Department of Energy & Climate Change

Smart Meters, Great Britain, Quarterly report to end March 2015

STATISTICAL RELEASE: EXPERIMENTAL NATIONAL STATISTICS

11 June 2015

Any enquiries or comments in relation to this publication (including suggestions for developing the publication) should be sent to DECC's Smart Meter Statistics Team at the following email address: EnergyEfficiency.Stats@decc.gsi.gov.uk

This document is also available from our website at www.gov.uk/decc

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Executive Summary

This quarterly release presents statistics on the roll-out of smart meters in Great Britain. It includes information on the number of smart meters that have been installed in domestic properties and smaller non-domestic sites in the last quarter and the total number of meters in operation as of 31 March 2015 by the nine larger energy suppliers[1]. First Utility and OVO data is included for the first time this quarter, as they are now classed as larger energy suppliers.

The Smart Metering Programme is currently in Foundation Stage, which began in March 2011. The Government is working with the energy industry, consumer groups and other stakeholders to put commercial and regulatory frameworks in place to support smart metering, trial and test systems, learn lessons from early installations and enhance the consumer experience. Most householders will then have smart meters installed by their energy company in the period between 2016 and 2020. Further information can be found on the GOV.UK website.

Energy suppliers are currently installing and operating smart meters, smart-type meters and traditional meters in domestic properties and smart meters, advanced meters and traditional meters in smaller non-domestic sites (an explanation of differences between meter types can be found in Section 1.2 of the Introduction).

Key Points

- **211,700[2] smart meters** (126,500 electricity meters and 85,200 gas meters) were installed in domestic properties in quarter one 2015 (Figure 1 and Table 1). An estimated total of **1,054,800** domestic smart meters have been installed up to 31 March 2015 by the larger energy suppliers.

- **943,500 smart meters** are now operating in 'smart mode' in domestic properties across Great Britain (Table 2). This represents **2.0 per cent** of all domestic meters operated by the larger energy suppliers (Figure 2).

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[1] For the purposes of smart meter reporting, 'larger energy suppliers' are classed as those with a customer base of more than 250,000 domestic gas or electricity customers. Data from independent energy suppliers (less than 250,000 domestic gas and 250,000 domestic electricity customers) does not form part of this statistical release. The nine larger energy suppliers are: British Gas, EDF Energy, E.ON, First Utility, Npower, OVO, Scottish Power, SSE and Utility Warehouse. Utility Warehouse data has been included in these quarterly reports from quarter four, 2013. First Utility and OVO data has been included in these quarterly reports from quarter one, 2015.

[2] Individual numbers are independently rounded to the nearest 100 and can result in totals that are different from the sum of their constituent items.

- **1,400 smart meters** (which includes 100 gas meters) and **14,000 advanced meters** (11,500 electricity meters and 2,500 gas meters) were installed in smaller non-domestic sites in quarter one 2015 (Figure 3 and Table 3). An estimated total of **602,700** smart and advanced meters have been installed to 31 March 2015 in smaller non-domestic sites by the larger energy suppliers.

- **536,200 smart and advanced meters** are now operating in smaller non-domestic sites across Great Britain (Table 4). This represents **19.8 per cent** of all smaller non-domestic site meters operated by the larger energy suppliers (Figure 4).

1. Introduction

The Smart Metering rollout obligation requires energy suppliers to take all reasonable steps to replace traditional energy meters in both domestic properties and smaller non-domestic sites with smart or advanced meters (as outlined in Section 1.2 below) by the end of 2020. The roll-out and installation of smart meters across Great Britain is supplier-led and energy suppliers are free to plan their own installation strategy. During the Foundation Stage (see Annex A for further detail) some energy suppliers are choosing to install smart meters to learn from the installation process and give their customers early access to the benefits of smart metering; other energy suppliers are planning to begin installations at a later date. As such, fluctuations in the number of smart meters installed each quarter is expected, as different energy suppliers install smart meters according to their own strategy.

DECC collects quarterly information on smart meter installations and the number of meters in operation from the larger energy suppliers under licence conditions. The first statistical report was published in Sept 2013 and is updated every quarter. DECC will continue to monitor smart meter installations and the number of meters in operation in Great Britain on a quarterly basis until the end of the Programme.

1.1 Types of Premises

Under the smart meter obligations, energy suppliers are required to replace traditional meters with smart or advanced meters, in two types of property.

Domestic properties

These are defined as properties where the customer is supplied with electricity or gas wholly or mainly for domestic purposes.

Smaller non-domestic sites

These are business or public sector customers whose sites use low to medium amounts of electricity (defined as a smaller non-domestic site falling within Balancing and Settlement Code Profile Classes 1, 2, 3 or 4) or gas (defined as a smaller non-domestic site using less than 732MWh of gas per annum). The sites therefore range from individual micro- and small businesses to the smaller sites of private and public sector organisations.

1.2 Types of Gas and Electricity Meters

Smart meters

Smart meters are the next generation of gas and electricity meters and offer a range of intelligent functions. All domestic consumers will be offered an In-Home Display (IHD) as part of the smart meter roll-out, which shows how much energy is being used, and how much it is costing, in near-real-time. This information will help them control and manage their energy use, save money and reduce emissions. Smart meters will also bring an end to estimated meter readings, providing consumers with more accurate bills.

