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From:	Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Mr Jordi AYET PUIGARNAU, Director
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To:	Mr Uwe CORSEPIUS, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union

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Subject:	COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) No .../.. of 27.4.2015 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of solid fuel boilers and packages of a solid fuel boiler, supplementary heaters, temperature controls and solar devices

Delegations will find attached document C(2015) 2623 final.

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Brussels, 27.4.2015
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COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) No .../..

of 27.4.2015

**supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council
with regard to energy labelling of solid fuel boilers and packages of a solid fuel boiler,
supplementary heaters, temperature controls and solar devices**

(Text with EEA relevance)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. CONTEXT OF THE DELEGATED ACT

Grounds for and objectives of the proposal

Solid fuel boilers are widely used in the EU for heating purposes and sometimes also provide hot drinking and sanitary water. Most solid fuel boilers on sale today are biomass and/or fossil fuel boilers, but new technologies such as cogeneration and packages combining solid fuel boilers with solar devices and/or temperature controls are also entering the market. The environmental impact of solid fuel boilers in the EU is significant. The current energy consumption in the use phase is estimated at 608 PJ (14.5 Mtoe).

The aim of this Regulation is to introduce a harmonised scheme for labelling products according to their energy efficiency and energy consumption and providing standard product information for consumers. The labelling requirements also provide a dynamic incentive for manufacturers to improve energy efficiency and to accelerate the market take-up of energy-efficient stand-alone solid fuel boilers and also packages of solid fuel boilers combined with supplementary heaters, solar devices and temperature controls.

It would complement the proposed Commission Regulation implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for solid fuel boilers.

General context

One of the main reasons for persistent sales of low-efficiency solid fuel boilers is that end-users base their purchase decisions on the purchase costs of products rather than their life cycle costs, a situation not helped by the current practice of not fully including environmental costs in energy costs. Also, the information available to purchasers on the energy efficiency of solid fuel boilers is limited, which gives rise to asymmetric information, in particular if solid fuel boilers are combined with further products. The result is that end-users often miss opportunities for cost-effective improvements in energy efficiency. Another problem is split incentives: for example, a building owner who purchases and installs a solid fuel boiler may aim for lower purchase costs but the tenant may end up paying higher energy bills as a result.

Furthermore, dealers who sell solid fuel boilers to end-users and usually install them, lack the standardised information needed to offer end-users packages of solid fuel boilers.

This proposal aims to address these market barriers by introducing EU energy labels for stand-alone solid fuel boilers and for packages of solid fuel boilers combined with further heating products. It introduces the widely known A-G scale to cover the various types of solid fuel boilers, with top classes A⁺, A⁺⁺ and A⁺⁺⁺ intended to promote the use of cogeneration and efficient use of renewable energy sources. Standardised product information will be made available to end-users in the form of 'fiches' (i.e. information notices), on the internet and in advertisements.

The aim of this proposal is to reduce the energy consumption of solid fuel boilers.

Existing provisions in the area of the proposal

In addition to a proposed ecodesign implementing measure introducing minimum energy efficiency requirements for solid fuel boilers, the following measures also address the environmental performance of these products, although not in the field of energy labelling:

- Directive 2010/31/EU¹ of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings;
- Directive 2012/27/EU² of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency.

Consistency with other EU policies and objectives

Promotion of market take up of efficient solid fuel boilers contributes to the Europe 2020 agenda and its target of 20% energy savings by the year 2020, as it aims to support more efficient and sustainable use of resources, protect the environment, strengthen the EU's leadership in developing new green technologies, improve the business environment and help consumers make more informed choices.

Further, promoting market take-up of efficient solid fuel boilers using biomass, in particular contributes to the objective of Directive 2009/28/EC³ of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources. That Directive sets mandatory targets for Member States to ensure that a certain proportion of their energy in 2020 is renewable, making up a combined total for the EU of 20%. Member States have submitted National Renewable Energy Action Plans to the Commission, which show that bioenergy will contribute to approximately half of the EU target. With limited biomass resources available, energy efficient use of bioenergy is important.

The approach in this proposal is kept as close as possible to the approach for the energy labelling requirements for boilers and heaters using other fuels than solid fuels set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 811/2013 of 18 February 2013 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of space heaters, combination heaters, packages of space heater, temperature control and solar device and packages of combination heater, temperature control and solar device⁴.

