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This draft legal text is a working document prepared as follow up to the review studies undertaken for the revision of Regulation (EU) 813/2013 for space heaters and combination heaters, in preparation of the Consultation Forum meeting of 27-28 September. Please note that whilst this draft document has been prepared by DG ENER staff and its consultants, it is by no means an official document endorsed by the European Commission.

DRAFT

[XXX/XXXX] Ecodesign regulation space / combination heaters

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No [XXX/XXXX] of [XX/XX/XXXX]

implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for space heaters and combination heaters, repealing Commission Regulation (EU) No 813/2013

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-related products (1) and in particular Article 15(1) thereof,

After consulting the Ecodesign Consultation Forum,

(1) …

(2) …

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION

[whereas section]

Article 1

Subject matter and scope

1. This Regulation establishes ecodesign requirements for the placing on the market and/or putting into service of hydronic, central space heaters and combination heaters with a rated heat output ≤ 1 MW, including

- fuel boilers, using gaseous or liquid fuels for heat generation;
- electric boilers, using the Joule effect for heat generation;
- electrically or thermally driven heat pumps capturing ambient or waste heat for heat generation, possibly in combination with an electric resistance back-up heater;
- cogeneration heaters, concurrently generating heat and electricity;
- hybrid heaters, using a combination of an electric heat pump and fuel boiler for heat generation, as well as a hybrid master controller managing the operation of both heat generators.

2. This Regulation shall not apply to:

(a) heaters specifically designed for using gaseous or liquid fuels that are predominantly produced from biomass, unless they are also found fit for using gaseous or liquid fossil fuels;

(b) heaters using solid fuels;

(c) heaters for heating and distributing gaseous heat transfer media such as vapour or air;

(d) heaters within the scope of Directives 2010/75/EU[1] and (EU) 2015/2193[2] of the European Parliament and the Council;

(e) products covered by Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1188 with regard to ecodesign requirements for local space heaters[3];

(f) products covered by Commission Regulation (EU) No 2016/2281 with regard to ecodesign requirements for air heating products, cooling products, high temperature process chillers and fan coil units[4];

[1] Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control). OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17–119. Note that this directive includes, amongst others, the recast of the 2001 Large Combustion Plants Directive (LCPD) in Chapter III and referenced Annnexes for combustion plants larger than 50 MW "rated thermal input"

[2] Directive (EU) 2015/2193 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from medium combustion plants. OJ L 313, 28.11.2015, p. 1–19.
Art. 1. This Directive lays down rules to control emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx) and dust into the air from medium combustion plants, and thereby reduce emissions to air and the potential risks to human health and the environment from such emissions. This Directive also lays down rules to monitor emissions of carbon monoxide (CO).
Art. 2. 1) This Directive shall apply to combustion plants with a rated thermal input equal to or greater than 1 MW and less than 50 MW ('medium combustion plants'), irrespective of the type of fuel they use.

[3] Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1188 of 28 April 2015 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for local space heaters (OJ L 193, 21.7.2015, p. 76).
[4] Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/2281 of 30 November 2016 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for

(g) products covered by Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1095 with regard to ecodesign requirements for professional refrigerated storage cabinets, blast cabinets, condensing units and process chillers[5];

(h) heaters generating heat only for the purpose of providing hot drinking or sanitary water;

(i) cogeneration space heaters with a maximum electrical capacity of 50 kW or above;

(j) reversible heat pump heaters with a rated heat output >400 kW;

(k) combination heaters with a rated heat output >400 kW;

Article 2

Definitions

In addition to the definitions set out in Article 2 of Directive 2009/125/EC, the following definitions shall apply for the purposes of this Regulation:

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

(2) 'hydronic central 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;

whereby a heat generator designed for a heater and a heater housing to be equipped with such a heat generator shall be also considered a heater

(3) 'combination heater' means a hydronic central space heater that is designed to also provide hot drinking or sanitary water at given temperature levels, quantities and flow rates during given intervals, and is to be 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) 'heater housing' means the part of a heater designed to have a heat generator fitted;

(6) 'rated heat output' (P_{rated}) means the declared heat output of a heater when providing space heating and, if applicable, water heating at rating conditions, expressed in kW;

(7) '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, sound power level and nitrogen oxide emissions, as defined in Annex I and set out in Annex III;

(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

energy-related products, with regard to ecodesign requirements for air heating products, cooling products, high temperature process chillers and fan coil units. OJ L 346, 20.12.2016, p. 1–50

[5] Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1095 of 5 May 2015 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for professional refrigerated storage cabinets, blast cabinets, condensing units and process chillers. OJ L 177, 8.7.2015, p. 19–51

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) ‘fuel boiler’ is a heater using gaseous or liquid fuels for heat generation;

(11) ‘electric boiler’ is a heater that generates heat using the Joule effect in electric resistance heating elements only;

(12) ‘heat pump heater’ means a heater using a thermodynamic cycle for the use of ambient heat from an air source, water source or ground source, solar irradiance, and/or waste heat for heat generation; a heat pump heater may be equipped with electric supplementary heaters using the Joule effect;

(13) ‘reversible heat pump heater’ means a heat pump heater capable of both cooling and heating;

(14) ‘cogeneration heater’ means a heater, simultaneously generating heat and electricity in a single process;

(15) ‘hybrid heater’ means is an encased assembly or assemblies designed as a unit consisting of an electric heat pump and a fuel boiler as heat generators, as well as a hybrid master controller providing an optimised operation of the heat generators for space heating;

(16) ‘seasonal space heating energy efficiency’ (η_s or *etas*) means the ratio between the space heating demand for the designated heating season, supplied by a heater and the annual energy consumption required to meet this demand, expressed in %;

(17) ‘water heating energy efficiency’ (η_{wh} or *etawh*) means the ratio between the useful energy in the drinking or sanitary water provided by a combination heater and the energy required for its generation, expressed in %;

(18) ‘sound power level’ (L_{WA}) means the A-weighted sound power level, indoors and/or outdoors, expressed in dB(A), as set out in Annex III, section 6;

(19) ‘conversion coefficient’ (*CC*) means the default coefficient for primary energy per kWh electricity referred to in Directive (EU) 2018/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([6]); the value of the conversion coefficient is *CC* = 2,1.

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

Article 3

Ecodesign requirements and timetable

1. From [date]

(i) heaters shall meet the requirements set out in Annex II, points 1, 4, 5 and 6;

(ii) combination heaters shall meet the requirements set out in Annex II, point 2;

(iii) heat pump space heaters and heat pump combination heaters shall also meet the requirements set out in Annex II, point 3;

[6] Directive (EU) 2018/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 amending Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency, OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 210–230

2. Compliance with ecodesign requirements shall be measured and calculated in accordance with the requirements set out in Annex III, following transitional provisions as indicated in Annex IIIa as appropriate.

Article 4

Conformity assessment

1. The conformity of heaters using gaseous or liquid fuels, as well as of the space heating efficiency of heat pump heaters with capacity ≤ 70 kW, shall be certified by examination of the efficiency in accordance with module B and a declaration of conformity to the approved type in accordance with module C, D or E as described in Annex II of Decision 768/2008/EC[7].

2. For other products and parameters in the scope of this regulation, the conformity assessment procedure referred to in Article 8(2) of Directive 2009/125/EC shall be the internal design control set out in Annex IV to that Directive or the management system set out in Annex V to that Directive.

3. For the purposes of conformity assessment, the technical documentation shall contain the product information set out in point 5(b) of Annex II to this Regulation.

Note to CF: The proposal is fully repealing 92/42/EEC as it is fully covered by Decision 768/2008/EC.

Article 5

Verification procedure for market surveillance purposes

When performing the market surveillance checks referred to in Article 3(2) of Directive 2009/125/EC to ensure compliance with the requirements set out in Annex II to this Regulation, the Member States' authorities shall apply the verification procedure set out in Annex IV to this Regulation.

Article 6

Circumvention and software updates

The manufacturer, importer or authorised representative shall not place on the market products designed to be able to detect they are being tested (for example by recognising the test conditions or test cycle) and to react specifically by automatically altering their performance during the test with the aim of reaching a more favourable level for any of the parameters in the technical documentation or included in any documentation provided.

The energy consumption of the product and any of the other declared parameters shall not deteriorate after a software or firmware update when measured with the same test standard originally used for the declaration of conformity, except with explicit consent of the end-user prior to the update. No performance change shall occur as a result of rejecting the update. A software update shall never have the effect of changing the product's performance in a way that makes it noncompliant with the ecodesign requirements applicable for the declaration of conformity.

[7] Decision No 768/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on a common framework for the marketing of products, and repealing Council Decision 93/465/EEC (Text with EEA relevance) OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 82–128

Article 7

Indicative benchmarks

The indicative benchmarks for best-performing heaters available on the market at the time of entry into force of this Regulation are set out in Annex V.

Article 8

Review

The Commission shall review this Regulation in the light of technological progress with heaters and present the result of that review to the Ecodesign Consultation Forum no later than five years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation. In particular, the review shall include an assessment of the following aspects:

(a) the appropriateness of setting stricter ecodesign requirements for the energy efficiency of space heaters and combination heaters of all types, for the sound power level and for emissions of nitrogen oxides;
(b) the appropriateness of setting ecodesign requirements for heaters specifically designed for using gaseous or liquid fuels predominantly produced from biomass;
(c) the validity of the conversion coefficient value;
(d) the appropriateness of third-party certification and monitoring.

Article 9

Repeal

Commission Regulation (EU) No 813/2013 and Council Directive 92/42/EEC shall be repealed with effect from [date].

Article 10

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

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

Done at Brussels, XX Month XXXX.

For the Commission

The President

Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX I

Definitions applicable for Annexes II to V

For the purposes of Annexes II to V the following definitions shall apply, whereby all definitions for 'heaters' relate to space heaters and combination heaters in space heating mode except for definitions explicitly related to water heating in combination heaters.

Definitions related to heaters

(1) 'standby mode' means a condition where the heater is connected to the mains power source, depends on energy input from the mains power source to work as intended and provides only the following functions, which may persist for an indefinite time: reactivation function, or reactivation function and only an indication of enabled reactivation function, and/or information or status display, including network standby;

(2) 'networked standby' means a condition in which the equipment is able to resume a function by way of a remotely initiated signal from a network connection;

(3) 'network means a communication infrastructure with a topology of links, an architecture, including the physical components, organisational principles, communication procedures and formats (protocols);

(4) 'standby mode power consumption' (P_{SB}) means the electric power consumption of a heater in standby mode, including network standby, expressed in kW;

(5) 'average climate conditions' means the temperature conditions during the heating season as a proxy for the average European Union climate, as expressed by the frequency, in hours, of the outdoor temperature bin values, rounded to the nearest integer as given in Table 5;

(6) '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);

(7) 'gross calorific value' (*GCV*) means the total amount of heat released by a unit quantity of fuel when it is burned completely with oxygen and when the products of combustion are returned to ambient temperature; this quantity includes the condensation heat of any water vapour contained in the fuel and of the water vapour formed by the combustion of any hydrogen contained in the fuel;

(8) 'equivalent model' means a model placed on the market with the same technical parameters set out in Table 1 of Annex II, section 6, as another model placed on the market by the same manufacturer;

Definitions related to fuel boilers and cogeneration heaters

(9) 'B1 boiler' means a fuel boiler heater incorporating a draught diverter, intended to be connected to a natural draught flue that evacuates the residues of combustion to the outside of the room containing the fuel boiler heater, and drawing the combustion air directly from the room; a type B1 boiler is marketed as type B1 boiler only;

(10) 'B1 combination boiler' means a B1 boiler designed to operate as a combination heater;

(11) 'condensing boiler' means a fuel boiler in which, under normal operating conditions and at given operating water temperatures, the water vapour in the combustion products is partially condensed, in order to make use of the latent heat of this water vapour for heating purposes;

(12) ‘useful efficiency’ (η) means the ratio of the useful heat output and the total energy input of a boiler or cogeneration heater, expressed in %, whereby the total energy input is expressed in terms of GCV and/or in terms of final energy multiplied by *CC*;

(13) ‘useful heat output’ (*P*) means the heat output of a boiler or cogeneration space heater transmitted to the heat carrier, expressed in kW;

(14) ‘nominal heat input’ (P_{hs}) of a boiler or cogeneration heater means the quantity of energy used in unit time corresponding to the volumetric or mass flow rates, the calorific value used in this regulation being the gross calorific value (GCV), as declared by the manufacturer in the instructions for installation, expressed in kW.

(15) ‘rated heat output’ (P_4 or $P_{rated,fb}$) of a fuel boiler, electric boiler or cogeneration heater means the useful heat output at a high-temperature regime with 60°C return and 80°C feed temperature, expressed in kW, for a fuel boiler or cogeneration heater at nominal heat input P_{hs} and for an electric boiler at declared nominal electric power input, as set out in Annex III, section 4, sub (a) to (c).

