



How high IRR jeopardizes city wide DH systems

Morten Jordt Duedahl

- Business Development Manager
- DBDH



Promote District Energy for a Sustainable City Transformation

- Established in 1978
- 75+ members
 - Leading actors in Denmark
 - 2/3 Manufacturers, Consulting Engineers
 - 1/3 Utilities
- Magazine HOT|COOL
- Seminars, training, exchanges of know-how in DK and abroad
- www.dbdh.dk





Todays menu – 2 main courses

How a city-led ESCO would "use" the difference in IRR





Disclaimer 😳

- Not a guide to which business model is the best or most relevant in different countries or under different framework conditions
- We assume that a *commercial ESCO* would need an IRR at 14% and a *council led ESCO* would need 4%
- Both company types are well-managed, well-structured, well-....
- The price of heat is the same
- dbdh.dk



More disclaimer

Definition: "Internal rate of return (IRR) is a metric used in capital budgeting to estimate the profitability of potential investments. Internal rate of return is a discount rate that makes the net present value (NPV) of all cash flows from a particular project equal to zero."

Here we only touch up-on (the no-dessert rule):

• Depreciation time may be different

- Political/social aspects: e.g fuel poverty, control of city development
- Consequences of DIFFERENT owners of DHS in the same city
- Also very relevant discussions but in the coffee break 🙂



How a city-led ESCO would "use" the difference in IRR





2 possibilities to lower the IRR



How would a city lead ESCO progress with a high IRR project PBDH





How high IRR jeopardizes city wide DH systems









IRR for DH in the whole city





IRR for DH in the whole city





Commercial ESCO Consequences on IRR. Threshold: 14%





City owned ESCO Threshold: 4%!





Conclusion

• High IRR = less DH

- Find out what you want
- Consider your business model carefully



Thank you

Morten Jordt Duedahl Business Development Manager md@dbdh.dk <u>www.dbdh.dk</u>

