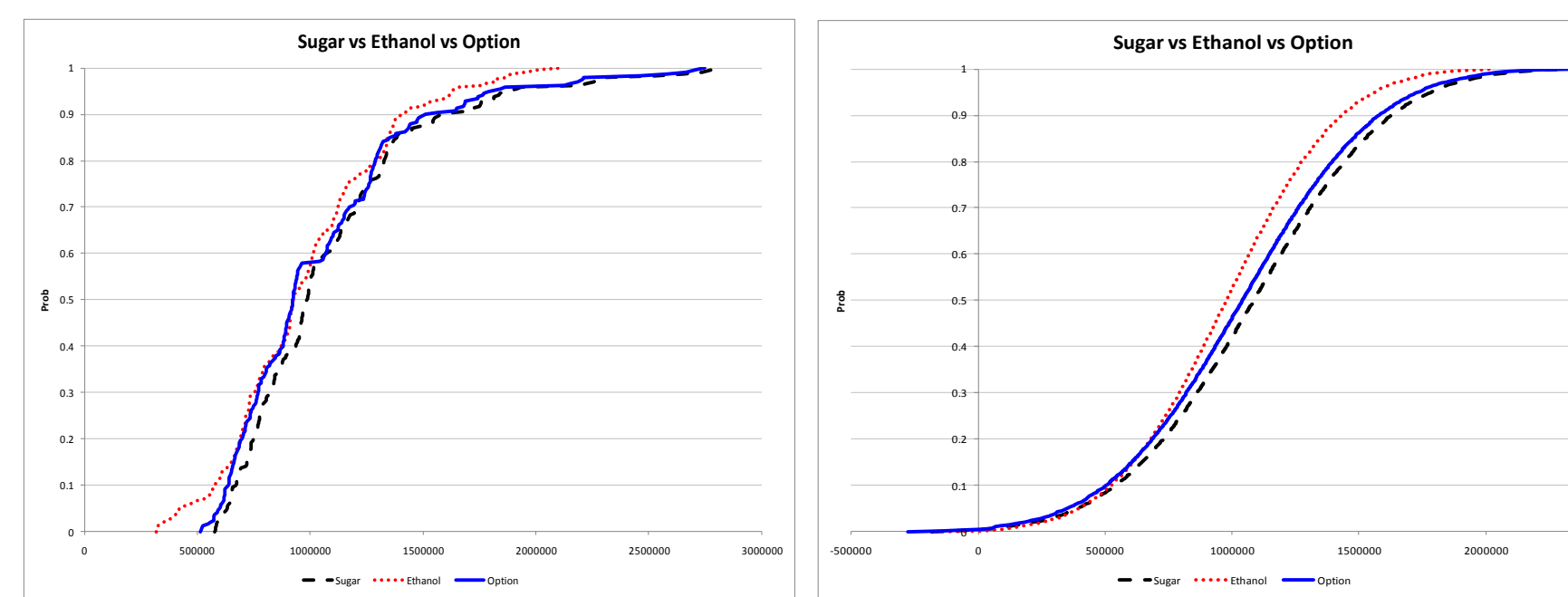
## Stochastic Dominance Analysis

We use EVA (Stern) contribution to measure the returns from the alternatives: Revenues - an annuity equivalent to the marginal investment at 15% Ke.  
Marginal Investment is assumed to be \$ 15 MM for the sugar line and also for the ethanol line and \$ 30 MM, for a flexible line. Farm and mill are constants.