(16) ‘part load output’ (P_1) of a fuel boiler means the useful heat output at 30% of the nominal heat input P_{hs} at a low-temperature regime with 30°C return temperature, expressed in kW, as used in Annex III, section 4, sub (a);

(17) ‘minimum part load output’ (P_0) of a fuel boiler means the useful heat output with the lowest thermal input declared by the manufacturer that can be achieved without on/off cycling at a low-temperature regime, expressed in kW;

(18) ‘efficiency at nominal heat input’ (η_4 or eta_4) of a fuel boiler means the ratio between rated heat output and nominal heat input, as used in Annex III, section 4, sub (a) to (c);

(19) ‘efficiency at 30% heat input’ (η_1 or eta_1) means the ratio between part load output and 30% of the nominal heat input P_{hs}, as used in Annex III, section 4, sub (a) to (c);

(20) ‘efficiency at minimum heat input’ (η_0 or eta_0) means the ratio between lowest part load and nominal thermal input P_{hs} for continuous operation;

(21) ‘electrical efficiency’ (η_{el}) means the ratio of the electricity output and the total energy input of a cogeneration space heater, expressed in %, whereby the total energy input is expressed in terms of *GCV* and/or in terms of final energy multiplied by *CC*;

(22) ‘seasonal space heating energy efficiency’ (η_s or eta_s) means ratio between the space heating demand for a designated heating season, supplied by the boiler and the annual energy consumption based on GCV required to meet this demand, as set out in Annex III, section 3;

(23) ‘seasonal space heating energy efficiency in active mode’ (η_{son} or $etas_{on}$) means the seasonal space heating energy efficiency during the hours with a space heating load whereby the heating function of the unit is activated, possibly involving on/off cycling of the unit to reach or maintain a required instantaneous heat load, as set out in Annex III, section 4;

(24) ‘control correction *F(1)*’ means a correction for a basic temperature control, subtracting 3%-percentage points from the seasonal space heating energy efficiency, as set out in Annex III, section 5;

(25) ‘auxiliary electricity consumption’ means, for the purpose of the efficiency calculations in this regulation, the annual electricity consumed by the system components such as fan, valves, heating

elements required for the heat generator designated operation, but not the circulation pump, expressed in kWh/a, as set out in Annex III, section 5;

(26) 'full load auxiliary power' (*elmax*) means the electric power consumption, as part of the electric auxiliary energy, at full load P_4 of a fuel boiler or cogeneration heater, expressed in kW, as set out in Annex III, section 5, sub (a) ;

(27) 'part load auxiliary power' (*elmin*) means the electric power consumption, as part of the electric auxiliary energy, at part load P_1 of a fuel boiler or cogeneration heater, expressed in kW;

(28) 'auxiliary electricity correction *F(2)*' means the electric auxiliary consumption as a fraction, expressed in %, of the total annual energy consumption of heater, which for boilers and cogeneration heaters is calculated from *elmax*, *elmin* and P_{SB} as appropriate and relates, corrected with *CC* to primary energy equivalent, whereas for water(brine)-source heat pumps *F(2)* accounts for the electricity consumption of the ground source pump with a default fraction of 5%, as set out in Annex III, section 5, sub (a);

(29) 'standby heat loss' (P_{stby}) means the heat loss of a boiler in operating modes without heat demand, expressed in kW, as set out in Annex III, section 5, sub (a);

(30) 'standby heat loss correction *F(3)*' means a correction for the standby heat loss of boilers and cogeneration heaters, as set out in Annex III, section 5, sub (b);

(31) 'biomethane' is a purified form of raw biogas, as defined in and meeting the sustainability criteria in Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council[8], where CO_2, H_2O, H_2S and other impurities are removed and that can be used as a natural gas substitute;

(32) 'bioliquids' means liquid fuel produced from biomass for stationary energy purposes, meeting sustainability criteria as defined in Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council and including hydrated vegetable oil (HVO), biodiesel (fatty acid methyl esters produced by transesterification of vegetable oil with methanol) and straight vegetable oil;

(33) 'hydrogen-ready' ('*H2-ready*') of a boiler using gaseous fossil fuel means that the boiler is technically prepared to be converted, within at the most 2 hours, into a safe and efficient boiler using 100% hydrogen as a fuel and is placed on the market by the manufacturer with a conversion kit containing the components to be replaced, a manual for this replacement and a voucher.

Note to CF: This is a start of defining H2-ready "safe and efficient" operation in the Commission's standardisation request, which subsequently will take years to develop but can then regulate the H2-ready claim.

Definitions related to heat pump and hybrid heaters

(34) 'design load' of a heat pump or hybrid heater ($P_{designh}$) means the space heating output at reference design conditions, as declared by the manufacturer, expressed in kW;

(35) 'reference design conditions' means the combination of the reference design temperature, the maximum bivalent temperature and the maximum operation limit temperature as well as, for air-to-water heat pump heaters (also) using exhaust air, the maximum availability of exhaust air volume rates at $P_{designh}$, as given in Annex III, Table 2;

[8] Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources. OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82–209

(36) 'reference design temperature' ($T_{designh}$) means for space heating the outdoor temperature at which the part load ratio is equal to 1 (100%), expressed in degrees Celsius;

(37) 'operation limit temperature' (*TOL*) means the outdoor temperature below which the declared heat pump capacity is equal to zero;

(38) 'bivalent temperature' (T_{biv}) means lowest outdoor temperature point at which the heat pump is declared to have a capacity able to meet 100 % of the heating load without supplementary heater, expressed in degrees Celsius;

(39) 'rated heat output of a heat pump' ($P_{rated,\ hp}$) means the useful heat output of the heat pump at *TOL* or $T_{designh}$, in average climate conditions, whichever is highest, in kW;

(40) 'rated heat output of a hybrid heater' means the sum of $P_{rated,hp}$ for the heat pump part of the hybrid heater and, as appropriate, $P_{rated,fb}$ for the fuel boiler part of the hybrid heater, in kW;

(41) 'reference annual heating demand' (Q_H) means the reference heating demand for a designated heating season, to be used as the basis for calculating SCOP or SPER and calculated as the product of the design load for heating and the annual equivalent active mode hours, expressed in kWh/a, as set out in Annex III, 3(b);

(42) 'annual equivalent active mode hours' (H_{eH}) means the assumed annual number of 2066 hours a heat pump heater has to provide the design load for heating to satisfy the reference annual heating demand, expressed in h, as set out in Annex III, Table 3;

(43) 'annual energy consumption' (Q_{HE}) means the energy consumption required to meet the reference annual heating demand for a designated heating season, expressed in kWh in terms of GCV and/or in kWh in terms of the final electricity consumption multiplied by *CC*, as set out in Annex III, section 3, sub (b) and (c);

(44) 'heating season' means a set of operating conditions describing per bin the combination of outdoor temperatures and the number of hours these temperatures occur per season, as set out in Annex III, Table 6 for the reference 'Average' climate;

(45) 'bin' (*bin j*) means a combination of an outdoor temperature and a number of bin hours, as set out in Annex III, Table 5;

(46) 'outdoor temperature' (T_j) means the dry bulb outdoor air temperature, expressed in degrees Celsius; the relative humidity may be indicated by a corresponding wet bulb temperature;

(47) 'part load ratio' ($pl(T_j)$ means the outdoor temperature minus 16 °C divided by the reference design temperature minus 16 °C;

(48) 'bin hours' (H_j) means the hours per heating season, expressed in hours per year, at which an outdoor temperature occurs for each bin, as set out in Annex III, Table 5;

(49) 'part load for heating' ($Ph(T_j)$) means the heating load at a specific outdoor temperature, calculated as the design load multiplied by the part load ratio, expressed in kW;

(50) 'part load conditions' is the set of temperature conditions for testing at part loads A, B, C, D, E, F as set out in Annex III, Table 4;

(51) 'declared capacity for heating' ($Pdh(T_j)$) means the declared heating capacity a heat pump heater is able to deliver, for an outdoor temperature T_j , expressed in kW;

(52) 'declared coefficient of performance' ($COPd(T_j)$) or 'declared primary energy ratio' ($PERd(T_j)$) means the declared coefficient of performance or primary energy ratio at the designated bins of the part load conditions;

(53) 'gas utilisation efficiency' ($GUE(Tj)$) is the ratio between the part load $Ph(T_j)$ and the measured thermal input in GCV at a specific outdoor temperature, expressed in kW/kW;

(54) 'auxiliary electricity factor' ($AEF(Tj)$) is the ratio between the part load $Ph(T_j)$ and the electric power input at a specific outdoor temperature, expressed in kW/kW;

If $Pdh(Tj) > Ph(Tj)$ then on/off cycling shall take place for the heat pump heater to meet the heat load $Ph(Tj)$ in the bin j pertaining to the part load conditions for the heat pump heater. In that case and for bin j the declared $COPd(Tj)$ or $PERd(Tj)$ shall be corrected, using CR and $Pcych$. If $Pdh(Tj) \leq Ph(Tj)$ for all part load conditions then proceed to the calculation of SCOPon, which is the number-of-hours-per-bin weighted average of $COPbin(Tj)$ supplemented by an integrated or assumed external electric resistance heater with capacity (Tj) to fill in the capacity $Ph(Tj)$ in cases where $Pdh(Tj) < Ph(Tj)$.

(55) 'capacity ratio' (CR) is the part load for heating $Ph(T_j)$ divided by the declared heating capacity $Pdh(T_j)$ of the unit at the same temperature conditions;

(56) 'cycling' is the condition where the capacity ratio CR is smaller than 0,9 and the unit will cycle on/off to reach the required part load $Ph(T_j)$;

(57) 'degradation coefficient' ($Cdh(T_j)$) means the measure of efficiency loss due to cycling of heat pump heaters; if Cdh is not determined by measurement then the default degradation coefficient is $Cdh = 0{,}9$;

(58) 'adjusted outlet temperature for cycling' ($T_{cyc}(T_j)$) means the outlet temperature in on-mode during on/off cycling of a heat pump heater;

(59) 'cycling interval capacity for heating' ($Pcyc(T_j)$) means the integrated heating capacity in on-mode over the cycling test interval for heating, expressed in kW;

(60) 'generator setting' ($f(T_j)$) means the manufacturer declared speed-setting of the compressor(s) (in Hz or rpm) or the modulated power output of the burner (in kW) in an electric or thermally driven heat pump;

(61) 'water flow rate setting evaporator side' ($q_{we}(T_j)$) means the manufacturer declared water flow rate at the evaporator side during the test at part load condition for (Tj), in m³/h,

(62) 'water flow rate setting condenser side' ($q_{wc}(T_j)$) means the manufacturer declared water flow rate at the condenser side during the test at part load condition for (Tj), in m³/h,

(63) 'bin-specific coefficient of performance' ($COP_{bin}(T_j)$) or 'bin-specific primary energy ratio' ($PER(T_j)$) means the coefficient of performance of the heat pump heater using electricity, or primary energy ratio of the heat pump heater using fuel, derived from the part load for heating, declared capacity for heating and declared coefficient of performance for specified bins and calculated for other bins by interpolation or extrapolation, corrected where necessary by the degradation coefficient;

(64) 'active mode coefficient of performance' ($SCOP_{on}$) or 'active mode primary energy ratio' ($SPER_{on}$) means the weighted average coefficient of performance of an electric heat pump heater or the average primary energy ratio of a thermally driven heat pump heater in the designated heating season;

(65) 'active mode seasonal gas utilisation efficiency '(*SGUE*) means the seasonal *GUE*, calculated as the hour (h_j) weighted average of $GUE(T_j)$ over the designated heating season, expressed in kW/kW, as used in Annex III, section 3, sub (c);

(66) 'active mode seasonal auxiliary electricity factor '($SAEF_{on}$) means the seasonal *AEF* in active mode, calculated as the hour (h_j) weighted average of $AEF(T_j)$ over the designated heating season, expressed in kW/kW, as set out in Annex III, section 3, sub (c);

(67) 'seasonal auxiliary electricity factor '(*SAEF*) means the seasonal *AEF*, including electricity use in non-active modes Q_{aux}, calculated as the reference annual heating demand divided by the annual energy consumption, expressed in kW/kW;

(68) 'seasonal coefficient of performance' (*SCOP*) means the annual average coefficient of performance of an electric heat pump heater in the designated heating season, calculated as the reference annual heating demand divided by the annual energy consumption;

(69) 'seasonal primary energy ratio' (*SPER*) means the annual average primary energy ratio of a thermally driven heat pump space heater in the designated heating season, calculated from the SGUE and SAEF whereby the latter is converted to primary energy using *CC*, as set out in Annex III, section 3, sub (c);

(70) 'electric resistance back-up heater capacity' (*elbu* (T_j)) means the heat output of a supplementary electric resistance heater supplementing the declared heat pump capacity for heating to reach the part load for heating $Ph(T_j)$ in the bin with temperature T_j, expressed in kW, as used in Annex III, section 4, sub (d);

(71) 'fuel supplementary heater capacity' ($Psup(T_j)$) of a hybrid heater means the heat output of a supplementary fuel heater supplementing the declared hybrid heat pump capacity for heating to reach the part load for heating $Ph(T_j)$ in the bin with temperature T_j, expressed in kW, as explained in Annex III, section 2, sub (b);

(72) 'capacity control' means the ability of the heat pump heater to change its capacity by changing the volumetric flow rate of the refrigerant;

(73) 'active mode' or 'on mode' means the condition corresponding to the hours with a heating load for the enclosed space and activated heating function; this condition may involve cycling of the heat pump space heater or heat pump combination heater to reach or maintain a required indoor air temperature;

(74) 'off mode' means a condition in which the heat pump heater is connected to the mains power source and is not providing any function, including conditions providing only an indication of off mode condition and conditions providing only functionalities intended to ensure electromagnetic compatibility pursuant to Directive 2014/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council [9];

(75) 'thermostat-off mode' of a heat pump heater means the condition corresponding to the hours with no heating load and activated heating function, whereby the heating function is switched on, but the heat pump heater is not operational; cycling in active mode is not considered as thermostat-off mode;