A smart meter is compliant with the Smart Meter Equipment Technical Specification (SMETS) and has functionality such as being able to transmit meter readings to energy suppliers and receive data remotely. Each larger energy supplier reports the number of smart meters it has installed and is operating in smart mode to DECC. This includes both meters that are SMETS compliant and those they expect to upgrade to become SMETS compliant. Some smart meters currently installed will need to receive updates before they are fully SMETS compliant.

Only smart meters that meet the SMETS regulations count towards supplier roll-out obligations. Energy suppliers must take all reasonable steps to replace other meter types in domestic properties with these meters by the end of 2020 in order to fulfil their licence conditions.

Smart-type meters (only installed in domestic properties)

Some suppliers have chosen to make an early start by rolling out smart-type meters without the full functionalities included in SMETS. Energy suppliers have learned lessons from installing and operating smart-type meters, which will benefit the smart meter roll-out and their customers have had early access to some of the benefits of smart metering. Smart-type meters will need to be replaced with SMETS compliant smart meters by the end of 2020 in accordance with energy suppliers' roll-out obligations.

All data relating to smart-type meters are referred to as such, in this report (Tables 2, 2a and 2b); 'smart-type' meters are not classed as 'smart meters' and therefore do not count towards the supplier's roll-out obligation in domestic sites. However smart-type meters exceed the minimum specification for advanced meters (described below) and will count towards supplier roll-out obligations in smaller non-domestic sites.

Advanced meters (only installed in smaller non-domestic sites)

As a minimum, an advanced meter must be able to store half-hourly electricity and hourly gas data, to which the customer can have timely access and the supplier has remote access. However, meters described as "advanced" in this report may have

additional functions found in a smart meter that meets the Government's technical specification.

In smaller non-domestic sites, advanced meters may be installed as an alternative to SMETS-compliant smart meters until April 2016. They may also be installed between April 2016 and December 2020 where a contract to install such meters was in place before April 2016. These meters will not have to be replaced with SMETS meters before 2020 and therefore count towards the supplier's roll-out obligation.

Traditional meters

Traditional meters are currently found in most domestic and smaller non-domestic sites and do not have any smart capability. Traditional meters will be replaced by smart and advanced meters during the smart meter roll-out.

1.3 Types of Supplier

Larger energy suppliers

Larger energy suppliers are defined as those that supply gas or electricity to at least 250,000 domestic customers; they may also supply non-domestic sites. A larger energy supplier need only supply 250,000 domestic customers a single fuel to be classed as a large energy supplier (i.e. an energy supplier supplying gas to 250,000 domestic customers but who does not supply electricity customers is still classed as a larger energy supplier). Under their supply licence conditions larger energy suppliers are required to provide numbers of smart meter installations and meters in operation to DECC on a quarterly basis. This information is reported in the quarterly statistics.

Independent energy suppliers

Independent energy suppliers are defined as those that supply gas to less than 250,000 domestic customers and electricity to less than 250,000 domestic customers; they may also supply non-domestic sites. Under their supply licence conditions, independent energy suppliers are not required to provide information to DECC on a quarterly basis and therefore, do not form part of the quarterly reports.

Non-domestic energy suppliers

Non-domestic energy suppliers are defined as those that supply gas and electricity to wholly, or mainly, non-domestic customers: they may also supply a small number of domestic sites. Under their supply licence conditions, non-domestic energy suppliers are not required to provide information to DECC on a quarterly basis and therefore, do not form part of the quarterly reports.

2. Domestic Smart Metering

This section presents the latest findings of numbers of smart meters installed in domestic properties during quarter one 2015, and the numbers of meters operated in domestic properties as of 31 March 2015.

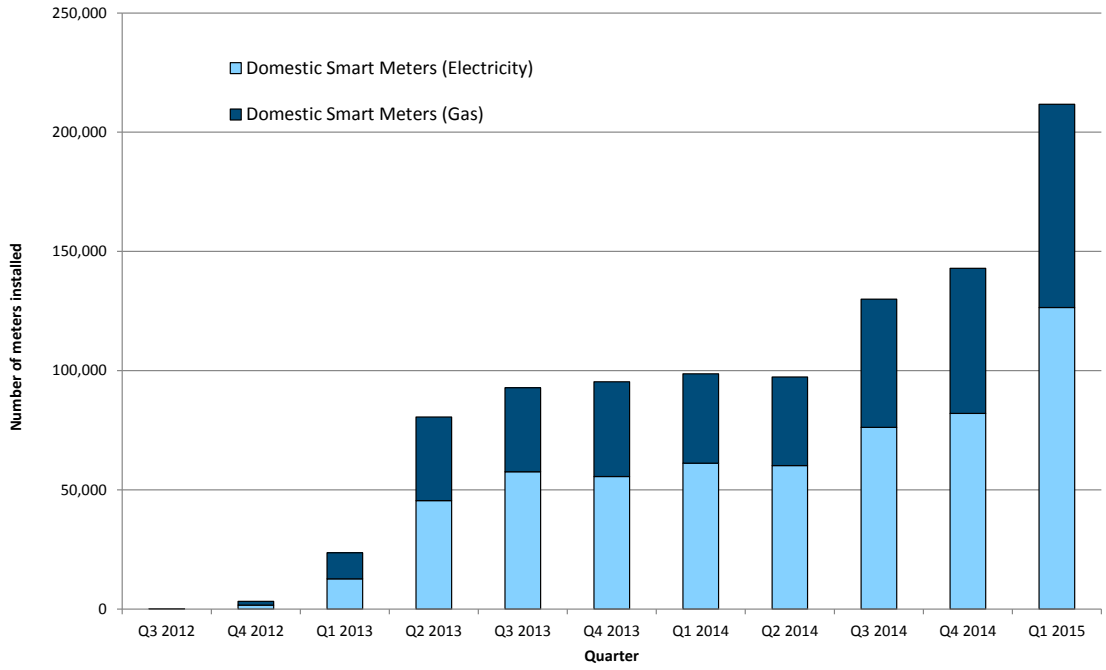
2.1 Installations in Domestic Properties