### EVAs under Historical Prices

|                    | Sugar          |                    | Ethanol        |                    | Option         |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Mean               | 542,655        | Mean               | 488,783        | Mean               | 484,757        |
| Standard Error     | 13,705         | Standard Error     | 11,464         | Standard Error     | 13,586         |
| Median             | 493,470        | Median             | 461,896        | Median             | 426,050        |
| Mode               | 368,045        | Mode               | #N/A           | Mode               | 429,915        |
| Standard Deviation | 212,766        | Standard Deviation | 177,969        | Standard Deviation | 210,906        |
| Sample Variance    | 45,269,440.297 | Sample Variance    | 31,672,992.419 | Sample Variance    | 44,481,228.000 |
| Kurtosis           | 4              | Kurtosis           | 0              | Kurtosis           | 3              |
| Skewness           | 2              | Skewness           | 1              | Skewness           | 2              |
| Range              | 1,120,429      | Range              | 897,819        | Range              | 1,117,479      |
| Minimum            | 289,210        | Minimum            | 158,388        | Minimum            | 220,976        |
| Maximum            | 1,409,639      | Maximum            | 1,056,207      | Maximum            | 1,338,455      |
| Sum                | 130,779,959    | Sum                | 117,796,625    | Sum                | 116,826,473    |
| Count              | 241            | Count              | 241            | Count              | 241            |

### Cumulative Distribution and SD Historical Prices SIMETAR Simulation



#### First Degree Dominance Table

|              | Sugar | Ethanol | Option |
|--------------|-------|---------|--------|
| Sugar FDD:   |       |         | FDD    |
| Ethanol FDD: |       |         |        |
| Option FDD:  |       |         |        |

#### Second Degree Dominance Table

|              | Sugar | Ethanol | Option |
|--------------|-------|---------|--------|
| Sugar SDD:   |       |         |        |
| Ethanol SDD: |       |         |        |
| Option SDD:  |       | Ethanol |        |

### SDRF 0 to 9 Levels of Risk Aversion

| Efficient Set Based on SDRF at Lower RAC 0 |                     | Efficient Set Based on SDRF at Upper RAC 6 |                     |
|--|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| Name                                       | Level of Preference | Name                                       | Level of Preference |
| 1 Sugar                                    | Most Preferred      | 1 Ethanol                                  | Most Preferred      |
| 2 Option                                   | 2nd Most Preferred  | 2 Sugar                                    | 2nd Most Preferred  |
| 3 Ethanol                                  | 3rd Most Preferred  | 3 Option                                   | 3rd Most Preferred  |

| Efficient Set Based on SDRF at Lower RAC 2 |                     | Efficient Set Based on SDRF at Upper RAC 9 |                     |
|--|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| Name                                       | Level of Preference | Name                                       | Level of Preference |
| 1 Ethanol                                  | Most Preferred      | 1 Ethanol                                  | Most Preferred      |
| 2 Sugar                                    | 2nd Most Preferred  | 2 Sugar                                    | 2nd Most Preferred  |
| 3 Option                                   | 3rd Most Preferred  | 3 Option                                   | 3rd Most Preferred  |

