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Session 1

Perspectives on legal issues





Introduction

Perspectives on legal issues: Dutch Heat Act & Securing ownership

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Securing ownership on installation under Dutch law
- 3. Dutch Heat Act (Warmtewet)
- 4. New legislation: Dutch Collective Heat Supply Act
- 5. Q&A



- In EaaS structures the service provider retains the ownership of the installation.
- Under Dutch law, two ways to lose ownership:
 - 1) Loss of ownership via accession via the ground (in Dutch: Natrekking)
 - 2) Loss of ownership via component formation (in Dutch: Bestanddeelvorming or horizontale natrekking)



- 1) Loss of ownership via accession via the ground (in Dutch: Natrekking)
 - Ownership of land includes the buildings and "works" that are permanently united with the ground (duurzaam met de grond verenigd) (art. 5:20 sub e of the Dutch Civil Code (DCC)).
 - The test is whether the equipment is (directly or indirectly) permanently united with the ground (Portacabin assessment) (immovable property art. 3:3 DCC). If so, the equipment becomes the property of the land owner.
 - Examples:
 - No Temporary Technical Room (TTR) (Rb Gelderland 20 December 2019);
 - Yes Solar park (Rb Gelderland 28 June 2016); WWK (HR 27 September 2013).



- 2) Loss of ownership via component formation (in Dutch: Bestanddeel-vorming or horizontale natrekking)
 - If, after installation, the equipment qualifies as a component of the building, the equipment loses its independent (zakelijke) identity and then becomes part of the building. Consequently, the equipment becomes the property of the owner the building (art. 5:3 DCC).
 - The test is twofold (art. 3:4 DCC), the equipment qualifies as a component if
 - (i) equipment to common perception (*verkeersopvatting*) is part of the home (constructive matched / incomplete without), and / or
 - (ii) equipment cannot be separated from the home without damaging either.
 - Examples:
 - No Temporary Technical Room (TTR) (Rb Gelderland 20 December 2019);
 - Yes WKO (HR 21 January 2022); integrated solar panels/boiler (Hof Amsterdam 26 juni 2018).



- Prevent loss of ownership
 - Cannot be contractual excluded.
 - Establishment of a right of superficies (recht van opstal) (art. 5: 101 DCC). For components not clear.
 - Requires notarial deed.
 - Key take away: stay in control of ownership.



Dutch Heat Act (Warmtewet)

- Dutch Heat Act (Warmtewet)
 - Background: consumer protection
 - > sector self-regulation ("not-more-expensive-than-gas principle")
 - > Heat Act as per 2014 (amended in 2019)
 - Distinction between:
 - > small consumers: connection ≤ 100kW (both residential and small business)
 - > large consumers: connection > 100kW
 - It is prohibited to supply heat to small consumers without a license from the regulator Authority for Consumers and Markets (ACM)
 - > Exemptions for small projects (max. 10 consumers or 10,000GJ) and for landlord/lessor
 - Licensed supplier
 - > subject to supervision by ACM
 - > obliged to procure reliable heat supply at reasonable conditions and good service level



Dutch Heat Act (Warmtewet)

- Dutch Heat Act (Warmtewet)
 - Tariff regulation
 - > maximum price for heat supply
 - > maximum price for supply set ('afleverset')
 - > one-off connection fee
 - Maximum heat price may vary depending on the supply temperature and consists of two components:
 - > price in EUR per GJ
 - > fixed periodical component in EUR
 - Maximum price for supply set ('afleverset') may vary depending on different categories and functionalities



Dutch Heat Act (Warmtewet)

- Dutch Heat Act (Warmtewet)
 - Compensation in case of outage/malfunction
 - > set by the Minister
 - Supplier of last resort
 - > heat supplier/producer must notify Minister in case of problems or anticipated end of supply
 - > Minister may revoke license, appoint supplier of last resort and oblige producer to deliver heat
 - negotiated Third Party Access (nTPA)
 - > heat producer may force heat grid operator and supplier to negotiate on access to heat grid
 - > share information on available transport capacity, heat demand, transport tariffs and profile



Dutch Collective Heat Supply Act

- Upcoming new legislation: Dutch Collective Heat Supply Act (Wet collectieve warmtevoorziening WCW)
 - Also referred to as the new Heat Act or Heat Act 2.0 (Warmtewet 2.0).
 - Implements agreements from Dutch national Climate Agreement (Klimaatakkoord).
 - Public consultation took place in 2020 (112 responses).
 - Main amendments following the consultation round set out in letter to Parliament of 15 December 2020.
 - In January 2022 extended for a year; proposal now expected to be sent to Parliament in 2023.



