

With smart meters, we'd only need to save a tenner (£10) a year to stop millions of tonnes of CO₂ from entering our atmosphere by 2030

Disclaimer:

Savings possible by customers measuring energy use and cutting waste. More financial savings are expected to be realised in future years. Eligibility may vary. Available by 2020.

Summary

- 19.65 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions will be saved as a result of the smart meter rollout by 2030. There will be 6.36 million tonnes saved in the third carbon budget (2018-2022).
- Consumers with smart meters only need to save £10 a year for these savings CO₂ to be realised: the smart meter rollout is expected to reduce the combined electricity and gas bill for the average household by £11 in 2020 and by £47 in 2030

Supporting evidence

This section outlines how there will be 6.36 million tonnes saved between 2018-2022 as a result of the smart meter rollout. There will be 19.65 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions are expected to be saved by 2030.

*"Lack of accurate, timely information on energy use: a) may prevent customers from reducing consumption and therefore bills and CO₂ emissions and; b) increases suppliers' accounts management and switching costs. Better information on patterns of use across networks will aid network planning and development, including future smart energy systems."*¹

The Government's *Smart meter roll-out cost benefit analysis* indicates a saving of 19.65 million tonnes of CO₂ (non-traded) as a result of the smart meter rollout.² The appraisal period of Government's *Smart meter roll-out cost benefit analysis* is up to 2030, therefore these savings are projected to be achieved within this time frame. This is the latest smart meter roll-out cost-benefit analysis report to be published by BEIS.

As result, by only accruing £10 in consumer savings in 2020 it will contribute to the 19.65 million tonnes by 2030 target. When these consumer savings will be made during the third Carbon Budget, the cost benefit analysis indicates there will be savings of 6.36 million tonnes of non-traded CO₂.

¹ BEIS (2016) *Smart meter roll-out cost benefit analysis*, pp.2,
<https://smartenergygb.box.com/s/mu78vstafpgglz28hkn16oy75krajb9>

² *ibid.* pp. 2

This section outlines how the rollout is expected to reduce the combined electricity and gas bill for the average household by £11 in 2020 and by £47 in 2030

“Across both domestic and non-domestic sectors the expected net benefit is £5.7bn. As a result of consumers using energy more efficiently and suppliers passing through net cost savings, the rollout is expected to reduce the combined electricity and gas bill for the average household by £11 in 2020 and by £47 in 2030. The average dual-fuel non-domestic premise is expected to realise bill savings of approximately £128 in 2020 and £147 in 2030 (both undiscounted and in 2012 prices).”³

³ *ibid.* [pp. 13](#)