

Picking the low-hanging fruits to close the energy efficiency gap: a successful consumer empowerment by submetering

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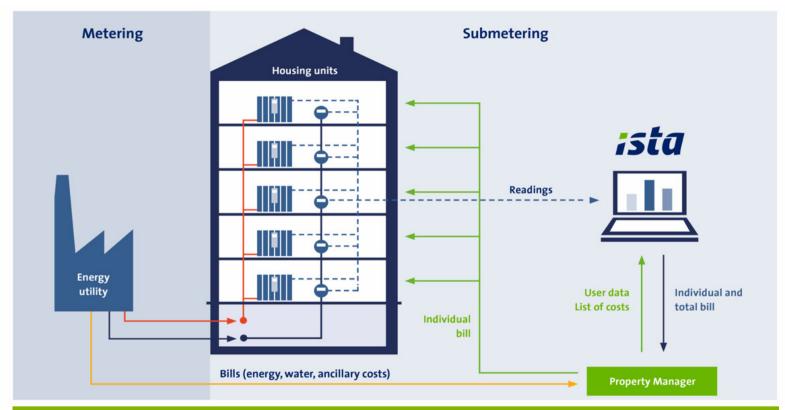
- From Metering to Submetering
- Success Factors of Submetering
- Further Energy Saving Potentials



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From Metering to Submetering: commonalities and differentiations



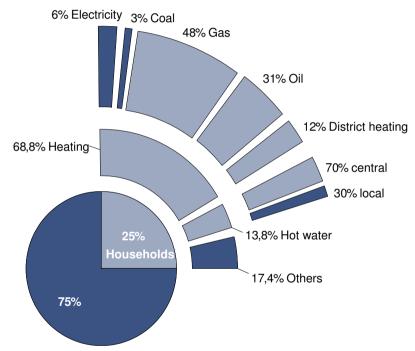
The submetering and billing of individual consumptions saves 20% of heating and hot water energy / costs every year!



From Metering to Submetering: relevance and assignment of submetering

Domestic homes use > 80% of their energy for heating and hot water

- Domestic homes are responsible for 25% of the overall EU energy consumption¹
- Ca. 80% of the energy used in domestic homes are due to heating and hot water²
- Sub-metering addresses
 ca. 72% of the overall energy
 consumption of domestic homes



Segmentation energy consumption EU27

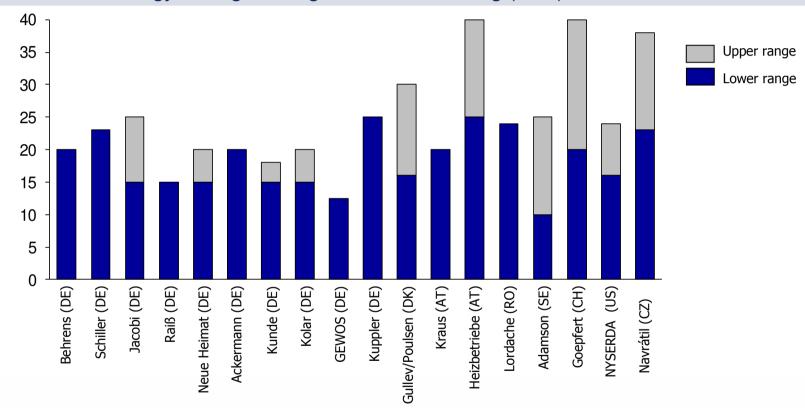
We need to empower consumers to impact on energy savings!