Warmtewet laat nog minstens een jaar op zich wachten

Jetten onderzoekt loskoppelen prijs warmtenet van gasprijs

04 feb. 2022 in BINNENLAND







Patstelling over Warmtewet 2.0 tussen gemeenten en rijk



Dutch Collective Heat Supply Act

• Core elements of the upcoming Dutch Collective Heat Supply Act

- i. Market organization (marktordening) for growth collective heat systems
 - Directing role municipality (regierol gemeenten); determines heat plots (warmtekavels); appoints heat companies (warmtebedrijf); exclusive right.
 - Prohibits transport and supply of heat to consumers (small scale < 100 kw and large scale consumers > 100 kw) without appointment or exemption from the municipality.
 - Exemptions: Single collective heat system with maximum 10 small scale consumers. | Exemption by request for small collective heat systems. | Definition large scale consumer (*grootverbruiker*) exempts industry and production process and heat not primarily for space heating or warm tap water. | Opt-out for building owner.
- ii. Tariff regulation (ACM) cost based gradual transition no longer connected to gas prices.
- iii. Sustainability (Verduurzaming) annual declining CO2 emission allowance collection right industrial residual heat.
- iv. Security of supply (*Leveringszekerheid*) responsibility heat companies.



Q&A



About HVG Law

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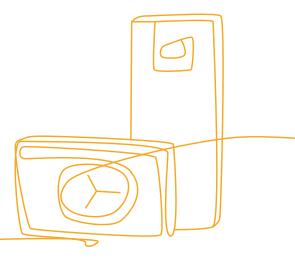


Session 2

Perspectives on the business models



February 2022



HEAT AS A SERVICE IN EUROPE

Lindsay.sugden@delta-ee.com

Delta-EE Services - knowledge areas

New Energy Business Models Identify and understand the alternative and new business models for the energy transition

Global Hydrogen Intelligence Service An emerging pillar of the new energy sector



Distribution network Service Working with network companies, regulators and Electricity OEMs to make better decisions at the network level





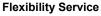
Local Energy Systems

Energy communities. microgrids and local energy markets



Flexibility & **Energy Storage**

The opportunities emerging from an active demand side



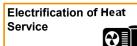


Energy Storage Service





Gas Heating Service



Heat Business Service





Distributed Power

Identifying and understanding the alternative and new business models for the energy transition



EV Charging **Service**

The opportunities and challenges from sector coupling between electricity and transport



Digital Energy

The opportunities in the growing connected home market and how to capture them

Connected Home Service



Energy Insights + Service



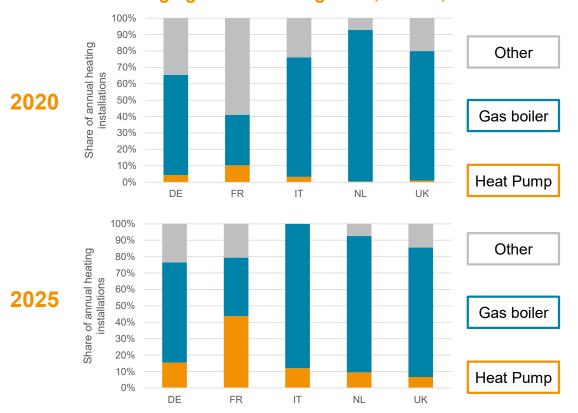
Contents

- About Delta-EE
- **■** Decarbonising heat in buildings
- Defining Heat as a Service and why is it important?
- Current HaaS market Examples
- Outlook



Decarbonising heat in buildings – the scale of the retrofit challenge





In new build, regulations are driving a significant shift in the heating market.