[9] Directive 2014/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility (recast)

(76) ‘crankcase heater mode’ means the condition in which a heating device is activated to avoid the refrigerant migrating to the compressor so as to limit the refrigerant concentration in oil when the compressor is started;

(77) ‘off mode power consumption’ (P_{OFF}) means the power consumption of a heat pump heater in off mode, expressed in kW;

(78) ‘thermostat-off mode power consumption’ (P_{TO}) means the power consumption of the heat pump heater while in thermostat-off mode, expressed in kW;

(79) ‘crankcase heater mode power consumption’ (P_{CK}) means the power consumption of the heat pump while in crankcase heater mode, expressed in kW;

(80) ‘hours in various operating modes’ is the number of annual hours in active mode (H_{HE}), thermostat-off mode (H_{TO}), standby mode (H_{SB}), off mode (H_{OFF}) and crankcase heater mode (H_{CK}) for reversible and heating-only heat pump heaters, as set out in Annex III, Table 3;

(81) ‘additional auxiliary electricity consumption’(Q_{aux}) of a heat pump heater, stand-alone or as part of a hybrid heater, means the annual auxiliary electricity consumption, in kWh/a, in thermostat-off mode, standby mode, off mode and crankcase heater mode from measured power and default hours in each mode, as set out in Annex III, section 5;

(82) ‘LT heat pump heater’ means a heat pump heater declared to be capable of being used in a low-temperature application;

(83) ‘MT heat pump space heater’ means a heat pump heater declared to be capable of being used in a medium-temperature application;

(84) ‘low-temperature application’ means an application where the heat pump heater delivers its declared capacity for heating at an indoor heat exchanger outlet temperature of 35 °C for fixed capacity units or at a specific water(brine) outlet temperature per part load condition as indicated in the rows marked 'LT', as set out in Annex III, Table 4;

(85) ‘medium temperature application’ means an application where the heat pump heater delivers its declared capacity for heating at an indoor heat exchanger outlet temperature of 55 °C for fixed capacity units or at a specific water(brine) outlet temperature per part load condition as indicated in the rows marked 'MT', as set out in Annex III, Table 4;

(86) ‘maximum ventilation exhaust air flow rate for space heating’ ($q_{v,maxh}$) is the maximum flow rate of exhaust air at temperature conditions, as set out in Annex III, Table 2, that can be used when assessing the space heating efficiency;

(87) ‘sound power correct’ (*LWAcorrect*) is a possible correction applied to the sound power level test outcome of an air source heat pump, as set out in Annex III, section 6;

(88) 'switch temperature boiler off' ($T_{fb,off}$) for a hybrid heater means the outdoor air temperature above which the fossil fuel boiler is not providing any heating capacity as it is switched off by the controls and heat is only provided by the heat pump, as set out in Annex III, 2(b);

(89) 'switch temperature heat pump off' ($T_{h\,p,off}$) for a hybrid heater means the outdoor air temperature below which the heat pump is switched off and the heating capacity is only provided by the fossil fuel boiler, as set out in Annex III, 2(b);

Definitions related to water heating in combination heaters

(90) 'load profile' means a declared sequence of water draw-offs, as specified in Annex III, Table 7; each combination heater meets at least one load profile, as set out in Annex III, section 6;

(91) 'water draw-off' means a given combination of useful water flow rate, useful water temperature, useful energy content and peak temperature, as specified in Annex III, Table 7;

(92) 'useful water flow rate' (*f*) means the minimum flow rate, expressed in litres per minute, for which hot water is contributing to the reference energy, as specified in Annex III, Table 7;

(93) 'useful water temperature' (T_m) means the water temperature, expressed in degrees Celsius, at which hot water starts contributing to the reference energy, as specified in Annex III, Table 7;

(94) 'useful energy content' (Q_{tap}) means the energy content of hot water, expressed in kWh, provided at a temperature equal to, or above, the useful water temperature, and at water flow rates equal to, or above, the useful water flow rate, as specified in Annex III, Table 7;

(95) 'energy content of hot water' means the product of the specific heat capacity of water, the average temperature difference between the hot water output and cold-water input, and the total mass of the hot water delivered;

(96) 'peak temperature' (T_p) means the minimum water temperature, expressed in degrees Celsius, to be achieved during water draw-off, as specified in Annex III, Table 7;

(97) 'reference energy' (Q_{ref}) means the sum of the useful energy content of water draw-offs, expressed in kWh, in a particular load profile, as specified in Annex III, Table 7;

(98) 'maximum load profile' means the tapping load profile with the greatest reference energy that a combination heater is able to provide while fulfilling the temperature and flow rate conditions of that load profile;

(99) 'declared load profile' means the tapping load profile applied for conformity assessment;

(100) 'daily electricity consumption' (Q_{elec}) means the consumption of electricity for water heating over 24 consecutive hours under the declared load profile, expressed in kWh in terms of final energy;

(101) 'daily fuel consumption' (Q_{fuel}) means the consumption of fuels for water heating over 24 consecutive hours under the declared load profile, expressed in kWh in terms of GCV.

(102) 'ambient correction term' (Q_{cor}) means a term which takes into account the fact that the place where the water heater is installed is not an isothermal place, expressed in kWh;

(103) 'smart control compliance' (*smart*) means the measure of whether a water heater equipped with smart controls fulfils the criterion set out in Annex III, section 7, sub (g);

(104) 'smart control factor' (*SCF*) means the water heating energy efficiency gain due to smart control under the conditions set out in Annex III, section 7, sub (g);

(105) 'weekly electricity consumption with smart controls' ($Q_{elec,week,smart}$) means the weekly electricity consumption of a water heater with the smart control function enabled, expressed in kWh electricity;

(106) 'weekly fuel consumption with smart controls' ($Q_{fuel,week,smart}$) means the weekly fuel consumption of a water heater with the smart control function enabled, expressed in kWh in terms of GCV;

(107) ‘weekly electricity consumption without smart controls’ ($Q_{elec,week}$) means the weekly electricity consumption of a water heater with the smart control function disabled, expressed in kWh electricity;

(108) ‘weekly fuel consumption without smart controls’ ($Q_{fuel,week}$) means the weekly fuel consumption of a water heater with the smart control function disabled, expressed in kWh in terms of GCV;

(109) ‘Passive Flue Heat Recovery Device’ (*PFHRD*) device integrated in the appliance or supplied with the appliance to transmit waste heat from the combustion products to the domestic hot water, as set out in Annex III, section 7;

(110) 'direct PFHRD contribution' energy contribution by the *PFHRD* to domestic hot water production recovered from flue gas energy during domestic hot water production, as set out in Annex III, section 7, sub (f);

(111) 'indirect PFHRD contribution' energy contribution by the *PFHRD* to domestic hot water production recovered from flue gas energy during domestic central heating production;

(112) ‘maximum ventilation exhaust air flow rate for water heating’ ($q_{v,maxw}$) is the maximum flow rate of exhaust air at temperature conditions, as set out in Annex III, Table 6, that can be used when assessing the water heating efficiency;

Definitions related to monitoring of real-world energy efficiency

(113) ‘real-world energy consumption’ means the energy consumed by a heat generator and auxiliary equipment if applicable, for a given time period and function; In case multiple heat generators are using the same energy source (electricity, fuels) the energy consumed may be summed;

(114) ‘real-world heat delivered’ means the heat delivered to a space heating system or domestic hot water by a heat generator, for a given time period and function; In case multiple heat generators are using the same energy source (electricity, fuels) the heat delivered may be summed;

(115) ‘real-world energy efficiency’ means the ratio between the real-world heat delivered and the real-world energy consumed expressed in %, for a given time period, function and per heat generator;

(116) ‘real-world operating times’ means the time the heater actively converted electricity or fuels into heat, for a given time period, function and energy type (fuel, electricity);

(117) ‘on/off cycle’ means the event when the heating element of a fuel based heater, or the compressor of a heat-pump switch from an on-state to the off-state.

(118) ‘real-world data’ means the information referred to in points a) to k) of Annex II point 7 that has been determined and stored by the heater.

(119) ‘real-time data’ means instantaneous real-world data determined by the heaters’ measurement and calculation system, using its highest possible frequency. For the sake of visualisation or processing, an appropriate averaging period, for example of one second, shall be applied.

(120) ‘historical real-world data’ means cumulative or average real-world data, determined for a given time period.

ANNEX II

Ecodesign requirements

1. REQUIREMENTS FOR SEASONAL SPACE HEATING ENERGY EFFICIENCY

(a) From [date] the seasonal space heating energy efficiency ηs shall be equal to or larger than

Space heater type	**seasonal space heating energy efficiency**
Fuel boiler	88%
B1 Fuel boiler ≤10 kW & Fuel combi boiler ≤30 kW	77%
Electric boiler	43%
Cogeneration space heater	100%
Electric heat pump, MT (Medium Temperature)	130%
Thermally Driven (TD) heat pump, MT	115%
Electric heat pump, LT (Low Temperature)	155%
Hybrid space heater, MT*	110%

*=

(b) From [date] space heaters with pilot flame shall no longer be allowed;

(c) From [date] the contribution of the heat pump in the hybrid space heater shall be at least 25% of the seasonal heating energy output, in kWh/a.

2. REQUIREMENTS FOR WATER HEATING ENERGY EFFICIENCY

From [date] the water heating energy efficiency of combination heaters shall not fall below the following values

Combination heater type	**Declared tapping profiles***						
	S	**M**	**L**	**XL**	**XXL**	**3XL**	**4XL**
electric combination boiler	38%	43%	44%	44%	45%	not applicable	
fuel combination boiler & hybrid	50%	65%	70%	80%	88%	88%	88%
electric heat pump combination heater	60%	80%	90%	90%	115%	130%	130%
thermally driven heat pump combination	55%	66%	77%	88%	95%	100%	100%
B1 fuel combination boiler	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	80%
cogeneration combination heater	45%	56%	68%	78%	100%	105%	105%

**= tapping profile S is the smallest multi-point tapping profile available for water heating efficiency testing and the single-point profiles (3XS, XXS, XS) are not applicable for combination heaters.*

3. REQUIREMENTS FOR SOUND POWER LEVEL

From [date] the sound power level of heat pump heaters and hybrid heaters shall not exceed the following values when providing space heating.

Heat output at part load condition C, as set out in Annex III, Table 4	**Sound power level (L_{WA}), indoors**	**Sound power level (L_{WA}), outdoors**
≤ 6 kW	60 dB	65 dB
> 6 kW and ≤ 12 kW	65 dB	70 dB
> 12 kW and ≤ 30 kW	70 dB	78 dB
> 30 kW	80 dB	88 dB

4. REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO EMISSIONS

(a) From [date], for boilers using second family gases, to be tested with G20 reference gas, and boilers only used with G25 test gas, the emissions of nitrogen oxides, expressed in nitrogen dioxide, of heaters shall not exceed the following values.

Heater type	Maximum NOx emissions in mg/kWh fuel input
Fuel boiler space heater and fuel boiler combination heaters using gaseous fuels	56
Fuel boiler space heater and fuel boiler combination heaters using liquid fuels	120
Cogeneration space heaters with external combustion using gaseous fuels	70
Cogeneration space heaters with external combustion using liquid fuels	120
Cogeneration space heaters with internal combustion engine gaseous fuels	240
Cogeneration space heaters with internal combustion engine liquid fuels	420
Heat pump space heaters and heat pump combination heaters equipped with external combustion engine using gaseous fuels	70
Heat pump space heaters and heat pump combination heaters equipped with external combustion engine using liquid fuels	120
Heat pump space heaters and heat pump combination heaters equipped with an internal combustion engine using gaseous fuels	240
Heat pump space heaters and heat pump combination heaters equipped with an internal combustion engine using liquid fuels	420

(b) From [date], for boilers using only third family gases, to be tested with G30 reference gas, the emissions of nitrogen oxides, expressed in nitrogen dioxide, of heaters shall not exceed the limit values for second family gases in the table above, multiplied by a factor 1,30.

(c) From [date], for boilers using only propane, to be tested with G31 reference gas, the emissions of nitrogen oxides, expressed in nitrogen dioxide, of heaters shall not exceed the limit values for second family gases in the table above, multiplied by a factor 1,20.

d) From [date], gas-fired combination boilers with rated heat output ≤70 kW shall be able to modulate their heat output down to 15% of the rated heat output without on/off cycling and at the same useful efficiency as at 30%;

e) From [date], liquid fuel fired combination boilers ≤70 kW shall be able to modulate their heat output back to 25% of the rated heat output without on/off cycling and at the same useful efficiency as at 30%;

f) From [date], gas-fired fuel boilers shall be able to operate safely and efficiently with a blend of a fossil gas and up to at least 20% hydrogen;

g) From [date], gas-fired fuel boilers shall be able to operate safely and efficiently with a blend of a fossil gas and up to at least 20% biomethane;

h) From [date], liquid fuel fired boilers shall be able to operate safely and efficiently with a blend of a fossil liquid fuel and up to at least 20% liquid biofuel;

Note for CF only: b) and c) were added at stakeholder request; d) and e) were added to reduce the emissions of methane, other hydrocarbons (unburnt fuel with high GWP) prevalently occurring during on/off cycling. f) to h) are proposals to enable flexibility and a larger renewable share in the future fuel mix during the transition period towards 2050.

5. REQUIREMENTS FOR MATERIAL RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

From [date], manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives of heaters shall ensure that:

(1) Availability of necessary spare parts.

