



SmarterEPC

D3.4 Integration of SRI into the EPC Version 2



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Executive Summary

This deliverable presents Version 2 of the Joint Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) and Smart Readiness Indicator (SRI) certificate developed within the SmarterEPC project. It builds upon the initial integration framework and prototype introduced in [Deliverable D3.4 \(Version 1\)](#), moving from conceptual alignment to expert validation and targeted refinement.

Following the development of the first joint certificate prototype, a structured consultation process was carried out using the EU Survey platform. The objective was to assess the clarity, usability, balance of information, and perceived added value of integrating EPC and SRI into a unified certification document. The consultation targeted building energy professionals, assessors, and stakeholders across multiple EU Member States.

The results demonstrate strong expert endorsement of the integrated certification concept. All respondents confirmed that the joint certificate provides a clearer and more comprehensive representation of building performance compared to separate documents. Feedback further indicated that the overall structure, balance between energy performance and smart readiness indicators, and ease of interpretation are well aligned with stakeholder expectations.

At the same time, the consultation identified targeted areas for refinement. These include strengthening the visual distinction between EPC and SRI components, ensuring robustness of the layout in black-and-white formats, and enhancing the overall professional appearance of the certificate. In response, Version 2 incorporates a series of design improvements while maintaining the validated structural framework.

The updated joint certificate therefore represents an evolution rather than a redesign. It reflects expert input, improves usability, and strengthens alignment with the regulatory framework established under Directive (EU) 2024/1275 and related SRI delegated regulations.

Through this iterative development process, the SmarterEPC project advances the practical feasibility of integrating smart readiness assessment into mainstream energy certification, supporting the broader objectives of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive and the digitalisation of the European building stock.

1. Introduction

The integration of the Smart Readiness Indicator (SRI) into the Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) framework represents an important step toward a more comprehensive and holistic evaluation of building performance in Europe. While EPCs traditionally assess the energy performance of buildings, the SRI evaluates the capability of buildings to use smart technologies to optimise energy efficiency, adapt to occupant needs, and interact with the energy grid. The combined consideration of these two indicators has the potential to provide a more complete representation of both the energy efficiency and the smart functionality of buildings.

Within the SmarterEPC project, Task 3.4 focuses on investigating the practical integration of the SRI certification into the EPC framework. The objective is to analyse the necessary conditions, common information requirements, and procedural steps needed to harmonise the two certification schemes. Emphasis is placed on identifying overlapping data requirements, analysing potential correlations between EPC and SRI indicators, and exploring opportunities for combining the two assessments into a coherent and user-friendly certification format.

The [first version of Deliverable D3.4](#) established the initial methodological and technical foundations for this integration. It examined the data requirements of both certification schemes, identified common input parameters, and proposed a first prototype of a Joint EPC–SRI Certificate. That initial work demonstrated the feasibility of presenting energy performance and smart readiness information within a unified document and highlighted the potential benefits of harmonising the two assessment tools.

However, beyond technical feasibility, it is essential that such a joint certificate is also clear, credible, and usable for practitioners and stakeholders. Certification documents serve not only as regulatory instruments but also as communication tools that must effectively convey complex technical information to a wide range of users, including building owners, professionals, and policy stakeholders.

For this reason, the second phase of Task 3.4 focused on validating and refining the proposed certificate through stakeholder engagement and expert consultation. An EU-wide questionnaire was developed using the EU Survey platform and disseminated through the project’s communication channels to collect structured feedback from building performance experts and practitioners. The survey evaluated key aspects of the joint certificate, including its overall clarity, the perceived added value of integrating EPC and SRI information, the balance between energy performance and smart readiness indicators, and the effectiveness of the visual presentation.

Based on the feedback collected through this consultation process, a series of targeted refinements were implemented in the design and presentation of the Joint EPC–SRI Certificate. These refinements aim to improve the professional appearance, usability, and

interpretability of the certificate while maintaining the integrated structure developed in the first version of the deliverable.

The objective of this updated deliverable (Version 2) is therefore twofold:

1. To present the results of the expert consultation carried out on the joint EPC–SRI certificate prototype.
2. To document the refinement actions implemented in the updated version of the certificate, reflecting stakeholder feedback and practical implementation considerations.

Through this iterative process, the SmarterEPC project advances the development of a harmonised certification approach that combines energy performance and smart readiness assessment within a single framework. The outcomes presented in this report contribute to the broader objective of supporting the integration of smart technologies into building energy performance evaluation and facilitating the transition toward smarter, more energy-efficient buildings in Europe.

2. Methodology

This section describes the methodological approach followed to support the refinement of the Joint EPC–SRI Certificate developed within the SmarterEPC project. Building on the initial prototype introduced in [Deliverable D3.4 \(Version 1\)](#), the methodology combined expert consultation, structured data collection, and iterative design refinement to validate and improve the proposed integrated certification format.

The approach focused on gathering feedback from building performance professionals through an EU-wide survey and analysing their responses to identify areas where the joint certificate could be enhanced. The results of this consultation informed the development of Version 2 of the certificate, which incorporates targeted improvements in terms of clarity, usability, and professional presentation while maintaining the validated integrated structure.

2.1 Methodology for Expert Consultation and Certificate Refinement

Following the development of the initial version of the Joint EPC–SRI Certificate presented in [Deliverable D3.4 \(Version 1\)](#), a structured expert consultation process was conducted to evaluate the proposed certificate format and guide subsequent refinements. The objective of this process was twofold: first, to validate the integrated certificate concept within real professional contexts; and second, to identify targeted improvements related to clarity, usability, and overall presentation.

An online consultation questionnaire was developed using the EU Survey platform and made publicly accessible to building performance professionals. The questionnaire was designed to assess key aspects of the joint certificate, including its overall clarity, the added value of integrating EPC and SRI information, the ease of understanding for non-expert audiences, the balance between energy performance and smart readiness information, and the effectiveness of the visual layout and presentation.

To ensure broad and relevant participation, the survey was disseminated through the SmarterEPC project's communication channels, including social media platforms and professional networks associated with the consortium. This dissemination strategy aimed to reach EPC assessors, energy auditors, researchers, and other stakeholders involved in building energy performance and smart building technologies across different EU Member States.