The number of reported smart meter installations increased sharply in quarter one 2015 compared to quarter four 2014. This is due to a combination of a continued increase in installations during this period and the inclusion of First Utility and OVO data from quarter one 2015[3]. There were a total of 211,700 gas and electricity smart meters installed in domestic properties (126,500 electricity smart meters and 85,200 smart gas meters) by the larger energy suppliers.

To date (up to 31 March 2015) an estimated total of 1,054,800 smart meters have been installed in domestic properties (638,700 electricity smart meters and 416,000 gas smart meters) by the larger energy suppliers.

[3] It is not possible to quantify these differences because figures can only to published at the industry level

Figure 1 – Number of smart meters installed by the larger energy suppliers in domestic properties, by fuel type and quarter



As seen in Figure 1, proportionally more electricity smart meters are installed per quarter than gas smart meters. In quarter one 2015, 60 per cent of installations were electricity smart meters and 40 per cent were gas smart meters, which is consistent with previous quarters.

The number of electricity meters operated in Great Britain is greater than the number of gas meters, as there are properties with only an electricity supply and some energy suppliers are choosing to carry out electricity-only installations at present.

Table 1: Number of smart meters installed by the larger energy suppliers in domestic properties, by fuel type and quarter

Quarter	Domestic Smart Meters (Electricity)	Domestic Smart Meters (Gas)	Domestic Smart Meters (All)
Historic installations (1)	59,446e	18,975e	78,421e
Q3 2012	36	32	68
Q4 2012	1,671	1,570	3,241
Q1 2013	12,678	10,963	23,641
Q2 2013	45,456	35,130	80,586
Q3 2013	57,632	35,190	92,822
Q4 2013 (2)	55,603	39,730	95,333
Q1 2014	61,164	37,480	98,644
Q2 2014	60,216	37,113	97,329
Q3 2014	76,227	53,764	129,991
Q4 2014	82,081	60,882	142,963
Q1 2015 (3)	126,515	85,202	211,717
Total	638,725	416,031	1,054,756

(1) Includes historic installations prior to Q3 2012 for the larger 7 suppliers; includes installations prior to Q1 2015 for First Utility and OVO.

(2) Utility Warehouse data included from quarter four 2013.

(3) First Utility and OVO data included from quarter one 2015.

e - Estimated

2.2 Operational Meters in Domestic Properties

As of 31 March 2015, there were a total of 21.8 million gas meters and 26.3 million electricity meters operated by the larger energy suppliers in domestic properties in Great Britain. Table 2 reports the number of operated meters split by meter type and Tables 2a and 2b provide further information by fuel type.

Smart meters in operation

The number of smart meters in operation is defined as the number of smart meters that energy suppliers are operating in smart mode at the end of each quarter. As reported in Table 2, there continues to be a steady increase in the number of smart meters in operation quarter on quarter. At the end of March 2015 there were 943,500 domestic smart meters (575,600 electricity and 367,900 gas) operating in smart mode, which represents 2.0 per cent of all domestic meters operated by the larger energy suppliers.

The number of smart meters operating in smart mode at the end of quarter one 2015 (943,500) is less than the total number of smart meters installed to date (1,054,800). This occurs for a number of reasons: technical issues preventing the meter from operating in smart mode mean the meter is switched back to traditional mode (e.g. meter is unable to communicate externally via the wide area network); customers switching supplier where the new supplier is currently unable to operate inherited smart meters in smart mode; or where smart meter customers have switched to an independent supplier whose data is currently not collected as part of this quarterly release.

Smart-type meters in operation

Smart-type meters were installed in domestic properties before smart meters (which count towards roll-out obligations) were available. Energy suppliers may choose to install further smart-type meters in order to develop their systems and processes and allow customers early access to some of the benefits. However, over time energy suppliers are expected to cease smart-type installations and begin to replace these with smart meters in order to meet their roll-out obligations. Until such time, the number of smart-type meters in operation is likely to fluctuate with differing supplier plans.

As of 31 March 2015, there were 792,200 domestic smart-type meters operating in domestic properties (1.6 per cent of all domestic meters operated by the larger energy suppliers), which is a slight increase from 779,900 at end of quarter four 2014.

DECC does not collect information on the installation of smart-type meters because they do not meet the technical specifications of a smart meter and will need replacing before the end of 2020. The fluctuations seen in the number of smart-type meters in operation (Table 2) is believed to be due to a small number of installations (allowing energy suppliers to develop their installation plans), replacement of smart-type with other varieties of meter and customer churn between larger and independent energy suppliers. Over time we expect to see a reduction in the number of smart-type meters in operation as energy suppliers replace them with compliant smart meters.