(a) Replacement parts for all components of the heater shall be available to professional repairers for a period of 10 years after placing the last unit of a model on the market.

(b) Manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives of hydronic central heating appliances shall ensure that the spare parts mentioned in point 1 (a) can be replaced with the use of commonly available tools and without permanent damage to the heater.

(c) The list of spare parts referenced in point 1 (a) and the procedure for ordering them shall be publicly available on the free access website of the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative, at the latest two years after the placing on the market of the first unit of a model and until the end of the period of availability of these spare parts.

(2) Maximum delivery time of spare parts

During the periods mentioned under (1), the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative shall ensure the delivery of the spare parts within 15 working days after having received the order.

In the case of spare parts concerned by point (1)(a), the availability of spare parts may be limited to professional repairers registered in accordance with point (3)(a) and (b).

(3) Access to Repair and Maintenance Information

After a period of two years since the placing on the market of the first unit of a model after the date of entry into application of this Regulation, and until the end of the period mentioned under (1), the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative shall provide access to the hydronic central heating appliances repair and maintenance information to professional repairers in the following conditions:

(a) the manufacturer's, importer's or authorised representative's website shall indicate the process for professional repairers to register for access to information; to accept such a request, the

manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives may require the professional repairer to demonstrate that

(i) the professional repairer has the technical competence to repair hydronic central heating appliances and complies with the applicable regulations for repairers of the hydronic central heating appliances in the Member States where it operates. Reference to an official registration system as professional repairer, where such system exists in the Member States concerned, shall be accepted as proof of compliance with this point;

(ii) the professional repairer is covered by insurance covering liabilities resulting from its activity regardless of whether this is required by the Member State.

(b) The manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives shall accept or refuse the registration within 5 working days from the date of request;

(c) Manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives may charge reasonable and proportionate fees for access to the repair and maintenance information or for receiving regular updates. A fee is reasonable if it does not discourage access by failing to take into account the extent to which the professional repairer uses the information.

(d) Once registered, a professional repairer shall have access, within one working day after requesting it, to the requested repair and maintenance information. The information may be provided for an equivalent model or model of the same family, if relevant.

(e) The heater repair and maintenance information referred to in (a) shall include:

- the unequivocal heater identification;
- a disassembly map or exploded view;
- technical manual of instructions for repair;
- list of necessary repair and test equipment;
- component and diagnosis information (such as minimum and maximum theoretical values for measurements);
- wiring and connection diagrams;
- diagnostic fault and error codes (including manufacturer-specific codes, where applicable); and
- instructions for installation of relevant software and firmware including reset software.
- information on how to access data records of reported failure incidents stored on the central hydronic heating appliance (where applicable).

(4) Requirements for dismantling for material recovery and recycling while avoiding pollution.

Manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives shall ensure that hydronic central heating appliances are designed in such a way that the materials and components referred to in Annex VII to Directive 2012/19/EU ([10]) can be removed with the use of commonly available tools.

Manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives shall fulfil the obligations laid down in Point 1 of Article 15 of Directive 2012/19/EU.

(5) Requirements for monitoring as specified in section 7 of this Annex, inter alia intended to improve the quality of maintenance and repair activities.

[10] Directive 2012/19/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE). OJ L 197, 24.7.2012, p. 38–71

6. REQUIREMENTS FOR PRODUCT INFORMATION

From [date] the following product information on heaters shall be provided:

(a) the instruction manuals for installers and end-users, and free access websites of manufacturers, their authorised representatives and importers shall contain the following information:

(1) the technical parameters set out in Table 3, defined in Annex I, measured and calculated in accordance with Annex III, as appropriate supplemented by transitional methods in Annex IIIa, with the following specific instructions:

i. The top section of Table 3 with general characteristics is mandatory for all heaters;

ii. All section A data of Table 3 are to be filled in, as appropriate for electric heat pumps and the electric heat pump part of hybrids, except where cells are exclusively reserved for parameters of thermally driven (TD) heat pumps (*SAEFon*, *NOx* and *H2-ready)* or apply only to ventilation exhaust heat pumps (‘*ventilation only’* parameters). The cells for *COPd*, *SCOPon* and *elbu* double with their thermally driven heat pump equivalent *GUEd, SGUEd.* and *fuelbu* ;

iii. For electric heat pumps with settings determined by the compensation method, the declared part load settings *f, qw, Pcyc* and *Tcyc* as well as the declared *Phd* and *COPd* in section A are not needed;

iv. For thermally driven heat pumps, *SAEFon*, *NOx* and *H2-ready* in section A do apply. The cells for *COPd*, *SCOPon* and *elbu* double with their thermally driven heat pump equivalent *GUEd*, *SGUEd* and *fuelbu.*

v. For electric heat pumps that are part of a hybrid heater and measured according to the *separate method*, the required supplementary capacity of the supplementary fossil fuel heater per part load condition is required in the column *fuelbu* (shared with elbu) of section A. Note that the seasonal efficiency etas of a hybrid heater is to be given in the section B. dealing with the supplementary fuel boiler part of the hybrid;

vi. All section B parameters, except for the cogeneration parameters *Pel* and *Phs*, apply to fuel boilers, stand alone or as part of a hybrid heater.

vii. For electric boilers only *P4, eta4, PSB, Pstby* and *etas* apply.

viii. For cogeneration heaters only *P4, Qhs, Pel, elmax, PSB, Pstby* and *etas* apply.

ix. Section C parameters apply in principle to all types of combination heaters, except for those tested for the contribution of an indirect PFHRD, which only applies if there is a PFHRD in the heater and if the heater produces hot flue gases.

(2) The declarations of *H2-ready* (yes/no) and the indoor/outdoor sound power *LWA* of the fuel boiler and cogeneration heater in dB(A) are mandatory information requirements.

(3) If the product is declared as, and complies with the definition of, *H2-ready*, the following text shall be added to the product information:

IMPORTANT NOTICE:
This heating appliance is 'H2-ready', meaning that it is supplied with a conversion kit which, when installed by a trained professional, can be made to safely operate with hydrogen as a fuel, supplied taking into account proper safety requirements, instead of natural gas. However, the qualification 'H2-ready' holds no promise or assurance by the manufacturer or authorities that --within the lifetime of the appliance-- hydrogen will be made publicly available for space- and/or water heating.

(4) any specific precautions that shall be taken when the heater is assembled, installed or maintained;

(5) for type B1 boilers and type B1 combination boilers, their characteristics and the following standard text: '*This natural draught boiler is intended to be connected only to a flue shared between multiple dwellings in existing buildings that evacuates the residues of combustion to the outside of the room containing the boiler. It draws the combustion air directly from the room and incorporates a draught diverter. Due to lower efficiency, any other use of this boiler shall be avoided and would result in higher energy consumption and higher operating costs.'*;

(6) for heat generators designed for heaters, and heater housings to be equipped with such heat generators, their characteristics, the requirements for assembly, to ensure compliance with the ecodesign requirements for heaters and, where appropriate, the list of combinations recommended by the manufacturer;

(7) information relevant for disassembly, recycling and/or disposal at end-of-life;

(b) the technical documentation for the purposes of conformity assessment pursuant to Article 4 shall contain the following elements:

(1) the elements specified in point (a);

(2) for heat pump space heaters and heat pump combination heaters where the information relating to a specific model comprising a combination of indoor and outdoor units has been obtained by calculation on the basis of design and/or extrapolation from other combinations, the details of such calculations and/or extrapolations, and of any tests undertaken to verify the accuracy of the calculations, including details of the mathematical model for calculating the performance of such combinations and details of the measurements taken to verify this model;

(3) the following information shall be durably marked on the heater:

(4) if applicable, 'type B1 boiler' or 'type B1 combination boiler';

(5) for cogeneration space heaters, the electrical capacity in kW.

Table 1.

Information requirements for heat pump and hybrid space heaters

Manufacturer:	
Model identifier:	
Product:	[fuel boiler/ electric boiler/ cogeneration heater/ electric heat pump/ thermally driven (TD) heat pump/ hybrid heater]
Heat pump ambient source:	[air/ventilation exhaust/water/brine/direct exchange]
Fuel source:	[liquid fuel/gas/LPG]
Low/Medium temperature heat pump:	[LT/MT]

A. ELECTRIC & TD HEAT PUMP HEATERS/ HYBRID HEAT PUMP

heat pump part load conditions	***Tj*** °C (x)	***pl*** (-) (x,xx)	***Ph*** kW (x,x)	***Pdh*** kW (x,x)	***COPd GUEd*** (-) (x,xx)	***Cdh*** (-) (x,xx)	*part load settings* ***f*** Hz etc. (x)	***qwe/ qwc*** m³/h (x,x)	***Pcyc/ Tcyc*** kW/°C (x,x)/(x)	***elbu fuelbu*** kW (x,xx)	***COP_{bin} GUE_{bin}*** (-) (x,xx)
A	*-7*	*0,88*									
B	*2*	*0,54*									
C	*7*	*0,35*									
D	*12*	*0,15*									
E (*Tbiv, Tfb ,off*)											
F (*TOL, Thp,off)*											
Pdesignh	*-10*	*1,00*									
Prated,hp										***SCOPon / SGUEon***	

sound power & other, heat pump	***capa-city control*** [y/n]	***LWA indoor dB(A)*** (x)	***LWA outdoor dB(A)*** (x)	***LWA corrected*** (y/n)	*ventilation heat pump only* ***outdoor air flow rate*** m³/h (x)	***vent. air flow rate*** m³/h (x)	***NOx (TD)_*** mg/kWh (x)	***H2-ready (TD)*** (y/n)

auxiliary electricity heat pump	***POFF*** kW (x,xxx)	***PTO*** kW (x,xxx)	***PSB*** kW (x,xxx)	***PCK*** kW (x,xxx)	***Q_{aux}*** kW (x,x)	***$SAEF_{on}$*** kW (x,x)	***QH*** kWh/a (x)	***QHE*** kWh/a (x)	***etas*** heat pump (%) (x)

B. FUEL & ELECTRIC BOILER/ COGENERATION HEATER/ HYBRID FUEL BOILER

boiler, cogeneration heater and hybrid (fuelbu)	***P_4*** kW (x,x)	***P_1*** kW (x,x)	***P_0*** kW (x,x)	***eta4*** (%) (x)	***eta1*** (%) (x)	***eta0*** (%) (x)	***B1 boiler*** (y/n)	***NOx*** mg/kWh (x)	***H2-ready*** (y/n)

auxiliary electricity fuel boiler and sound	***PSB*** kW (x,xxx)	***elmax*** kW (x,xxx)	***elmin*** kW (x,xxx)	***Pstby*** kW (x,xxx)	***LWA indoor dB(A)*** (x)	***LWA outdoor dB(A)*** (x)	*cogeneration* ***Pel*** kW (x,x)	***Phs*** kW (x,x)	***etas*** boiler/cogen/ hybrid (%) (x)

C. COMBINATION HEATERS

water heating efficiency	***Tapping profile***	***smart SCF***	***indirect PFHRD***	***Qfuel*** kWh/d	***Qelec*** kWh/d	***whs*** (%)

[S..4XL]	(y/n)	(y/n)		(x,xx)	(x,xx)	(x)

7. REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO MONITORING

Note to CF: This clause provides for multiple benefits/outcomes: It allows installers to (remotely) monitor the energy efficiency of the heater (in addition to (remote) monitoring of status and error codes) so that they can provide advice for improving efficiency, it gives end-users access to and control over their own data, it allows collection of real-life energy efficiency of (groups of) heaters at a larger scale and make this available to authorities, and does so while maintaining the freedom for manufacturers to use the technology, infrastructure and protocols they prefer or have implemented already.

This is a first proposal, amongst others inspired by the CLIMA act for cars, to be elaborated in detail with stakeholders during and following the Consultation Forum

From [date]:

1) The heater shall determine and store, either on the heater and/or on remote devices, the following information. The information shall be determined and stored for each heating function (space and/or water heating) for each calendar year as cumulative values per day, per month, and per year. The information referred to in points a), b), and c) shall be determined and stored also as real-time values.

    a) *real-world final energy consumption* expressed in kWh for electricity and/or in any other unit for fuels consumed;
    b) *real-world heat delivered* expressed in kWh for electricity and/or in any other unit for fuels consumed;
    c) *real-world energy efficiency*;
    d) *real-world operating times expressed in days, hours and minutes*;
    e) *number of on/off cycles*;

If the heater is capable of determining the following information, it shall store it, either on the heater and/or on remote devices, for each heating function (space and/or water heating) as real-time value, and for each calendar year as average values per day, per month, and per year, all expressed in °C:

    f) Indoor temperature;
    g) Outdoor temperature;
    h) Outlet heating water temperature;
    i) Outlet sanitary water temperature;
    j) *Brine temperature* (for brine to water heat pumps);
    k) *Ground-source water temperature* (for ground-source heat pumps);

The information referred to in point a) to k) is denoted as "real-world data". It shall be determined using the best possible accuracy of the measurement and calculation system of the heater and its auxiliary equipment.