In retrofit, decarbonisation of heat is very slow and faces major challenges.

Heat as a Service models can overcome many of these challenges.

+/-5%

Expected change in annual gas boiler sales in retrofit, 2020-2025



Decarbonising heat in buildings – the scale of the retrofit challenge

Annual building fabric renovation rate in Europe

<500,000

Number of fossil boilers currently displaced by low carbon alternatives per year

200+

<5%

Share of existing gas boilers replaced by a lower carbon appliance per year

>3 million

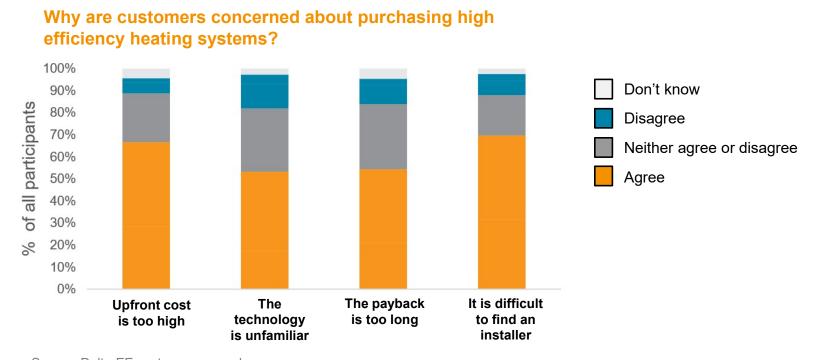
Number of fossil boilers which need to be replaced per year, to decarbonise heat by 2050?

Years it would take to replace all the fossil boilers in Europe with lower carbon alternatives, at current renovation rates



Why is retrofit so challenging? Customer pain points

Decarbonising heat is 'high risk' for end-users. A poor economic proposition, lack of knowledge and trust in "new" technology, and a difficult customer journey are the biggest barriers to low carbon heat in retrofit



Source: Delta-EE customer research

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Risk-based framework for understanding Heat as a Service

By taking on some or all of the customer's 'risks', service-providers can overcome the biggest barriers to decarbonisation of heat

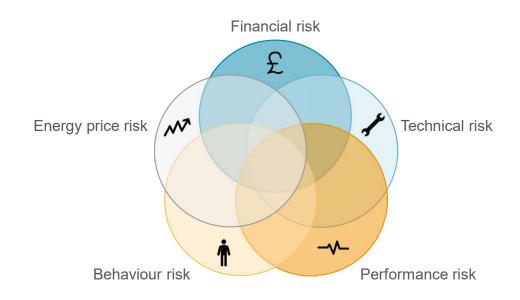
Customer pain points...

Upfront cost is too high

The technology is unfamiliar

The payback is too long

It is difficult to find an installer

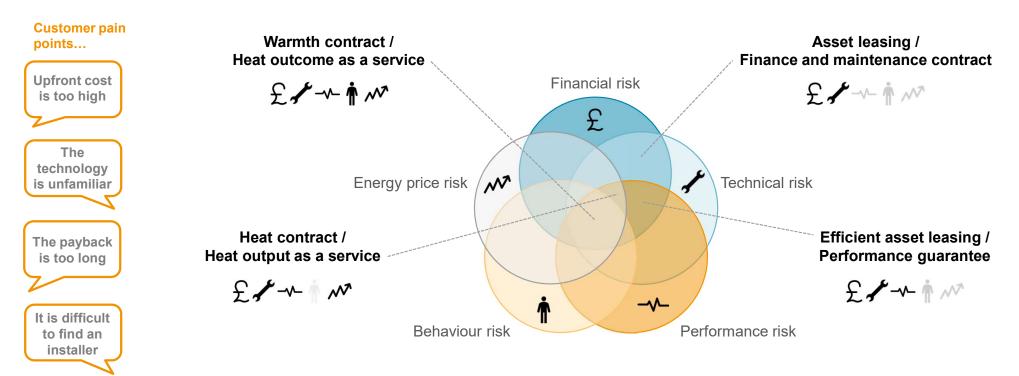


Source: Heat as a service: Definitions and examples (Heating Business Service)