Traditional meters in operation

The number of traditional meters in operation in domestic properties also fluctuates between quarters. This occurs for a variety of reasons: for example, meter installations in new buildings, building demolitions, and customers switching to and from independent energy suppliers whose data is not collected as part of this quarterly release.

At present, traditional meters make up the majority of meters currently operated in Great Britain (96.4 per cent) by the larger energy suppliers. However, over time the proportion of traditional meters in operation across the network is expected to decrease as the proportion of smart meters that meet the Programme's roll-out obligation increases.

Table 2: Number of domestic gas and electricity meters operated by the larger energy suppliers, by meter type and quarter

Quarter	Smart Meters (Electricity & Gas)	Smart-Type Meters (Electricity & Gas)	Traditional Meters (Electricity & Gas)
Q3 2012	256	622,919	46,927,381
Q4 2012	3,200	684,025	47,041,924
Q1 2013	24,040	721,509	46,613,562
Q2 2013	89,375	744,450	46,231,380
Q3 2013	176,817	804,420	46,227,893
Q4 2013 (1)	265,155	798,129	46,710,466
Q1 2014	344,702	790,841	46,171,705
Q2 2014	402,637	805,900	45,764,713
Q3 2014	543,858	799,387	45,096,734
Q4 2014	671,234	779,903	44,674,718
Q1 2015 (2)	943,459	792,204	46,361,851

(1) Utility Warehouse data included from quarter four 2013.

(2) First Utility and OVO data included from quarter one 2015.

Table 2a: Number of domestic electricity meters operated by the larger energy suppliers, by meter type and quarter

Quarter	Smart Meters (Electricity)	Smart-Type Meters (Electricity)	Traditional Meters (Electricity)
Q3 2012	132	376,423	25,786,824
Q4 2012	1,739	407,975	25,766,990
Q1 2013	12,049	427,631	25,495,489
Q2 2013	50,038	443,913	25,307,746
Q3 2013	104,704	484,975	25,272,273
Q4 2013 (1)	163,427	485,873	25,508,995
Q1 2014	211,730	485,346	25,182,256
Q2 2014	246,447	495,124	24,990,226
Q3 2014	328,789	497,462	24,612,631
Q4 2014	400,645	491,549	24,398,824
Q1 2015 (2)	575,602	501,761	25,239,686

(1) Utility Warehouse data included from quarter four 2013.

(2) First Utility and OVO data included from quarter one 2015.

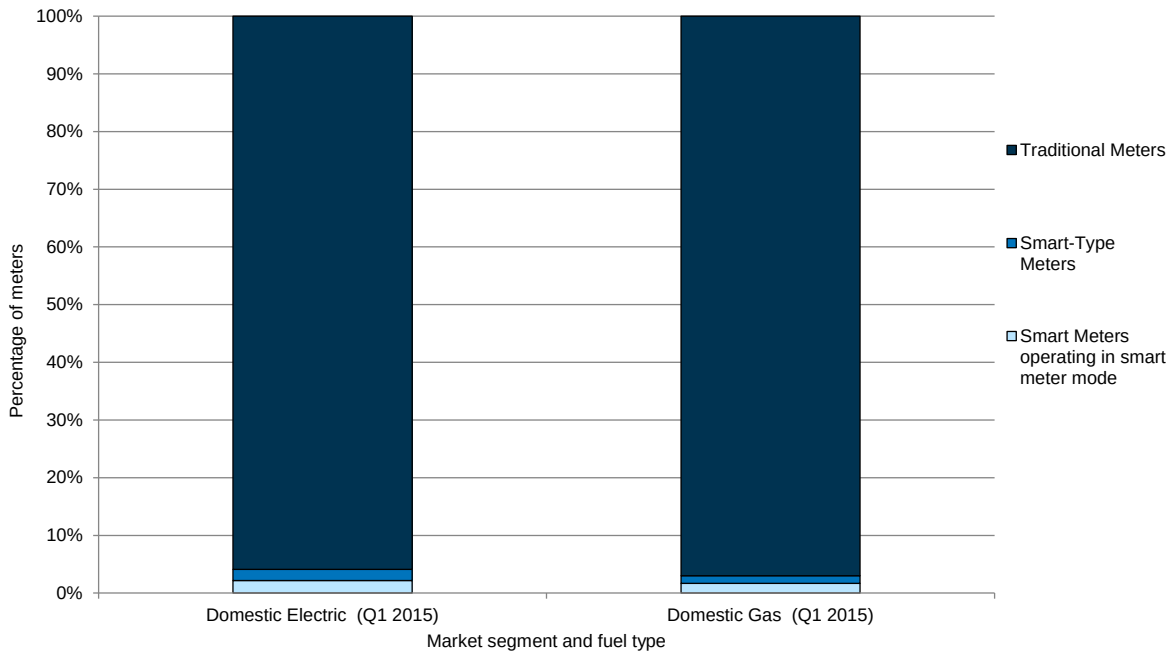
Table 2b: Number of gas domestic meters operated by the larger energy suppliers, by meter type and quarter

Quarter	Smart Meters (Gas)	Smart-Type Meters (Gas)	Traditional Meters (Gas)
Q3 2012	124	246,496	21,140,557
Q4 2012	1,461	276,050	21,274,934
Q1 2013	11,991	293,878	21,118,073
Q2 2013	39,337	300,537	20,923,634
Q3 2013	72,113	319,445	20,955,620
Q4 2013 (1)	101,728	312,256	21,201,471
Q1 2014	132,972	305,495	20,989,449
Q2 2014	156,190	310,776	20,774,487
Q3 2014	215,069	301,925	20,484,103
Q4 2014	270,589	288,354	20,275,894
Q1 2015 (2)	367,857	290,443	21,122,165

(1) Utility Warehouse data included from quarter four 2013.