2) The heater or a device connected to it:

    a) shall make the real-world data visible to end-users on request and at no additional cost, by using for example on-board displays, thermostats with displays, smartphone applications, or websites;
    b) shall provide by default access to the real-world data to third parties. It shall inform visually the end-user about this, and about the possibility and means to revoke this access.
    c) shall make the historical real-world data easily and securely available to end-users on request and at no additional cost;

3) The user manual of the heater shall provide:

a) information on how the end-user or third parties can access the real-world data;
b) information on how the access of real-world data by third-parties can be revoked by the end-user;
c) if applicable, information about the remote collection and reporting of real-world data by the manufacturer;
d) the seasonal space heating efficiency, and (if applicable) water heating efficiency of the product as required under point xx of this regulation;
e) a list of possible reasons for differences between the real-world energy efficiency and the seasonal space heating efficiency.
f) options to consider for improving the real-world energy efficiency referred to in point 1) c) .
g) if applicable, information on the parts or components of the product, which for technical reasons cannot be considered when determining the information referred to in point 1) a), b) and c);

4) Manufacturers shall collect for each calendar year the real-world historical data of the units from which they can be accessed remotely via the internet, and which are put into service as of 1 January 20xx, unless the end-user expressly refuses to make that data available to third parties.

5) By 1 April each year, with effect from 20xx, a manufacturer shall report to the Commission any real-world data that were collected in the preceding calendar year, as specified in Table x of the Annex y, by uploading it to the compliance part of the product database for that model. Real-world data for a given unit shall be collected for a maximum period of xx years from the date on which the data for that unit was first reported to the Commission. Where a manufacturer claims that real-world data can be accessed but cannot be reported, or can only be reported in part, it shall make a statement to that effect to the Commission and shall provide the reasons therefore. The statement and the justification shall be uploaded to the compliance part of the product database.

6) By 1 April each year, with effect from 20xx, a manufacturer shall upload to the public part of the product database for each model the aggregated/average real-world data reported under point 5), as specified in Table x of the Annex y.

7) The technical documentation compiled for the purposes of conformity assessment shall include the values for *real-world energy consumption* and *real-world heat delivered* as reported by the heater (or connected device) for the conformity assessment test and the energy consumption and heat delivered as determined using laboratory measurements for the same test, and shall quantify the differences.

Note to CF: The MSA must be able to verify in dues course the robustness of the data presented above. For this reason point 6) above was included and a verification tolerance needs to be introduced in the ANNEX IV.. Provisions related to the protection of personal data will be included at a later date, as will the appropriate inclusion of monitoring in the review clause.

ANNEX III

Measurements and calculations

1. For the purposes of compliance and verification of compliance with the requirements of this Regulation, measurements and calculations shall be made using harmonised standards the reference numbers of which have been published for this purpose in the Official Journal of the European Union, or using other reliable, accurate and reproducible methods that take into account the generally recognised state-of-the-art methods. They shall meet the conditions and technical parameters set out in points 2 to 5.

2. General conditions for measurements and calculations

When providing the information in Annex II, tables 2 and 3, the manufacturer will have provided most of the performance characteristics necessary to make the efficiency tests and calculations. P_{rated} for fuel boiler, electric boiler and cogeneration space heaters is the nominal heat output P_4 and for heat pump and hybrid space heaters it is $P_{rated,hp}$.

In addition, at least the following information needs to be provided for market surveillance:

a) The method for establishing COP and heating power output of heat pump and hybrid heaters at part load test conditions:

– Manufacturer declaration of the compressor speed and (minimum) flow rate per part load and full load condition with market surveillance verifying at these settings.

– Compensation method where market surveillance sets the heating curve (e.g. indoor heat exchanger feed temperature) at each part load condition and the test results follow from the unit's own controls of compressor speed and flow rate.

b) The method for establishing the seasonal energy efficiency (η_s) of hybrid space heaters, the separate or combined method

– The separate method consists in determining the heating capacity delivered by the electric heat pump and by the fossil fuel boiler separately, similar to the bin method for an electric heat pump with a supplementary electric resistance heater that supplies the required capacity *elbu (Tj)*, in kW, on the basis of part loads per bin following the declared $P_{designh}$. Instead, the supplementary heater is a fossil fuel boiler with seasonal energy efficiency in active mode η_{son} supplying the required capacity *Psup(Tj)*, converted to final energy equivalent by *CC*, and corrected for the auxiliary electricity use *F(2)* and standby heat loss *(F3)* of the boiler. The heating power contribution of the boiler *P(j)* per bin follows from the capacity of the heat pump per bin at the part load conditions which in turn depends on the declared $P_{designh}$, $T_{hp,off}$ and $T_{fb,off.}$ $T_{hp,off}$ and $T_{fb,off}$ are declared values, settings of the hybrid control and not subject to design conditions. The tests for the heat pump part of the hybrid are conducted with only the heat pump in operation and the boiler hydraulically connected, for part load conditions in Table 6 for outdoor temperature conditions greater or equal to $T_{hp,off}$.

– With the combined method the hybrid unit is tested as a 'black box', measuring electricity Q_{elec} and fossil fuel Q_{fossil} at each of the part load conditions in Table 6, including those at declared full load $P_{designh}$, $T_{fb,off}$ and $T_{hp,off}$, using the controls of the unit (compensation method), taking into account on/off cycling as appropriate. The seasonal energy efficiency is established as if it were a heat pump unit without supplementary heater.

3. Seasonal space heating energy efficiency (η_s)

(a) for fuel boilers, electric boilers and cogeneration space heaters η_s is the seasonal space heating energy efficiency in active mode' (η_{son}) minus corrections for controls, auxiliary energy and standby heat loss *F(i)*, with

$\eta_s = \eta_{son} - \Sigma F(i)$

(b) for electric heat pumps η_s is the seasonal coefficient of performance (*SCOP*) minus corrections for controls and auxiliary energy *F(i)* and the conversion coefficient, with

$\eta_s = (1/CC) \times SCOP - \Sigma F(i)$

where

SCOP is the ratio of the annual heat demand Q_H (in kWh/a) and the annual heating energy consumed Q_{HE} (in kWh/a)

$SCOP = Q_H / Q_{HE}$, with $Q_H = P_{designh} \times H_{HE}$

– where $P_{designh}$ is the declared design heat load in kW, where the manufacturer shall ensure that the product complies with the reference design conditions set out in Table 2.

H_{HE} is equivalent annual hours in on mode, set out in Table 5.

$Q_{HE} = Q_H / SCOP_{on} + Q_{aux}$

where E_{aux} is the additional annual auxiliary electricity consumption, in kWh/a, calculated from the annual hours (Table 3) and measured power in thermostat off mode, standby mode, crankcase heater mode and off mode, with

$Q_{aux} = H_{TO} \times P_{TO} + H_{SB} \times P_{SB} + H_{CK} \times P_{CK} + H_{OFF} \times P_{OFF}$

Table 2

Reference design conditions for heat pump heaters, temperatures in dry bulb air temperature (wet bulb air temperature indicated in brackets)

Reference design temperature	$T_{designh}$	– 10 (– 11) °C
Bivalent temperature	T_{biv}	maximum + 2 °C
Operation Limit temperature	*TOL*	maximum -7 °C
For heat pump space heaters using ventilation exhaust air, ventilation exhaust air flow rate for space heating in m³/h at 20(15)ºC with $P_{designh}$ expressed in kW,	$q_{v,maxh}$	maximum $P_{designh}$ / 0,01 m³/h

Note to CF: This ventilation heat pump equation ensures that the thermal loss by ventilation equals the design heating capacity, so that ventilation will not result in a net heat loss in design conditions. The value 0.01 is the specific heat capacity of air (0.000344 kWh/m3*h) multiplied by the temperature difference in design conditions (temperature indoors is +20ºC; outdoors is -10ºC, is 30K difference): 0.000344*30 = 0.01 (rounded)

Table 3

Heat pump heater number of hours used for heating only (h/y)

Type of heat pump	on mode	thermostat-off mode	standby mode	off mode	crankcase heater mode
	H_{HE}	**H_{TO}**	**H_{SB}**	**H_{OFF}**	**H_{CK}**
Heating only	2066	178	0	3672	3850
Reversible	2066	178	0	0	178

(c) for thermally driven heat pumps η_s is the seasonal primary energy ratio (*SPER*) minus corrections for controls and auxiliary energy *F(i)* as with the electric heat pump and the conversion coefficient *CC*, with

$\eta_s = (1/CC) \times SPER - \Sigma F(i)$

with

$SPER = 1/\{1/SGUE + CC/SAEF\}$

where *SGUE* is the seasonal gas utilisation efficiency (only in on-mode by definition), *SAEF* is the seasonal auxiliary electricity factor with

$SAEF = Q_H/Q_{HE}$, with $Q_H = P_{designh} \times H_{HE}$ and $Q_{HE} = (Q_H/SAEF_{on}) + Q_{aux}$

4. Seasonal space heating energy efficiency in active mode (η_{son})

(a) for fuel boilers, η_{son} is weighted average of the useful efficiency η_4 at rated heat output P_4 and the useful efficiency η_1 at 30 % of the rated heat output P_1, where $\eta_{son} = 0{,}85 \times \eta_1 + 0{,}15 \times \eta_4$ expressed in %,

(b) for electric boilers, η_{son} is the useful efficiency η_4 at rated heat output P_4, where $\eta_{son} = \eta_4 = P_4 / (EC \times CC)$ with *EC* is the electric power consumption to produce the useful heat P_4 , expressed in %;

(c) for cogeneration space heaters η_{son} is the rated heating power output P_4 in kW heat plus 2.65 times the rated electric power output P_{el} in kW electricity divided by the declared thermal input power in GCV of the oil/gas input P_{hs} in kWh), where $\eta_{son} = (P_4 + 2.65 \times P_{el}) / P_{hs}$, expressed in %;

(d) for electric heat pumps η_{son} corresponds to the seasonal coefficient of performance in active mode $SCOP_{on}$, which is derived from the measured $COP_{bin}(T_j)$ and capacity $P(T_j)$ at the part load test conditions for outdoor temperatures T_j('bins') A to F and the full load condition at $P_{designh}$, as indicated in Table 4;

The average climate heating season bins with outdoor temperatures and number of hours per bin are given in Table 5. The part load per outdoor temperature $pl(T_j)$ can be calculated with the equation $pl(T_j) = (T_j - 16)/(T_{designh} - 16)$, where $T_{designh}$ is the design temperature pertaining to the design heat load $P_{designh}$.

Declared values for $COP_d(T_j)$ and $P_d(T_j)$ are the measured $COP_{bin}(T_j)$ and capacity $P(T_j)$ at the part load test conditions for outdoor temperatures T_j('bins') A to F and full load test conditions $P_{designh}$, as indicated in Table 4. The other values for $COP_{bin}(T_j)$ and $P(T_j)$ shall be determined

through inter- and extrapolation of known values. If the heat pump capacity in a bin is too low for the heat demand, then a supplementary electric back-up resistance heater with the required capacity *elbu(T_j)*, in kW, fills in the lacking capacity. If the heat pump capacity in a bin is too high for the heat demand in the bin by more than 10%, the heat pump will cycle on/off and a degradation factor (*Cd*, from test or default 0,9) and a capacity ratio (*CR*) has to be used to calculate the COP_{bin} for *(T_j)* with

$COP_{bin} = COP_d \times CR/(Cd \times CR + (1\text{-}Cd)$, where $CR = pl(Tj) \times P_{designh}/P_d$

The temperature regime for the indoor heat exchanger may change in case of cycling.

Once each $COP_{bin}(T_j)$ has been assessed, the average $COP_{bin}(T_j)$ –weighted by the number of hours per bin—can be calculated, taking into account the electricity consumption of the back-up heater *elbu* and the degradation factors *Cd* as appropriate. The outcome is $SCOP_{on}$ is calculated as follows

$$SCOP_{on} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} h_j \left[P_h\left(T_j\right)\right]}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} h_j \left[\frac{P_h\left(T_j\right) - elbu\left(T_j\right)}{COP_{bin}\left(T_j\right)} + elbu(T_j)\right]}$$

(d) for <u>thermally driven heat pumps,</u> the <u>η_{son}</u> for thermally driven heat pumps is derived from two energy input values per bin: the gas utilisation factor *GUE* and the auxiliary electricity factor *AEF*. The value of AEF is early in the calculation corrected for primary energy, using the factor CC. Apart from those issues, the calculation of $SPER_{on}$ is similar to that of $SCOP_{on}$.

5. control, auxiliary energy and standby heat loss corrections Σ *F(i)*

The control correction *F(1)* is the correction for the basic temperature control situation, subtracting 3%-percentage points from the seasonal space heating energy efficiency for <u>all heaters</u>;

(a) The auxiliary electricity correction *F(2)* is

– for <u>fuel boilers</u>

$F(2) = CC\times(0{,}15\times elmax+0{,}85 \times elmin + 1{,}3\times P_{SB}) / (0{,}15 \times P_4 + 0{,}85 \times P_1)$;

– for <u>electric boilers</u> $F(2) = 1{,}3\times P_{SB} / (P_4 \times CC)$;

– for <u>cogeneration space heaters</u> $F(2) = CC \times elmax / P_4$;

– for electric <u>water(brine)-source heat pumps</u> *F(2)* = 5%, accounting for ground-source pump electricity consumption.