Risk-based framework for understanding Heat as a Service

By taking on some or all of the customer's 'risks', service-providers can overcome the biggest barriers to decarbonisation of heat



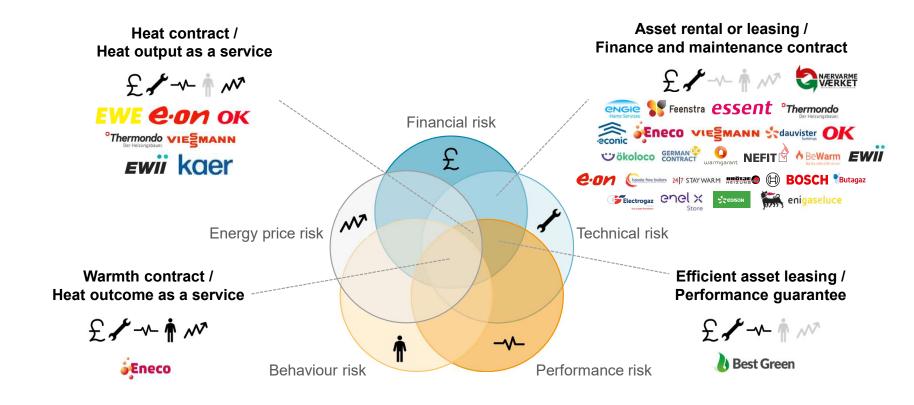
Source: Heat as a service: Definitions and examples (Heating Business Service)

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Heat as a Service: Landscape of service providers



Superbonus 110% bundles

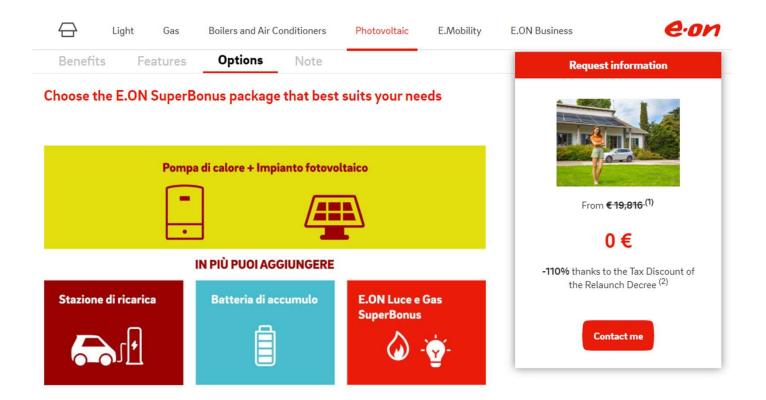
E.ON, Enel, ENI, Sonnen and others

Location:

Italy

Risks:





Source: Multi-technology heating bundles – the next big thing?

"Transition Pack"

Engie Home Services

Location: France

Opt for the Transition + Pack

_..

Risks:

A maximum of services, and the support of a heating expert at every stage!

Equipment

from € 39 / month over 60 months (7), installation included

- · A high-performance air / water heat pump from a major brand
- · A programmable thermostat included
- State aid deduction



A "Safety +" maintenance contract

21 € / month for more peace of mind

- Annual maintenance visit
- · Parts and labor warranty for 5 years
- Unlimited repairs (travel and labor)
- Optional Illigo for an additional € 2.
 Learn more about the Illigo service

MaPrimeRénov ' BLUE (very modest) from

39 € tax incl.

per month over 60 months

or € 2,124 including tax, cash payment MaPrimeRénov ' YELLOW

59 € tax incl.

per month over 60 months

or € 3,213 including tax,

cash payment

MaPrimeRénov '
PURPLE
(intermediate)

