Game Theory and Real Options: An alternative to the replicating portfolio



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t.gabrieli@reading.ac.uk Game Theory and Real Options

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1 Motivation

- 2 Case Study
 - NPV valuation
 - Real Option valuation and related problems
- 3 Competition and Game Theory





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The problem

- This paper contributes to a novel literature which joins Real Option Theory and Game Theory
- Literature on Real Estate:
 - Only RO: Titman (1985), Williams (1993), Grenadier (1995) and many others
 - RO-GT: Smit and Ankum (1993), Grenadier (1996) and few others
 - Constant BIG PROBLEM: short sales/replicable portfolio
- We focus on Multiple optimal investment decisions
- Offer a first solution to the big problem

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Case Study

- The site was acquired at the price of $\pounds 12.78m$
- The difference between the annual cost of £150k to keep the strategic option open, and the annual income generated by a car park managed on the site is marginal
 - We assume that there is no either cost or income in deferment other than financial costs related to discounting (i.e. the dividend is equal to zero)
- The local authority wishes to see the site completely developed and has already granted planning permissions for the actual development to be started within the next 5 years. Whenever the investor wishes to abandon the scheme within the next 5 years, she has to sell it back to the local authority at a fixed price of £8m

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NPV valuation

| Month | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------|
| Time Index (t) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Property Sale | 12 | 120 | - | 2 | 2 | 12 | 1 |
| Land Acquisition | -12,78 | | | - | - | 1.0 | - |
| Construction Costs | -0.59 | -1.79 | -2.00 | -2.07 | -2.89 | -5.09 | -6.06 |
| Site Enabling | -0.13 | -0.05 | | = | - | 1-1 | - |
| Prof Fees | -0.34 | -0.22 | -0.24 | -0.25 | -0.35 | -0.61 | -0.73 |
| Other Fees | -0.51 | - | - | - | -0.05 | - | |
| FCFt | -14.34 | -2.05 | -2.24 | -2.32 | -3.29 | -5.71 | -6.79 |
| Month | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 39 |
| Time Index (t) | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Property Sale | - | - | - | - | - | - | 105.76 |
| Land Acquisition | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Construction Costs | -8.44 | -10.06 | -7.21 | -5.75 | -3.80 | -1.10 | - |
| Site Enabling | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Prof Fees | -1.01 | -1.21 | -0.87 | -0.69 | -0.46 | -0.13 | - |
| Other Fees | - | -0.37 | - | - | - | -0.32 | -0.84 |
| FCF, | -9.45 | -11.63 | -8.08 | -6.44 | -4.25 | -1.55 | 104.92 |
| FCF _t | -9.45 | -11.63 | -8.08 | -6.44 | -4.25 | -1.55 | 104.9 |
| Annual WACC (k) | 9.00% |] | NPVp | | 13.20 | | |
| Quaterly WACC (k_Q) | 2.18% | | NPVcp | | <u>82 98</u> | | |
| | | 1 | PV (selling price) | | 79.93 | 1 | |
| | | | PV (construction phaze) | | 56.95 | 1 | |

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NPV reconstruction



• Upward jump $\equiv u = \exp^{\sigma \sqrt{\Delta t}}$

• Downward jump
$$\equiv d = \exp^{-\sigma \sqrt{\Delta t}}$$

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Deferral Option Value (incl. NPV)



• Option value $\equiv C_t = \exp^{-r\Delta t} (q \max[V_u, C_{t+\Delta t, u}] + (1-q) \max[V_d, C_{t+\Delta t, d}])$ • EMM $q = \frac{\exp^{rF * \Delta t} - d}{t \exp^{rF * \Delta t} - d}$. Which conficating pottfolio $2^{++\Delta t} + 2^{++\Delta t} = 2^{++\Delta t}$

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Decision Tree Analysis



• Proposed solution by Boris, JACF 2005

• EMM
$$q = \frac{\exp^{r_W * \Delta t} - d}{u - d}$$

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A problem of arbitrage (DTA)



- Problem: Risk-adjusted discount rates are constant
- Arbitrage: Is not risk changing along the tree??

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A problem of arbitrage (back to ROA)



- Risk-adjusted discount rates are <u>not</u> constant
- No Arbitrage given replicable portfolio

Real Option and Game Theory Analysis



- Cournot Model: $P = a b\overline{Q}$, $Q_L > Q_S > Q_F$
- Two options: (i) Defer and (ii) Decide the Size

• No replicable portfolio assumed, EMM $q = rac{\exp^{rW^{*\Delta t}} - d}{u - d}$

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Obtained Decision Tree and Valuation



- Which *number* when multiple equilibria? Gabrieli and Marcato, 2010
- No replicable portfolio assumed, what about arbitrage?



Obtained Decision Tree and Valuation (2)



- Risk-adjusted discount factor varies
- Arbitrage opportunities <u>not</u> based on replicable portfolio have been excluded

The impact of competition

| | b=0.1 | b=0.3 | b=0.5 |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| DEFER/NPV | 20 % | 24 % | 10 % |



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The impact of equilibrium selection rules

| | Optimistic | Average | Pessimistic |
|-----------|------------|---------|-------------|
| DEFER/NPV | 11.5 % | 9.2 % | 8.56 % |



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Conclusion

Contribution

- Comparison of various approaches
- Risk-varying discount rates
- No evident arbitrage opportunities
- Questions ? Suggestions ?

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