(b) The standby heat loss correction *F(3)* is

– for fuel boilers $F(3) = 0{,}5 \times P_{stby} / P_4$,

– for electric boilers $F(3) = 0{,}5 \times P_{stby} / (P_4 \times CC)$ and

– for cogeneration space heaters $F(3) = 0$

Table 4

Part load test conditions for heat pump heaters

Test Condition	Part Load Ratio in %	Outdoor heat exchanger				Indoor heat exchanger (emitter temperatures)	
	Average climate (A)	Inlet dry (wet) bulb or liquid inlet/outlet temperature in °C				Temperature regime	outlet inlet/outlet temperature in °C
	A	***Outdoor air***	***Exhaust air***	***Water *******	***Brine *******		***A***
A	88	−7(−8)	20(15)	10/*	5/*	LT	**/34
						MT	**/52
B	54	2(1)	20(15)	10/*	5/*	LT	**/30
						MT	**/42
C	35	7(6)	20(15)	10/*	5/*	LT	**/27
						MT	**/36
D	15	12(11)	20(15)	10/*	5/*	LT	**/24
						MT	**/30
E*	(TOL - 16) / ($T_{designh}$ - 16)	TOL	20(15)	10/*	5/*	all	***/***
F*	(T_{biv} - 16) / ($T_{designh}$ - 16)	T_{biv}	20(15)	10/*	5/*	all	***/***
$P_{designh}$	100	−10(−11)	20(15)	10/*	5/*	LT	**/35
						MT	**/55

*: With the flow rate as determined in the standard rating conditions (Annex IIIa) for units with a fixed flow rate or with a fixed water temperature difference 3 K for units with a variable flow rate. For variable water flow, if the flow obtained from the 3 K temperature difference between the return and outlet temperatures is lower than the minimum flow indicated by the manufacturer, than this latter value should be used.

**: With the flow rate as determined in the standard rating conditions (Annex IIIa) at 30/35 for LT application (respectively at 47/55 for MT application) for units with a fixed flow rate, and with a fixed water temperature difference of 5 K (respectively of 8 K) for units with a variable flow rate. For variable water flow, if the flow obtained from the 5 K (respectively 8 K) temperature difference between the outlet and return temperature is lower than the minimum flow indicated by the manufacturer, than this latter value should be used. If cycling occurs, the feed temperature changes (increases) to the adjusted outlet temperature for cycling '(Tcyc(Tj))'. Tcyc(Tj) is such that the average leaving temperature over the on and off periods equals the outlet temperature for units operating continuously at the same part load condition.

*** = calculated from interpolation of supply/return temperatures at test conditions higher and lower than and closest to T_{biv}

**** = Also covers direct exchange-to-water(brine) heat pumps (DX-to-water(brine)). DX bath temperature is 4 °C

Table 5

Average heating season of 4910 hours for heat pump and hybrid heaters with bins j for number of seasonal hours h(j) per rounded outdoor temperature (Tj)

j	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**	**31**	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**36**	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**	**41**	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**	**46**
T(j)	–10	–9	–8	–7	–6	–5	–4	–3	–2	–1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
h(j)	1	25	23	24	27	68	91	89	165	173	240	280	320	357	356	303	330	326	348	335	315	215	169	151	105	74

6. sound power of heat pumps and hybrid heaters

Sound power tests of the outdoor unit of heat pump and hybrid heaters are to take place at heat output for space heating at part load conditions B, as specified in Table 4.

As a derivation of the above, air source heat pumps are to be tested at an outdoor temperature of +7°C with otherwise the settings of part load condition B.

If the air source heat pump cannot be tested in these conditions, the product will be tested with settings as close as possible to condition B, following manufacturer's instructions and a penalty of 3 dB(A) will be applied to the outcome of the test. The corrected sound power value will have to comply with the sound power level requirements in Annex II, section 3.

For all heaters that are not heat pumps or hybrid heaters the sound power tests, part of the product information requirements, are to be conducted at rated heat output.

Note to CF: Part load condition B is at +2 °C outdoor temperature and at least at 54% part load (100% for fixed speed heat pumps) for MT heat pumps. It is not a replacement for local or national noise regulations for on-site situations, but it is believed to give a relevant comparison basis for heat pumps of the same type. The 3 dB(A) penalty is severe to induce manufacturers to realise the feasibility of the test condition.

7. water heating energy efficiency η_{wh} of a combination heater

The water heating energy efficiency η_{wh}, in %, of a combination heater shall be calculated as the ratio between the reference energy Q_{ref} of the declared tapping load profile and the energy required for its generation based on GCV and including primary energy for electricity calculated as:

— for appliances without smart control:

$$\eta_{wh} = \frac{Q_{ref}}{\left(Q_{fuel} + CC \cdot E_{elec}\right)} \cdot 100$$

— for appliances with smart control:

$$\eta_{wh} = \frac{Q_{ref}}{\left(Q_{fuel} + CC \cdot Q_{elec}\right) \cdot (1 - SCF \cdot smart)} \cdot 100$$

where

- Q_{ref} is the total energy delivered by the load profile used, value from Table 9, in kWh;
- Q_{elec} is the consumption of electricity for water heating over 24 consecutive hours under the declared load profile, expressed in kWh, in terms of final energy, corrected also for electricity use of auxiliary components that are necessary for testing the load profile but not delivered with the product;
- Q_{fuel} is the daily fuel consumption for domestic hot water over 24 consecutive hours under the declared load profile, expressed in kWh, in terms of GCV.

where

$$Q_{fuel} = Q_{gas,} \frac{GCV}{NCV}$$

where

- Q_{gas} is the daily gas energy consumption (in kWh) calculated using the Net Calorific Value (NCV).
- *SCF* smart control factor (*SCF*) means the water heating energy efficiency gain due to smart control;
- *smart* is the smart control coefficient, is equal to 0 without smart control or 1 with smart control;
- Q_{cor} is the ambient correction term, is equal to 0 for load profiles XXL to 4XL, and for load profiles S to XL is equal to the following formula:

$$Q_{cor} = -0{,}23 \cdot (Q_{fuel} \cdot (1 - SCF \cdot smart) - Q_{ref}$$

The tests to determine η_{wh} are subject to the following conditions:

(a) measurements shall be carried out using the load profiles set out in Table 9;

(b) measurements shall be carried out using a 24-hour measurement cycle as follows:

- 00:00 to 06:59: no water draw-off;
- from 07:00: water draw-offs according to the declared load profile;
- from end of last water draw-off until 24:00: no water draw-off;

(c) the declared load profile shall be the maximum load profile or the load profile one below the maximum load profile;

(d) for heat pump combination heaters, the following additional conditions apply:

- heat pump combination heaters shall be tested under the conditions set out in Table 6 with the part load conditions pertaining to $P_{designh}$;
- The maximum ventilation exhaust air available for tapping profiles tested with heat pump is set out in Table 8.

(e) During the test for determining water heating efficiency no space heating shall occur, except when testing with passive flue heat recovery device (PFHRD) as declared by the manufacturer.

(f) When testing with passive flue heat recovery device (PFHRD), from 06:00 to 21:30h of the profile reference time and when the boiler is not performing its water heating function, the boiler will continuously operate in central heating mode with a feed temperature of 43 °C and a return temperature of 37 °C.

(g) Where the manufacturer deems it appropriate to declare the value of ***smart*** as being '1', measurements of the weekly electricity and/or fuel consumption with or without smart controls shall be carried out using a two-week measurement cycle as follows:

- days 1 to 5: random sequence of load profiles chosen from the declared load profile and the load profile one below the declared load profile, and smart control disabled,
- days 6 and 7: no water draw-offs, and smart control disabled,

– days 8 to 12: repetition of the same sequence applied for days 1 to 5, and smart control enabled,
– days 13 and 14: no water draw-offs, and smart control enabled,

The smart control factor (SCF) is calculated as follows

$$SCF = 1 - \frac{Q_{fuel,week,smart} + CC \times Q_{elec,week,smart}}{Q_{fuel,week} + CC \times Q_{elec,week}}$$

If SCF ≥ 0,07 and the product is 'smart compliant' the value of smart shall be 1. In all other cases the value of smart shall be 0.

The product shall be *'smart compliant'* if the difference between the useful energy content measured during days 1 to 7 and the useful energy content measured during days 8 to 14 does not exceed 2 % of Q_{ref} of the declared load profile.

Note for CF: Unrightfully, there is no SCF in regulations 813/2013. point g) is a literal citation from regulation 814/2013.

(h) for heat pump combination heaters, the following additional conditions apply:

– heat pump combination heaters shall be tested under the appropriate outdoor heat exchanger temperature regime for part load condition C as set out in Table 4. For air-source heat pump appliances indoor air or air from unheated spaces is not applicable for rating;

– for heat pump combination heaters using ventilation exhaust air, the maximum ventilation exhaust air flow rate for water heating $q_{v,maxw}$ shall be as set out in Table 8.

– If during a tapping the T_{peak} of 55°C in the load profiles of table 9 cannot be achieved by the heat pump, the average of the measured hot water temperature over the tapping shall not be lower than 51ºC and the water heating efficiency η_{wh} shall be lowered by 2 percentage points;

Table 6

Maximum ventilation exhaust air flow rate available for water heating $[q_{v,max\ w}]$ at various loads in m³/h at 20/(15) °C dry(wet) bulb

Declared tapping profile	**S**	**M**	**L**	**XL**	**XXL**	**3XL**	**4XL**
Ventilation exhaust air flow rate available for water heating $q_{v,max\ w}$ in m³/h	80	160	320	600	900	1700	3500

Note to CF: The above means that the use of indoor air and non-heated space air, which are source options in EN 16457, are not admissible for a heat pump combination heater as a test condition for rating. Products that are declared as such shall be tested with outdoor air, possibly in combination with a ventilation exhaust air, as a source.

Table 7. Water heating tapping (load) profiles

h	S					M				h	L				XL				XXL				h	3XL			
	Q_{tap}	Q_{tap}	f	T_m	T_p	Q_{tap}	f	T_m	T_p		Q_{tap}	f	T_m	T_p	Q_{tap}	f	T_m	Q_{tap}	f	T_m	f	T_m		Q_{tap}	f	T_m	T_p
	kWh	kWh	l/min	°C	°C	kWh	l/ min	°C	°C		kWh	l/ min	°C	°C	kWh	l/ min	°C	°C	kWh	l/ min	°C	°C		kWh	l/ min	°C	°C
07:00	**0,015**	**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25		07:00	**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25		07:00	**11,2**	48	40	
07:05	**0,015**					**1,4**	6	40		07:05	**1,4**	6	40										08:01	**5,04**	24	25	
07:15	**0,015**									07:15					**1,82**	6	40		**1,82**	6	40		09:00	**1,68**	24	25	
07:26	**0,015**									07:26					**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25		10:30	**0,84**	24	10	40
07:30	**0,015**	**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25		07:30	**0,105**	3	25										11:45	**1,68**	24	25	
08:01						**0,105**	3	25		07:45	**0,105**	3	25		**4,42**	10	10	40	**6,24**	16	10	40	12:45	**2,52**	32	10	55
08:15						**0,105**	3	25		08:01					**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25		15:30	**2,52**	24	25	
08:30		**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25		08:05	**3,605**	10	10	40									18:30	**3,36**	24	25	
08:45						**0,105**	3	25		08:15					**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25		20:30	**5,88**	32	10	55
09:00	**0,015**					**0,105**	3	25		08:25	**0,105**	3	25										21:30	**12,04**	48	40	
09:30	**0,015**	**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25		08:30	**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25		*Qref*	**46,76**			
11:30	**0,015**	**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	10	40	08:45	**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25						
11:45	**0,015**	**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25		09:00	**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25						
12:00	**0,015**					**0,105**	3	25		09:30	**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25						
12:30	**0,015**									10:00					**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25						
12:45	**0,015**	**0,315**	4	10	55	**0,315**	4	10	55	10:30	**0,105**	3	10	40	**0,105**	3	10	40	**0,105**	3	10	40					
14:30	**0,015**					**0,105**	3	25		11:00					**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25						
15:00	**0,015**									11:30	**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25						
15:30	**0,015**					**0,105**	3	25		11:45	**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25						
16:00	**0,015**									12:45	**0,315**	4	10	55	**0,735**	4	10	55	**0,735**	4	10	55					
16:30						**0,105**	3	25		14:30	**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25						
18:00		**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25		15:00					**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25						
18:15		**0,105**	3	40		**0,105**	3	40		15:30	**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25						
18:30	**0,015**					**0,105**	3	40		16:00					**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25						
19:00	**0,015**					**0,105**	3	25		16:30	**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25						
19:30	**0,015**									17:00					**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25						
20:00										18:00	**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25						
20:30		**0,42**	4	10	55	**0,735**	4	10	55	18:15	**0,105**	3	40		**0,105**	3	40		**0,105**	3	40						
20:45										18:30	**0,105**	3	40		**0,105**	3	40		**0,105**	3	40						
21:00										19:00	**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25						
21:15	**0,015**					**0,105**	3	25		20:30	**0,735**	4	10	55	**0,735**	4	10	55	**0,735**	4	10	55					
21:30	**0,015**	**0,525**	5	45		**1,4**	6	40		20:46					**4,42**	10	10	40	**6,24**	16	10	40					
21:35	**0,015**									21:00	**3,605**	10	10	40													
21:45	**0,015**									21:15					**0,105**	3	25		**0,105**	3	25						
										21:30	**0,105**	3	25		**4,42**	10	10	40	**6,24**	16	10	40					
Q_{ref}	**0,345**	**2,100**				**5,845**				*Qref*	**11,655**				**19,07**				**24,53**								

h	4XL			
	Q_{tap}	f	T_m	T_p
	kWh	l/ min	°C	°C
07:00	**22,4**	96	40	
08:01	**10,08**	48	25	
09:00	**3,36**	48	25	
10:30	**1,68**	48	10	40
11:45	**3,36**	48	25	
12:45	**5,04**	64	10	55
15:30	**5,04**	48	25	
18:30	**6,72**	48	25	
20:30	**11,76**	64	10	55
21:30	**24,08**	96	40	
Qref	**93,52**			