¹ Source: eurostat 2009

² Source: UK Department for Business, Innovation and Skills

From Metering to Submetering: savings through submetering

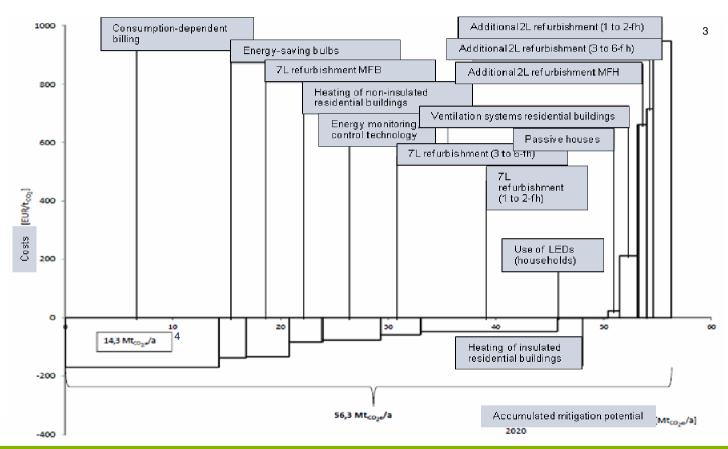
Studies on energy savings through heat submetering (in %)



Studies show energy savings of 20% on average!



From Metering to Submetering: effectiveness and efficiency of submetering in CO₂-reduction



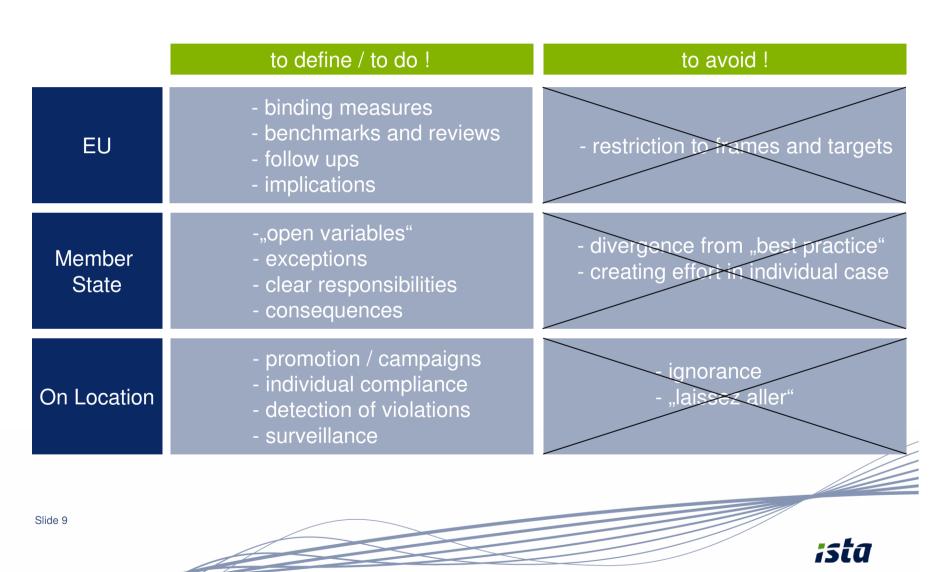
Outstanding potential of submetering compared to other saving measures in households

³ Source: Kosten und Potenziale der Vermeidung von Treibhausgasemissionen in Deutschland. McKinsey Company Inc., 2007.

⁴ Source: Auswirkungen der verbrauchsabhängigen Abrechnung in Abhängigkeit von der energetischen Gebäudegualität, Clemens Felsmann, Juliane Schmidt, 2013

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Success Factors of Submetering: level(s) of governance



Success Factors of Submetering: financing the submetering effort

tenant / user is the main beneficiary of submetering:

Pay for use

- fair distribution of costs
- transparency and control over one's own consumption
- savings outweigh the costs incurred, direct rewards for further energy saving behaviour
- existing financing models allow tenants / users for benefits from 1st year
- no public financial involvement necessary
- ⇒ Pass through of costs to tenants / users guarantees maximum energy saving incentive and overcomes investor / user dilemma !



Success Factors of Submetering: "ideal" legal transposition

Mandatory Legislation

Countries with mandatory legislation show higher submetering penetration rates, resulting in higher energy savings levels

- take over of the defined measures from the EED (e.g. equipment with submeters, yearly billing, subannual informations)
- proactive national clarification of the "open variables" on legislation level (e.g. "cost efficiency", "technical feasibility", "national guidelines")
- appreciation of submetering as "low invest measure"
 (e.g. avoid special assessment effort on location but decide centrally)
- consider measures as mandatory and allow for individual exceptions (e.g. energy demand < 15kWh/m²a, renewables >50%, disproportions)

⇒ Mandatory legislation allows to seize submetering's energy saving potential!