(2) First Utility and OVO data included from quarter one 2015.

Figure 2 - Proportion of domestic meters in operation by fuel type and meter type, end March 2015



3. Non-Domestic Smart Metering

This section presents the latest findings of numbers of smart and advanced meters installed in smaller non-domestic sites during quarter one 2015, and the numbers of meters operated in smaller non-domestic sites as of 31 March 2015.

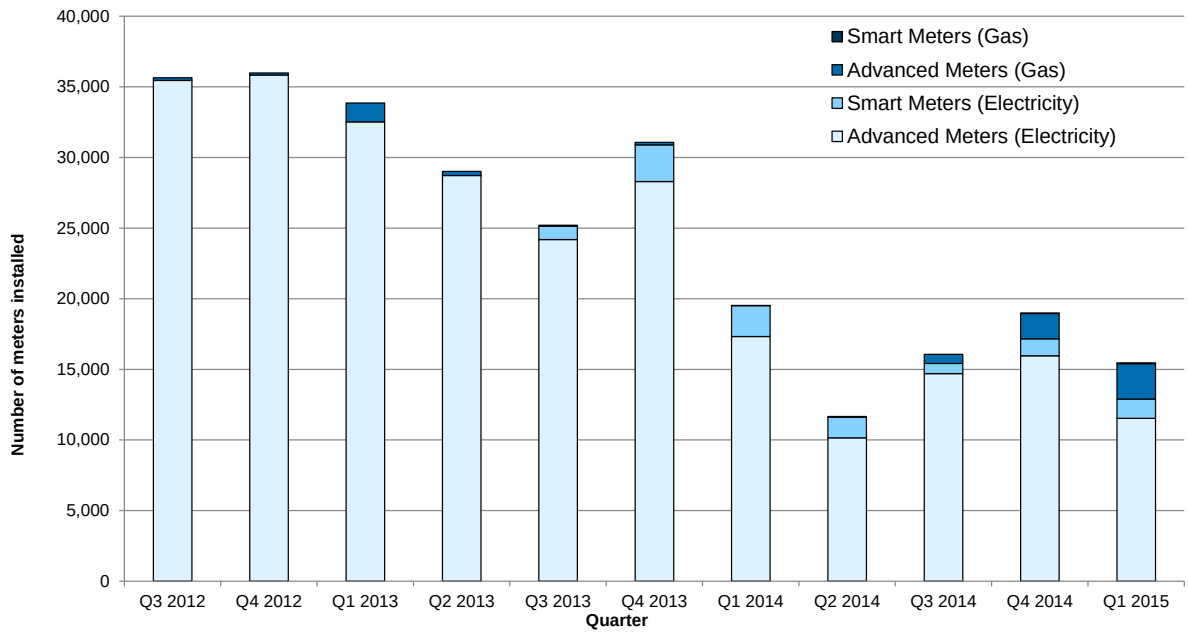
3.1 Installations in Smaller Non-domestic Sites

In quarter one 2015, there were 15,500 smart and advanced meters installed in smaller non-domestic sites[4] by the larger energy suppliers (of which 14,000 were advanced meters and the rest smart meters). This is a 19 percent decrease overall (a 16 per cent increase on smart meter installations and 21 per cent decrease on advanced meter installations) compared to quarter four 2014. As seen in Figure 3, the number of non-domestic smart and advanced meter installations across the quarters has fluctuated. This is primarily a result of energy suppliers utilising the Foundation Stage to plan their own installation strategies and refining their reporting methods and back-end systems to provide more accurate information on their non-domestic meter portfolio.

To date (up to 31 March 2015) an estimated total of 602,700 smart and advanced meters have been installed in smaller non-domestic sites by the larger energy suppliers (592,200 advanced meters and 10,600 smart meters). These meters count towards energy suppliers' roll-out obligations.

[4] A business or public sector customer whose site uses low to medium amounts of electricity (defined as a smaller non-domestic site falling within Balancing and Settlement Code Profile Classes 1, 2, 3 or 4) or gas (defined as a smaller non-domestic site using less than 732MWh of gas per annum).

Figure 3 – Number of smart and advanced meters installed by the larger energy suppliers in smaller non-domestic sites, by fuel type and quarter



See Tables 3a and 3b for data underlying Figure 3.

Table 3: Number of gas and electricity smart and advanced meter installations by the larger energy suppliers in smaller non-domestic sites, by meter type and quarter

Quarter	Smart Meters	Advanced Meters	Total Smart & Advanced Meters
Historic installations (1)	-	330,256e	330,256e
Q3 2012	-	35,641	35,641
Q4 2012	-	35,978	35,978
Q1 2013	-	33,850	33,850
Q2 2013	-	29,012	29,012
Q3 2013	946	24,249	25,195
Q4 2013 (2)	2,590	28,484	31,074
Q1 2014	2,175	17,356	19,531
Q2 2014	1,445	10,211	11,656
Q3 2014	714	15,347	16,061
Q4 2014	1,244	17,741	18,985
Q1 2015 (3)	1,441	14,028	15,469
Total	10,555	592,153	602,708

(1) Includes historic installations prior to Q3 2012 for the larger 7 suppliers; includes installations prior to Q1 2015 for First Utility and OVO.

