



Updated EU legal framework on heat metering, remote reading, and its implementation in the EU

Webinar on consumption metering in district heating 24 November 2020

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Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU (EED) on Heat Metering

- **Art 9(3):** multi-apartment or multi-purpose buildings supplied with heating or cooling or hot water from external sources, meters had to be installed at the heat exchanger or the point of delivery to the building before 5 June 2014. No exceptions are foreseen.
- **Art 9(3):** individual meters for each apartment or unit in such building had to be installed by 31 December 2016 where technically feasible and cost-efficient.
 - If the installation of individual heat meters is not technically feasible or not cost-efficient, accurate heat cost allocators had to be installed for each radiator, unless it was shown by the Member State that this would not be cost-efficient

Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU (EED) on Heat Metering

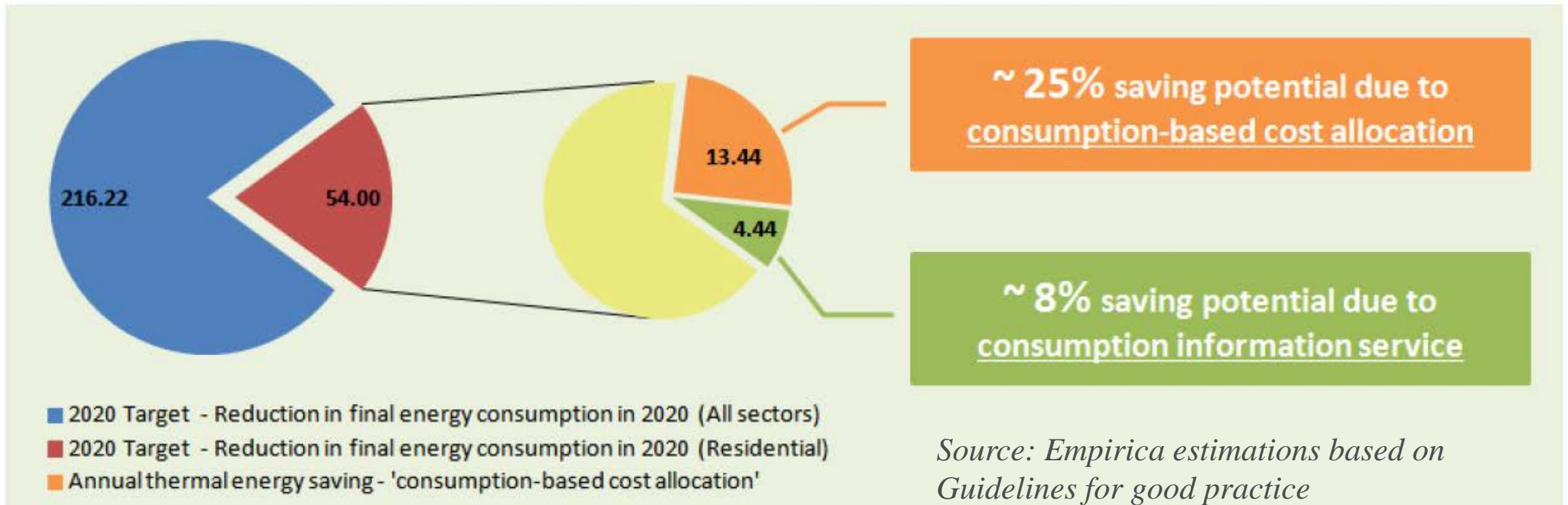
- **Art 9(3):** Member States may introduce transparent rules on the allocation of the cost of thermal or hot water consumption in multi-apartment buildings
- **Annex VII:** bills on the basis of actual consumption must be provided at least once a year
- **Art 10(1):** where smart meters are not available, where technically possible and economically justified: by 31 December 2014, billing information based on actual consumption to be made available at least quarterly, on request or where the consumers have opted to receive electronic billing or else twice yearly
- **Art 10(3)b:** By 5 June 2014 all final customers had to be offered the option of electronic billing information/electronic bills

Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU (EED) on Heat Metering

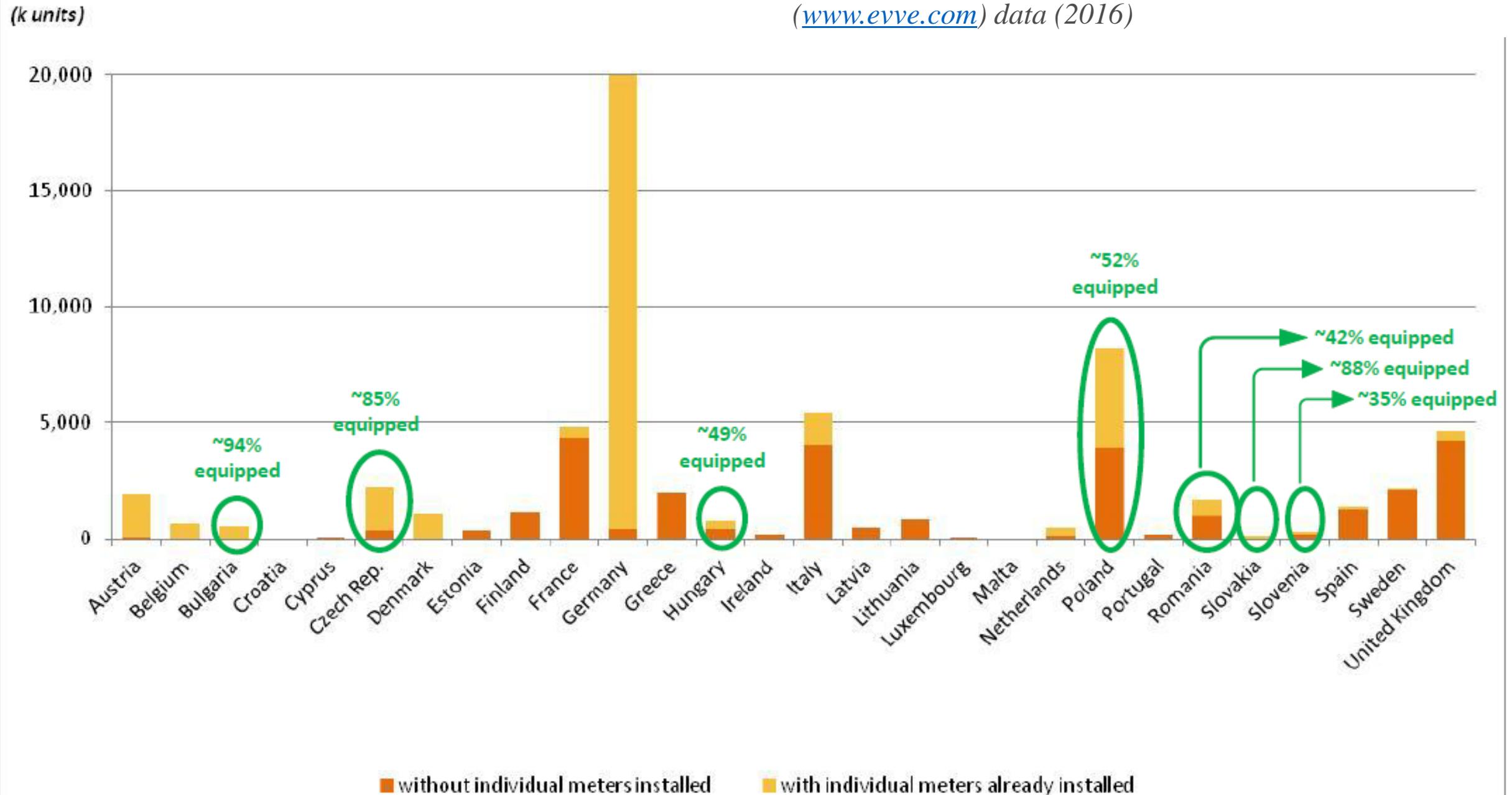
- **Art 11:** Metering and billing information as well as bills to be provided free of charge to the final customer
 - Exception: sub-billing for heating/cooling/domestic hot water provided in multi-unit buildings based on sharing the costs between the final customers in multi-apartment buildings.
 - The costs incurred by assigning this task to a third party can be passed onto the final customers occupying such buildings to the extent that such costs are reasonable.