Success Factors of Submetering: strengthening legitimate interests

Enforcement

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MS with strong submetering legislation perform much easier on achieving EU 2020 energy efficiency goals⁵

- allow stakeholders to enforce the law (e.g. reduction of payment by 25% in case of non compliant bills)
- define tools to ensure effective implementation (e.g. regulatory breaches, penalties)

⇒ Enforcement tools including sanctions ensure effective implementation!



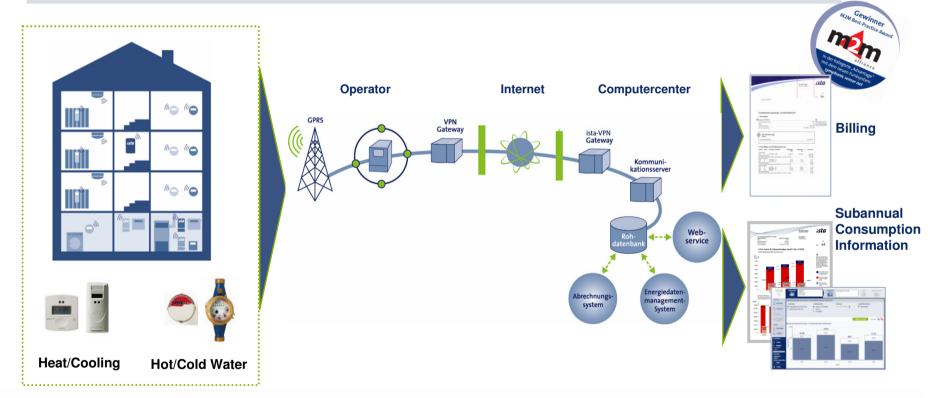
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Further Energy Saving Potentials: fully automated, highly integrated self-contained system

Non-smart metering but nevertheless modern and forward-looking basis



Submetering infrastructure offers further potentials apart from annual billing



Further Energy Saving Potentials: next steps - with more transparency to less consumption

Greater energy efficiency by stronger involvement of consumers

Challenge

- Low refurbishment rates
- Modest willingness to invest
- Lack of tenants' involvement



Strategy

- Simple services
 - affordable, no loss of comfort
 - placed on existing infrastructure
 - economically and politically reasonable











"People who know where energy is being lost can make changes":

Monthly billing information to consumers leads to add-on savings of about 7-12% 6-8!



⁶ Source: Subannual Billing Information for Heating and Water Costs, FCN Project Study, Reinhard Madlener et al., June 2014

⁷ Source: Wirkungs- und Akzeptanzanalyse von EDMpremium, IWU, Ulrike Hacke and Rolf Born, Feb. 2011

⁸ Source: Saving money through clever heating, dena, 1st press release, Aug. 2014

Further Energy Saving Potentials: example - consumption information - Energy Data Management

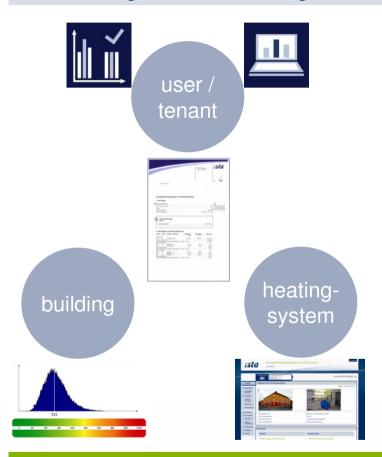






Further Energy Saving Potential: align the focus from user to building and heating system

Submetering infrastructure might be the platform for further analyses



Focus on user / tenant:

- yearly consumption based billing (energy savings of 15-25%)
- monthly billing information (add. energy savings of up to 7-12%)

Focus on building:

- Consumption based energy pass
- Prioritisation for investment decisions (e.g. refurbishment, insulation)

Focus on heating system:

Efficiency analysis
 (e.g. efficiency factors, annual use efficiency)

Submetering infrastructure offers further potentials apart from annual billing!





Thank you very much!

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