2. CONSULTATIONS OF INTERESTED PARTIES AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Consultation of interested parties

EU and international stakeholders and Member State experts were consulted from the very beginning of the preparatory study, and energy labelling was discussed together with potential ecodesign requirements in the Ecodesign Consultation Forum set up under the Ecodesign Framework Directive⁵. The Consultation Forum comprises Member State experts and stakeholders, representing manufacturers, retailers, environmental NGOs and consumer

¹ OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13.

² OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1.

³ OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 16.

⁴ OJ L 239, 6.9.2013, p. 1.

⁵ OJ L 285, 31.10.2009, p. 10.

organisations. At the meetings of the Consultation Forum on 12 July 2012, the Commission presented a working document suggesting ecodesign requirements and an energy labelling scheme for solid fuel boilers.

All relevant working documents were circulated to the Member States, European Parliament and stakeholders, and the working documents for the Consultation Forum were published in the Commission's CIRCA system alongside the stakeholder comments received in writing. In addition, the initiative was discussed bilaterally between Commission staff and various stakeholders and Member States. The draft regulation was notified to the World Trade Organisation on 26 June 2013 in accordance with the Agreement on Technical Trade Barriers.

Summary of responses and how they have been taken into account

In general, an energy labelling scheme for solid fuel boilers is supported by stakeholders and Member States. The positions of the main stakeholders on crucial features of the Commission proposal can be summarised as follows:

Product scope

Member States and stakeholders agreed that the scope should include packages combining solid fuel boilers with solar devices and/or temperature controls.

The label

Member States and stakeholders agreed that the same product and package label and label classes should apply as for boilers using fuels other than solid fuels. Member States agreed that there should not be A-G labelling for water heating efficiency, though this should be considered further in the review.

Member States and environmental NGOs supported the principle of applying a 'biomass label factor' in order not to discourage sales of biomass boilers compared to gas and oil boilers. The majority of the heating industry questioned this approach, but did not propose an alternative. On the specific value of the factor environmental NGOs argued for a reasonably low value of 1.15 that would mean biomass boilers would fall into classes A+ to C. Most Member States preferred a significantly higher value that would allow biomass boilers to reach the higher classes that can also be reached by heat pumps. The selected value of 1.45 allows the best biomass boilers to reach class A++.

One Member State and environmental NGOs called for information on emissions levels on the label. Other Member States saw no need to state emission levels on the label.

The Regulation takes the comments from stakeholders and Member States into account.

Collection and use of expertise

Input from scientific expertise

External expertise was mainly gathered through the preparatory study providing technical, environmental and economic analysis, which was carried out by a consortium of external consultants on behalf of the Commission's Directorate-General for Energy.

Main organisations/experts consulted

The preparatory study was conducted in an open process, taking into account input from relevant stakeholders, including manufacturers, installers, retailers and their associations, environmental NGOs, consumer organisations and experts.

Summary of advice received and used

No potentially serious risks with irreversible consequences were mentioned.

Impact assessment

An impact assessment of the possible policy measures was carried out pursuant to Article 15(4)(b) of Directive 2009/125/EC. Several policy options for bringing about market transformation to achieve the appropriate level of ambition were considered, including the ‘business-as-usual’ case, self-regulation, energy labelling only, ecodesign regulation only, and a combination of the latter two, with and without labelling of particulate matter emissions.

However, given the clear legislative mandate to establish ecodesign requirements and energy labelling for solid fuel boilers, the depth of analysis for options other than an implementing legal act was proportionate, and the focus was on the assessment of the proposed implementing regulations.

The impacts of policy options for introducing energy labels were assessed against the ‘business as usual’ scenario. Based on an assessment of costs and benefits, a combination of ecodesign requirements and labelling emerged as the preferred option to solve the problem of market failure in the take-up of solid fuel boilers with improved environmental performance, as that combination best meets the requirements of the Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Directives.

Consequently, the option of the introducing a product and a package labelling scheme for energy efficiency was chosen, together with ecodesign requirements, as it delivers most savings. The impact assessment found that applying a biomass label factor is consistent with promotion of renewable energy

3. LEGAL ELEMENTS OF THE DELEGATED ACT

Summary of the proposed action

The proposed measure sets out new mandatory labelling and standard product information requirements for suppliers placing on the market and/or putting into service solid fuel boilers or packages of solid fuel boilers, supplementary heaters, temperature controls and/or solar devices, and for dealers offering stand-alone solid fuel boilers and packages of solid fuel boilers, supplementary heaters, temperature controls and/or solar devices. Boilers generating heat exclusively for providing hot drinking or sanitary water, boilers for heating and distributing gaseous heat transfer media and cogeneration boilers with an electrical capacity of 50 kW or more are excluded, because they are also excluded from the energy labelling regulation for boilers using fuels other than solid fuels. Boilers that use only non-woody biomass are excluded, because they are used only in specific cases.