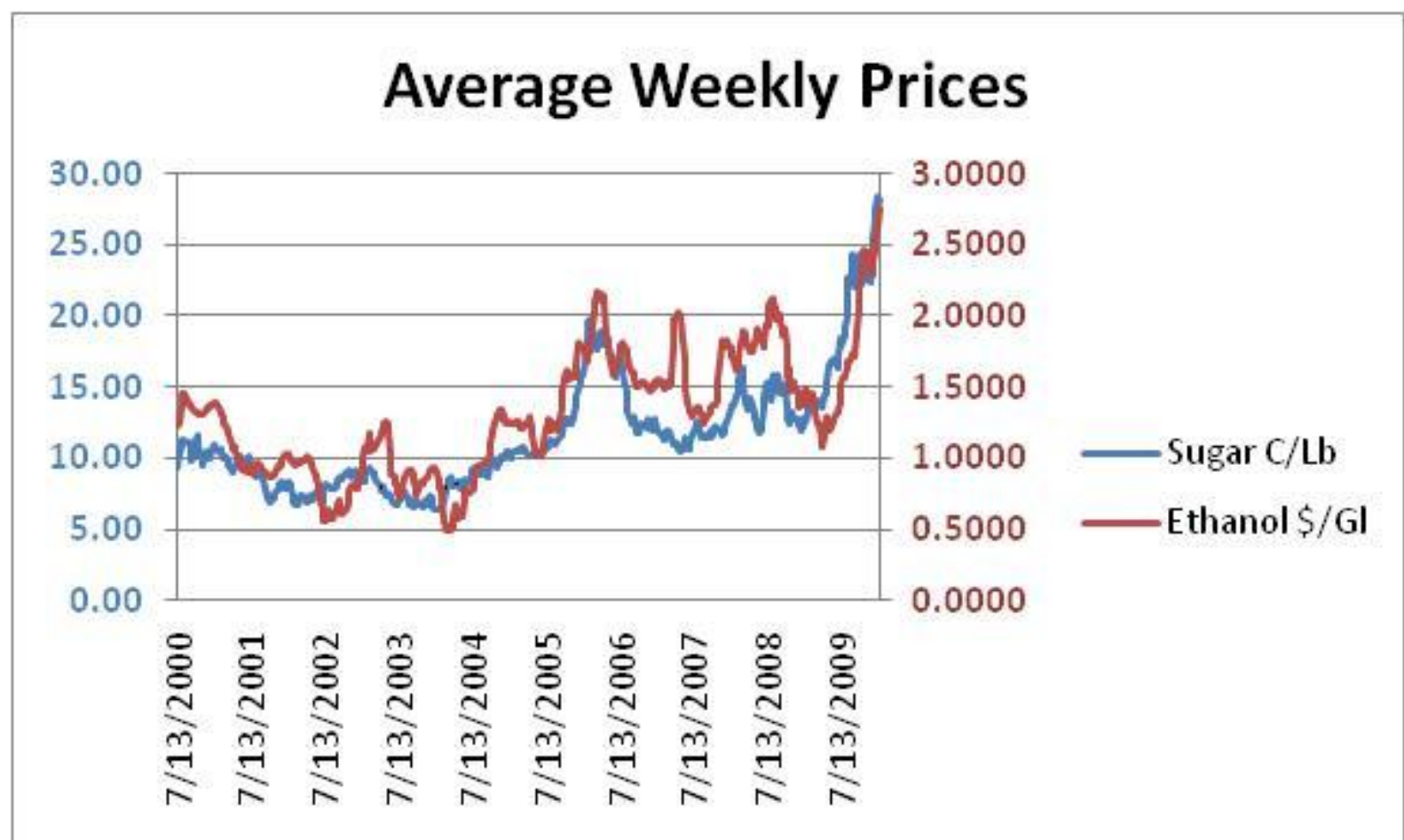
At any level of positive Risk Aversion Coefficient, SIMETAR defines Ethanol as the most preferred alternative, sugar is the second and option is the third.

### Business Decision Case for MABs. Tres Valles

#### Teaching Note

#### Issues to Describe Before Discussion

The firm produces sugar and electricity in a 5,000 ha farm. Internal sugar prices are high. Local protectionism. A new operation requires 10,000 hectares and a mill. *Should they build an ethanol plant, a sugar plant or a flexible plant to take advantage of the series of options generated by the backhoe type investment?*  
In Brazil most of new plants and facilities are oriented to ethanol. Fava.  
Given the current prices (Feb 2010), sugar producers regret not having ethanol facilities. Sanwa Jank



#### Teams Discussion

Should world sugar production grow?  
What are the trends in sugar and sweetener markets?  
What is the impact of mandatory blends in  
Which production can increase more without affecting its own price? Sugar or ethanol?  
Is the backhoe type series of options valuable?

#### Plenary Session Discussion

Market prices and Feed vs. Food, vs 10 Fs controversy  
Expected value and risk aversion  
EVA as a decision tool.

#### Case Conclusions

That option series is too expensive.  
Ethanol demand will grow more than sugar.

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