(2) Utility Warehouse data included from quarter four 2013.

(3) First Utility and OVO data included from quarter one 2015.

- nil

e - Estimated

Tables 3a and 3b provide further breakdown by fuel-type for non-domestic installations. In quarter one 2015, there were 12,900 smart and advanced electricity meters installed by the larger energy suppliers.

Advanced meters still comprise the majority of electricity meter installations in the non-domestic sector in quarter one 2015, with 11,500 advanced electricity meter installations and 1,400 smart electricity meter installations by the larger energy suppliers.

In quarter one 2015, there were 2,500 advanced gas meters and 100 smart gas meters installed in smaller non-domestic sites by the larger energy suppliers.

Table 3a: Number of non-domestic electricity smart and advanced meter installations by the larger energy suppliers in smaller non-domestic sites, by meter type and quarter

Quarter	Smart Meters (Electricity)	Advanced Meters (Electricity)	Total Smart & Advanced Meters (Electricity)
Historic installations (1)	-	320,391e	320,391e
Q3 2012	-	35,455	35,455
Q4 2012	-	35,834	35,834
Q1 2013	-	32,529	32,529
Q2 2013	-	28,722	28,722
Q3 2013	946	24,189	25,135
Q4 2013 (2)	2,590	28,300	30,890
Q1 2014	2,175	17,332	19,507
Q2 2014	1,445	10,152	11,597
Q3 2014	714	14,700	15,414
Q4 2014	1,214	15,955	17,169
Q1 2015 (3)	1,369	11,531	12,900
Total	10,453	575,090	585,543

(1) Includes historic installations prior to Q3 2012 for the larger 7 suppliers; includes installations prior to Q1 2015 for First Utility and OVO.

(2) Utility Warehouse data included from quarter four 2013.

(3) First Utility and OVO data included from quarter one 2015.

- nil

e - Estimated

Table 3b: Number of non-domestic gas smart and advanced meter installations by the larger energy suppliers in smaller non-domestic sites, by meter type and quarter

Quarter	Smart Meters (Gas)	Advanced Meters (Gas)	Total Smart & Advanced Meters (Gas)
Historic installations (1)	-	9,865e	9,865e
Q3 2012	-	186	186
Q4 2012	-	144	144
Q1 2013	-	1,321	1,321
Q2 2013	-	290	290
Q3 2013	-	60	60
Q4 2013 (2)	-	184	184
Q1 2014	-	24	24
Q2 2014	-	59	59
Q3 2014	-	647	647
Q4 2014	30	1,786	1,816
Q1 2015 (3)	72	2,497	2,569
Total	102	17,063	17,165

(1) Includes historic installations prior to Q3 2012 for the larger 7 suppliers; includes installations prior to Q1 2015 for First Utility and OVO.

(2) Utility Warehouse data included from quarter four 2013.

(3) First Utility and OVO data included from quarter one 2015.

- nil

e - Estimated

3.2 Operational Meters in Smaller Non-domestic Sites

As of 31 March 2015, there were a total of 2.7 million meters operated by the larger energy suppliers in smaller non-domestic sites in Great Britain. 2.2 million of these meters are electricity meters and 0.5 million are gas meters.

The total number of meters in operation in smaller non-domestic sites is seen to fluctuate between quarters. This occurs for a variety of reasons: for example, meter installations in new buildings, building demolitions, and customers switching to and from independent energy suppliers whose data is not collected as part of this quarterly release.

Total number of smart and advanced meters in operation

The total number of smart and advanced meters in operation is defined as the number of smart and advanced meters which energy suppliers are operating in smart mode, or with advanced functionality, at the end of each quarter. At the end of March 2015, there were 536,200 (517,600 electricity and 18,700 gas) non-domestic smart and advanced meters operating in smart mode or with advanced functionality by the larger energy suppliers. This represents 19.8 per cent of all non-domestic meters operated by the larger energy suppliers.

The number of non-domestic smart and advanced meters operating at the end of quarter one 2015 (536,200) is less than the total number of smart and advanced meters installed to date (602,700). The reasons for this difference are the same as those cited in domestic metering.

Total number of smart meters in operation

At the end of March 2015, there were 8,400 non-domestic smart meters including 100 gas meters operating in smart mode, which represents 0.3 per cent of all non-domestic meters operated by the larger energy suppliers.

Total number of advanced meters in operation

At the end of March 2015, there were 527,800 (509,200 electricity and 18,600 gas) non-domestic advanced meters operating with advanced functionality, which represents 19.5 per cent of all non-domestic meters operated by the larger supplier.

Total number of traditional meters in operation

At present, traditional meters make up the majority of non-domestic meters currently operated in Great Britain (80.2 per cent) by the larger energy suppliers. However, over time, the proportion of traditional meters in operation across the network is expected to decrease as the proportion of meters that meet the Programme's roll-out obligation increases.