The energy efficiency ranking of solid fuel boilers is based on the scheme that applies to boilers and heaters using other fuels than solid fuels. It introduces an identical label for solid fuel boilers at the same time that the label for other boilers and heaters will apply. It is introduced in two stages. First an A++ to G label and later a further class A+++ will be added on top of the labelling scale in order to ensure coherence with the approach for other boilers and heaters. A biomass label factor is applied in order to both promote energy efficiency in biomass boilers (which the approach applying to other renewable heating would not do for biomass boilers) and continue the promotion of renewable fuels over fossil fuels (which the approach applying to fossil fuels would not do for biomass). If a solid fuel boiler can use multiple solid fuels, the label ranking is determined by the fuel for which the boiler was optimised. The legislation will be reviewed at the same time as the energy labelling requirements applying to boilers and heaters using other fuels than solid fuels are reviewed.

Furthermore, standardised product information will be introduced for solid fuel boilers, such as a product fiche and technical documentation, and requirements will be set for information to be provided in any form of distance selling of solid fuel boilers and in any advertisements and technical promotional material for them.

As solid fuel boilers might be sold in packages with other heating products such as solar devices and temperature controls, a package label and a comprehensible calculation on the fiche are introduced to provide the end-user with information on the overall efficiency of the package of products. The supplier and the dealer may issue the package label and fiche. The package label is based on energy efficiency classes from G to A⁺⁺⁺, reflecting the potentially higher energy efficiency of such packages.

The proposed product and package labels and standardised product information will help overcome the lack of information for people buying solid fuel boilers and the split incentives for building owners and tenants.

The measurement methods and the verification procedure for market surveillance in this Regulation are aligned with those in the proposed ecodesign implementing measure.

Legal basis

The Delegated Regulation implements Directive 2010/30/EU, in particular Article 10.

Subsidiarity principle

The Regulation implements Directive 2010/30/EU in line with Article 10.

Proportionality principle

In accordance with the principle of proportionality, this measure does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve its objective.

The form of the implementing measure is a Regulation, which is directly applicable in all Member States. This ensures that national and EU administrations will not incur costs transposing the implementing legislation into national legislation.

Choice of instrument

Proposed instrument: Delegated Regulation.

Budgetary implication

The proposal has no implications for the EU budget.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**Review/revision/sunset clause**

The draft includes a revision clause.

European Economic Area

The proposed act concerns an EEA matter and should therefore extend to the European Economic Area.

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) No .../..

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supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of solid fuel boilers and packages of a solid fuel boiler, supplementary heaters, temperature controls and solar devices

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by energy-related products⁶, and in particular Article 10 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Directive 2010/30/EU requires the Commission to adopt delegated acts on the labelling of energy-related products that have a significant potential for energy savings and a wide disparity in the relevant performance levels with equivalent functionality.
- (2) Space heaters with equivalent functionality including solid fuel boilers exhibit a wide disparity in terms of energy efficiency. The energy solid fuel boilers use to provide indoor space heating accounts for a significant share of the total energy demand in the Union. The scope for reducing the energy consumption of solid fuel boilers is significant and includes combining them with appropriate temperature controls and solar devices, and therefore packages of a solid fuel boiler, supplementary heaters, temperature controls and solar devices should also be covered by energy labelling requirements.
- (3) Boilers generating heat exclusively for providing hot drinking or sanitary water, boilers for heating gaseous heat transfer media, cogeneration boilers with an electrical capacity of 50 kW or more and non-woody biomass boilers have specific technical characteristics and should therefore be exempted from this Regulation.
- (4) Harmonised provisions on labelling and standard product information regarding the energy efficiency of solid fuel boilers should be laid down in order to provide incentives for manufacturers to improve the energy efficiency of solid fuel boilers, to

⁶ OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 1.

encourage end-users to purchase energy-efficient products and to contribute to the functioning of the internal market.

