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 the 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 (Text with EEA relevance)

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 the 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

(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[(1)], 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 but exhibit a wide disparity in performance levels with equivalent functionality.

(2) The energy consumed by space heaters and by combination heaters providing space and water heating, accounts for a significant share of the total energy demand in the Union. Space heaters and combination heaters with equivalent functionality exhibit a wide disparity in terms of energy efficiency. The scope for reducing their energy consumption is significant and includes combining them with appropriate temperature controls and solar devices. Space heaters, combination heaters and packages of such heaters in combination with temperature controls and solar devices should therefore be covered by energy labelling requirements.

(3) Space heaters and combination heaters that are designed for using gaseous or liquid fuels predominantly (more than 50 %) produced from biomass have specific technical characteristics which require further technical, economic and environmental analyses. Depending on the outcome of the analyses, energy labelling requirements for those heaters should be set at a later stage, if appropriate.

(4) Harmonised provisions should be laid down on labelling and standard product information regarding the energy efficiency of space heaters and combination heaters in order to provide incentives for manufacturers to improve the energy efficiency of these

Changes to legislation: *There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 811/2013. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes*

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

(5) As regards significant energy and cost savings for each type of heater, this Regulation should introduce a new labelling scale from A^{++} to G for the space heating function of boiler space heaters, cogeneration space heaters, heat pump space heaters, boiler combination heaters and heat pump combination heaters. While classes A to G cover the various types of conventional boilers when not combined with cogeneration or renewable energy technologies, classes A^{+} and A^{++} should promote the use of cogeneration and renewable energy sources.

(6) Furthermore, a new A-G labelling scale should be introduced for the water heating function of boiler combination heaters and heat pump combination heaters, in line with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 812/2013 of 18 February 2013 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the energy labelling of water heaters, hot water storage tanks and packages of water heater and solar device[(2)].

(7) Further classes A^{+++} and A^{+} should be added after four years to the seasonal space heating and water heating classes, respectively, unless the review of the Regulation proves otherwise, to accelerate the market penetration of high-efficiency space heaters and combination heaters using renewable energy sources.

(8) This Regulation should ensure that consumers get more accurate comparative information about the performance of heat pump heaters, based on a seasonal efficiency calculation and measurement method for three European climate zones. The Commission mandated the European standardisation bodies to investigate whether a similar method should be developed for other heaters. European standardised heating seasons for boiler heaters, cogeneration heaters and solar heaters could be considered in the review of this Regulation.

(9) The sound power level of a heater can be an important consideration for end-users. Information on sound power levels should be included on the labels of space heaters and combination heaters.

(10) The combined effect of this Regulation and Commission Regulation (EU) No 813/2013 of 2 August 2013 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for space heaters and combination heaters[(3)] is expected to result in estimated annual energy savings of around 1 900 PJ (about 45 Mtoe) by 2020, corresponding to about 110 Mt CO_2 emissions, compared to what would happen if no measures were taken.

(11) The information provided on the label should be obtained through reliable, accurate and reproducible measurement and calculation procedures that take into account recognised state-of-the-art measurement and calculation methods including, where available, harmonised standards adopted by the European standardisation bodies under a request from the Commission, in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical

***Changes to legislation:** There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 811/2013. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes*

standards and regulations and of rules on Information Society services[4], for the purpose of establishing ecodesign requirements.

(12) This Regulation should specify a uniform design and content of product labels for space heaters and combination heaters.

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

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

(15) In addition to the product labels and fiches for stand-alone space heaters and combination heaters laid down in this Regulation, package labels and fiches based on product fiches from suppliers should ensure that the end-user has easy access to information on the energy performance of packages of heaters combined with solar devices and/or temperature controls. The most efficient class A^{+++} may be reached by such a package.

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

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, space heaters and combination heaters with a rated heat output ≤ 70 kW, packages of space heater ≤ 70 kW, temperature control and solar device and packages of combination heater ≤ 70 kW, temperature control and solar device.

