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COVER NOTE

From:	Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Mr Jordi AYET PUIGARNAU, Director
date of receipt:	24 April 2015
To:	Mr Uwe CORSEPIUS, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union
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Subject:	COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) No …/.. of 24.4.2015 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the energy labelling of local space heaters

Delegations will find attached document C(2015) 2638 final.

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Brussels, 24.4.2015
C(2015) 2638 final

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) No …/..

of 24.4.2015

supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the energy labelling of local space heaters

(Text with EEA relevance)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. CONTEXT OF THE DELEGATED ACT

Grounds for and objectives of the proposal

Local space heaters are widely used in the EU for heating purposes by providing direct heat to the space where they are installed. Some models may also provide heat to a fluid for heating of spaces other than directly heated.

Most local space heaters on sale today are electric heaters. In 2010 more than 20 million units of electric local space heaters were placed on the European market, which represents 83% of the total sales under this product group. Sales of solid fuel fired local space heaters (using biomass and/or fossil fuel) accounted for 13% of the total with around 3150000 units placed on the market in 2010. Gaseous or liquid fuel fired local space heaters and luminous and tube local space heaters have a relatively modest market share with 954000 (4% of the market) and 48000 (0.2% of the market) respectively. The environmental impact of local space heaters in the EU is significant. The current energy consumption in the use phase is estimated at 2291 PJ (636.4 Mtoe).

The aim of this Regulation is to introduce a harmonised scheme for the energy labelling of local space heaters according to their energy efficiency and providing standard product information for consumers. The labelling requirements also provide a dynamic incentive for manufacturers to improve energy efficiency of local space heaters placed on the market and to accelerate the market take-up of energy-efficient local space heaters.

The Regulation would complement the proposed Commission Regulations implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for local space heaters and for solid fuel local space heaters.

General context

A combined technical, economic and environmental analysis has shown that local space heaters offer an energy saving potential at no excessive cost. This potential is currently left untapped. One of the main reasons for continued sales of low-efficiency local space heaters is that end-users base their purchase decisions on the purchase price 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 local space heaters is limited, which gives rise to asymmetric information, in particular if local space heaters 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 local space heater may aim for lower purchase costs but the tenant may end up paying higher energy bills as a result.

Furthermore, the energy efficiency and emissions of many types of local space heaters, especially those using solid fuels, are regulated on a national basis in several Member States, which is contrary to the purpose of the single market. In addition, these diverse approaches cover different aspects and use different emission measurement methods.

This proposal aims to address these market barriers by introducing EU energy labels for local space heaters . It introduces the widely known A-G scale to cover the various types of local space heaters using conventional fuels and top A^{+} and A^{++} classes intended to promote the 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 local space heaters. It is estimated that the proposed new ecodesign requirements combined with the new labelling scheme set out in this proposal would lead to an annual reduction of about 278 PJ (6.6 Mtoe) by 2030, compared to 'business as usual'.

Existing provisions in the area of the proposal

In addition to a proposed ecodesign implementing measure introducing energy efficiency requirements for local space heaters, the following measure may also address the environmental performance of these products, although not in the field of energy labelling:

– Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings[1].

Nevertheless, this Directive addresses the energy efficiency of the complete building and its heating and cooling installations, and in consequence does not directly cover the information to be provided to consumers on the energy efficiency of the local space heaters per se.

Consistency with other EU policies and objectives

Promotion of market take-up of efficient local space heaters contributes to the Europe 2020 agenda and its 20% energy savings target in 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, promotion of market take-up of efficient local space heaters using biomass in particular contributes to the objective of 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 sources[2], which sets mandatory targets for Member States to achieve a certain share of renewable energy in 2020 making up a total for the EU combined of 20%. Member States have submitted National Renewable Energy Action Plans to the Commission, which reveal 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 outlined in this proposal reflects as closely as possible the approach used for the energy labelling requirements for boilers using solid fuels set in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No … of … 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 solid fuel boiler, supplementary heater, temperature control and solar device

[1] OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13.
[2] OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 16.

[*reference and footnote to be inserted after publication*][3] which in itself is aligned as much as possible with 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 device.[4]

However, the approach set out for local space heaters deviates in certain elements from the abovementioned regulations for heaters connected to a water-based space heating system, as the local space heaters differ in typical usage patterns, installation requirements, typical performance levels and technologies applied. The differences in regard to local space heaters include the energy labelling scale and the methodologies for measurement and calculation of seasonal energy efficiency, which takes into account factors relating to use of indoor temperature controls for certain types of local space heaters.