- (5) In order to provide consumers with comparable information on solid fuel boilers, a labelling scale should be introduced coherent with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 811/2013 of 18 February 2013 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of space heaters, combination heaters, packages of space heater, temperature control and solar device and packages of combination heater, temperature control and solar device⁷. Taking the approach applied in that regulation to renewable energy would not promote energy efficiency in biomass boilers. Taking the approach applied to fossil fuels would for biomass not be consistent with the objective of promoting renewable energy under Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources⁸. It is therefore appropriate that this Regulation introduces a specific approach for biomass boilers, a ‘biomass label factor’ set at such a level that class A++ can be reached by condensing biomass boilers.
- (6) The information provided on the label should be obtained through reliable, accurate and reproducible measurement and calculation procedures which take into account recognised state-of-the-art measurement and calculation methods including, where available, harmonised standards adopted by the European standardisation organisations in accordance with the procedures laid down in Regulation (EU) 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation⁹, for the purpose of establishing ecodesign requirements.
- (7) This Regulation should specify a uniform design and content for the labels for solid fuel boilers.
- (8) In addition, this Regulation should specify requirements for the product and technical documentation for solid fuel boilers.
- (9) Moreover, this Regulation should specify requirements in respect of the information to be provided in case of any form of distance selling of solid fuel boilers and in any advertisements and technical promotional material for solid fuel boilers.
- (10) Where labels and product information are based on product fiches from suppliers it should be ensured that the end-user has easy access to information on the energy performance of packages of a solid fuel boiler combined with supplementary heaters, solar devices and temperature controls.
- (11) It is appropriate to provide for a review of the provisions of this Regulation taking into account technological progress,

⁷ OJ L 239, 6.9.2013, p. 1.

⁸ OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 16.

⁹ OJ L 316, 14.11.2012, p. 12.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1
Subject matter and scope

1. This Regulation establishes requirements for the energy labelling of and the provision of supplementary product information on solid fuel boilers with a rated heat output of 70 kW or less and packages of a solid fuel boiler with a rated heat output of 70 kW or less, supplementary heaters, temperature controls and solar devices.
2. This Regulation shall not apply to:
 - (a) boilers generating heat only for the purpose of providing hot drinking or sanitary water;
 - (b) boilers for heating and distributing gaseous heat transfer media such as vapour or air;
 - (c) solid fuel cogeneration boilers with a maximum electrical capacity of 50 kW or more;
 - (d) non-woody biomass boilers.

Article 2
Definitions

In addition to the definitions set out in Article 2 of Directive 2010/30/EU, the following definitions shall apply for the purposes of this Regulation:

1. ‘solid fuel boiler’ means a device equipped with one or more solid fuel heat generators that provides heat to a water-based central heating system in order to reach and maintain at a desired level the indoor temperature of one or more enclosed spaces, with a heat loss to its surrounding environment of not more than 6 % of rated heat output;
2. ‘water-based central heating system’ means a system using water as a heat transfer medium to distribute centrally generated heat to heat emitting devices for the heating of enclosed spaces within buildings or parts thereof, including block heating or district heating networks;
3. ‘solid fuel heat generator’ means the part of a solid fuel boiler that generates the heat through the combustion of solid fuels;
4. ‘rated heat output’ or ‘ P_r ’ means the declared heat output of a solid fuel boiler when providing heating of enclosed spaces with the preferred fuel, expressed in kW;
5. ‘solid fuel’ means a fuel that is solid at normal indoor room temperatures, including solid biomass and solid fossil fuel;
6. ‘biomass’ means the biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues from biological origin from agriculture (including vegetal and animal substances), forestry

and related industries including fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste;

7. 'woody biomass' means biomass originating from trees, bushes and shrubs, including log wood, chipped wood, compressed wood in the form of pellets, compressed wood in the form of briquettes, and sawdust;
8. 'non-woody biomass' means biomass other than woody biomass, including straw, miscanthus, reeds, kernels, grains, olive stones, olive cakes and nut shells;
9. 'fossil fuel' means fuel other than biomass, including anthracite, brown coal, coke, bituminous coal; for the purposes of this Regulation it also includes peat;
10. 'biomass boiler' means a solid fuel boiler that uses biomass as the preferred fuel;
11. 'non-woody biomass boiler' means a biomass boiler that uses non-woody biomass as the preferred fuel and for which woody biomass, fossil fuel or a blend of biomass and fossil fuel are not listed among its other suitable fuels;
12. 'preferred fuel' means the single solid fuel which is to be preferably used for the boiler according to the supplier's instructions;
13. 'other suitable fuel' means a solid fuel, other than the preferred fuel, which can be used in the solid fuel boiler according to the supplier's instructions and includes any fuel that is mentioned in the instruction manual for installers and end-users, on free access websites of suppliers, in technical promotional material and in advertisements;
14. 'solid fuel cogeneration boiler' means a solid fuel boiler capable of simultaneously generating heat and electricity;
15. 'supplementary heater' means a secondary boiler or heat pump falling within the scope of Commission Regulation (EU) No 811/2013 or a secondary solid fuel boiler, which generates extra heat where the heat demand is greater than the rated heat output of the primary solid fuel boiler;
16. 'temperature control' means the equipment that interfaces with the end-user regarding the values and timing of the desired indoor temperature, and communicates relevant data to an interface of the solid fuel boiler such as a central processing unit, thus helping to regulate the indoor temperature(s);
17. 'solar device' means a solar-only system, a solar collector, a solar hot water storage tank or a pump in the collector loop, which are placed on the market separately;
18. 'solar-only system' means a device that is equipped with one or more solar collectors and solar hot water storage tanks and possibly pumps in the collector loop and other parts, which is placed on the market as one unit and is not equipped with any heat generator except possibly one or more back-up immersion heaters;
19. 'solar collector' means a device designed to absorb global solar irradiance and to transfer the heat energy so produced to a fluid passing through it;