L13 € tax

per month over 60 months

or € 6,154 including tax, cash payment ROSE
(very easy)
from

149 € tax incl.
per month over 60 months

MaPrimeRénov '

or € 8,814 including tax, cash payment

Find out more about the Transition + Pack

Source: Heat as a service: Market status and outlook, Residential Heating Propositions Database



KAER: Cooling as a Service in Singapore

Location:

Singapore, wider Asia

Risks:



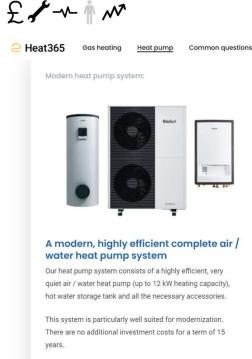
Kaer Air allows you to simply dictate the conditions you want to achieve in your space and buy it in the same way that you buy electricity and water.



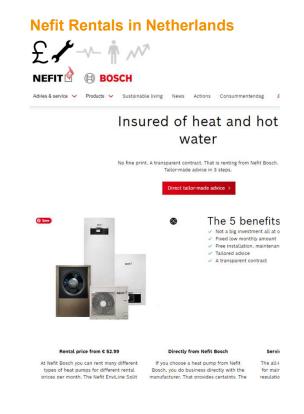


HVAC manufacturer becoming service providers





Vaillant Heat365 in Switzerland



Source: Residential heating propositions database



Denmark – leading in Europe in service-based models for electric heat pumps

Strong foundations for a heat services market with HP: (1) demonstration project exploring business models to increase HP uptake, (2) subsidies for service providers to offer HP on a contract, (3) removal of tax on electricity for heat, (4) engagement of wide range of service providers, (5) marketing and awareness-raising



Of HPs installed on servicebased contracts per year in DK



Who are they? Oil supplier

Offering? Heat as a service, financing and leasing offerings with heat pumps, targeting oil customers (residential & commercial).



Who are they? Energy supplier

Offering? Range of service offerings including Heat as a Service with heat pumps (and sometimes hybrid solutions) to commercial customers





Who are they? Community-owned heat services company

Offering? "simplified" HaaS where end-user buys into co-operative, receiving HP at low cost + ongoing maintenance.



Who are they? Start-up energy services company

Offering? Heat as a Service with heat pumps – including fixed heat price and service/maintenance.



Learnings from current HaaS offerings – designing a proposition

5 Challenges

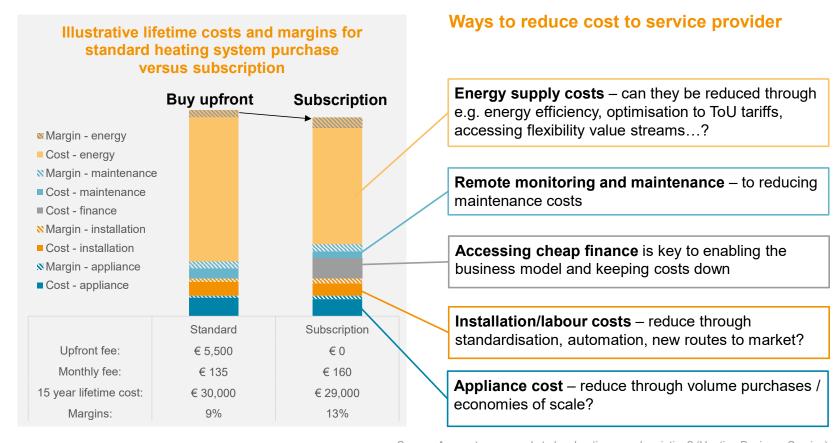
- 1. Value proposition does not always stack up
- 2. Risk management strategies can limit the value of the customer proposition
- 3. Achieving economies of scale is not an overnight process
- 4. Regulations can limit proposition designs
- 5. How to ensure enough boots on the ground?

