REPORT ON THE SMARTNESS READINESS INDICATOR (SRI) – MEETING

Introduction

This document provides a short report on key issues raised during the first stakeholder meeting on SRI at the start of the 2nd phase (IMPLEMENTATION) on the 26th of March 2019.

Historical developments and scoping[1]

The 2018 revision of the European Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) aims to further promote smart building technologies, through the establishment of a Smart Readiness Indicator (SRI) for buildings.

This indicator will allow for rating the smart readiness of buildings, i.e. the capability of buildings (or building units) to adapt their operation to the needs of the occupant, also optimizing energy efficiency and overall performance, and to adapt their operation in reaction to signals from the grid (energy flexibility). The smart readiness indicator should raise awareness amongst building owners and occupants of the value behind building automation and electronic monitoring of technical building systems and should give confidence to occupants about the actual savings of those new enhanced functionalities.

A first technical study to support the establishment of the SRI concluded in August 2018 and aimed at investigating the possible scope and characteristics of such an indicator. End of December 2018, a second technical support study was launched with the aim to provide further technical input to feed the establishment of the SRI scheme. Building on the outcomes of the first technical study, this study will deliver the technical inputs needed to refine and finalize the definition of the SRI and the associated calculation methodology. At the same time, this study explores viable options for the implementation of the SRI and evaluates their impact on EU level in order for the Commission services to assess the technical modalities of an effective implementation of the SRI scheme.

Second technical support study

This second technical support study will carry out the following tasks:

- ✓ Task 1: Technical support for the consolidation of the definition and the calculation methodology of the SRI.
- ✓ Task 2: Investigation of SRI implementation pathways and of the format of the SRI.
- ✓ Task 3: Guidance for effective SRI implementation.
- ✓ Task 4: Quantitative modelling and analysis of the impact of the SRI at EU level.
- ✓ Task 5: Stakeholder consultation and study website. Understanding and challenges.
- ✓ Task 6: Support to the policy making process.

Consortium partners

The second SRI study is carried out by VITO and Waide Strategic Efficiency Europe. VITO is the coordinator of this study.

Timeline

Timing	Milestone
July 2020	o Project ends, final report

[1] Quotation from the presentation in the stakeholder meeting of 26th of March 2019, presented by VITO and European Commission; https://smartreadinessindicator.eu/

Timing	Milestone
o March 2020	o 3rd stakeholder meeting
o 9 October 2019*)*	o 2nd stakeholder meeting
26 March 2019	o 1st stakeholder meeting
January 2019	o Kick-off meeting
December 2018	o Project starts

Three key framing aspects of SRI as defined by the amended legislation:

1. The ability to adapt its operation mode in response **to the needs of the occupant** paying due attention to the availability of user-friendliness, **maintaining healthy indoor climate conditions** and ability to report on energy use (e.g. use of CO2 sensors to decide when to increase ventilation; e.g. Dashboards displaying current and historical energy consumption)

2. The ability to maintain energy efficiency performance and operation of the building through the adaptation of energy consumption for example through use of energy from renewable sources

3. The flexibility of a building's overall electricity demand, including its ability to enable participation in active and passive as well as implicit and explicit demand-response, in relation to the grid, for example through flexibility and load shifting capacities.