The responses collected through the survey were analysed using a mixed-method approach. Closed-ended questions were examined using descriptive statistical analysis to identify general trends in expert perception, while open-ended comments were reviewed through thematic analysis to extract recurring suggestions and design considerations. This combined approach allowed both quantitative validation of the joint certificate concept and qualitative insights into potential improvements.

Based on the consultation outcomes, a second version of the Joint EPC–SRI Certificate was developed. The refinements primarily focused on improving visual clarity, strengthening the distinction between EPC and SRI components, enhancing the professional presentation of tables and indicators, and ensuring that the certificate remains clearly interpretable in both colour and black-and-white formats.

Through this iterative development process, the joint certificate evolved from an initial prototype into a more mature and user-oriented Version 2. The updated certificate reflects expert feedback and aims to support the practical implementation of integrated energy and smart readiness certification.

Figure 1 illustrates the methodological workflow followed in the refinement of the Joint EPC–SRI certificate.



Figure 1 Methodological workflow for the refinement of the Joint EPC–SRI Certificate.

2.2 Methodology of the Expert EU Survey Consultation

To support the refinement of the Joint EPC–SRI Certificate, a structured expert consultation was conducted using the EU Survey platform. The objective of the survey was to collect targeted feedback on the clarity, usability, balance of information, and visual presentation of the initial certificate prototype.

Survey Design

The questionnaire was designed to evaluate both the conceptual value of integrating EPC and SRI information and the practical usability of the joint certificate format. The survey combined closed-ended questions with optional open comment fields, enabling both quantitative assessment and qualitative feedback.

The consultation addressed the following evaluation dimensions:

- Overall clarity and quality of the joint certificate
- Perceived added value of integrating EPC and SRI into a single certificate
- Ease of understanding for non-expert audiences
- Balance between energy performance and smart readiness information
- Effectiveness of the visual structure and layout
- Clarity of distinction between EPC and SRI domains
- Preferences regarding alternative visual representations of the SRI score

Each closed-ended question included structured response scales that allowed the responses to be analysed quantitatively, while accompanying open-text fields enabled respondents to provide additional comments and suggestions.

The full EU Survey questionnaire is provided in **Appendix 1**.

Dissemination Strategy

The survey was disseminated through the SmarterEPC project’s communication channels and professional networks, including direct email communication and posts on the project’s LinkedIn platform. This dissemination strategy aimed to reach building performance professionals, including EPC assessors, researchers, and energy experts from different EU Member States. By targeting these groups, the consultation sought to capture feedback from stakeholders with practical experience in building energy performance assessment and smart building technologies, ensuring that the results reflect a range of regulatory contexts and professional perspectives.

Figure 2 presents an example of the LinkedIn post used to promote participation in the expert consultation survey.

🔧 Consultation - DPE and/or SRI expert
'Integrated Certification for Energy Performance and Smart Readiness'

👤 Are you an expert in DPE and/or SRI, professionals in the energy performance of buildings?

📄 For the EU **SmarterEPC** project, we are collecting your feedback on a proposal for a joint representation of the results of energy performance assessments and the smart building potential.

This proposal is in line with the recommendations of the EPBD VI.

The consultation is open throughout the month of February!

1 click, and between 5 and 15 minutes depending on the degree of involvement desired. 🙋

Access the form, here 🖱️ <https://lnkd.in/efnu3YxB>

Thank you for your interest and cooperation!

💡 **R2M Solution France**, in charge of the coordination of the **SmarterEPC** project will be at **EnerJ-meeting** tomorrow, February 10, n°TECH 16!

Full article "Integrated Certification for Energy Performance and Smart Readiness: A Unified Approach to Building Assessment", here: <https://lnkd.in/enTjVxUK>

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#DPE #EPC #SRI #EPBD #bâtiment #performances

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Integrated Certification for Energy Performance and Smart Readiness.
Consultation Campaign

The **SmarterEPC** project, funded under the LIFE-2022-CET sub-programme, aims to enhance the audit process and issuance of Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs), Smart Readiness Indicators (SRIs) and related EPBD policy instruments (EAC inspections, Renovation Passports) across the EU Member States.

The **SmarterEPC** consortium partners are: R2M Solution France (coordinator), Centre for Research & Technology Hellas (CERTH), EPB Center, Euphyia Tech LTD, R2M Solution Italy, DEMO Consultants, CRIE, Caverion, and OPSIS Research Ltd.

This form is intended to collect feedback from professionals on building performance. All inputs will be taken into account to improve the 'Smarter Joint EPC & SRI Certificate' presented here below.

TIMELINE
- All forms filled and validated by the end of February 2026 will be considered.

Figure 2 LinkedIn post used to disseminate the SmarterEPC expert consultation survey.

Data Collection and Analysis

Responses were collected during the consultation period and analysed using a mixed-method approach. Quantitative responses were summarised using descriptive statistics to identify dominant trends in expert perception. Qualitative comments were reviewed and categorised thematically to identify recurring observations and design recommendations.

The results of this analysis provided both confirmation of the integrated certificate concept and concrete guidance for the refinements implemented in Version 2 of the Joint EPC–SRI Certificate.

3. Results and Outcomes of the Expert Consultation

This section presents the results of the expert consultation conducted to evaluate the proposed Joint EPC–SRI Certificate. The analysis focuses on the perceived added value of integrating EPC and SRI information into a single certificate, as well as the clarity, usability, and visual structure of the proposed format. The results also provide insights into potential improvements identified by experts and form the basis for the refinement actions implemented in Version 2 of the certificate.

3.1 Overview of the Consultation

As part of the SmarterEPC consultation campaign, building performance professionals from several EU Member States were invited to assess the proposed Joint EPC–SRI Certificate. The objective of the consultation was to evaluate the clarity, usability, balance of information, and overall suitability of integrating Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) and Smart Readiness Indicator (SRI) content within a single document.

Fourteen valid responses were received from experts representing France, Italy, Cyprus, Finland, Greece, the Netherlands, Germany, and additional EU Member States. The respondents included professionals actively involved in building energy performance assessment, ensuring that the feedback reflects practical implementation perspectives and professional experience.