Reasons for the review of the EED

- Empowering the consumers
- Tapping the unused energy efficiency potential ([EED impact assessment](#))

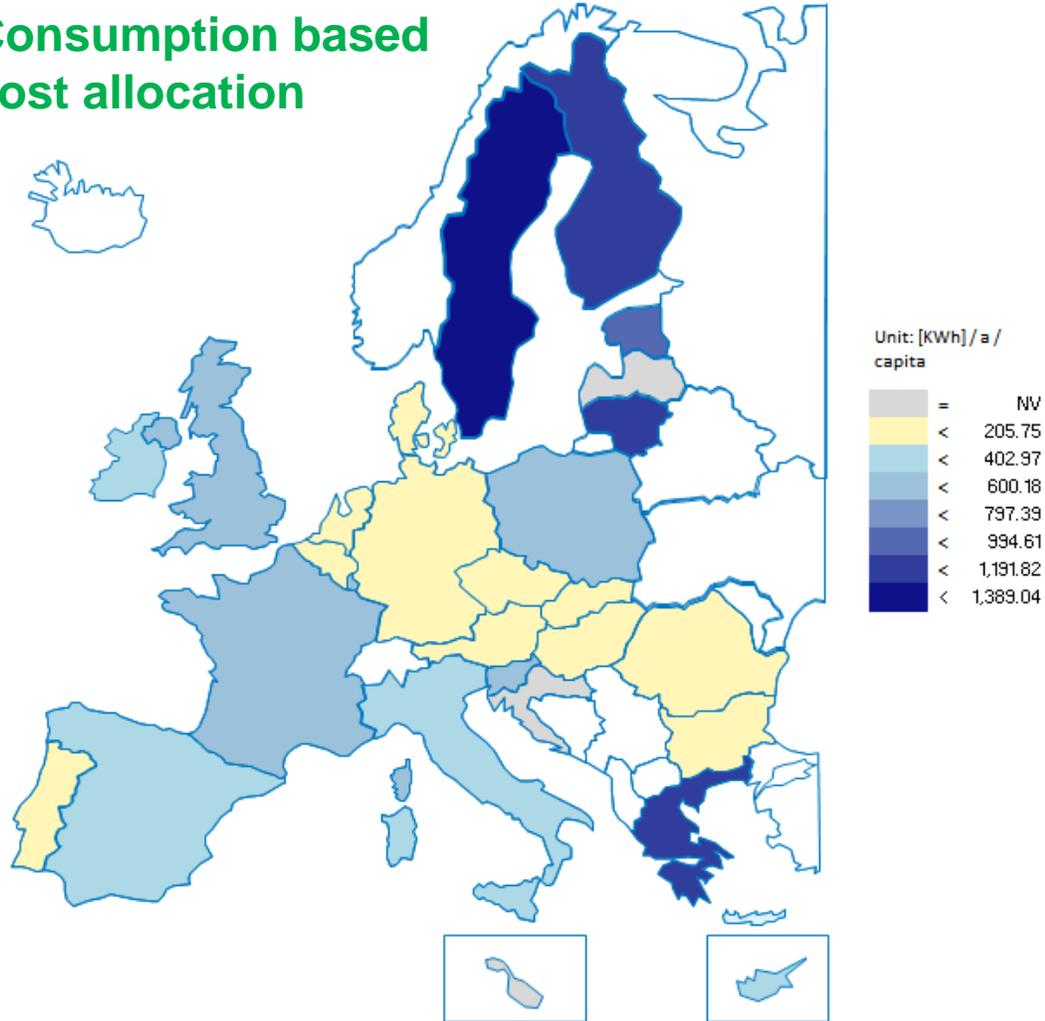


Source: Empirica estimations based on ODYSSEE and EVVE (www.evve.com) data (2016)