2. CONSULTATIONS PRIOR TO ADOPTION OF THE ACT

Consultation of interested parties

EU and international stakeholders and Member State experts were consulted from the very beginning of the preparatory studies that described the products within the scope of the proposed Regulation (the scope combines products from the preparatory studies on small scale solid fuel combustion installations – ENER Lot 15, and that of local room heating products – ENER Lot 20). Also, energy labelling was discussed together with ecodesign requirements in the Ecodesign Consultation Forum set up under the Ecodesign Framework Directive 2009/125/EC[5]. The Consultation Forum comprises Member State experts and a balanced representation of stakeholders, namely manufacturers, retailers, environmental NGOs and consumer organisations. At the meeting of the Consultation Forum on 20 September 2012, the Commission presented a working document suggesting ecodesign requirements and an energy labelling scheme for local space heaters.

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 WTO/TBT was notified of the draft Regulation on 26 July 2013, to ensure that no barriers to trade would be introduced.

Summary of responses and how they have been taken into account

In general, an energy labelling scheme for local space heaters 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

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3 OJ L xxx, yy.yy.2013, p. zz.
4 OJ L 239, 6.9.2013, p. 1.
5 OJ L 285, 31.10.2009, p. 10.

The members of the Consultation Forum largely agreed that the scope should encompass domestic local space heaters with a nominal direct heat output up to 50 kW. Local space heaters intended for non-woody biomass fuel should be excluded, because they have specific technical characteristics. In addition, luminous and tube local space heaters should be excluded, because they are a product that is purchased only through a professional market. Biomass fuel fired products that can use multiple fuels are to be included insofar as the fuel used is a woody biomass.

Several stakeholders opposed the inclusion of local space heaters using electricity for heating as these would end up in the lowest energy efficiency classes, offering no incentive for improvement and suggesting competitiveness with other (fuel fired) local space heaters, whereas installation requirements are very different. Other stakeholders argued that electric local space heaters should not be excluded in order to provide consumers with energy efficiency information covering the full spectrum of products.

As the ecodesign requirements for electric local space heaters will be very stringent and will be closer to the maximum possible technical efficiency of these products, no room for differentiation is left for the electric local space heaters that will be placed on the market after minimum requirements under the Ecodesign Directive enter into force. It is in consequence proposed to exclude them from the scope of this Regulation.

The label

Several options for the energy labelling of local space heaters have been discussed by Member States and stakeholders. The main discussions focused on the classes of labels, the biomass label factor and labelling of emissions.

Some stakeholders argued that applying the same label classes as for central heating boilers would result in a suboptimal scheme in which the average and best available products could be present in the same single label class. Therefore this proposal has label classes set at such levels that the average and best products would indeed show different labels.

Member States and stakeholders largely agreed that there should not be a labelling for luminous and tube local space heaters as these products are sold to a professional market were energy labelling is not required.

The energy labelling of electric local space heaters was also discussed, some stakeholders and Member States claimed that the usage patterns and installation requirements of these products made them not directly substitutible by more efficient local space heaters. In addition, the stringent requirements set under the Ecodesign Directive left no room for improvement for these products, making impossible for the label to achieve its objectives of diferentiating between different products. Other stakeholders and Member States claimed that providing information about the low energy efficiency of electric local space heaters to consumers needed to be done. Electric local space heaters are not covered by this Regulation because of the above mentioned reasons, but information requirements have been set under the Ecodesign Directive in order to provide relevant information to consumers about their relatively low efficiency.

The principle of applying a biomass label factor in order to promote use of biomass as fuel for local space heaters was supported by Member States and environmental NGOs. The majority of the heating industry questioned this approach, and preferred labelling of efficiency without correction factors, arguing that the efficiency on the label would then also be more physically

correct. On the specific number of the factor, only the environmental NGOs expressed a substantiated preference, proposing 1.15 to be used. Most Member States preferred a significantly higher value. The selected value of 1.45 allows best solid fuel local space heaters to reach class A++.

The indication of emissions on the label for solid fuel local space heaters was also mentioned. Given stringent ecodesign requirements and the relatively large uncertainty in measurement of emissions, it is not possible to express emissions on the label with a single reliable number or an A-G scale.

Collection and use of expertise

Input from scientific expertise

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

Main organisations/experts consulted

The preparatory studies were 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, or a combination of the latter two, with and without labelling of particulate matter emisisons.

However, given the clear legislative mandate to establish ecodesign requirements and energy labelling for local space heaters, 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 surfaced as the preferred option to solve the problem of market failure in the take-up of local space heaters with improved environmental performance, as that combination best meets the requirements of the Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Directives.

Consequently, the option comprising the adoption of stringent ecodesign requirements for energy efficiency and emissions together with the introduction of a product labelling scheme for energy efficiency was chosen, as it delivers most savings and is also preferred by stakeholders.

The selected measure will ensure that:

– ongoing energy improvements are maintained and fostered by providing standardised information to end-users and removing market barriers due to asymmetric information and split incentives;

– there is a dynamic market transformation towards highly efficient and low-emission local space heaters;

– fair competition and product differentiation continue to result in energy savings improving energy efficiency;

– a cost-effective level of energy consumption is reached;

– the competitiveness of the industry is enhanced by the expansion of the EU single market for sustainable products;

– the burdens on suppliers, including SMEs, are not excessive, as the transition periods take redesign cycles into account;

– there is no negative impact on employment in the EU.

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 local space heaters, and for dealers offering local space heaters.

The energy efficiency ranking of local space heaters is to be based on a single scale covering solid, liquid and gaseous fuel local space heaters. This scheme applies a biomass label factor in order to both promote energy efficiency of solid fuel local space heaters using biomass and continue the promotion of renewable fuels over fossil fuels. If the local space heater can use multiple solid fuels, the label ranking is determined by the fuel for which the local space heater was optimised, its preferred fuel. If multiple biomass fuels can be used by the product, the label ranking is based on a woody biomass fuel for which the solid fuel local space heater was optimised.

Furthermore, standardised product information will be introduced for local space heaters, such as a product fiche and technical documentation, and requirements will be specified for information to be provided in any form of distance selling of local space heaters and in any advertisements and technical promotional material for them.

The proposed product labels and standardised product information will help overcome the lack of information for people buying local space heaters.

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

Legal basis

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

Subsidiarity principle

The Regulation implements Directive 2010/30/EU in line with its 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 any costs for 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 …/..

of 24.4.2015

supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the energy labelling of local space heaters

(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 products[6], and in particular Article 10 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Directive 2010/30/EU requires the Commission to adopt delegated acts as regards 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) Local space heaters with equivalent functionality exhibit a wide disparity in terms of energy efficiency and the energy they use accounts for a significant share of the total energy demand in the Union. The scope for reducing their energy consumption is significant.

(3) Local space heaters using non-woody biomass have specific technical characteristics and should therefore be exempted from this Regulation.

(4) Harmonised provisions on labelling and standard product information should be laid down in order to provide incentives for manufacturers to improve the energy efficiency of local space heaters, to encourage end-users to purchase energy-efficient products and to contribute to the functioning of the internal market.

(5) As the typical use and therefore also energy consumption of local space heaters is different to that of other space heating products being regulated, this Regulation should introduce a labelling scale different to that of other space heating products.

[6] OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 1.

(6) As luminous and tube local space heaters are products directly purchased by professionals and not by final consumers no energy labelling requirements relating to them are set in this Regulation.

(7) The minimum requirements applying to electric local space heaters under Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No … of … implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for local space heaters, *[Number of the Regulation and OJ reference in footnote to be inserted before publication in the OJ]*[7] provide the maximum technical improvement potential of these products. In consequence, no room for differentiation will be left among them. Electric local space heaters cannot be directly substituted by more efficient local space heaters using other fuels and in consequence, the label would not achieve the objective of providing information to consumers about the relative efficiency of different products.

(8) Promoting the use of renewable energy in heating products is consistent with the objective of promoting renewable energy. It is therefore appropriate that this Regulation introduces a specific approach for local space heaters, a 'biomass label factor' set at such a level that class A++ can be reached by solid fuel local space heaters using pellets only.

(9) 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) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation[8], for the purpose of establishing ecodesign requirements.

(10) This Regulation should specify a uniform design and content for the product labels of local space heaters.

(11) In addition, this Regulation should specify requirements for the product fiche and technical documentation for local space heaters.

(12) Moreover, this Regulation should specify requirements in respect of the information to be provided in any case of any form of distance selling of local space heaters and in any advertisements and technical promotional material for such local space heaters.

(13) It is appropriate to provide for a review of the provisions of this Regulation taking into account technological progress.

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7 OJ L xxx, yy.yy.2013, p. xx.

8 OJ L 316, 14.11.2012, p. 12.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1
Subject matter and scope

This Regulation establishes requirements for the energy labelling of, and the provision of supplementary product information on local space heaters with a nominal heat output of 50 kW or less.

This Regulation shall not apply to:

(a) electric local space heaters;

(b) local space heaters using a vapour compression cycle or sorption cycle for the generation of heat driven by electric compressors or fuel;

(c) solid fuel local space heaters that are specified for the combustion of non-woody biomass only;

(d) local space heaters specified for purposes other than indoor space heating to reach and maintain a certain thermal comfort of human beings by means of heat convection or heat radiation;

(e) local space heaters that are specified for outdoor use only;

(f) local space heaters of which the direct heat output is less than 6% of the combined direct and indirect heat output at nominal heat output;

(g) solid fuel local space heaters that are not factory assembled, or are not provided as prefabricated components or parts by a single manufacturer which are to be assembled on site;

(h) luminous local space heaters and tube local space heaters;

(i) air heating products;

(j) sauna stoves.

Article 2
Definitions

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

1. ‘local space heater’ means a space heating device that emits heat by direct heat transfer or by direct heat transfer in combination with heat transfer to a fluid, in order to reach and maintain a certain level of human thermal comfort within an enclosed space in which the product is situated, possibly combined with a heat output to other spaces and is equipped with one or more heat generators that convert electricity or gaseous, liquid or solid fuels directly into heat, through use of the Joule effect or combustion of fuels respectively;

2. ‘solid fuel local space heater’ means an open fronted local space heater, closed fronted local space heater or cooker using solid fuels;

3. ‘gaseous fuel local space heater’ means an open fronted local space heater or a closed fronted local space heater using gaseous fuel;

4. ‘liquid fuel local space heater’ means an open fronted local space heater or a closed fronted local space heater using liquid fuel;

5. ‘electric local space heater’ means a local space heater using the electric Joule effect to generate heat;

6. ‘open fronted local space heater’ means a local space heater, using gaseous, liquid or solid fuels, of which the fire bed and combustion gases are not sealed from the space in which the product is fitted and which is sealed to a chimney or fireplace opening or requires a flue duct for the evacuation of products of combustion;

7. ‘closed fronted local space heater’ means a local space heater, using gaseous, liquid or solid fuels, of which the fire bed and combustion gases can be sealed from the space in which the product is fitted and which is sealed to a chimney or fireplace opening or requires a flue duct for the evacuation of products of combustion;

8. ‘cooker’ means a local space heater, using solid fuels, that integrates in one enclosure the function of a local space heater, and a hob, an oven or both to be used for preparation of food and which is sealed to a chimney or fireplace opening or requires a flue duct for the evacuation of products of combustion;

9. ‘fuel fired local space heater’ means either an open fronted local space heater, closed fronted local space heater or cooker;

10. ‘luminous local space heater’ means a local space heater, using gaseous or liquid fuel which is equipped with a burner; which is to be installed above head level, directed towards the place of use so that the heat emission of the burner, being predominantly infrared radiation, directly warms the subjects to be heated and which emits the products of combustion in the space where it is situated;

11. ‘tube local space heater’ means a local space heater, using gaseous or liquid fuel, which is equipped with a burner; which is to be installed above head level, near the subjects to be heated, which heats the space primarily by infrared radiation from the tube or tubes heated by the internal passage of products of combustion and of which the products of combustion are to be evacuated through a flue duct;

12. ‘flueless heater’ means a local space heater, using gaseous, liquid or solid fuel, emitting the products of combustion into the space where the product is situated, other than a luminous local space heater;

13. ‘open to chimney heater’ means a local space heater, using gaseous, liquid or solid fuels intended to sit under a chimney or in a fireplace without sealing between the product and the chimney or fireplace opening, and allowing the products of combustion pass unrestricted from the fire bed to the chimney or flue;

14. ‘air heating product’ means a product providing heat to an air-based heating system only that can be ducted and is designed to be used while fastened or secured in a specific location or wall mounted which distributes the air by means of an air moving device in order to reach and maintain a certain level of human thermal comfort within an enclosed space in which the product is situated;

15. ‘sauna stove’ means a local space heater, incorporated in, or declared to be used in, dry or wet sauna’s or similar environments;

16. ‘solid fuel’ means a fuel which is solid at normal indoor room temperatures, including solid biomass and solid fossil fuel;

17. ‘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;

18. ‘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;

19. ‘non-woody biomass’ means biomass other than woody biomass, including *inter alia* straw, miscanthus, reeds, kernels, grains, olive stones, olive cakes and nut shells;

20. ‘preferred fuel’ means the single fuel which is to be preferably used for the local space heater according to the supplier’s instructions;

21. ‘fossil solid fuel’ means solid fuel other than biomass, including anthracite and dry steam coal, hard coke, low temperature coke, bituminous coal, lignite, a blend of fossil fuels or a blend of biomass and fossil fuel; for the purposes of this Regulation it also inclues peat;

22. ‘other suitable fuel’ means a fuel, other than the preferred fuel, which can be used in the local space heater 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 manufacturers and suppliers, in technical or promotional material and in advertisements;

23. ‘direct heat output’ means the heat output of the product by radiation and convection of heat, as emitted by or from the product itself to air, excluding the heat output of the product to a heat transfer fluid, expressed in kW;

24. ‘indirect heat output’ means the heat output of the product to a heat transfer fluid by the same heat generation process that provides the direct heat output of the product, expressed in kW;

25. ‘indirect heating functionality’ means the product is capable of transferring part of the total heat output to a heat transfer fluid, for use as space heating or domestic hot water generation.

26. ‘nominal heat output’ (P_{nom}) means the heat output of a local space heater comprising both direct heat output and indirect heat output (where applicable), when operating at

the setting for the maximum heat output that can be maintained over an extended period, as declared by the supplier, expressed in kW;

27. 'minimum heat output' (P_{min}) means the heat output of a local space heater comprising both direct heat output and indirect heat output (where applicable), when operating at the setting for the lowest heat output, as declared by the supplier, expressed in kW;

28. 'intended for outdoor use' means the product is suitable for safe operation outside enclosed spaces, including possible use in outdoor conditions;

29. 'equivalent model' means a model placed on the market with the same technical parameters set out in Table 2 or Table 3 of Annex V as another model placed on the market by the same supplier.

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

Article 3

Responsibilities of suppliers and timetable

1. From 1 January 2018 suppliers placing on the market or putting into service local space heaters that are not flueless heaters using solid fuels or open to chimney heaters using solid fuels shall ensure that:

   (a) such local space heater is provided with a printed label in the format and containing the information set out in point 1 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 of Annex III and conforming to the energy efficiency classes set out Annex II is made available to dealers for such local space heater model;

   (c) a product fiche in accordance with Annex IV, is provided for such local space heater;

   (d) an electronic product fiche, in accordance with Annex IV, is made available to dealers for such local space heater model;

   (e) the technical documentation, as set out in Annex V, is provided on request to the authorities of the Member States and to the Commission;

   (f) any advertisement related to a specific such local space heater model and containing energy-related or price information includes a reference to the energy efficiency class for that model;

   (g) any technical promotional material concerning a specific such local space heater model and describing its specific technical parameters includes a reference to the energy efficiency class for that model.

2. From 1 January 2022 suppliers placing on the market or putting into service flueless heaters using solid fuels or open to chimney heaters using solid fuels shall ensure that:

(a) such local space heater is provided with a printed label in the format and containing the information set out in point 1 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 of Annex III and conforming to the energy efficiency classes set out Annex II is made available to dealers for such local space heater model;

(c) a product fiche in accordance with Annex IV, is provided for such local space heater;

(d) an electronic product fiche, in accordance with Annex IV, is made available to dealers for such local space heater model;

(e) the technical documentation, as set out in Annex V, is provided on request to the authorities of the Member States and to the Commission;

(f) any advertisement related to a specific such local space heater model and containing energy-related or price information includes a reference to the energy efficiency class for that model;

(g) any technical promotional material concerning a specific such local space heater model and describing its specific technical parameters includes a reference to the energy efficiency class for that model.

Article 4
Responsibilities of dealers

Dealers of local space heaters shall ensure that:

(a) each local space heater bears, at the point of sale, the label provided by suppliers in accordance with Article 3, on the outside of the front of the local space heater, in such a way as to be clearly visible;

(b) local space heaters 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 Annex VI, except where the offer is made through the Internet, in which case the provisions of Annex VII shall apply;

(c) any advertisement for a specific local space heater model which contains energy-related or price information includes a reference to the energy efficiency class of that model;

(d) any technical promotional material concerning a specific local space heater model which describes its specific technical parameters includes a reference to the energy efficiency class of 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.

Article 6
Verification procedure for market surveillance purposes

Member States shall apply the procedure laid down in Annex IX when assessing the conformity of the declared energy efficiency class of local space heaters.

Article 7
Review

The Commission shall review this Regulation in the light of technological progress no later than 1 January 2024. The review shall in particular assess whether the exemptions from application of the Regulation can be reduced.

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 January 2018 for local space heaters that are not flueless heaters using solid fuels or open to chimney heaters using solid fuels. However, Article 3(1)(f) and (g) and Article 4(b), (c) and (d) shall apply from 1 April 2018.

3. It shall apply from 1 January 2022 for flueless heaters using solid fuels and open to chimney heaters using solid fuels. However, Articles 3(2)(f) and (g) and Article 4(b), (c) and (d) shall apply from 1 April 2022.

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

Done at Brussels, 24.4.2015

For the Commission
The President
Jean-Claude JUNCKER