Legend:
Qtap is kWh energy content
f is flow rate in litres/min
Tm minimum temperature °C
Tp peak temperature °C
cold water temperature 10 °C
specific heat capacity water: 1,163 Wh/kgK

ANNEX IIIa

Transitional Methods

Table 8

References and qualifying notes for central hydronic space heaters and combination heaters

(The source of all references is CEN unless otherwise indicated)

Parameter	Reference/ Title	Notes and short description
Gas-fired heating boilers		
η, P, design types, P_{stby}, P_{ign}	***FprEN 15502-1:2020 Gas-fired heating boilers - Part 1: General requirements and tests;***	
Useful nominal heat output P_N (= P_4) and useful efficiency η_u (=η_4) at rated heat output	§ 3.1.6.1 Nominal output (definition); § 3.1.5.7 Useful efficiency (definition, symbol); § 9.2.2 (test);	useful output P_N at 80 °C/60 °C stated by the manufacturer in kW. Useful efficiency η_u is the ratio of the useful output to the heat input in GCV, expressed as a %. At the nominal boiler heat input (or minmax average for range rated boilers) the water flow rate through the boiler is adjusted so as to obtain a return water temperature of (60 ± 1) °C and a temperature difference between flow and return water temperature of (20 ± 2) °C.
Design types, definitions	§ 3.1.10. Design types of boilers with definitions of 'combination-boiler'; 'low temperature boiler' and 'condensing boiler'.	
Nominal condensing heat output at 30 % P_N (= P_1) and useful efficiency η_1 at 30 % part load and low temperature regime	§ 3.1.6.2. Nominal condensing heat output at 50 °C/30 °C water temperature regime § 9.3.2. Useful efficiency at part load, Tests; § 9.5.2.1. Conversion from NCV to GCV	tests are carried out at 30 % of nominal heat input, at test return temperatures 30± 0.5 °C (condensing boiler), 37± 1 °C (low temperature boiler) or 47 ± 1 °C (standard boiler) or 50 ± 1 °C (other boiler). *Feed temperature of 50 °C for condensing boilers is to be applied*
Standby heat loss P_{stby}	§ 9.3.2.3.1.3 Standby losses (test);	In a circuit with (spent) boiler and pump, an auxiliary electric boiler keeps the water at a temperature (30±5) K above ambient. The electricity use of the auxiliary boiler, corrected for inherent losses of the

		test circuit and thermal contribution of the pump is P_{stby}.
Seasonal space heating energy efficiency in active mode η_{son} and overall η_s	§ 9.4.6. η_{son} definition $\eta_{son} = 0{,}85\times \eta_1 + 0{,}15\times \eta_4$ also defines correction factors F(1), F(2), F(3)	
Emission of nitrogen oxides NO_x	§ 8.13. NO_X (classification, test- and calculation methods)	NO_X emission values are to be expressed in gross calorific value GCV. §8.13.2.1 distinguishes (prematurely) correction factors to the Ecodesign limits for G30 and G31 test gases. This now added in Annex II.
Remote control	§ 5.7.9 Instructions for safe remote control operations	on data exchange, see clause 7.8 of EN 13611:2019

<u>Liquid fuel fired heating boilers</u>

General test conditions	***EN 304:2017; Heating boilers - Test code for heating boilers for atomizing oil burners; Section 6 ('Tests')***	***Notes***
Useful nominal heat output P_N (= P_4) and useful efficiency η_u (=η_4) at rated heat output	§ 6.2. P_N (= P_4) definition § 6.3. η_u (=η_4) definition annex A.10. Conversion NCV to GCV	as gas-fired boilers
Nominal condensing heat output at 30 % P_N (= P_1) and useful efficiency η_1 at 30 % part load and low temperature regime	§ 6.8. η_1 at 30 % part load § 6.5.4.1. direct method *(to be used)*	as gas-fired boilers
Standby heat loss P_{stby}	§ 6.7.3 Standby heat loss method 2	Method 2 is identical to the test and calculation method for gas boilers.
Seasonal space heating energy efficiency in active mode η_{son} with test results for useful output P	§ 6.10. η_{son} definition annex A.10 $\eta_{son} = 0{,}85\times \eta_1 + 0{,}15\times \eta_4$ also defines correction factors F(1), F(2), F(3) and F(4)	For B1 boiler testing see also EN 303-1:2017. Part 1: Heating boilers with forced draught burners -- Terminology EN 303-2:2017. Part 2: " -- Special requirements atomizing burners EN 303-4:2017. Part 4: " -- Special requirements forced draught burners up to 70 kW
Emission of nitrogen oxides NO_X	***EN 267:2020*** ***Automatic forced draught burners for liquid fuels;***	

	§ 5. Testing. ANNEX B. Emission measurements and corrections.	

Electric boiler space heaters and electric boiler combination heaters

Seasonal space heating energy efficiency ηs of electric boiler space heaters and electric boiler combination heaters	European Commission: See Annex III	

Cogeneration space heaters

General test conditions	***EN 50465:2015. Gas appliances – Combined heat and power appliance of nominal heat input inferior or equal to 70 kW***	***Notes***
Nominal heat output P_N (= P_4) and useful efficiency η_u (=η_4) at rated heat output	§ 3.7.4.3 Nominal heat output (in kW) § 6.6.1 Efficiency (definitions) § 7.6.1 Efficiency (test)	P_N (= P_4) corresponds to $P_{th\ n}$; Different from § 7.6.1 the nominal heat output test is always to be done at 80/60°C and always at declared (maximum) heat output. Efficiency is always with heat input in GCV.
Nominal electric power output P_{el}	§ 3.7.4.5. net AC electric power output (in kW)	
Overall efficiency	§ 3.7.5 ratio of the useful heat output and the net AC electric power output to the heat input (in %)	Note that in the regulation the electric power output is multiplied with a factor 2.65 to indicate the energy savings.
Standby heat loss P_{stby} and auxiliary electricity	§ 7.6.2, § 6.6.4, § 6.6.3	
Emission of nitrogen oxides NO_X	§7.8.2 NOX (Other pollutants)	NO_X emission values are expressed in gross calorific value GCV.
Sound power level L_{WA}	§7.17 refers to ***EN 15036 - 1:2006 Heating boilers - Test regulations for airborne noise emissions from heat generators***	
Seasonal space heating energy efficiency η_s of boiler space heaters, boiler combination heaters and cogeneration space heaters		Additional elements for measurements and calculations related to the seasonal space heating energy efficiency of boiler space heaters, boiler combi nation heaters and cogeneration space heaters.

Electric heat pump space heaters

General test conditions	***EN 14511-2: 2018 … heat pumps, with electrically driven compressors, for space heating … – Testing and rating at part load conditions and calculation of seasonal performance;***	***Notes***
Standard rating conditions	Water & Brine. Tables 7 (LT) & 9 (MT). Outdoor & Exhaust air. Tables 12 (LT) and 14(MT)	
	prEN 14825-2020 … heat pumps, with electrically driven compressors, for space heating … – Testing and rating at part load conditions and calculation of seasonal performance;	
Reference design conditions $P_{designh}$, T_{biv}, *TOL*	§6.1. reference conditions for space heating. $P_{designh}$= +2, -10, -22 °C; Tbiv= +7, +2, -7 °C; TOL= +2, -7, -15 °C for climates W, A, C	
Part load test conditions	§5.7.2 Air-to-water(brine) units Tables 5,6,7. §6.5 DX-to-water(brine) and water(brine)-to-water(brine) units. Tables 12 and 14. The tables give test conditions A to F relating to source (bin) temperatures and –variable or fixed—sink temperature regimes.	All heating seasons (A, W,C) and temperature regimes are covered. For Ecodesign only Average climate (A) and LT and MT temperature regimes are relevant. Note that for brine ground source heat pumps the new regulation uses higher source temperatures (5/2 instead of 0/-3 °C)
Seasonal space heating energy efficiency $\eta_{s,h}$ and initial determination of Seasonal Coefficient of Performance *SCOP*	§7.2. $\eta_{s,h}=(1/CC)\times SCOP_{on} - \Sigma F(i)$ §7.3. $SCOP = Q_H/Q_{HE}$ where Q_H is annual heat demand and Q_{HE} is annual heating energy. §7.4. $Q_H = P_{designh} \times H_{HE}$ where $P_{designh}$ is design heat load in kW and H_{HE} is equivalent active mode hours. §7.5. With hours (and measured power) for auxiliary and off modes the formula for $SCOP_{on}$ is complete	The equivalent active mode hours H_{HE} are given in Annex B. The hours for off-mode H_{OFF}, thermostat-off mode H_{TO}, standby mode H_{SB} and crankcase heater H_{CK} are given in Annex A2. and A3.

Seasonal Coefficient of Performance in active mode $SCOP_{on}$	§7.6 and §7.7. $SCOP_{on}$ is derived from capacity *P* and *COP* at the standard rating conditions A to F. Missing bin values are determined by inter/ extrapolation. When *P* is more than heat demand in a bin, the cycling impact is calculated (parameters *CR, Cd*). When P is less than the bin heat demand the electric back-up (*elbu*) heat is required. In the end, the COP values per bin are summed, weighted for the bin hours per bin.	annex A.1.3 Heating: Table A.2 with look-up for bin hours per outdoor temperature, needed for calculating $SCOP_{on}$
Separate test method for hybrids, i.e. heat pumps combined with gas or liquid fuel fired heating boilers.	§8.2 The heat pump is tested, with fuel boiler attached but not working, at standard rating conditions for bin-temperatures higher than $T_{fb,off}$. The fuel boiler is tested according to EN 15502-1 (gas) or EN 304 (liquid fuel). *P* and *COP* values for missing bins are inter/extrapolated, similar as for *elbu*.	$T_{fb,off}$ (fuel boiler off) corresponds to T_{biv}, i.e. the lowest bin temperature where the heat pump can supply the heat demand on its own. $T_{hp,off}$ (heat pump off) corresponds to *TOL*, i.e. the lowest bin temperature where the heat pump can still have a contribution to supply the heat demand . Note that the active mode efficiency of the fuel boiler is η_{son} (considered constant independent of load)
Combined test method for hybrids, i.e. heat pumps combined with gas or liquid fuel fired heating boilers	§8.3 The hybrid unit is tested as a 'black box', measuring electricity and fuel at each of the rated test conditions, using the controls of the unit. Installation is according to EN 14511-3, the boiler according to EN 15502-1 (gas) or EN 304 (liquid fuel). Electricity or fuel consumption values for missing bins are inter/extrapolated.	$T_{fb,off}$ (T_{biv}) and $T_{hp,off}$ (*TOL*) are also rated test conditions. Note: As an extra demand, independent of the method, the heat pump shall have a contribution of not less than 25% of the annual heat demand.
Cycling parameters Pcyc, Tcyc, Cd, settings for CR	§11.5 and §11.6	
Compensation method	§11.6.3 Compensation method (also annex K). Instead of the current practice where the manufacturer declares the compressor (and flow rate) speed settings, the compensation	It was found by German BAM that this had an impact of 10% on the heat pump SCOP values. At the moment there are Round Robin Tests at 27 European laboratories to check reproducibility and otherwise

	method allows the controls of the unit, assisted with manual calibration of the laboratory, to reach the rated test conditions.	feasibility of using this compensation method.
P_{TO}, P_{OFF}, P_{SB}, P_{CK}	§12. Test methods for electric power consumption during off mode, thermostat off mode, standby mode and crankcase heater mode	

Gas-fired sorption appliances for heating (Thermally Driven heat pumps)

General test conditions	***prEN 12309-3:2021 Gas-fired sorption appliances for heating and/or cooling with a net heat input not exceeding 70kW – Test methods***	prEN 12309-3:2021 will combine Parts 3, 4 and 5 under development; 2019 version available.
Standard rating conditions	Tables 6 (brine/water), 7 (brine/water, sound power), 8 (air), 10 (air, sound power)	as EN14511-2:2018, but with explicit tables for sound power test
	prEN 12309-6:2021 Gas-fired sorption appliances for heating and/or cooling with a net heat input not exceeding 70kW – Calculation of seasonal performances	
Reference design conditions $P_{designh}$, T_{biv}, TOL	§5.1. Table 4 reference conditions for space heating.	as EN 14825
Part load test conditions	§5.2.2.1 Air-to-water(brine) units. Tables 5,6,7 (LT). §5.2.2.2 Air-to-water(brine) units. Tables 8,9,10 (MT). §5.2.3.2 water(brine)-to-water(brine) units. Tables 17,18,19 (LT) §5.2.3.3 water(brine)-to-water(brine) units. Tables 20,21,22 (MT)	as EN 14825 gas and electricity consumption per test condition registered and calculated differently but with similar outcome as with electric heat pump
Seasonal space heating energy efficiency $\eta_{s,h}$ and initial determination of Seasonal Primary Energy Ratio SPER	§5.2. $SPER$=1/{$Prim_{gas}$/$SGUE$ +$Prim_{elec}$/SAEF} GUE=Gas Utilisation Efficiency AEF= Auxiliary Energy Factor $Prim_{gas}$ = primary energy gas in GCV (=1); $Prim_{elec}$ =CC	In principle similar to EN 14825 but there is the problem of two different types of energy sources.