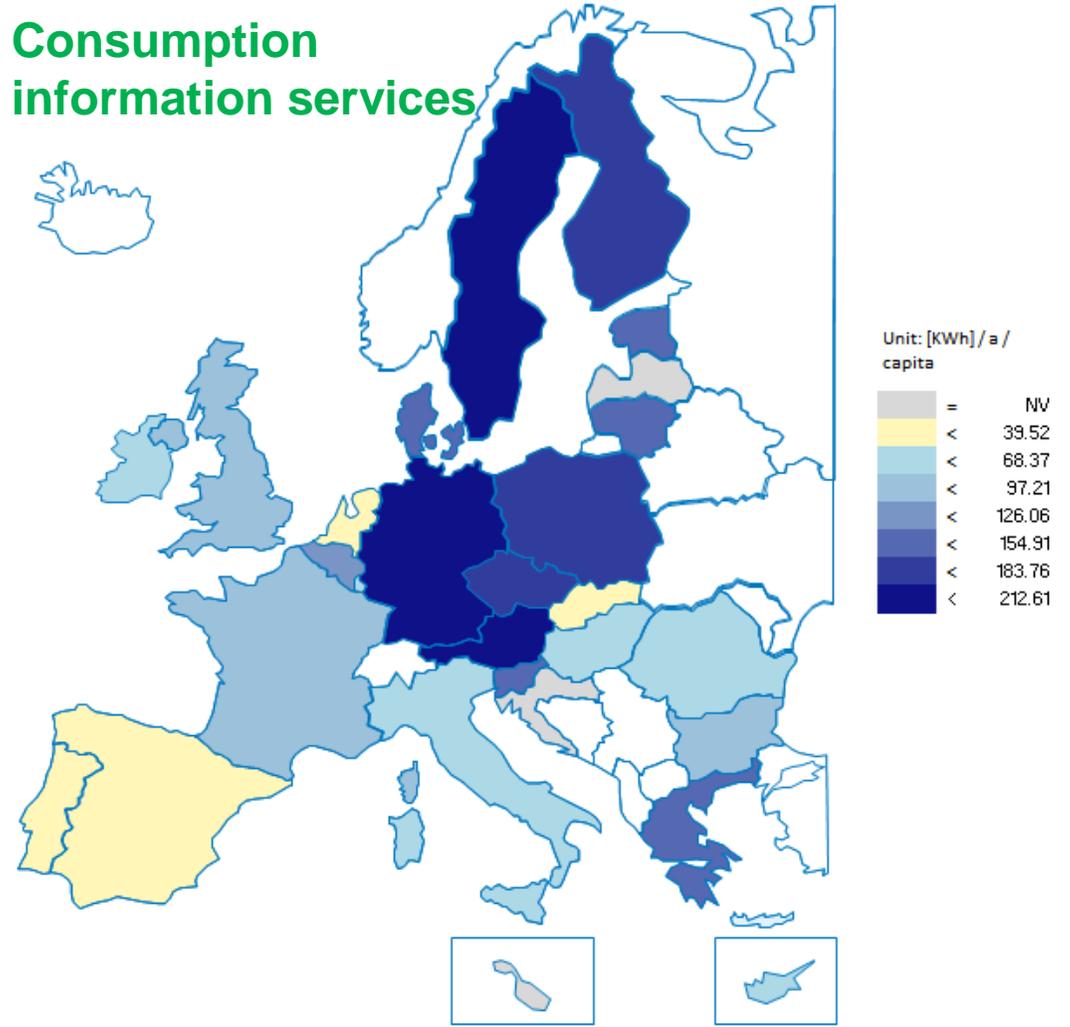


Estimates of savings potential in 28 MS (2016)

Consumption based cost allocation



Consumption information services



Source: Empirica estimations based on Guidelines for good practice

Overview of key changes relating to thermal energy

- Introduction of “**final users**” notion alongside “**final customer**”.
- A clearer distinction between **metering** and **sub-metering**.
- Explicit requirement for Member States to publish **criteria, methodologies or procedures** used to grant exemptions from the general requirement for sub-metering in multi-occupant buildings.
- Clarified, **unconditional requirement to meter energy for domestic hot water individually** in residential parts of new multi-occupancy buildings.

Overview of key changes relating to thermal energy

- Obligation for Member States to have in place transparent and publically available **cost allocation rules**.
- New **remote reading requirements** for meters & heat cost allocators.
- Introduction of requirements for **more frequent billing or consumption information** wherever remotely readable devices are installed.
- **More useful and complete billing information** (climate corrected data, comparisons, energy mix and GHG emissions, complaints procedures..)

Thank you!

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