Table 4: Number of gas and electricity meters operated by the larger energy suppliers in smaller non-domestic sites, by meter type and quarter

Quarter	Smart Meters operating in smart mode	Advanced Meters	Total Smart and Advanced Meters	Traditional Meters	Total Meters
Q3 2012	-	365,007	365,007	2,324,686	2,689,693
Q4 2012	-	454,233	454,233	2,423,566	2,877,799
Q1 2013	-	511,069	511,069	2,369,005	2,880,074
Q2 2013	-	520,039	520,039	2,298,121	2,818,160
Q3 2013	946	507,588	508,534	2,307,641	2,816,175
Q4 2013 (1)	3,536	525,642	529,178	2,307,098	2,836,276
Q1 2014	4,777	482,014	486,791	2,262,409	2,749,200
Q2 2014	6,214	487,473	493,687	2,247,774	2,741,461
Q3 2014	7,211	508,124	515,335	2,204,125	2,719,460
Q4 2014	7,770	513,808	521,578	2,197,313	2,718,891
Q1 2015 (2)	8,426	527,811	536,237	2,169,563	2,705,800

(1) Utility Warehouse data included from quarter four 2013.

(2) First Utility and OVO data included from quarter one 2015.

- nil

Table 4a: Number of electricity meters operated by the larger energy suppliers in smaller non-domestic sites, by meter type and quarter

Quarter	Smart Meters operating in smart mode (Electricity)	Advanced Meters (Electricity)	Total Smart and Advanced Meters (Electricity)	Traditional Meters (Electricity)	Total Meters (Electricity)
Q3 2012	-	354,969	354,969	1,771,055	2,126,024
Q4 2012	-	444,943	444,943	1,864,295	2,309,238
Q1 2013	-	500,960	500,960	1,832,983	2,333,943
Q2 2013	-	509,436	509,436	1,790,147	2,299,583
Q3 2013	946	496,810	497,756	1,819,499	2,317,255
Q4 2013 (1)	3,536	515,107	518,643	1,824,847	2,343,490
Q1 2014	4,777	471,484	476,261	1,782,186	2,258,447
Q2 2014	6,214	477,395	483,609	1,763,237	2,246,846
Q3 2014	7,211	494,900	502,111	1,712,572	2,214,683
Q4 2014	7,743	498,719	506,462	1,709,367	2,215,829
Q1 2015 (2)	8,331	509,224	517,555	1,696,853	2,214,408

(1) Utility Warehouse data included from quarter four 2013.

(2) First Utility and OVO data included from quarter one 2015.

- nil

Table 4b: Number of gas meters operated by the larger energy suppliers in smaller non-domestic sites, by meter type and quarter

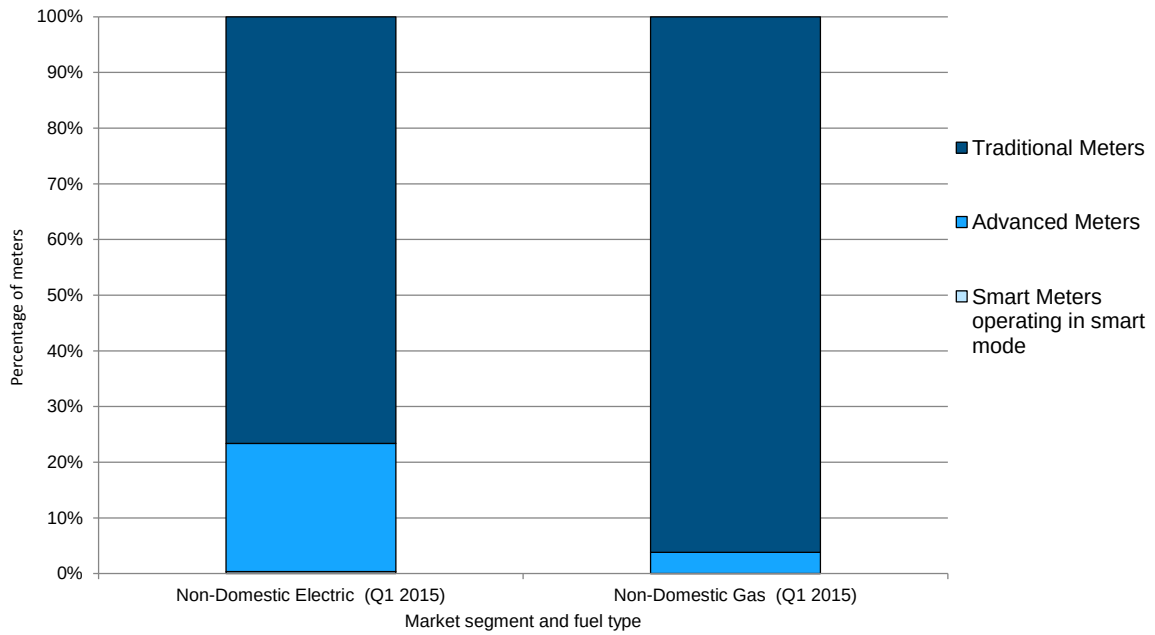
Quarter	Smart Meters operating in smart mode (Gas)	Advanced Meters (Gas)	Total Smart and Advanced Meters (Gas)	Traditional Meters (Gas)	Total Meters (Gas)
Q3 2012	-	10,038	10,038	553,631	563,669
Q4 2012	-	9,290	9,290	559,271	568,561
Q1 2013	-	10,109	10,109	536,022	546,131
Q2 2013	-	10,603	10,603	507,974	518,577
Q3 2013	-	10,778	10,778	488,142	498,920
Q4 2013 (1)	-	10,535	10,535	482,251	492,786
Q1 2014	-	10,530	10,530	480,223	490,753
Q2 2014	-	10,078	10,078	484,537	494,615
Q3 2014	-	13,224	13,224	491,553	504,777
Q4 2014	27	15,089	15,116	487,946	503,062
Q1 2015 (2)	95	18,587	18,682	472,710	491,392

(1) Utility Warehouse data included from quarter four 2013.