Seasonal Coefficient of Performance in active mode $SGUE_{on}$	§5.4 Table 29 is the bin-table to facilitate calculation of *Seasonal GUE* (*SGUE*)	Similar to EN 14825
NOx emissions	EN 14792:2017 Stationary source emissions. Determination of mass concentration of nitrogen oxides. Standard reference method. Chemiluminescence.	This is a standard reference method (SRM) for the determination of nitrogen oxides (NOx) in flue gases emitted to the atmosphere from ducts and stacks. It is a universal method, used amongst others in medium and larger combustion plants.
Hybrid appliances	***EN 12309-7: 2014. Gas-fired sorption appliances for heating and/or cooling with a net heat input not exceeding 70 kW - Part 7: Specific provisions for hybrid appliances***	Similar to the methods proposed in EN 14825:2020.
Liquid or gaseous fuel sorption heat pumps Emission of nitrogen oxides NO_X	New European Standard under development within the CEN/TC299 WG2 expert group ***EN 12309-2:2015.*** Section 7.3.13 'NO_X Measurements' (CEN/TC299 WG2)	NO_X emission values shall be measured in mg/kWh fuel input and expressed in gross calorific value GCV. No alternative methods to express NO_X in mg/kWh output shall be used.
Sound power level (LWA) of heat pump space heaters and heat pump combination heaters	For sound power level indoor measured and outdoor measured: EN 12102-1:2018 Air conditioners, liquid chilling packages, heat pumps and dehumidifiers with electrically driven compressors for space heating and cooling - Measurement of airborne noise - Determination of the sound power	To be used also for liquid or gaseous fuel sorption heat pumps

<u>Gas-fired endothermic engine driven heat pumps (Thermally Driven heat pumps)</u>

General test conditions	***prEN 12309-5:2017 Gas-fired sorption appliances for heating and/or cooling with a net heat input not exceeding 70kW – Calculation of Seasonal Performances***	prEN 12309-3:2021 will combine Parts 3, 4 and 5 under development; 2019 version available .
Standard rating conditions	Tables 6 (brine/water), 7 (brine/water, sound power), 8 (air), 10 (air, sound power)	as EN14511-2:2018, but with explicit tables for sound power test
	EN 16905-5:2017 Gas-fired endothermic engine driven heat pumps <u>–</u>	

	Calculation of seasonal performances	
Reference design conditions $P_{designh}$, T_{biv}, *TOL*	§5.1. Table 4 reference conditions for space heating.	as EN 14825
Part load test conditions	§5.4.2 Air-to-water(brine) units. Tables 11,12,13 (LT). §5.4.3 Air-to-water(brine) units. Tables 14,15, 16 (MT). §5.5.2 water(brine)-to-water(brine) units. Tables 20,21,22 (LT) §5.5.3 water(brine)-to-water(brine) units. Tables 23,24,25 (MT)	as EN 14825
Seasonal Primary Energy Ratio SPER	§7.1 $SPER$=1/{$Prim_{gas}$/$SGUE$ +$Prim_{elec}$/SAEF} *GUE*=Gas Utilisation Efficiency *AEF*= Auxiliary Energy Factor $Prim_{gas}$ = primary energy gas in GCV (=1); $Prim_{elec}$ =*CC*	as EN 12309-6
Seasonal Coefficient of Performance in active mode $SGUE_{on}$	§7.4 Table 29 is the bin-table to facilitate calculation of *Seasonal GUE* (*SGUE*)	as EN 12309-6
NOx emissions	EN 14792:2017 Stationary source emissions. Determination of mass concentration of nitrogen oxides. Standard reference method. Chemiluminescence.	This is a standard reference method (SRM) for the determination of nitrogen oxides (NOx) in flue gases emitted to the atmosphere from ducts and stacks. It is a universal method, used amongst others in medium and larger combustion plants. [To check whether specific NOx measurements are in the EN 16905 series]
Sound power level (LWA) of heat pump space heaters and heat pump combination heaters	For sound power level indoor measured and outdoor measured: EN 12102-1:2018 Air conditioners, liquid chilling packages, heat pumps and dehumidifiers with electrically driven compressors for space heating and cooling - Measurement of airborne noise - Determination of the sound power	To be used also for liquid or gaseous fuel sorption heat pumps

Combination heaters

Water heating energy efficiency and references: η_{wh},, Q_{fuel}, Q_{elec}, Q_{cor}, *AFC, AEC, V40*	**prEN 13203-2:2021. Gas-fired domestic appliances producing hot water - Part 2: Assessment of energy consumption.** §7. Ecodesign Related Products Data (η_{wh},, Q_{fuel}, Q_{elec}, Q_{cor}, *AFC, AEC, V40*) EN 13203-1:2015. Gas fired domestic appliances producing hot water - Part 1: Assessment of performance of hot water deliveries. *Note: all tests with energy use in summer mode Qgas,p= Qgas,S*
	prEN 13203-4:2021. Gas-fired domestic appliances producing hot water - Part 4: Assessment of energy consumption of **gas combined heat and power appliances (mCHP) producing hot water and electricity**. §7. Ecodesign Related Products Data (η_{wh},, Q_{fuel}, $E_{eletricity,d}$, Q_{cor}, *AFC, AED*)
	prEN 13203-5:2021. Gas-fired domestic appliances producing hot water - Part 5: Assessment of energy consumption of **gas-fired appliances combined with electrical heat pump**. §. TBW
	prEN 13203-6:2021. Gas-fired domestic appliances producing hot water - Part 6: Assessment of energy consumption of **adsorption and absorption heat pumps**. §. TBW
	prEN 13203-7:2021. Gas-fired domestic appliances producing hot water - Part 7: Assessment of energy consumption of combination boilers equipped with **a passive flue heat recovery device**. §. 6.3.2.2.1 Central heating input During the test of the declared water heating load profile according to EN 13302-2:2021, from 06:00 to 21:30h of the profile reference time and when the boiler is not performing its water heating function, the boiler will continuously operate in central heating mode with a feed temperature of 43 °C and a return temperature of 37 °C.
	EN 303-6:2019. Heating boilers - Part 6: Heating boilers with forced draught burners - Specific requirements for the domestic hot water operation and energy performance of water heaters and combination boilers with **atomizing oil burners** of nominal heat input not exceeding 70 kW § TBW
	EN 16147:2017/FprA1:2020. **Heat pumps with electrically driven compressors** - Testing, performance rating and requirements for marking of domestic hot water units. §7. Performance tests. annex A. Load (tapping) profiles
	EN 50440:2015+A1:2020 Efficiency of domestic **electrical storage water heaters** and testing methods

	EN 12897:2016+A1:2020. Water supply. Specification for **indirectly heated unvented (closed) storage water heaters.**

Note that the two latter standards are not strictly for combination heaters (but for dedicated water heaters), but are shown here for lack of a better alternative.

Note to CF: Annex IV uses this revised text of 2016/2282. Table 11 uses 'parameters', not 'measured parameters'. Also uses some changes from the omnibus regulation

ANNEX IV

Product compliance verification by market surveillance authorities

The verification tolerances defined in this Annex relate only to the verification by Member State authorities of the declared values and shall not be used by the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative as an allowed tolerance to establish the values in the technical documentation or in interpreting these values with a view to achieving compliance or to communicate better performance by any means.

As part of verifying the compliance of a product model with the requirements laid down in this Regulation pursuant to Article 3(2) of Directive 2009/125/EC, for the requirements referred to in this Annex, the authorities of the Member States shall apply the following procedure:

(1) The Member State authorities shall verify one single unit of the model.

(2) The model shall be considered to comply with the applicable requirements if:

(a) the values given in the technical documentation pursuant to point 2 of Annex IV to Directive 2009/125/EC (declared values), and, where applicable, the values used to calculate these values, are not more favourable for the manufacturer or importer than the results of the corresponding measurements carried out pursuant to paragraph (g) thereof; and

(b) the declared values meet any requirements laid down in this Regulation, and any required product information published by the manufacturer or importer does not contain values that are more favourable for the manufacturer or importer than the declared values; and

(c) when the Member State authorities test the unit of the model, the determined values (the values of the relevant parameters as measured in testing and the values calculated from these measurements) comply with the respective verification tolerances as given in Table 8.

(3) If the results referred to in point 2(a) or (b) are not achieved, the model and all other equivalent models shall be considered not to comply with this Regulation.

(4) If the result referred to in point 2(c) is not achieved, the Member State authorities shall select three additional units of the same model for testing. As an alternative, the three additional units selected may be of one or more different equivalent models.

(5) The model shall be considered to comply with the applicable requirements if, for these three units, the arithmetical mean of the determined values complies with the respective verification tolerances given in Table 8.

(6) If the result referred to in point 5 is not achieved, the model and all other equivalent models shall be considered not to comply with this Regulation.

(7) The Member State authorities shall provide all relevant information to the authorities of the other Member States and to the Commission without delay after a decision being taken on the non-compliance of the model according to points 3 and 6.

The Member State authorities shall use the measurement and calculation methods set out in Annex III.

The Member State authorities shall only apply the verification tolerances that are set out in Table 8 and shall only use the procedure described in points 1 to 7 for the requirements referred to in this Annex. No other tolerances, such as those set out in harmonised standards or in any other measurement method, shall be applied.

Table 9

Verification tolerances

Parameters	**Verification tolerances**
Seasonal space-heating energy efficiency of fuel and electric boilers, η_s	The determined value shall not be lower than the declared value by more than 4 %.
Seasonal space-heating energy efficiency of cogeneration and heat pump space heaters, η_s	The determined value shall not be lower than the declared value by more than 8 %.
Water-heating energy efficiency, η_{wh}	The determined value shall not be lower than the declared value by more than 8 %.
Sound power level, L_{WA}	The determined value shall not exceed the declared value by more than 2 dB(A).
Emissions of nitrogen oxides	The determined value shall not exceed the declared value by more than 20 %.
Real-world energy consumption	The determined value (on the basis of laboratory measurements) for actual fuel/electricity consumption shall not exceed the declared value as reported by the heater (or connected device) by more than xx%
Real-world heat delivered	The determined value (on the basis of laboratory measurements) for actual heat delivered shall not exceed the declared value as reported by the heater (or connected device) by more than xx%

ANNEX V

Indicative benchmarks

At the time of entry into force of this Regulation, the best available technology on the market for heaters in terms of seasonal space heating energy efficiency, water heating energy efficiency, sound power level and emissions of nitrogen oxides was identified as follows:

1. Benchmark for seasonal space heating energy efficiency, at CC 2,1 and manufacturer declared part load settings for heat pump and hybrid space heaters.

Space heater type	seasonal space heating energy efficiency
Gas-fired fuel boiler, MT/HT	94%
B1 Fuel boiler ≤10 kW & Fuel combi boiler ≤30 kW, HT	81%
Electric (combi) boiler, HT	46.6%
Cogeneration space heater FC (Fuel Cell), HT	170%
Cogeneration space heater ICE (Internal Combustion Engine), HT	128%
Cogeneration space heater ECE (External Combustion Engine), HT	109%
Electric heat pump, MT water source*	275%
Electric heat pump, MT ground source	235%
Electric heat pump, MT air source	180%
Electric heat pump, LT water source*	380%
Electric heat pump, LT ground source	325%
Electric heat pump, LT air source	240%
Thermally Driven (TD) heat pump, all types, LT/MT/HT	125%
Hybrid space heater, MT/HT	140%

**=excludes energy needed for water-source systems like low temperature (district) heat networks, ATES (aquifer thermal energy storage) or other.*

Note to CF: We propose not to consider water source heat pump efficiencies as a yardstick for class 'A' energy labelling because they are often part of another system (district heating, ATES, waste heat) that supplies the high source temperatures that make these heat pumps so efficient. The energy of this 'other system' is not taken into account. Furthermore, for all heat pumps the efficiency values are recalculated to a pef of 2,1 (instead of 2,5), but a possible negative effect (currently estimated at 10%) of using the compensation method instead of manufacturer settings is not taken into account.

2. Benchmarks for water heating energy efficiency, at *CC* 2,1, of combination heaters:

Combination heater type	**Declared tapping profiles**				
	S	**M**	**L**	**XL**	**XXL** (3XL-4XL)
electric combination boiler	43%	43%	45%	46%	46%
fuel instantaneous combination boiler	-	80%	85%	90%	94%
fuel storage type combination boiler	-	75%	80%	86%	90%
electric heat pump combination heater	-	100%	165%	160%	145%
thermally driven heat pump combination	-	100%	110%	120%	120%
B1 fuel combination boiler	-	65%	70%	75%	80%
cogeneration combination heater	-	80%	85%	125%	85%

Note to CF: Especially for water heating not all benchmarks could be found in catalogues and needed to be assessed from the EPREL database.

3. Benchmarks for emissions of nitrogen oxides, expressed in nitrogen dioxide:

(a) of boiler space heaters and boiler combination heaters using gaseous fuels: 14 mg/kWh fuel input in terms of GCV;
(b) of boiler space heaters and boiler combination heaters using liquid fuels: 50 mg/kWh fuel input in terms of GCV.

The benchmarks specified in points 1 to 4 do not necessarily imply that a combination of these values is achievable for a single heater.

Lowest turndown ratios for efficient gas-fired boilers: 6% at 30 kW, 7% at 23.5 kW, 10% at 18 kW rated heat output. For oil-fired boilers the turndown ratios tend to be a factor 1.4-1.5 higher than those for gas-fired boilers at the same rated heat output.

Note to CF: The current sound power declarations for heat pumps at test point C cannot be compared to the current sound power values at +7 oC and settings for point B. But there are no new benchmark values available.