5 Success Factors

- 1. Focus on the customer and target those with highest running costs
- 2. Maximise opportunities in the current policy environment -> and prepare for future changes
- 3. Start simple and plan to layer in future value streams
- 4. Access low cost finance
- 5. Partner or acquire to access the right capabilities/skills



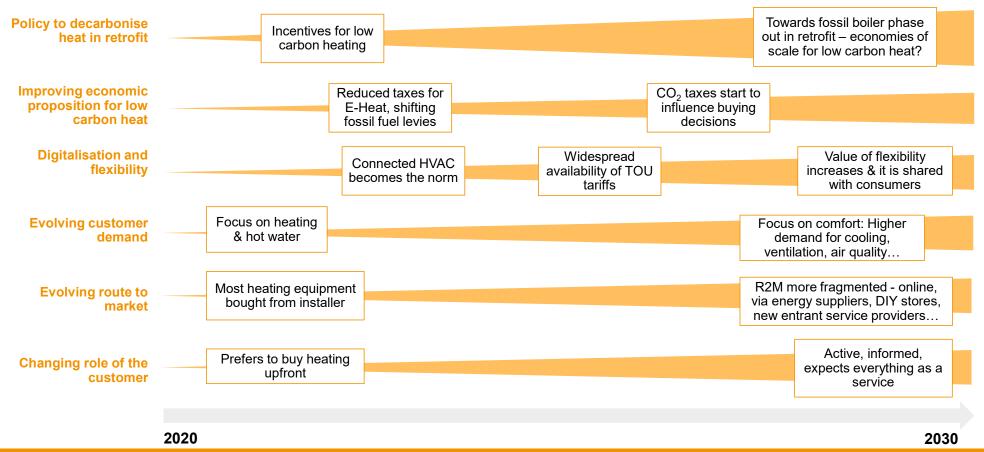
Value proposition – in theory, HaaS can reduce costs for customers and increase revenue for providers



Source: Are customers ready to buy heating on subscription? (Heating Business Service)

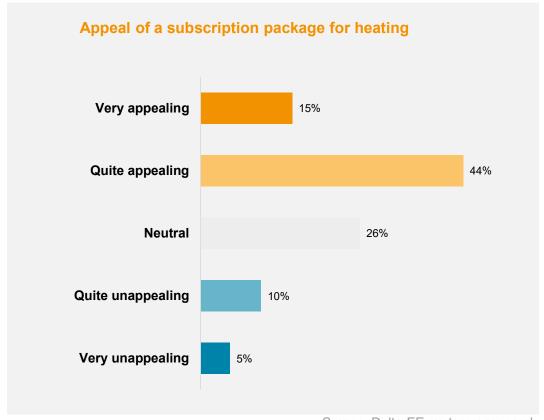
Outlook

The heating transition driving Heat as a Service opportunities



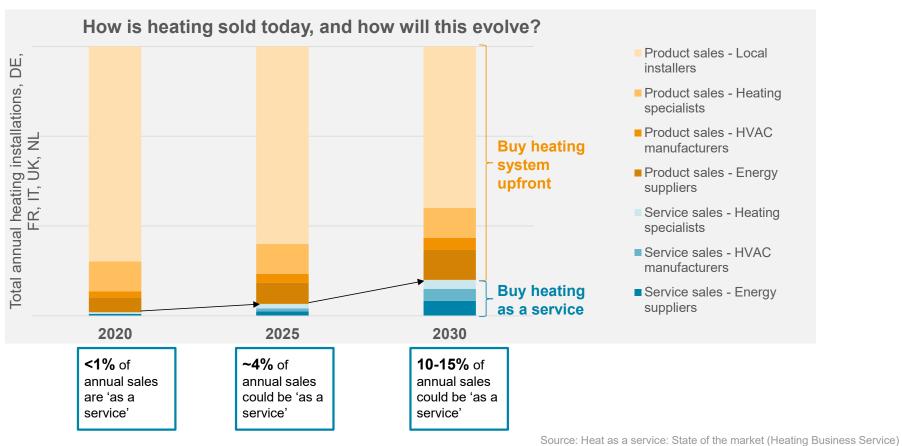


Customer demand for Heat as a Service is there



Source: Delta-EE customer research

Heating service sales could increase 10x by 2030



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Q&A





Thank you

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