(2) First Utility and OVO data included from quarter one 2015.

- nil

Figure 4 - Proportion of non-domestic meters in operation by the larger energy suppliers in smaller non-domestic sites, by fuel type and meter type, end March 2015



4. Further Information and Feedback

Any enquiries or comments in relation to this statistical release (including suggestions for developing the publication) should be sent to DECC's Smart Meter Statistics Team at the following email address:

EnergyEfficiency.Stats@decc.gsi.gov.uk

Contact telephone: 0300 068 8048

The statistician responsible for this publication is Bex Newell.

Further information on energy statistics is available at:
https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/about/statistics

Next release

The next quarterly publication is planned for publication on 10 September 2015 at 9.30am.

The content and format of the quarterly smart meters statistical report is currently being reviewed. The format and context may be subject to change in future versions.

If you have any comments or suggestion for the development of this report, please provide feedback using the contact details above.

Annex A – Background to Smart Meter Roll-out

The Government's vision is for every home in Great Britain to have smart electricity and gas meters and for smaller non-domestic sites to have smart or advanced metering suited to their needs. Smart metering is a major national programme: one of the largest and most complex investment programmes undertaken by the energy industry. The Programme aims to roll-out over 50 million smart electricity and gas meters to all domestic properties and smart or advanced meters to smaller non-domestic sites in Great Britain by the end of 2020, impacting approximately 30 million premises.

The roll-out of smart meters will play an important role in Britain's transition to a low-carbon economy and help meet some of the long-term challenges in ensuring an affordable, secure and sustainable energy supply.

The Smart Metering Programme is being delivered in two phases. During the Foundation Stage, which began in March 2011, the Government is working with the energy industry, consumer groups and other stakeholders to put commercial and regulatory frameworks in place to support smart metering, trial and test systems, learn lessons from early installations and enhance the consumer experience. Most householders will then have smart meters installed by their energy company in the period 2016 to 2020.

Energy suppliers are responsible for planning and delivering the installation of smart meters for their customers and are free to plan the roll-out in a way that suits their business and the needs of their customers, subject to the requirement to complete the roll-out by the end of 2020. Energy suppliers' proposed approaches to the roll-out vary and take into account factors such as the location of their customer base and installation workforce and when their customers would need their traditional meters replaced on a routine basis. The approach adopted by energy suppliers may change as they progress through the roll-out.

Energy suppliers are using the Foundation Stage to undertake testing and trialling of installations to help ensure their customers have a positive experience of smart metering. Therefore, some customers will receive smart meters during the Foundation Stage, as the energy suppliers start up their programmes.

Annex B - Data and Processing

The Smart Metering Programme requests data from the larger energy suppliers on a quarterly basis relating to the number of smart and traditional meters. For the purposes of smart meter reporting, 'larger energy suppliers' are classified as those with a customer base of more than 250,000 domestic gas or electricity domestic meters. This will enable the Programme to monitor the roll-out of smart meters over time. More detail is provided on the methodology and quality assurance in the methods note but in brief:

Energy suppliers are responsible for aggregating their own data to enable them to provide information on the number and type of meters installed and operating each quarter. Each supplier extracts data from their internal IT systems, aggregates and quality checks it, before submitting to DECC who in turn quality assure the data and resolve any issues arising with suppliers. Each supplier provides this information one month after the end of each quarter to ensure that statistics produced are timely and relevant. Supplier level data is combined to provide industry level estimates and ensure that commercial sensitivity is respected.

The data only covers the meters installed and operated by the larger energy suppliers and has not been adjusted to take account of independent installations (as defined in section 1.3); however, the figures within this publication represent a large sub-set of meters found in other Departmental consumption statistics.[5] [6] [7]

Experimental Statistics

These data are released as Experimental National Statistics, which means they are Official Statistics undergoing an evaluation process prior to being assessed as National Statistics. They are published in order to involve users and stakeholders in their development and as a means to build in quality assurance during development.

More information on the methodology is included in the methods note.[8]

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[5] State of the Market Assessment, Ofgem, March 2014: https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/ofgem-publications/86804/assessmentdocumentpublished.pdf

[6] Sub-national gas consumption statistics: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-gas-consumption-data

[7] Regional and local authority electricity consumption statistics 2005 - 2013, March 2015: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/400904/Sub-national_electricity_consumption_statistics__2005_-_2013_published.csv/preview

[8] Smart meters quarterly statistics methodology note: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/smart-meters-statistics-methodology-note

As with any new data collection, there are likely to be some data quality issues to resolve as the process beds in. Therefore, data in the quarterly reports should be treated as provisional and subject to revision.

Any revisions will be marked in the data tables and for any significant revisions we will provide an explanation of the main reasons.

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