2 This Regulation shall not apply to:

a heaters specifically designed for using gaseous or liquid fuels predominantly produced from biomass;

b heaters using solid fuels;

c heaters within the scope of Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[5];

d heaters generating heat only for the purpose of providing hot drinking or sanitary water;

e heaters for heating and distributing gaseous heat transfer media such as vapour or air;

f cogeneration space heaters with a maximum electrical capacity of 50 kW or above.

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:

Changes to legislation: *There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 811/2013. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes*

(1) 'heater' means a space heater or combination heater;

(2) 'space heater' means a device that

(a) provides heat to a water-based central heating system in order to reach and maintain at a desired level the indoor temperature of an enclosed space such as a building, a dwelling or a room; and

(b) is equipped with one or more heat generators;

(3) 'combination heater' means a space heater 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;

(4) 'water-based central heating system' means a system using water as a heat transfer medium to distribute centrally generated heat to heat emitters for the space heating of buildings, or parts thereof;

(5) 'heat generator' means the part of a heater that generates the heat using one or more of the following processes:

(a) combustion of fossil fuels and/or biomass fuels;

(b) use of the Joule effect in electric resistance heating elements;

(c) capture of ambient heat from an air source, water source or ground source, and/or waste heat;

(6) 'rated heat output' (*Prated*) means the declared heat output of a heater when providing space heating and, if applicable, water heating at standard rating conditions, expressed in kW; for heat pump space heaters and heat pump combination heaters the standard rating conditions for establishing the rated heat output are the reference design conditions, as set out in Annex VII, Table 10;

(7) 'standard rating conditions' means the operating conditions of heaters under average climate conditions for establishing the rated heat output, seasonal space heating energy efficiency, water heating energy efficiency and sound power level;

(8) '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;

(9) 'biomass fuel' means a gaseous or liquid fuel produced from biomass;

(10) 'fossil fuel' means a gaseous or liquid fuel of fossil origin;

(11) 'cogeneration space heater' means a space heater simultaneously generating heat and electricity in a single process;

(12) '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 heater such as a central processing unit, thus helping to regulate the indoor temperature(s);

(13) '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;

***Changes to legislation:** There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 811/2013. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes*

(14) '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;

(15) '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;

(16) 'hot water storage tank' means a vessel for storing hot water for water and/or space heating purposes, including any additives, which is not equipped with any heat generator except possibly one or more back-up immersion heaters;

(17) 'solar hot water storage tank' means a hot water storage tank storing heat energy produced by one or more solar collectors;

(18) '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 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;

(19) 'package of space heater, temperature control and solar device' means a package offered to the end-user containing one or more space heaters combined with one or more temperature controls and/or one or more solar devices;

(20) 'package of combination heater, temperature control and solar device' means a package offered to the end-user containing one or more combination heaters combined with one or more temperature controls, and/or one or more solar devices;

(21) 'seasonal space heating energy efficiency' (η_s) means the ratio between the space heating demand for a designated heating season, supplied by a space heater, a combination heater, a package of space heater, temperature control and solar device or a package of combination heater, temperature control and solar device, and the annual energy consumption required to meet this demand, expressed in %;

(22) 'water heating energy efficiency' (η_{wh}) means the ratio between the useful energy in the drinking or sanitary water provided by a combination heater or a package of combination heater, temperature control and solar device, and the energy required for its generation, expressed in %;

(23) 'sound power level' (L_{WA}) means the A-weighted sound power level, indoors and/or outdoors, expressed in dB.

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

Article 3

Responsibilities of suppliers and timetable

1 From 26 September 2015 suppliers placing space heaters on the market and/or putting them into service, including those integrated in packages of space heater, temperature control and solar device, shall ensure that:

a a printed label complying with the format and content of information set out in point 1.1 of Annex III is provided for each space heater conforming to the seasonal space heating energy efficiency classes set out in point 1 of Annex II, whereby: for heat pump space