20. 'solar hot water storage tank' means a hot water storage tank storing heat energy produced by one or more solar collectors;
21. 'hot water storage tank' means a vessel for storing hot water for water or space heating purposes, including any additives, which is not equipped with any heat generator except possibly one or more back-up immersion heaters;
22. 'back-up immersion heater' means a Joule effect electric resistance heater that is part of a hot water storage tank and generates heat only when the external heat source supply is disrupted (including during maintenance periods) or out of order, or that is part of a solar hot water storage tank and provides heat when the solar heat source is not sufficient to satisfy required comfort levels;
23. 'package of a solid fuel boiler, supplementary heaters, temperature controls and solar devices' means a package offered to the end-user containing a solid fuel boiler combined with one or more supplementary heaters, one or more temperature controls or one or more solar devices;
24. 'combination boiler' means a solid fuel boiler that is designed to also provide heat to deliver hot drinking or sanitary water at given temperature levels, quantities and flow rates during given intervals, and is connected to an external supply of drinking or sanitary water.

For the purposes of Annexes II to X, additional definitions are set out in Annex I.

Article 3

Responsibilities of suppliers and timetable

1. From 1 April 2017 suppliers placing solid fuel boilers on the market or putting them into service, including those integrated in packages of a solid fuel boiler, supplementary heaters, temperature controls and solar devices, shall ensure that:
 - (a) each solid fuel boiler is provided with a printed label in the format and containing the information set out in point 1.1 of Annex III and conforming to the energy efficiency classes set out in Annex II, and each solid fuel boiler intended for use in packages of a solid fuel boiler, supplementary heaters, temperature controls and solar devices is provided with a second label in the format and containing the information set out in point 2 of Annex III;
 - (b) an electronic label in the format and containing the information set out in point 1.1 of Annex III and conforming to the energy efficiency classes set out in Annex II is made available to dealers for each solid fuel boiler model;
 - (c) a product fiche, in accordance with point 1 of Annex IV, is provided for each solid fuel boiler, and a second fiche, in accordance with point 2 of Annex IV, is provided for each solid fuel boiler intended for use in packages of a solid fuel boiler, supplementary heaters, temperature controls and solar devices;
 - (d) an electronic product fiche, in accordance with point 1 of Annex IV, shall be made available to dealers for each solid fuel boiler model;