The detailed survey results are presented in **Appendix 2**.

3.2 Validation of the Integrated EPC–SRI Concept

A key objective of the consultation was to assess the perceived added value of combining EPC and SRI within a single certification framework. The results demonstrate unanimous support for the integrated approach.

All respondents agreed that the joint certificate provides a clearer and more comprehensive picture of building performance. Specifically, 57% of respondents strongly agreed with this statement, while the remaining 43% agreed. No neutral or negative responses were recorded.

These findings confirm that the integration of energy efficiency indicators and smart readiness metrics is not perceived as redundant or confusing. On the contrary, experts recognise that presenting these indicators together reduces fragmentation and supports a more holistic assessment of building performance.

Table 1 Expert assessment of the added value of integrating EPC and SRI into a single certificate.

		Answers	Ratio
Strong agree		8	57%
Agree		6	43%
Neutral		0	0%
No Answer		0	0%

3.3 Overall Quality, Clarity, and Usability

The overall quality and clarity of the joint certificate were assessed positively by the participating experts. A large majority of respondents (86%) rated the certificate as strong or very strong in terms of clarity, while the remaining respondents considered it adequate. Importantly, none of the respondents indicated that the certificate would require a fundamental redesign.

Ease of understanding for non-expert users was also evaluated favourably. All respondents considered the certificate to be either very easy, easy, or reasonably easy to interpret. This is particularly relevant given that the certificate is intended to communicate building performance information not only to technical professionals but also to building owners, investors, and other stakeholders.

Similarly, the visual structure and layout of the certificate were well received, with more than 85% of respondents describing the layout as clear or very clear and well organised.

Table 2 Expert evaluation of the overall clarity and quality of the joint EPC–SRI certificate.

		Answers	Ratio
Very strong and clear		2	14%
Strong and clear		10	72%
Adequate		2	14%
Could benefit from minor refinements		0	0%
No Answer		0	0%

3.4 Balance Between Energy Performance and Smart Readiness Information

Ensuring a balanced representation of energy performance and smart readiness information was one of the main design objectives of the joint certificate. The consultation results confirm that this objective has been successfully achieved.

All respondents indicated that the balance between EPC and SRI information is appropriate. Specifically, 71% of respondents considered the balance to be generally well structured, while 29% evaluated it as very well balanced. No respondent suggested that the certificate structure was unbalanced.

These results indicate that the structural organisation of the certificate successfully presents EPC and SRI indicators in parallel, allowing both dimensions of building performance to be communicated without one overshadowing the other.

Table 3 Expert perception of the balance between EPC and SRI content within the joint certificate.

		Answers	Ratio
Yes, very well balanced		4	29%
Yes, generally well balanced		10	71%
Mostly balanced, with minor room for improvement		0	0%
No Answer		0	0%

3.5 Distinction Between EPC and SRI Sections

While the overall feedback was very positive, the consultation identified a minor opportunity for improvement regarding the visual distinction between EPC and SRI components.

Although most respondents considered the distinction between the two sections to be clear or very clear, 29% rated it as adequate. This does not suggest conceptual confusion but indicates that slightly stronger visual separation between the two domains could further enhance the immediate readability of the certificate.

This observation was considered during the refinement of the certificate layout.

3.6 Visual Representation of the SRI Score

The consultation also explored expert preferences regarding the graphical representation of the Smart Readiness Indicator (SRI) score within the joint certificate. Two alternative visual formats were presented: a vertical scale similar to the EPC rating scale and a circular or gauge-style indicator.

The results indicate relatively balanced preferences between the two options. A slight majority of respondents (57%) favoured the circular or gauge-style representation, while 43% preferred the vertical scale aligned with the EPC rating format. These results suggest that both visual approaches are considered acceptable by experts and can effectively communicate the SRI score.

Table 4 Expert preferences regarding alternative visual representations of the SRI score.

		Answers	Ratio
Option A: A vertical scale similar in style to EPC		6	43%
Option B: A circular or gauge-style indicator		8	57%
No Answer		0	0%

Based on these results, the vertical scale was retained as the reference format for regulatory and printed certificate versions, ensuring consistency with the established EPC presentation. At the same time, a circular gauge-style indicator was developed as an alternative visual representation to enhance the intuitive interpretation of the SRI score.

Figure 3 illustrates the redesigned gauge-style indicator used in the updated certificate. The indicator combines a colour-coded performance scale with the overall SRI class and score, providing a clear visual representation of the building's smart readiness level.

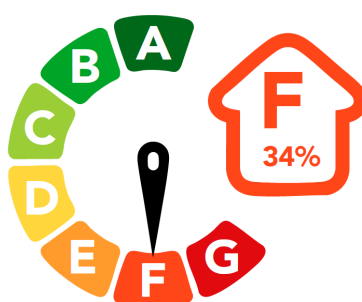


Figure 3 Gauge-style visual representation of the Smart Readiness Indicator used in the updated Joint EPC–SRI Certificate.

Taken together, the consultation findings demonstrate strong expert endorsement of the integrated EPC–SRI concept. The results indicate that only incremental design refinements were required, confirming the structural maturity of the proposed certificate and supporting its progression to Version 2 within the SmarterEPC framework.

3.7 Refinement Actions Implemented in the Joint EPC–SRI Certificate

Based on the feedback collected through the expert consultation, a set of targeted refinements was implemented in the Joint EPC–SRI Certificate. These adjustments were not intended to redesign the certificate, but rather to enhance clarity, usability, and overall professional presentation while maintaining the validated integrated structure of the document.

First, the overall visual identity of the certificate was improved to strengthen readability and professional appearance. The title design and section headings were harmonised, providing clearer separation between the **Energy Performance** and **Smart Readiness** domains while maintaining a coherent, integrated layout. Particular attention was given to reducing reliance on colour alone to distinguish between sections, ensuring that the certificate remains understandable when printed or distributed in black-and-white formats.

Second, the presentation of performance indicators and supporting information was refined. Tables and detailed indicator sections were adjusted through improved alignment, spacing,

and visual hierarchy, allowing key values and summary indicators to be more easily identified without reducing the level of technical information included in the certificate.

Third, the visual representation of the SRI was redesigned to achieve a clearer and more certificate-appropriate presentation. The updated layout integrates the SRI score within a simplified performance scale, while also presenting supporting indicators such as smart readiness functions and impact criteria in a structured and easy-to-interpret format. This approach improves the interpretability of the smart readiness assessment while maintaining consistency with the overall structure of the certificate.

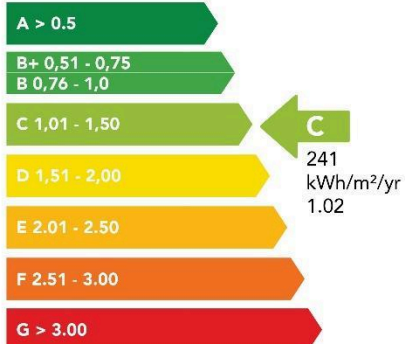
Overall, these refinements represent incremental improvements that enhance the usability, clarity, and professional quality of the joint certificate. The integrated EPC–SRI concept and indicator structure remain unchanged, confirming the maturity of the proposed format and its suitability for further implementation and piloting within the SmarterEPC framework.

Integrated Energy Performance and Smart Readiness Certificate

Building ID University1	Date of Assessment 24-10-2024	Assesor Name Theoklitos Klitou	Building Type Non Residential
Building Usage Educational	Location Nicosia, Cyprus	Net Floor Area 20000m ²	Year of Construction 2003



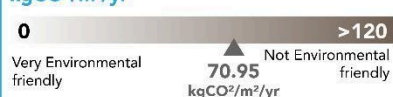
ENERGY PERFORMANCE



REFERENCE VALUES

- Minimum energy performance requirements **B**
- Minimum energy performance standards **A**
- Nearly zero-energy building requirements **A**
- Zero-emission building requirements **A**

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions Indicator



Greenhouse gas emission class: **D**

ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND RENEWABLE PRODUCTION

Calculated annual primary energy use in kWh/(m ² y)	241
Calculated annual final energy use in kWh/(m ² y)	241
Metered energy use kWh/(m ² y)	310
Renewable energy produced on-site in %	0



SMART READINESS



Optimize Energy Efficiency and Performance



Adapt to Occupant Needs



Adapt to Signals from the Grid



SMART READINESS IMPACT CRITERIA

Energy Efficiency	38%
Energy Flexibility and Storage	17%
Comfort	33%
Convenience	30%
Health, Well-being & Accessibility	80%
Maintenance and Fault Prediction	34%
Information to Occupants	51%

ENERGY CONSUMPTION, PRODUCTION, AND SYSTEM FEATURES OVERVIEW

Calculated annual primary energy use MWh/year	5,000
Calculated final energy use MWh/year	4,800
Renewable energy production (kWh)/year	0
Main energy carrier and type of renewable energy source	N/A
Calculated energy needs in kWh/(m ² y)	241
React to external signals and adjust the energy use	Yes/No
Heat distribution system is capable to work at low or more efficient temperature levels	Yes/No
Renovation passport is available	Yes/No
Digital Building Logbook is available	Yes/No



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BUILDING ENVELOPE AND SYSTEMS

Average U-value for the opaque elements (W/m²K)	2
Average U-value for the transparent elements (W/m²K)	1.5
Type of transparent elements	Double-glazed window
Number of recharging points for electric vehicles	0
Type of recharging points for electric vehicles	N/A
Energy storage systems	Yes / No
Type of energy storage systems	N/A
Size of energy storage systems (kWh)	0
Sensors that monitor the indoor environmental quality	Yes / No
Controls that respond to the levels of indoor environmental quality	Yes / No

SMART READINESS TECHNICAL DOMAIN

Heating	38%
Domestic Hot Water	50%
Cooling	32%
Ventilation	N/A
Lighting	42%
Dynamic Envelope	N/A
Electricity	19%
Electric Vehicle Charging	N/A
Monitoring and Control	21%

OPERATIONAL ENERGY PERFORMANCE METRICS

	Heating	Cooling	DHW	Ventilation	Lighting
Energy use (kWh/m²/year)	125	20	15	60	30
Peak load (kW)	2500	800	200	500	300
Energy carrier	Natural Gas/ Electricity	Electricity	Electricity	Electricity	Electricity

DETAILED SMART READINESS TECHNICAL DOMAIN AND IMPACT CRITERION SCORES

	Energy Efficiency	Energy Flexibility & Storage	Comfort	Convenience	Health, Well-being & Accessibility	Maintenance & Fault Prediction	Information to Occupants	SRI
Total	38%	17%	33%	30%	80%	34%	51%	34%
Heating	38 %	20%	33%	50%	100%	25%	67%	
DHW	67 %	40%	0%	40%	0%	50%	67%	
Cooling	38 %	17%	29%	29%	37%	25%	67%	
Ventilation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lighting	33 %	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	
DE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Electricity	40 %	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	44%	
EV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
M&C	25%	0%	0%	29%	0%	50%	33%	



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Figure 4 SmarterEPC updated Joint EPC-SRI Certificate.

4. Conclusion

This deliverable presented the updated version of the Joint Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) and Smart Readiness Indicator (SRI) certificate developed within the SmarterEPC project. Building on the initial prototype introduced in [Deliverable D3.4 \(Version 1\)](#), the work focused on validating the integrated certification concept through expert consultation and implementing targeted refinements to improve the clarity, usability, and professional presentation of the certificate.

The results of the expert consultation confirm strong support for the integration of EPC and SRI information into a single certification framework. All participating experts recognised the added value of presenting energy performance indicators together with smart readiness metrics, highlighting that such integration provides a more comprehensive representation of building performance. The consultation further demonstrated that the overall structure of the joint certificate is well balanced and generally easy to interpret, both for technical professionals and for non-expert stakeholders.

While the consultation confirmed the validity of the integrated approach, it also provided useful guidance for incremental improvements. Experts highlighted the importance of strengthening the visual distinction between EPC and SRI sections, ensuring the readability of the certificate in both colour and black-and-white formats, and enhancing the overall professional appearance of the document. These recommendations informed the development of Version 2 of the Joint EPC–SRI Certificate.

The refinements implemented in the updated version focused primarily on improving the visual hierarchy of information, harmonising section headings, refining tables and indicator presentation, and introducing an improved graphical representation of the SRI score. These adjustments enhance the readability and usability of the certificate while preserving the validated integrated structure established in the first version of the deliverable.

Overall, the results demonstrate that the concept of a Joint EPC–SRI Certificate is both technically feasible and positively perceived by experts involved in building energy performance assessment. The updated certificate represents a mature and practical format capable of supporting the harmonised communication of energy performance and smart readiness information.

Through this work, the SmarterEPC project contributes to advancing the integration of smart readiness assessment within the broader EPC framework. The proposed joint certificate provides a potential pathway toward more comprehensive building performance certification, supporting the objectives of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive and the ongoing digitalisation and smart transformation of the European building stock.

Appendix 1. EU Survey

SmarterEPC - Integrated Certification for Energy Performance and Smart Readiness - Consultation

Fields marked with * are mandatory.



Integrated Certification for Energy Performance and Smart Readiness *Consultation Campaign*

The [SmarterEPC](#) project, funded under the LIFE-2022-CET sub-programme, aims to enhance the audit process and issuance of Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs), Smart Readiness Indicators (SRIs) and related EPBD policy instruments (HVAC inspections, Renovation Passports) across the EU Member States.

The SmarterEPC consortium partners are: R2M Solution France (coordinator), Centre for Research & Technology Hellas (CERTH), EPB Center, Euphyia Tech LTD, R2M Solution Italy, DEMO Consultants, CRIF, Caverion, and OPSIS Research Ltd.

This form is intended to collect feedback from professionals on building performance. All inputs will be taken into account to improve the 'Smarter Joint EPC & SRI Certificate' presented here below.

TIMELINE

- All forms filled and validated by the end of February 2026 will be considered.

Integrated Certification for Energy Performance and Smart Readiness - Consultation - Initial Proposition

The SmarterEPC consortium has developed a joint Energy Performance and Smart Readiness Certificate (EPC+SRI), aiming to present energy efficiency and smart readiness in a clear, coherent, and user-friendly manner within a single document.

The feedback collected will support the refinement of the initial proposition made.
The aim of this process is to enhance its suitability, clarity, and overall usability.

BEFORE STARTING

Start with having a close look at the following 3 figures presenting the 'SmarterEPC Joint EPC & SRI Certificate'.

COMPLEMENTARY READING (Optional)

The initial version of *SmarterEPC joint EP & SR Certificate* template was presented in a White Paper titled 'Integrated Certification for Energy Performance and Smart Readiness: A Unified Approach to Building Assessment', and shared online > [FULL ARTICLE HERE](#).

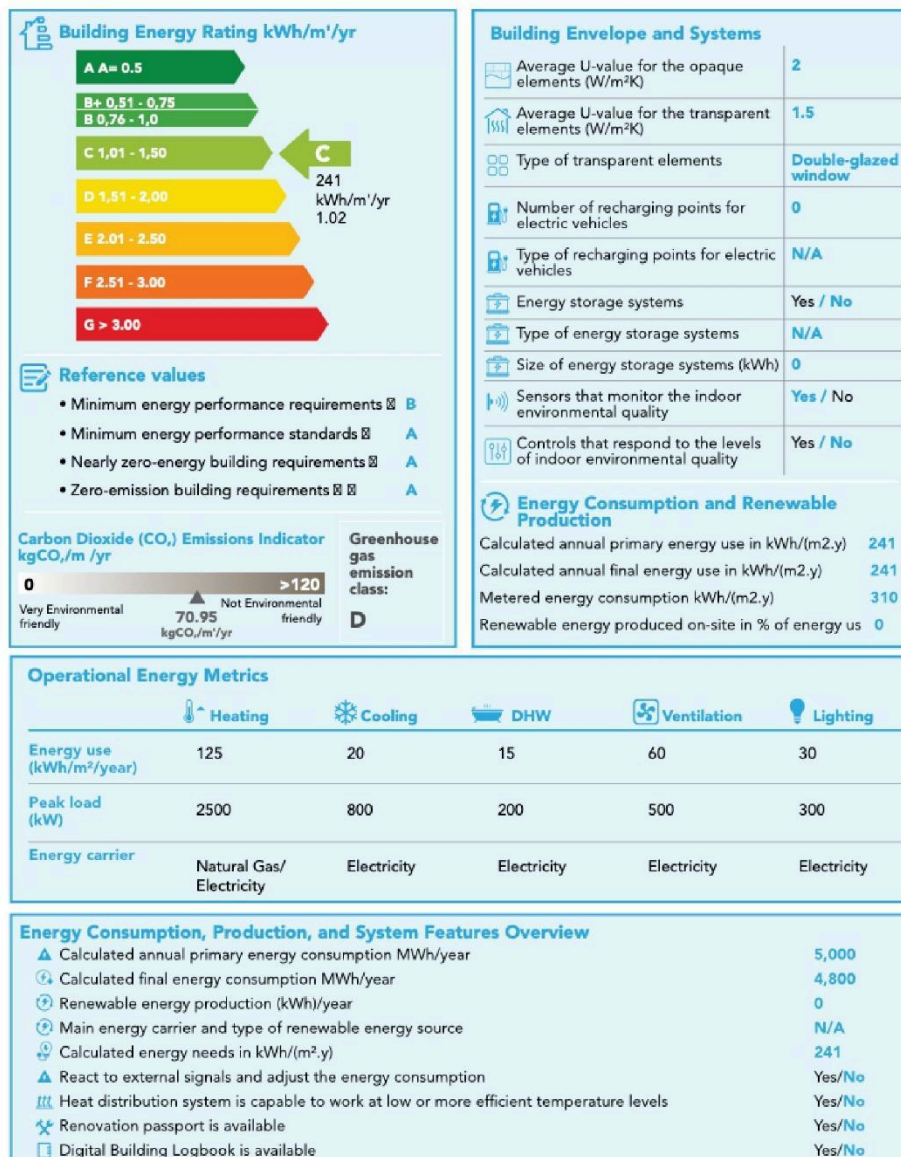


Fig. 1: Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) elements of the Joint Certificate

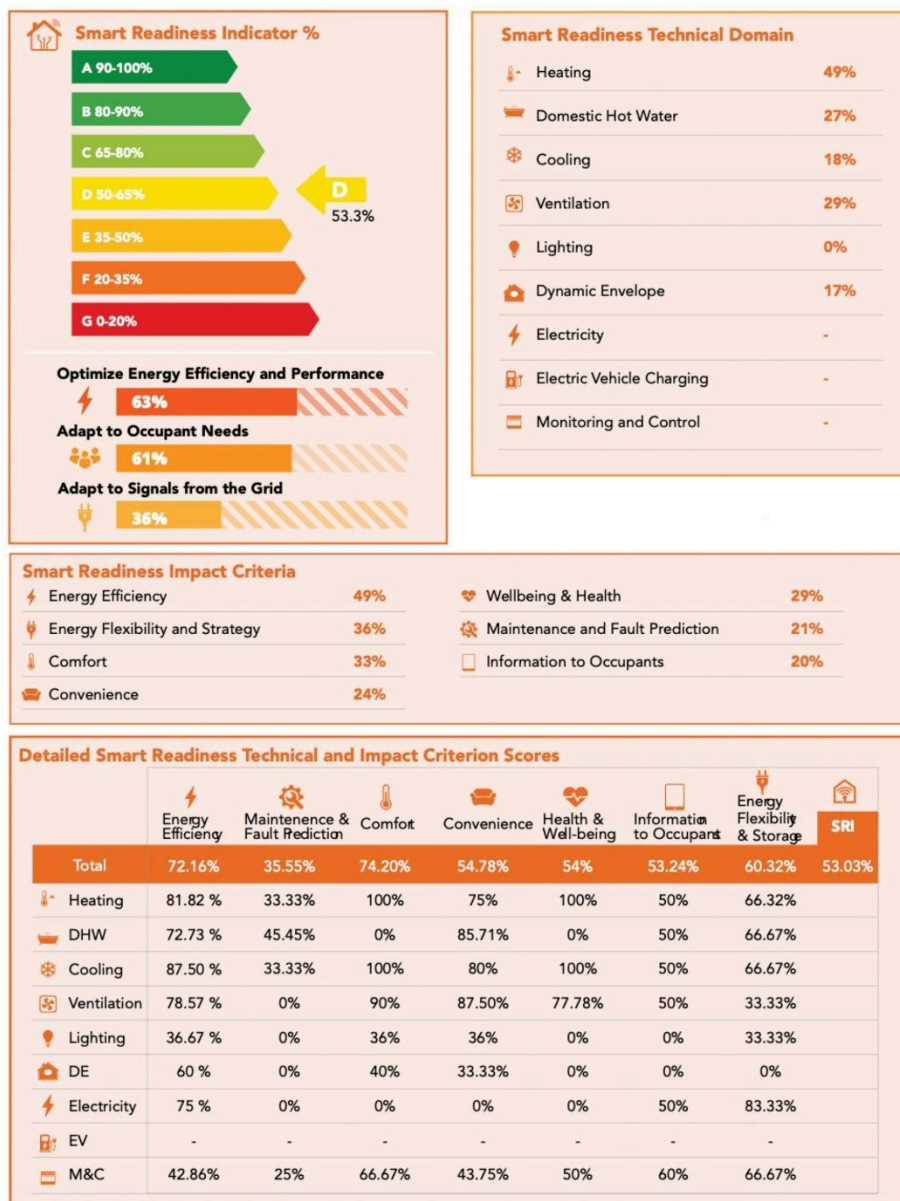


Fig. 2: Smart Readiness Indicator (SRI) certificate elements of the Joint Certificate

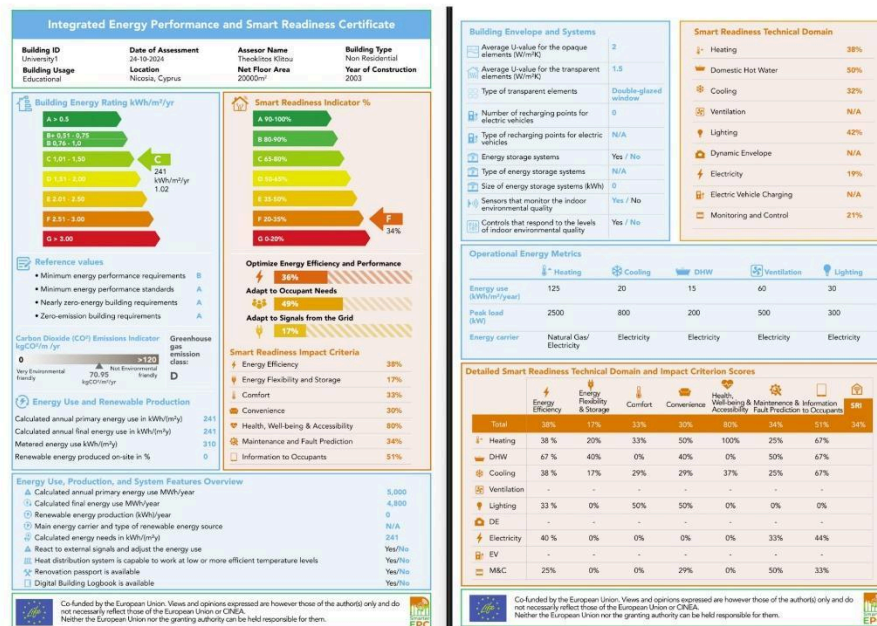


Fig. 3 Initial proposition of 'Integrated Energy Performance and Smart Readiness Certificate'
Access the [FULL ARTICLE HERE](#) for HD version of the joint certificate (pages 17 and 18)

Feedback Form

* Email of the person filling the form

* Gender

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female
- ☐ Non-binary

* Country you are based in

- ☐ France
- ☐ Spain
- ☐ Italy
- ☐ Cyprus
- ☐ Finland
- ☐ Greece
- ☐ The Netherlands
- ☐ Romania
- ☐ Sweden

- ☐ Germany
- ☐ Other...

* 1) Overall Impression:

Based on your first impression, how would you assess the overall quality and clarity of the proposed joint EPC + SRI certificate?

Maximum 1 selection(s)

- ☐ Very strong and clear
- ☐ Strong and clear
- ☐ Adequate
- ☐ Could benefit from minor refinements

Optional comments:

* 2) Added Value of a Joint Certificate:

To what extent do you agree that combining EPC and SRI into a single certificate provides a clearer and more complete picture of building performance?

Maximum 1 selection(s)

- ☐ Strong agree
- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Neutral

* Please briefly explain what you see as the main added value:

* 3) Ease of Understanding:

How easy do you find the joint certificate to understand for a non-expert audience (e.g. building owners or occupants)?

Maximum 1 selection(s)

- ☐ Very easy
- ☐ Easy
- ☐ Reasonably easy

If relevant, which elements contribute most to this clarity?

* 4) Balance Between EPC and SRI Information:

Do you consider the balance between energy performance information (EPC) and smart readiness information (SRI) to be well judged?

Maximum 1 selection(s)

- ☐ Yes, very well balanced
- ☐ Yes, generally well balanced
- ☐ Mostly balanced, with minor room for improvement

Optional comments:

* 5) Visual Structure and Layout:

How would you rate the overall layout and visual structure of the joint certificate?

- ☐ Very clear and well organised
- ☐ Clear and well organised
- ☐ Generally clear

What aspects of the layout work particularly well?

* 6) Distinction Between EPC and SRI:

In your view, how clearly does the certificate distinguish between energy performance (EPC) and smart readiness (SRI)?

Maximum 1 selection(s)

- ☐ Very clearly
- ☐ Clearly
- ☐ Adequately

Optional comments:

* 7) Visual Representation of the SRI Score:

Which visual approach do you feel best supports a clear understanding of the SRI score, while appropriately complementing the EPC presentation?

Maximum 1 selection(s)

- ☐ Option A: A vertical scale similar in style to EPC
- ☐ Option B: A circular or gauge-style indicator

Option A



Option B



* Please briefly explain which option you find most intuitive and why:

Privacy Compliance

☐ PRIVACY STATEMENT - By ticking this box, I acknowledge the [SmarterEPC Privacy Statement](#) and give my consent.



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Appendix 2. Detailed survey results

#	Country	1) Overall Impression	Optional comments:
1	France	Very strong and clear	Keeping the initial EPC visual presentation and applying it to the SRI representation allows to rapidly understand this joint certificate
2	Cyprus	Strong and clear	
3	Cyprus	Very strong and clear	
4	Italy	Strong and clear	
5	Cyprus	Strong and clear	
6	Finland	Adequate	I think the certificate includes too many values for a "normal" person. Especially the SRI's additional panes.
7	Netherlands	Strong and clear	It is a lot of numbers and information. And without further explanation, it is not always clear what all the categories mean.
8	Italy	Strong and clear	I'm wondering if, instead of the number of recharging stations for vehicles, would be more interesting adding the total area of heating dispersion/loss compared to the area of the building.
9	Other...	Strong and clear	
10	Greece	Strong and clear	
11	Italy	Strong and clear	
12	Germany	Strong and clear	
13	Other...	Strong and clear	
14	France	Adequate	More details could be provided on the energy side regarding the units used (primary energy / final energy). For the "Yes / No" items, in order to clearly understand the selected answers, the unselected option should be removed.

#	2) Added Value of a Joint Certificate	Main added value:
1	Strongly agree	More complete picture of building state considering not only the energy performance, but also the building smartness, useful for real estate sector
2	Strongly agree	It provides a more comprehensive and transparent overview of building performance by linking energy efficiency with smart readiness in one integrated assessment.
3	Strongly agree	Instead of parallel platforms for SRI and EPCs, I the main value is the single streamline of both in a joint digital platform
4	Agree	both classifications are necessary to rank the real en perf. of a building, this is the right way to underline it.
5	Agree	it provides all important information next to each other
6	Strongly agree	As long as the "main" page just includes the "main" results panes. The wider results could then be on some additional page. Because without quite a broad expertise you probably can't evaluate/assess what the detailed result does mean.
7	Agree	The information is brought together.
8	Agree	I'd add a note on the top of each 'label' that explains what EPC and SRI are and mean: the common user wouldn't understand the difference of the two cards.
9	Agree	SRI will enable a better understanding of the possibilities for improving energy efficiency in relation to the technologies used and the building's equipment.
10	Strongly agree	Summarizes all the technical information needed for the EPC. In Greece the EPC contains only basic information apart from the energy labelling. This approach gives a strongest image of the energy performance of the building.
11	Strongly agree	building systems and technologies are crucial for our age and this is something to be considered along with EPC topics
12	Strongly agree	all information in one document
13	Strongly agree	I strongly agree that combining the Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) and the Smart Readiness Indicator (SRI) into a single certificate provides a clearer and more comprehensive picture of a building's overall performance. The EPC offers a well-established assessment of energy efficiency and environmental impact, while the SRI adds a forward-looking dimension by evaluating the building's ability to manage energy intelligently, adapt to user needs, and interact with the energy system. When presented together—yet clearly differentiated—these indicators complement each other and enable a more holistic understanding of both the building's current energy performance and its potential for smart, efficient operation. A joint certificate therefore enhances transparency for users and decision-makers, supports better-informed investment and renovation decisions, and avoids fragmented or partial interpretations that may arise when the indicators are assessed in isolation.
14	Agree	Several studies show that smart building control can achieve at least 20% energy savings. It is therefore relevant to assess energy performance and the SRI jointly.

#	3) Ease of Understanding	Which elements contribute most to this clarity?
1	Easy	Keeping the initial EPC visual presentation and applying it to the SRI representation enables to rapidly understand this joint certificate.
2	Easy	
3	Very easy	
4	Reasonably easy	
5	Reasonably easy	It may take some time to explain, but even with the previous type I had to do the same
6	Reasonably easy	Depending on how the result would be. All the information above would be too detailed for a non-expert.
7	Reasonably easy	There are a lot of categories, for example in the SRI. What do they mean? How can I improve them? That is not clear yet.
8	Reasonably easy	See point number 2.
9	Reasonably easy	
10	Easy	
11	Reasonably easy	
12	Reasonably easy	
13	Easy	Defining potential language barriers in the accurate translation of terms between the languages of individual Member States.
14	Easy	Adding a glossary and key figures would help improve the understanding of the document for a non-expert audience.

#	4) Balance Between EPC and SRI Information	Optional comments:
1	Yes, generally well balanced	In my opinion, the section "Energy Consumption, Production, and System features overview" on the 1st page should not be of blue colour, as it makes think that this section is only linked to EP section, but I understand that it is linked to both EP and SR sections.
2	Yes, very well balanced	
3	Yes, very well balanced	
4	Yes, generally well balanced	
5	Yes, generally well balanced	
6	Yes, generally well balanced	
7	Yes, very well balanced	
8	Yes, generally well balanced	
9	Yes, generally well balanced	
10	Yes, generally well balanced	
11	Yes, generally well balanced	
12	Yes, generally well balanced	
13	Yes, very well balanced	
14	Yes, generally well balanced	

#	5) Visual Structure and Layout	Best aspects of the layout
1	Clear and well organised	In my opinion, the section "Energy Consumption, Production, and System features overview" on the 1st page should not be of blue colour, as it makes think that this section is only linked to EP section, but I understand that it is linked to both EP and SR sections.
2	Very clear and well organised	
3	Clear and well organised	
4	Clear and well organised	
5	Clear and well organised	
6	Clear and well organised	I think it contain too much information for a non-expert reader.
7	Clear and well organised	
8	Generally clear	The layout is clear, but maybe the writings should be in black: easier to be read.
9	Clear and well organised	
10	Very clear and well organised	
11	Very clear and well organised	
12	Clear and well organised	
13	Very clear and well organised	
14	Generally clear	The energy and SRI labels are visually very functional and easy to understand.

#	6) Distinction Between EPC and SRI	Optional comments:
1	Clearly	The section' name "Operational Energy Metrics" should be better related to EP. It sounds better as "Operational Energy Performance Metrics"
2	Clearly	
3	Clearly	
4	Adequately	
5	Very clearly	
6	Clearly	I think it's clear with the different colour scheme.
7	Very clearly	But a short description of both is needed to make the distinction also clear to the less informed building owners.
8	Adequately	See point 2.
9	Adequately	
10	Clearly	
11	Very clearly	
12	Clearly	
13	Very clearly	The Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) primarily evaluates the building's intrinsic energy efficiency, focusing on calculated or measured energy consumption, emissions, and the technical performance of the building envelope and systems. It reflects static performance parameters under standardized conditions. By contrast, the Smart Readiness Indicator (SRI) assesses the building's capacity to adapt its operation to the needs of occupants, optimize energy use through automation and control systems, interact with the grid, and integrate renewable technologies. It therefore measures dynamic performance and technological responsiveness rather than baseline energy demand. If the certificate clearly separates these dimensions—e.g., through distinct sections, methodologies, scoring scales, and explanatory notes—then the differentiation is sufficiently transparent. However, if both indicators are presented without adequate contextualization, there is a risk that stakeholders may conflate overall energy efficiency with digital or automation capability.
14	Adequately	Care should be taken when using colours to distinguish between the two domains, as some documents may be distributed in black and white.

#	7) Visual Representation of the SRI Score	Which option you find most intuitive?
1	Option A: A vertical scale similar in style to EPC	Keeping the initial EPC visual presentation and applying it to the SRI representation enables to rapidly understand this joint certificate.
2	Option A: A vertical scale similar in style to EPC	Option A, as it aligns with the standard EPC structure, improving readability, comparability, and ease of interpretation.
3	Option B: A circular or gauge-style indicator	Option B because the digital gauge meter representing the energy classes is much easier to understand
4	Option B: A circular or gauge-style indicator	the second, because it's clearer the difference between epc and sri
5	Option A: A vertical scale similar in style to EPC	Option b looks like it shows something that is not satisfied
6	Option B: A circular or gauge-style indicator	If the visual approach is different it may add to the clarity that they are different things.
7	Option B: A circular or gauge-style indicator	As the SRI is about smartness and control technology, the circular style with a pointer, fits the best.
8	Option A: A vertical scale similar in style to EPC	I'm used to the vertical layout, that I find clear for anyone. So for SRI I'd keep the same layout as for the EPC. I'd explain what the 2 acronyms mean and what's their purpose.
9	Option B: A circular or gauge-style indicator	It would be better to use different visuals because EPC is a quantitative indicator, while SRI is qualitative.
10	Option B: A circular or gauge-style indicator	The circular approach seems to me more relevant for smart indicator. It also distinguishes SRI and Energy rating at a glance.
11	Option B: A circular or gauge-style indicator	Option B is more intuitive and avoid misunderstanding with EPC vertical scale.
12	Option A: A vertical scale similar in style to EPC	Option A
13	Option B: A circular or gauge-style indicator	In my opinion, a circular visual approach is the most effective in supporting a clear understanding of the SRI score while appropriately complementing the presentation of the EPC. A circular or gauge-type graphic intuitively conveys the idea of “readiness” or “capability level,” which aligns well with the dynamic and functional nature of the Smart Readiness Indicator. At the same time, using a distinctly different visual form from the EPC—typically presented as a linear or bar-based scale—helps prevent confusion between SRI and EPC values. By clearly differentiating the visual language (circular for SRI, linear for EPC), the reader can immediately recognize that the two indicators measure different aspects of building performance. This separation supports cognitive clarity, reduces the risk of misinterpretation, and allows the SRI to be perceived as a complementary indicator rather than an alternative expression of energy efficiency.
14	Option A: A vertical scale similar in style to EPC	Option A, presented as a scale, appears to be the most relevant for facilitating a clear understanding of the SRI score. However, it may be advisable to use different colour codes to avoid confusion with the EPC scale, as well as more distinctive logos.