- (e) the technical documentation, as set out in point 1 of Annex V, is provided on request to the authorities of the Member States and to the Commission;
 - (f) any advertisement related to a specific solid fuel boiler model and containing energy-related information or price includes a reference to the energy efficiency class of that model;
 - (g) any technical promotional material concerning a specific solid fuel boiler model and describing its specific technical parameters includes a reference to the energy efficiency class of that model.
2. From 26 September 2019 suppliers placing solid fuel boilers on the market or putting them into service, including those integrated in packages of a solid fuel boiler, supplementary heaters, temperature controls and solar devices, shall ensure that:
- (a) each solid fuel boiler is provided with a printed label in the format and containing the information set out in point 1.2 of Annex III and conforming to the energy efficiency classes set out in Annex II;
 - (b) an electronic label in the format and containing the information set out in point 1.2 of Annex III and conforming to the energy efficiency classes set out in Annex II is made available to dealers for each solid fuel boiler model.
3. From 1 April 2017 suppliers placing packages of a solid fuel boiler, supplementary heaters, temperature controls and solar devices on the market or putting them into service shall ensure that:
- (a) a printed label in the format and containing the information set out in point 2 of Annex III and conforming to the energy efficiency classes set out in Annex II is provided for each package of a solid fuel boiler, supplementary heaters, temperature controls and solar devices;
 - (b) an electronic label in the format and containing the information set out in point 2 of Annex III and conforming to the energy efficiency classes set out in Annex II is made available to dealers for each model comprising a package of a solid fuel boiler, supplementary heaters, temperature controls and solar devices;
 - (c) a product fiche, in accordance with point 2 of Annex IV, is provided for each package of a solid fuel boiler, supplementary heaters, temperature controls and solar devices;
 - (d) an electronic product fiche, in accordance with point 2 of Annex IV, is made available to dealers for each model comprising a package of a solid fuel boiler, supplementary heaters, temperature controls and solar devices;
 - (e) the technical documentation, in accordance with point 2 of Annex V, is provided on request to the authorities of the Member States and to the Commission;
 - (f) any advertisement relating to a specific model comprising a package of a solid fuel boiler, supplementary heaters, temperature controls and solar devices and

which contains energy-related information or price includes a reference to the energy efficiency class for that model;

- (g) any technical promotional material concerning a specific model comprising a package of a solid fuel boiler, supplementary heaters, temperature controls and solar devices which describes its specific technical parameters includes a reference to the energy efficiency class for that model.

Article 4 ***Responsibilities of dealers***

1. Dealers in solid fuel boilers shall ensure that:
 - (a) each solid fuel boiler bears, at the point of sale, the label provided by suppliers in accordance with Article 3(1) or 3(2) on the outside of the front of the solid fuel boiler, in such a way as to be clearly visible;
 - (b) solid fuel boilers offered for sale, hire or hire purchase, where the end-user cannot be expected to see the product displayed, are marketed with the information provided by the suppliers in accordance with point 1 of Annex VI, except where the offer is made through the Internet, in which case the provisions in Annex VII shall apply;
 - (c) any advertisement for a specific solid fuel boiler model which contains containing energy-related or price information includes a reference to the energy efficiency class of that model;
 - (d) any technical promotional material concerning a specific solid fuel boiler model which describes its specific technical parameters includes a reference to the energy efficiency class of that model.
2. Dealers in packages of a solid fuel boiler, supplementary heaters, temperature controls and solar devices shall ensure that:
 - (a) any offer for a specific package includes the energy efficiency class for that package, by displaying on the package the label provided by the supplier in accordance with Article 3(3)(a) and the product fiche provided by the supplier in accordance with Article 3(3)(c), duly filled with the characteristics of that package;
 - (b) packages of a solid fuel boiler, supplementary heaters, temperature controls and solar devices offered for sale, hire or hire purchase, where the end-user cannot be expected to see the package displayed, are marketed with the information provided in accordance with point 2 of Annex VI, except where the offer is made through the Internet, in which case the provisions in Annex VII shall apply;
 - (c) any advertisement relating to a specific model comprising a package of a solid fuel boiler, supplementary heaters, temperature controls and solar device models and which contains energy-related information or price includes a reference to the energy efficiency class for that model;

- (d) any technical promotional material concerning a specific model comprising a package of a solid fuel boiler, supplementary heaters, temperature controls and solar devices which describes its specific technical parameters includes a reference to the energy efficiency class for that model.

Article 5

Measurement and calculation methods

The information to be provided pursuant to Articles 3 and 4 shall be obtained by reliable, accurate and reproducible measurement and calculation methods which take into account the recognised state-of-the-art measurement and calculation methods, set out in Annex VIII. The energy efficiency index shall be calculated as set out in Annex IX.

Article 6

Verification procedure for market surveillance purposes

Member States shall apply the procedure laid down in Annex X when assessing the conformity with this Regulation of the declared energy efficiency class of solid fuel boilers and packages of a solid fuel boiler, supplementary heaters, temperature controls and solar devices.

Article 7

Review

The Commission shall review this Regulation in the light of technological progress no later than 1 January 2022. In particular, the review shall assess whether it is appropriate to add a water heating efficiency class on the label for combination boilers.

Article 8

Entry into force

1. This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
2. It shall apply from 1 April 2017. However, Article 3(1)(f) and (g), Article 3(3)(f) and (g), Article 4(1)(b), (c) and (d), and Article 4(2)(b), (c) and (d) shall apply from 1 July 2017.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 27.4.2015

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER