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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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No.

**ENERGY CONSERVATION**

The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products (Local Space Heaters  
and Separate Related Controls) Regulations 2026

*Made* - - - -

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*Laid before Parliament*

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*Coming into force*

CONTENTS

1. Citation, commencement and extent
2. Interpretation
3. Application
4. Ecodesign requirements
5. Conformity assessment
6. Verification procedure for market surveillance purposes
7. Circumvention
8. Software and firmware updates
9. Review
10. Transitional provisions
11. Consequential amendments
12. Revocation

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SCHEDULES

- Schedule 1 — Ecodesign requirements for local space heaters
- Part 1 — Interpretation of Schedules 1 to 5
  - Part 2 — Seasonal space heating energy efficiency
  - Part 3 — Emissions
  - Part 4 — Low power modes
  - Part 5 — Product information
  - Part 6 — Resource efficiency
  - Part 7 — Technical documentation
- Schedule 2 — Ecodesign requirements for separate related controls
- Schedule 3 — Measurement methods and calculations for local space heaters

- Part 1 — Introductory provisions
- Part 2 — General conditions for measurements and calculations for local space heaters
- Part 3 — General conditions for seasonal space heating energy efficiency
- Part 4 — General conditions for emissions
- Part 5 — Specific conditions for seasonal space heating energy efficiency
- Part 6 — Low power modes
- Part 7 — Control accuracy and control to setpoint deviation
- Schedule 4 — Measurement methods and calculations for separate related controls
- Schedule 5 — Verification procedure for market surveillance purposes

The Secretary of State makes these Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by regulations 22 and 24(2) of the Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products Regulations 2010(a) (the “2010 Regulations”).

For the purposes of paragraph (1) of regulation 22 of the 2010 Regulations, the Secretary of State considers that the matters set out in paragraphs (2) and (6) of regulation 22 are satisfied. The Secretary of State has complied with paragraph (4) of regulation 22 of the 2010 Regulations.

#### **Citation, commencement and extent**

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products (Local Space Heaters and Separate Related Controls) Regulations 2026.

(2) These Regulations extend to England and Wales and Scotland and come into force on [laying date plus 22 days].

#### **Interpretation**

2. In these Regulations—

the “2010 Regulations” means the Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products Regulations 2010(b);

“commercial local space heater” means—

- (a) a luminous local space heater, or
- (b) a tube local space heater;

“control” means equipment that provides one or more control functions and that interfaces with the end-user to regulate the heat output of a local space heater to which these Regulations apply;

“control function” means a function mentioned in the first column of Table 10 or Table 11 of Schedule 3 for the control of a local space heater;

“declared values” means the values provided by the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative(c) for the stated, calculated or measured technical parameters in accordance with regulation 5, for the verification of compliance by the market surveillance authority(d);

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- (a) S.I. 2010/2617. Regulations 22 and 24 were inserted by S.I. 2019/539.
  - (b) Amended by S.I. 2011/2677, 2012/3005, 2013/1232, 2014/1290, 2015/469, 2016/838, 2017/1143, 2019/539, 2019/1253, 2020/485 and 2020/1528, and by paragraph 4 of Schedule 4 to the European Union (Future Relationship) Act (c. 29).
  - (c) The terms “manufacturer”, “importer” and “authorised representative” are defined in regulation 2(1) of S.I. 2010/2617 (under which these Regulations are made).
  - (d) The meanings of “market surveillance” and “market surveillance authority” are set out in Article 2(17) and (18) respectively of EUR 2008/765 (RAMS), and are amended by paragraph 3 of Schedule 33 to S.I. 2019/696. Definitions in RAMS are

“direct heat output” means the heat output of the product (a) by radiation and convection of heat, as emitted by or from the product to air, excluding the heat output of the product to a heat transfer fluid, expressed in kilowatts (“kW”);

“domestic local space heater” means a local space heater other than a commercial local space heater;

“equivalent model” means a model of a product placed on the market which has identical product features, of a type set out in Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, Table 4, Table 5 or Table 6 of Schedule 1, as another model placed on the market by the same manufacturer;

“gaseous fuel local space heater” means a local space heater using gaseous fuel;

“indirect heat output” means the heat output of the product to a heat transfer fluid by the same heat generation process that provides the direct heat output of the product, expressed in kW;

“liquid fuel local space heater” means a local space heater using liquid fuel;

“local space heater” means a device equipped with one or more heat generators to convert electricity from the mains or gaseous or liquid fuels directly into heat output to provide thermal comfort for human beings in the enclosed space (“room”) where it is located by direct heat transfer, whether or not combined with heat output to other spaces or with heat transfer to a fluid;

“luminous local space heater” means a gaseous fuel local space heater or a liquid fuel local space heater which is equipped with a burner where—

- (a) the burner is intended to be installed at a height expected to be above the heads of the persons to be heated,
- (b) the burner is intended to be directed towards the place of use, with the effect that the heat emitted by the burner (being predominantly infrared radiation) directly warms the people to be heated, and
- (c) the products of combustion from the burner are evacuated in the room where the heater is placed;

“model identifier” means the code (usually alphanumeric) which distinguishes a specific product model from other models with the same trade mark or the same manufacturer’s, importer’s or authorised representative’s name;

“nominal heat output” ( $P_{nom}$ ) means the heat output of a local space heater, comprising any direct heat output and any indirect heat output, when operating at the setting for the maximum heat output that the manufacturer has declared can be maintained over an extended period, expressed in kW;

“off mode” means a mode in which the product is connected to the mains power source and is either—

- (a) not providing any function, or
- (b) in a condition providing only—
  - (i) an indication of off mode condition, or

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applied to S.I. 2010/2617 (under which these Regulations are made) by regulation 2(2) of that S.I. (as amended by S.I. 2019/539).

(a) The term “product” is defined in regulation 2(1) of S.I. 2010/2617 (under which these Regulations are made).

- (ii) functionalities intended to ensure electromagnetic compatibility pursuant to the Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 2016(a);

“separate related control” means a control intended to be used with a local space heater to which these Regulations apply that is placed on the market separately from any local space heater;

“tube heater system” means a tube local space heater comprising more than one tube segment, of which the products of combustion of one tube segment may feed into the next tube segment, and of which the products of combustion of multiple tube segments are to be evacuated by a single exhaust fan;

“tube local space heater” means a gaseous fuel or liquid fuel local space heater which is equipped with a burner where—

- (a) the burner is intended to be installed at a height expected to be above the heads of the persons to be heated, near the people to be heated,
- (b) the burner heats the room where it is located primarily by infrared radiation from a tube or strip heated by the internal passage of products of combustion, and
- (c) the products of combustion from the burner are evacuated through a flue duct;

“tube segment” means a part of a tube local space heater that comprises all the elements needed for stand-alone operation and can therefore be tested independently of the other tube heating system parts;

“tube segment heat output” means the heat output of a tube segment which, together with other tube segments, forms part of a configuration of a tube heater system, expressed in kW.

### **Application**

3.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), these Regulations apply to—

- (a) domestic local space heaters with a nominal heat output of 50 kW or less;
- (b) commercial local space heaters with—
  - (i) a nominal heat output of 300 kW or less, or
  - (ii) a tube segment heat output for each tube segment of 300 kW or less;
- (c) separate related controls.

(2) These Regulations do not apply to a product listed in paragraph (3) if the product is sufficiently distinguished from local space heaters to which these Regulations apply that it could reasonably be considered not to be such a local space heater by—

- (a) the design of the product,
- (b) the technical characteristics of the product,
- (c) the intended use of the product,
- (d) the marketing claims for the product, or
- (e) any other information provided by the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative that accompanies the product.

(3) The listed products are—

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(a) S.I. 2016/1091.

- (a) local space heaters using a vapour compression cycle or sorption cycle for the generation of heat driven by electricity or fuel;
  - (b) local space heaters designed, tested, marketed and declared exclusively for outdoor use;
  - (c) local space heaters of which the direct heat output is less than 6% of a combination of—
    - (i) the direct heat output at nominal heat output, and
    - (ii) the indirect heat output at nominal heat output;
  - (d) air heating products;
  - (e) sauna stoves;
  - (f) cooking appliances.
- (4) In this regulation—

“air heating product” has the meaning given by Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2281(a), but does not include an electric local space heater—

- (a) which is equipped with one or more fans for distributing the heat produced by the product by forced convection of the room air,
- (b) all components and functional elements of which are contained in a single housing, and
- (c) which is not connected to an external heat source or additional air ducts;

“cooking appliance” means an appliance, or part of an appliance, that incorporates one or more cavities and uses electricity, gas or both, to prepare food by means of a conventional or fan-forced mode;

“sauna stove” means a space heating product, designed, tested, marketed and declared exclusively to be used in, dry or wet saunas or similar environments.

### **Ecodesign requirements**

4.—(1) A local space heater must conform to the ecodesign requirements set out in Schedule 1 when it is placed on the market or put into service.

(2) A separate related control must conform to the ecodesign requirements set out in Schedule 2 when it is placed on the market or put into service.

(3) The conformity of a local space heater with the ecodesign requirements in Schedule 1 must be measured and calculated—

- (a) using designated standards for local space heaters, where available(b), or other reliable, accurate and reproducible methods that take into account the generally recognised state-of-the-art methods, and
- (b) in accordance with the methods set out in Schedule 3.

(4) The conformity of a separate related control with the ecodesign requirements in Schedule 2 must be measured and calculated—

- (a) using designated standards for separate related controls, where available(c), or other reliable, accurate and reproducible methods that take into account the generally recognised state-of-the-art methods, and

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(a) EUR 2016/2281; amended by S.I. 2019/539.

(b) See regulation 2A of S.I. 2010/2617 for the meaning of “designated standard”. Regulation 2A was inserted by S.I. 2019/539, and amended by paragraph 4 of Schedule 4 to the European Union (Future Relationship) Act 2020 (c. 29). [DN: insert location of the designated standards once designated]

(c) [Insert location of the designated standards]

(b) in accordance with the methods set out in Schedule 4.

(5) A manufacturer, importer or authorised representative of a local space heater must comply with Parts 5 and 6 of Schedule 1 (product information and resource efficiency).

(6) A manufacturer, importer or authorised representative of a separate related control must comply with paragraph 3 of Schedule 2 (product information requirements).

### **Conformity assessment**

5.—(1) A manufacturer assessing the conformity of a local space heater with the ecodesign requirements in Schedule 1 or the conformity of a separate related control with the ecodesign requirements in Schedule 2 must use either—

- (a) the internal design control procedure set out in Part 1 of Schedule 1A to the 2010 Regulations, or
- (b) the management system procedure set out in Part 2 of that Schedule.

(2) The technical documentation required for the conformity assessment of a local space heater must contain—

- (a) the information listed in Part 7 of Schedule 1 to these Regulations, and
- (b) the details and results of the calculations undertaken in accordance with Schedule 3 to these Regulations.

(3) The technical documentation required for the conformity assessment of a separate related control must contain—

- (a) the information listed in paragraph 4 of Schedule 2 to these Regulations, and
- (b) the details and results of the calculations undertaken in accordance with Schedule 4 to these Regulations.

(4) Where the information included in the technical documentation for a particular model has been obtained by either of the means mentioned in paragraph (5), the technical documentation must include—

- (a) the details of the calculation,
- (b) the assessment undertaken by the manufacturer to verify the accuracy of the calculation, and
- (c) where appropriate, the declaration of identity between the models of different manufacturers.

(5) The means are—

- (a) from a model that has the same technical characteristics relevant for the technical information to be provided but is produced by a different manufacturer;
- (b) by calculation on the basis of design or extrapolation from another model of the same or a different manufacturer, or both.

(6) The technical documentation must include a list of all equivalent models, including the model identifier of each equivalent model.

### **Verification procedure for market surveillance purposes**

6. The market surveillance authority must use the verification procedure set out in Schedule 5 when verifying the compliance of a product with the requirements of these Regulations.

## **Circumvention**

7.—(1) A manufacturer, importer or authorised representative must not place on the market or put into service a local space heater or a separate related control designed to alter its behaviour or properties when being tested in order to achieve a more favourable result for any declared value for a parameter set out in these Regulations.

(2) A manufacturer, importer or authorised representative must not prescribe specific test instructions specifically for when a local space heater or a separate related control is being tested, that have the effect of altering the behaviour or properties of that heater or of that separate related control in order to achieve a more favourable result for any declared value for a parameter set out in these Regulations.

(3) A manufacturer, importer or authorised representative must not place on the market or put into service a local space heater or a separate related control designed to alter its behaviour or properties within a short period after being put into service resulting in a degrading of any declared value for a parameter set out in these Regulations.

## **Software and firmware updates**

8.—(1) A manufacturer, importer or authorised representative must ensure that any software or firmware update does not worsen any declared value for a parameter set out in these Regulations when measured using the testing method applicable at the time of the local space heater or separate related control being placed on the market or put into service.

(2) A manufacturer, importer or authorised representative must ensure that rejecting any software or firmware update does not result in any change of any declared value for a parameter of a local space heater or separate related control set out in these Regulations when measured using the testing method applicable at the time of the product being placed on the market or put into service.

## **Review**

9. The Secretary of State must, before [date to be inserted]—
- (a) evaluate these Regulations, taking into account the speed of technological progress, and
  - (b) publish a report stating whether or not in their opinion these Regulations should be amended.

## **Transitional provisions**

10.—(1) The requirements of these Regulations are deemed to be met in relation to a local space heater or a separate related control which—

- (a) is placed on the market or put into service on or before [laying date plus 6 months], and
- (b) complies with Regulation (EU) 2015/1188(a) as it had effect immediately before [laying date plus 22 days].

(2) Where a local space heater with control is placed on the market or put into service on or before 8 May 2027, paragraph 4(3) of Schedule 1 is to be read as if the reference to the power consumption of the heater in off mode not exceeding 0.3 W were a reference to the power consumption of the heater in off mode not exceeding 0.5 W.

(3) Where a separate related control is placed on the market or put into service on or before 8 May 2027, paragraph 2(3) of Schedule 2 is to be read as if the reference to the power consumption

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(a) EUR 2015/1188, amended by S.I. 2019/359.

of the control in off mode not exceeding 0.3 W were a reference to the power consumption of the control in off mode not exceeding 0.5 W.

**Consequential amendments**

11. In the 2010 Regulations, in Schedule 1, in paragraph 4, in the table for item 26 substitute—

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26	A local space heater or separate related control	[The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products (Local Space Heaters and Separate Related Controls) Regulations 2026]
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**Revocation**

12. Regulation (EU) 2015/1188 is revoked.

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# SCHEDULES

## SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 4(1) and (5)

### Ecodesign requirements for local space heaters

#### PART 1

#### Interpretation of Schedule 1

##### Interpretation

##### 1. In this Schedule—

“active mode” means a condition in which—

- (a) the product is connected to the mains power source, and
- (b) at least one of the main functions providing the intended service of the equipment has been activated;

“adaptive start control” means a function which predicts and initiates the optimal start of heating up in order to reach the setpoint zone temperature at the desired time;

“auxiliary electricity consumption at minimum heat output” ( $e_{l_{min}}$ ) means the electric power consumption of the local space heater while providing the minimum heat output—

- (a) if the product offers indirect heating functionality and a circulator is incorporated, established without consideration of the power consumption of the circulator, and
- (b) expressed in kW;

“auxiliary electricity consumption at nominal heat output” ( $e_{l_{max}}$ ) means the electric power consumption of the local space heater while providing the nominal heat output—

- (a) in a case where the product offers indirect heating functionality and a circulator is incorporated, established without consideration of the power consumption of the circulator, and
- (b) expressed in kW;

“balanced flue local space heater” means a gaseous fuel local space heater or liquid fuel local space heater—

- (a) the combustion chamber of which is sealed from the room where the heater is located, and
- (b) which is connected to a pipe consisting of two concentric flue ducts—
  - (i) an outer flue duct providing the air for combustion from outside of the building, and
  - (ii) an inner flue duct evacuating the combustion gases outside the building;

“black bulb sensor” means an electronic device, either integrated or external, that measures air and radiant temperature;

“closed fronted open combustion local space heater” means a gaseous fuel local space heater or liquid fuel local space heater—

- (a) the combustion chamber of which is separated from the room where the local space heater is located by a pane or similar,
- (b) which takes the air for combustion from the room where the local space heater is located, and
- (c) which is connected to a flue duct for the evacuation of the products of combustion;

“control accuracy” and “CA” mean the degree of ability of the control of a local space heater to react to changes in the zone temperature in order to keep that zone temperature as close as possible to the setpoint zone temperature;

“control to setpoint deviation” and “CSD” mean the difference between the mean zone temperature measured over a period of time and the setpoint zone temperature;

“conversion coefficient” and “CC” mean the default coefficient for primary energy per kWh (kilowatt-hour), the value of which is 1.9

“distance control option” means a function that allows remote interaction from outside the building in which the local space heater is installed with the control of the product;

“electric fixed local space heater” means an electric local space heater—

- (a) which is not an electric storage local space heater, an electric visibly glowing radiant local space heater or an electric underfloor local space heater, and
- (b) which—
  - (i) is specifically designed and marketed only for use either as permanently fixed to a specific location such as a wall, ceiling or other structural component, or as a freestanding stable unit that is not intended to be relocated between rooms or locations according to the heating needs of the user, or
  - (ii) includes specific features allowing it to be fixed to a specific location despite not being specifically designed and marketed only for use when securely fastened to a specific location;

“electric local space heater” means a local space heater which uses the electric Joule effect to generate heat;

“electric portable local space heater” means an electric local space heater which—

- (a) is not an electric visibly glowing radiant portable local space heater,
- (b) is specifically designed and marketed to be relocated between rooms or locations according to the heating needs of the user, and
- (c) does not include specific features allowing it to be fixed to a specific location;

“electric storage local space heater” means an electric local space heater designed to store heat in an accumulating isolated core and to discharge it for several hours after an accumulation phase;

“electric underfloor local space heater” means an electric local space heater designed to be embedded in the building structure or in the building finishing and includes self-regulating heating cables and mats;

“electric visibly glowing radiant local space heater” means an electric local space heater in which the heating element is visible from outside the heater and has a temperature of at least 650°C in normal use;

“electric visibly glowing radiant portable local space heater” means an electric visibly glowing radiant local space heater which is specifically designed and marketed to be relocated between rooms or locations according to the heating needs of the user, whether or not it includes features that allow it to be fixed to a specific location;

“electronic room temperature control” means an electronic device, either integrated or external, that allows the product to automatically vary its heat output over a certain time period, in relation to a required level of indoor heating comfort;

“electronic room temperature control plus day timer” means an electronic device, either integrated or external, that allows—

- (a) the product to automatically vary its heat output over a certain time period, in relation to a required level of indoor heating comfort according to settings entered by the user, and
- (b) the user to set timing and temperature level for a 24-hours timer interval

“electronic room temperature control plus week timer” an electronic device, either integrated or external, that allows—

- (a) the product to automatically vary its heat output over a certain time period, in relation to a required level of indoor heating comfort according to settings entered by the user
- (b) the user to set timing and temperature level for a seven-day period, and
- (c) the user to vary timing and temperature level on a day-to-day basis;

“envelope insulation” means the level of thermal insulation of the product envelope or jacket as applied to minimise heat losses if the product is allowed to be placed outdoors;

“envelope loss factor” ( $F_{env}$ ) means the thermal losses by that part of the product that is installed outside the room to be heated and which is determined by the transmittance of the relevant envelope of that part, expressed as a percentage;

“flueless local space heater” means a gaseous fuel local space heater or a liquid fuel local space heater which—

- (a) is not a commercial local space heater, and
- (b) emits the products of combustion into the room where the heater is located;

“GCV” (gross calorific value moisture free) means the total amount of heat released by a unit quantity of fuel dried of inherent moisture, when it is burned completely with oxygen and when the products of combustion are returned to ambient temperature, including the condensation heat of the water vapour formed by the combustion of any hydrogen contained in the fuel;

“idle mode” means a condition in which the product is connected to the mains power source and is able to automatically provide heat to the room according to the setpoint zone temperature;

“indirect heating functionality” means the product is capable of transferring part of the total heat output to a heat transfer liquid, for use as space heating or domestic hot water generation;

“maximum continuous heat output” ( $P_{max,c}$ ) means the heat output of an electric local space heater when operating at the setting for the maximum heat output that can be maintained continuously over an extended period, as declared by the manufacturer, expressed in kW;

“mechanic thermostat room temperature control” means a non-electronic device that allows the product to automatically vary its heat output over a certain time period, in relation to a required level of indoor heating comfort;

“minimum heat output” ( $P_{\min}$ ) means the heat output of a local space heater comprising both direct heat output and indirect heat output, if any, when operating at the setting for the lowest heat output, as declared by the manufacturer, expressed in kW;

“modulating” means the product is capable of automatically regulating its heat output in three or more distinct levels, in relation to the actual indoor air temperature and a desired indoor air temperature, controlled through temperature sensing devices and an interface which is not necessarily integral to the product itself;

“moisture content” means the mass of water in the fuel in relation to the total mass of fuel used in the local space heater;

“net calorific value” and “NCV” mean the total amount of heat released by a unit quantity of fuel with the appropriate moisture content, when it is burned completely with oxygen, and when the products of combustion are not returned to ambient temperature;

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

“networked standby” means a condition in which the equipment is able to resume a function by way of a remotely initiated trigger from a network connection;

“NO<sub>x</sub>” means nitrogen oxides;

“open fronted local space heater” means a gaseous fuel local space heater or liquid fuel local space heater, the combustion chamber of which is open to the room where the local space heater is located and which is connected to a flue duct for the evacuation of the products of combustion;

“open to chimney local space heater” means a gaseous fuel local space heater or liquid fuel local space heater intended to sit under a chimney or in a fireplace, without sealing between the heater and the chimney or fireplace opening, allowing the products of combustion to pass unrestricted from the fire bed to the chimney or flue;

“permanent pilot flame power requirement” ( $P_{\text{pilot}}$ ) means the gaseous or liquid fuel consumption of the local space heater for the provision of a flame to serve as an ignition source for the more powerful combustion process needed for nominal heat output or part load heat output, when lit for more than 5 minutes before the main burner is on, expressed in kW;

“professional repairer” means an operator or undertaking which provides services of repair and professional maintenance of local space heaters;

“radiant factor”, at either nominal heat output ( $RF_{\text{nom}}$ ) or minimum heat output ( $RF_{\text{min}}$ ) means the ratio of the infrared heat output of the local space heater compared to the total energy input, expressed as a percentage;

“reactivation function” means a function that, via a remote switch, a remote control, an internal sensor or a timer provides a switch from standby mode to another mode, including active mode, providing additional functions;

“room temperature control, with open window detection” means an electronic device, either integrated or external, that, when a window or door has been opened, automatically—

- (a) switches to a function where the local space heater maintains an indoor temperature of  $7^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$  (frost protection mode), or
- (b) limits the energy consumption of the local space heater to the level of energy consumption of the idle mode,

including a sensor used to detect the opening of a window or door, whether installed with the product, externally to the product, built into the building structure or a combination of those options;

“room temperature control, with presence detection” means an electronic device, either integrated or external, that automatically reduces the setpoint for the room temperature when no person is detected in the room;

“seasonal space heating energy efficiency” ( $\eta_s$ ) means the ratio between the space heating demand that is met by a local space heater and the annual energy consumption required to meet this demand, expressed as a percentage;

“self-learning” means a function that automatically captures the user’s patterns of use of the local space heater and, based on those patterns, auto-programmes periods of high and low temperatures;

“setpoint zone temperature” means the desired temperature set by the user;

“single stage” means that the product is not capable of automatically varying its heat output;

“single stage heat output, no room temperature control” means the product is not capable of varying its heat output automatically and that no feedback of room temperature is present to adapt the heat output automatically;

“spare part” means a separate part that can replace a part with the same or similar function in a product;

“standby mode” means a condition where the product—

- (a) is connected to the mains power source, and
- (b) provides one or more of the following functions, which may persist for an indefinite time, but no other function—
  - (i) reactivation function through a connection to a network;
  - (ii) another reactivation function, with or without an indication of enabled reactivation function;
  - (iii) display of information or status;

“towel rail” means an electric fixed local space heater the design of which allows towels to be held for the purpose of warming them;

“tube system heat output” ( $P_{\text{system}}$ ) means the combined tube segment heat output of the configuration as it is placed on the market, expressed in kW;

“two or more manual stages, no room temperature control” means the product is capable of varying its heat output manually by two or more levels of heat output and is not equipped with a device that automatically regulates the heat output in relation to a desired indoor temperature;

“two stage” means the product is capable of automatically regulating its heat output in two distinct levels, in relation to the actual indoor air temperature and a desired indoor air

temperature, controlled through temperature sensing devices and an interface which is not necessarily integral to the product itself;

“useful efficiency”, at either nominal heat output ( $\eta_{th,nom}$ ) or minimum heat output ( $\eta_{th,min}$ ) means the ratio of the useful heat output and the total energy input of a local space heater, expressed as a percentage where—

- (a) for domestic local space heaters, the total energy input is expressed in terms of either or both of—
  - (i) final energy multiplied by CC;
  - (ii) NCV;
- (b) for commercial local space heaters, the total energy input is expressed in terms of GCV and in terms of final energy multiplied by CC;

“working time limitation” means a function that automatically deactivates the local space heater after a pre-set period of time;

“zone temperature” means the actual temperature of the room to be heated.

## PART 2

### Seasonal space heating energy efficiency

#### Requirements for seasonal space heating energy efficiency

- 2.—(1) The requirements for seasonal space heating energy efficiency are—
- (a) the seasonal space heating energy efficiency of an open fronted local space heater and of an open to chimney local space heater must not be less than 40.3%;
  - (b) the seasonal space heating energy efficiency of a closed fronted open combustion local space heater must not be less than 63.6%;
  - (c) the seasonal space heating energy efficiency of a balanced flue local space heater must not be less than 63.6%;
  - (d) the seasonal space heating energy efficiency of an electric portable local space heater must not be less than 44.7%;
  - (e) the seasonal space heating energy efficiency of an electric fixed local space heater with a nominal heat output above 250 W that is not a towel rail must not be less than 47.5%;
  - (f) the seasonal space heating energy efficiency of an electric fixed local space heater with a nominal heat output equal to or below 250 W that is not a towel rail must be not less than 43.1%;
  - (g) the seasonal space heating energy efficiency of an electric storage local space heater must not be less than 47.3%;
  - (h) the seasonal space heating energy efficiency of an electric underfloor local space heater must not be less than 47.5%;
  - (i) the seasonal space heating energy efficiency of an electric visibly glowing radiant local space heater with a nominal heat output above 1.2 kW that is not an electric visibly glowing radiant portable local space heater must not be less than 46.8%;
  - (j) the seasonal space heating energy efficiency of an electric visibly glowing radiant local space heater with a nominal heat output equal to or below 1.2 kW that is not an electric visibly glowing radiant portable local space heater must not be less than 40.5%;

- (k) the seasonal space heating energy efficiency of an electric visibly glowing radiant portable local space heater must not be less than 39.5%;
  - (l) the seasonal space heating energy efficiency of a luminous local space heater must not be less than 90.0%;
  - (m) the seasonal space heating energy efficiency of a tube local space heater must not be less than 80.0%;
  - (n) the seasonal space heating energy efficiency of a towel rail with a nominal heat output above 250 W must not be less than 46.0%;
  - (o) the seasonal space heating energy efficiency of a towel rail with a nominal heat output above 60 W and equal to or below 250 W must not be less than 42.1%.
- (2) An electric storage local space heater must be equipped with—
- (a) an automatically operated sensing device integrated into the heater which measures its core temperature and varies the accumulated amount of heat in relation to either the outdoor temperature or the heat demand of the room, or both, and
  - (b) an integrated and controllable fan or fans to vary the output of the stored energy according to the heat demand.
- (3) A towel rail with a nominal heat output equal to or below 60 W must only be operable through a working time limitation with a maximum pre-set period of time no longer than six hours.
- (4) An electric local space heater placed on the market without control must not be able to provide heat output without control.

## PART 3

### Emissions

#### Requirements for emissions

3. Emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> from a liquid fuel local space heater or a gaseous fuel local space heater must not exceed the following values, based on GCV—

- (a) 120 mg/kWh<sub>input</sub> for—
  - (i) an open fronted local space heater;
  - (ii) an open to chimney local space heater;
  - (iii) a closed fronted open combustion local space heater;
  - (iv) a balanced flue local space heater;
  - (v) a flueless local space heater;
- (b) 180 mg/kWh<sub>input</sub> for—
  - (i) a luminous local space heater;
  - (ii) a tube local space heater.

## PART 4

### Low power modes

#### Requirements for low power modes

- 4.—(1) A local space heater with control must meet the following requirements.
- (2) The heater must have one or both of the following—
- (a) an off mode;
  - (b) a standby mode.
- (3) If the heater has an off mode, the power consumption of the heater in off mode ( $P_o$ ) must not exceed 0.30 W.
- (4) If the heater has a standby mode—
- (a) where the standby mode includes the display of information or status, the power consumption of the heater in that mode must not exceed 1.00 W;
  - (b) where the standby mode provides for a connection to a network and provides networked standby, the power consumption of the heater in that mode ( $P_{nsm}$ ) must not exceed 2.00 W;
  - (c) where the communication between the heat generator and the control is wireless or through powerline carrier, the power consumption of the heater in that mode must not exceed 3.00 W;
  - (d) in any other case, the power consumption of the heater in standby mode ( $P_{sm}$ ) must not exceed 0.50 W.
- (5) If the heater has an idle mode, the power consumption of the heater in that mode ( $P_{idle}$ ) must not exceed, as an average over an hour—
- (a) if the idle mode depends on the input from a network connection, 3.00 W;
  - (b) in any other case, 1.00 W.
- (6) If the heater has a self-learning functionality, the power consumption of the self-learning functionality ( $P_{self-learning}$ ) must not exceed, as an average over an hour—
- (a) if the self-learning functionality depends on the input from a network connection, 4.00 W;
  - (b) in any other case 2.00 W.

## PART 5

### Product information

#### Product information requirements

- 5.—(1) The instruction manuals for installers and users, and free access website of manufacturers, their authorised representatives and importers, must include the following information—
- (a) for a gaseous fuel local space heater or a liquid fuel local space heater, including a flueless local space heater, which is not a commercial local space heater—
    - (i) if the heater is placed on the market with control, the information required by Table 1, showing the significant figures indicated in that table;

- (ii) if the heater is placed on the market without control, the information required by Table 2, showing the significant figures indicated in that table, with the technical parameters measured and calculated in accordance with Schedule 3;
- (b) for an electric local space heater—
  - (i) if the heater is placed on the market with control, the information required by Table 3, showing the significant figures indicated in that table;
  - (ii) if the heater is placed on the market without control, the information required by Table 4, showing the significant figures indicated in that table, with the technical parameters measured and calculated in accordance with Schedule 3;
- (c) for a domestic local space heater, placed on the market without control, Table 6 as displayed in this Schedule and without any modification;
- (d) for a commercial local space heater, the information required by Table 5, with its technical parameters measured and calculated in accordance with Schedule 3 and showing the significant figures indicated in that Table;
- (e) any specific precautions that must be taken when the local space heater is assembled, installed or maintained;
- (f) information relevant to any of the following—
  - (i) disassembly;
  - (ii) recycling;
  - (iii) disposal;
- (g) for a local space heater placed on the market without control, the information in Table 2 or Table 4 drawn up for at least one combination of local space heater and control functions that would be compliant with these Regulations.

(2) The instruction manual for installers and users, free access websites of manufacturers, their authorised representatives and importers, and the product packaging must incorporate the following product information, in English and in such a way as to ensure clear visibility and legibility—

- (a) for a local space heater placed on the market without control—

“This product is a [insert product category in accordance with paragraph 2(1)] and, in order to be compliant with the mandatory ecodesign requirements set out in the Regulations, needs to be complemented with a control providing at least the following control functions:”;

followed by a list of control function codes in accordance with the format according to Table 6. When several combinations of control functions are provided, each combination must be placed in a different row. The format of the code is TC (f1/f2/f3/f4/f5/f6/f7/f8), where TC is the code for the F(2) function and f1 to f8 are the codes of the respective F(3) function if this function is present, or otherwise a “0”;

- (b) for a flueless local space heater or an open to chimney local space heater—

“This product is not suitable for primary heating purposes”;

- (c) for an electric portable local space heater and an electric visibly glowing radiant portable local space heater—

“This product is only suitable for well insulated spaces or occasional use.”.

(3) The information required to be incorporated by virtue of sub-paragraph (2)(b) or (c) must be—

- (a) on the cover page of the instruction manual for users of the heater;

- (b) displayed together with the other characteristics of the heater on free access websites of manufacturers, and
- (c) placed in a prominent position on the product packaging.

## PART 6

### Resource efficiency

#### Resource efficiency requirements

6.—(1) Manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives of electric portable local space heaters and electric visibly glowing radiant portable local space heaters must make available to professional repairers for the relevant period at least the following spare parts for all models of those local space heaters, units of which are placed on the market on or after [laying date plus 22 days]—

- (a) control, if applicable;
- (b) printed circuit boards;
- (c) display or status indicators;
- (d) impellers;
- (e) control sensors;
- (f) buttons and switches;
- (g) remote control sensors;
- (h) if the heater is an electric portable local space heater, ambient thermostat;
- (i) if the heater is an electric portable local space heater which is equipped with a fan, motor.

(2) Manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives of electric fixed local space heaters, towel rails and electric underfloor local space heaters must make available to professional repairers for the relevant period at least the following spare parts for all models of those local space heaters, units of which are placed on the market on or after [laying date plus 22 days]—

- (a) control, if applicable;
- (b) ambient thermostat;
- (c) fixation brackets, if any;
- (d) printed circuit boards;
- (e) display or status indicators;
- (f) impellers;
- (g) control sensors;
- (h) buttons and switches;
- (i) remote control sensors;
- (j) if the heater is an electric underfloor local space heater—
  - (i) floor sensor;
  - (ii) repair kit for heating cables.

(3) Manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives of electric storage local space heaters must make available to professional repairers for the relevant period at least the following spare

parts for all models of those local space heaters, units of which are placed on the market on or after [laying date plus 22 days]—

- (a) heating elements;
- (b) control, if applicable;
- (c) safety switches;
- (d) connection cables;
- (e) housing for mechanical parts;
- (f) fixation brackets;
- (g) fans and impellers;
- (h) printed circuit boards;
- (i) display or status indicators;
- (j) control sensors;
- (k) buttons and switches;
- (l) remote control sensors.

(4) Manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives of electric visibly glowing radiant local space heaters that are not electric visibly glowing radiant portable local space heaters must make available to professional repairers for the relevant period at least the following spare parts for all models of those local space heaters, units of which are placed on the market on or after [laying date plus 22 days]—

- (a) control, if applicable;
- (b) heating elements;
- (c) connection cables;
- (d) fixation brackets;
- (e) printed circuit boards;
- (f) display or status indicators;
- (g) impellers;
- (h) control sensors;
- (i) buttons and switches;
- (j) remote control sensors.

(5) The manufacturer, authorised representative or authorised person must—

- (a) no later than the beginning of the relevant period, publish, on a website which is accessible to the public without charge, the list of spare parts referred to in whichever of sub-paragraphs (1) to (4) applies to that product and the procedure for ordering them, and
- (b) ensure that the information referred to in paragraph (a) remains accessible throughout the relevant period.

(6) For all models of a local space heater units of which are placed on the market on or after [laying date plus 22 days], manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives of the heater must make available to professional repairers and users at least the spare part that is a remote control for at least the period beginning with the date on which the first unit of the model is placed on the market or, if later, [laying date plus 22 days] and ending with the last day of the period of ten years beginning with the date on which the last unit of the model is placed on the market.

(7) The manufacturer, authorised representative or importer must—

- (a) no later than two years after the first unit of a model is placed on the market, publish on a website which is accessible to the public without charge, for that product—
  - (i) notice of the spare part mentioned in sub-paragraph (6),
  - (ii) the procedure for ordering it, and
  - (iii) repair and maintenance information, and
- (b) ensure that the information referred to in paragraph (a) remains accessible throughout the period referred to in sub-paragraph (6).

(8) Manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives of local space heaters must ensure that the spare parts mentioned in sub-paragraphs (1) to (4) and (6) can be replaced with the use of commonly available tools and without permanent damage to the local space heater.

(9) During the relevant period, manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives must provide indicative pre-tax prices at least in pounds sterling for spare parts listed in sub-paragraphs (1) to (4), including the indicative pre-tax price of fasteners and tools, if supplied with the spare part on a website which is accessible to the public without charge.

(10) During the period referred to in sub-paragraph (6), manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives must provide indicative pre-tax prices at least in pounds sterling for the spare part mentioned in sub-paragraph (6), including the indicative pre-tax price of fasteners and tools, if supplied with the spare part on a website which is accessible to the public without charge.

(11) Manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives of local space heaters using software must make available software and firmware updates for a minimum of ten years after placing the product on the market, and these updates must be provided free of charge.

(12) In this paragraph and paragraph 8 the “relevant period” is the period starting with whichever is later of—

- (a) [laying date plus 22 days], and
- (b) the last day of the period of two years beginning with the date on which the first unit of the model is placed on the market,

and ending with the last day of the period of ten years beginning with the date on which the last unit of the model is placed on the market.

#### **Maximum delivery time for spare parts**

7. During the period that spare parts are required to be made available under paragraph 6, the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative must ensure delivery of the spare parts within ten working days of receiving the order.

#### **Access to repair and maintenance information**

8.—(1) During the relevant period a manufacturer, importer or authorised representative of local space heaters must make repair and maintenance information available to professional repairers in accordance with sub-paragraphs (2) to (9).

(2) The website of the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative must set out the process for professional repairers to register for access to repair and maintenance information.

(3) In order to accept a request for registration for access to the information, a manufacturer, importer or authorised representative may only require the professional repairer to demonstrate that—

- (a) the professional repairer has the technical competence to repair local space heaters and complies with the applicable law for repairers of local space heaters in England and Wales or Scotland (as the case may be);

- (b) the professional repairer is covered by insurance for liabilities resulting from its activity.
- (4) A manufacturer, importer or authorised representative must accept or refuse a request for registration for access to the information within five working days of the date of request.
- (5) A manufacturer, importer or authorised representative may charge reasonable and proportionate fees for access to the repair and maintenance information or for receiving regular updates.
- (6) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (5), 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.
- (7) Once a professional repairer is registered, the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative must give the professional repairer access to any repair and maintenance information requested by the repairer, or where relevant the information for an equivalent local space heater model or local space heater model of the same family, within one working day of the request.
- (8) The repair and maintenance information that is made available must include—
- (a) the unequivocal local space heater identification,
  - (b) a disassembly map or exploded view,
  - (c) a technical manual of instructions for repair,
  - (d) a list of necessary repair and test equipment,
  - (e) component and diagnosis information (such as minimum and maximum theoretical values for measurements),
  - (f) wiring and connection diagrams,
  - (g) diagnostic fault and error codes, including manufacturer-specific codes, where applicable,
  - (h) instructions for installation of relevant software and firmware, including reset software,
  - (i) where applicable, information on how to access data records of reported failure incidents stored on the local space heater, and
  - (j) electronic board diagrams.
- (9) Without limiting the effect of intellectual property rights, manufacturers, importers and authorised representatives must allow any person to use and publish unaltered repair and maintenance information, other than that relating to gaseous local space heaters and liquid fuel local space heaters, initially published by the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative and covered by sub-paragraph (8) once the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative terminates access to that information after the end of the relevant period.

### **Requirements for dismantling for material recovery and recycling while avoiding pollution**

9.—(1) Manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives must ensure that local space heaters are designed in such a way that the materials and components referred to in Annex 7 of Directive 2012/19/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>(a)</sup> can be removed from the heater with the use of commonly available tools.

(2) Manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives must fulfil the obligations set out in regulation 24 of the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2013<sup>(b)</sup>.

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(a) OJ No L 197, 24.7.2012, p. 38.

(b) S.I. 2013/3113, amended by S.I. 2014/1771, 2018/942 and 2025/910; there are other amending instruments but none is relevant.

## PART 7

### Technical documentation

**10.**—(1) The parameters listed for the purposes of regulation 5(2)(a) are those specified in Tables 1 to 5.

(2) In the case of a local space heater placed on the market without control, the information in Tables 2 or 4 must be drawn up for the combination of local space heater and control functions according to paragraph 5(1)(g).

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**Table 1**

Information requirements for gaseous fuel local space heaters and liquid fuel local space heaters

Contact details	Name and address of the manufacturer or its authorised representative.						
Model identifier(s):							
Indirect heating functionality: [yes/no]							
Direct heat output: ...(kW)							
Indirect heat output: ...(kW)							
Minimum permissible total flue duct length (vertical + horizontal pipe): ...(m)							
<b>Fuel</b>				Nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions			
				<b>Value</b>	<b>Unit</b>		
Select fuel type [gaseous/liquid]				x	mg/kWh <sub>input</sub> (GCV)		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Unit</b>
<b>Heat output</b>				<b>Efficiency (NCV)</b>			
Nominal heat output	$P_{nom}$	x.x	kW	Useful efficiency at nominal heat output	$\eta_{th,nom}$	x.x	%
Minimum heat output (indicative)	$P_{min}$	[x.x/N.A.]	kW	Useful efficiency at minimum heat output (indicative)	$\eta_{th,min}$	[x.x/N.A.]	%
				Seasonal space heating energy efficiency	$\eta_s$	x.x	%
<b>Auxiliary electricity consumption</b>				<b>Type of heat output/room temperature control (select one)</b>			
At nominal heat output	$e_{lmax}$	x.x	kW	single stage heat output, no room temperature control			[yes/no]
At minimum heat output	$e_{lmin}$	x.x	kW	two or more manual stages, no room temperature control			[yes/no]
				mechanic thermostat room temperature control			[yes/no]
<b>Power consumption</b>				electronic room temperature control			[yes/no]
In off mode	$P_o$	x.xx	W	electronic room temperature control plus day timer			[yes/no]
In standby mode	$P_{sm}$	x.xx	W	electronic room control plus week timer			[yes/no]

In idle mode	$P_{idle}$	x.xx	W	<b>Other control options (multiple selections possible)</b>	
In networked standby mode	$P_{nsm}$	x.xx	W	room temperature control, with presence detection	[yes/no]
Self-learning functionality	$P_{self-learning}$	x.xx	W	room temperature control, with open window detection	[yes/no]
Standby mode with display of information or status		[yes/no]		distance control option	[yes/no]
<b>Permanent pilot flame power requirement</b>				adaptive start control	[yes/no]
Pilot flame power requirement (if applicable)	$P_{pilot}$	[x.xxx/N.A.]	kW	working time limitation	[yes/no]
				black bulb sensor	[yes/no]
				self-learning functionality	[yes/no]
				control accuracy	[yes/no]

**Table 2**

Information requirements for gaseous fuel local space heaters and liquid fuel local space heaters placed on the market without control

This product needs a control to comply with the mandatory ecodesign requirements set out in [the Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products (Local Space Heaters and Separate Related Controls) Regulations 2026]					
Contact details		Name and address of the manufacturer or its authorised representative.			
Model identifier(s):					
Indirect heating functionality: [yes/no]					
Direct heat output: ...(kW)					
Indirect heat output: ...(kW)					
Minimum permissible total flue duct length (vertical + horizontal pipe): ...(m)					
<b>Fuel</b>			Nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions		
			<b>Value</b>	<b>Unit</b>	
Select fuel type [gaseous/liquid]			x	mg/kWh <sub>input</sub> (GCV)	
<b>Item</b>	<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Control functions necessary to comply with the mandatory ecodesign requirements set out in [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products (Local Space Heaters and Separate Related Controls) Regulations 2026]</b>	
<b>Heat output</b>			<b>Type of heat output/room temperature control (select one)</b>		
Nominal heat output	$P_{nom}$	x.x	kW	single stage heat output, no room temperature control	[yes/no]
Minimum heat output (indicative)	$P_{min}$	[x.x/N.A.]	kW	two or more manual stages, no room temperature control	[yes/no]
				mechanic thermostat room temperature control	[yes/no]
<b>Auxiliary electricity consumption</b>			electronic room temperature control [yes/no]		
At nominal heat output	$el_{max}$	x.xxx	kW	electronic room temperature control plus day timer	[yes/no]
At minimum heat output	$el_{min}$	x.xxx	kW	electronic room temperature control plus week timer	[yes/no]
<b>Permanent pilot flame power requirement</b>			<b>Other control options (multiple selections possible)</b>		
Pilot flame power requirement (if applicable)	$P_{pilot}P_{pilot}$	[x.xxx/N.A.]	kW	presence detection	[yes/no]
				open window detection	[yes/no]
				distance control option	[yes/no]
				adaptive start control	[yes/no]

	working time limitation	[yes/no]
	black bulb sensor	[yes/no]
	self-learning functionality	[yes/no]
	control accuracy	[yes/no]

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**Table 3**

Information requirements for electric local space heaters with control

Contact details		Name and address of the manufacturer or its authorised representative.			
Model identifier(s):					
Item	Symbol	Value	Unit	Item	Unit
<b>Heat output</b>			<b>Type of heat output/room temperature control (select one)</b>		
Nominal heat output	$P_{nom}$	x.x	kW	single stage heat output, no room temperature control	[yes/no]
Minimum heat output (indicative)	$P_{min}$	[x.x/N.A.]	kW	two or more manual stages, no room temperature control	[yes/no]
Maximum continuous heat output	$P_{max,c}$	x.xxx	kW	with mechanic thermostat room temperature control	[yes/no]
				with electronic room temperature control	[yes/no]
<b>Power consumption</b>			electronic room temperature control plus day timer	[yes/no]	
In off mode	$P_o$	x.xx	W	electronic room control plus week timer	[yes/no]
In standby mode	$P_{sm}$	x.xx	W		
In idle mode	$P_{idle}$	x.xx	W	<b>Other control options (multiple selections possible)</b>	
In networked standby mode	$P_{nsm}$	x.xx	W	room temperature control, with presence detection	[yes/no]
Self-learning functionality	$P_{self-learning}$	x.xx	W		
Standby mode with display of information or status			[yes/no]	room temperature control, with open window detection	[yes/no]
Seasonal space heating energy efficiency in active mode	$\eta_{s,on}$	x.x	%	distance control option	[yes/no]
				adaptive start control	[yes/no]
				working time limitation	[yes/no]
				black bulb sensor	[yes/no]
				self-learning functionality	[yes/no]
				control accuracy	[yes/no]

**Table 4**

Information requirements for electric local space heaters placed on the market without control

This product needs a control to comply with the mandatory ecodesign requirements set out in [the Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products (Local Space Heaters and Separate Related Controls) Regulations 2026]					
Contact details		Name and address of the manufacturer or its authorised representative.			
Model identifier(s):					
Item	Symbol	Value	Unit	Item	Unit
				<b>Control functions necessary to comply with the mandatory ecodesign requirements set out in [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products (Local Space Heaters and Separate Related Controls) Regulations 2026]</b>	
<b>Heat output</b>				<b>Type of heat output/room temperature control (select one)</b>	
Nominal heat output	$P_{nom}$	x.xxx	kW	single stage heat output, no room temperature control	[yes/no]
Minimum heat output (indicative)	$P_{min}$	[x.xxx/N.A.]	kW	two or more manual stages, no room temperature control	[yes/no]
Maximum continuous heat output	$P_{max,c}$	x.xxx	kW	mechanic thermostat room temperature control	[yes/no]
				electronic room temperature control	[yes/no]
				electronic room temperature control plus day timer	[yes/no]
				electronic room control plus week timer	[yes/no]
				<b>Other control options (multiple selections possible)</b>	
				presence detection	[yes/no]
				open window detection	[yes/no]
				distance control option	[yes/no]
				adaptive start control	[yes/no]
				working time limitation	[yes/no]
				black bulb sensor	[yes/no]
				self-learning functionality	[yes/no]
				control accuracy	[yes/no]

**Table 5**

Information requirements for commercial local space heaters

Contact details	Name and address of the manufacturer or its authorised representative.						
Model identifier(s):							
Type of heating: [luminous/radiant tube]							
Fuel				Nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions			
				Value	Unit		
Select fuel type [gaseous/liquid]				x	mg/kWh <sub>input</sub> (GCV) <sub>input</sub>		
<b>Characteristics when operating with the preferred fuel only</b>							
<b>Item</b>	<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Unit</b>
<b>Heat output</b>				<b>Efficiency (GCV) - tube local space heaters only*</b>			
Nominal heat output	$P_{nom}$	x.x	kW	Useful efficiency at nominal heat output	$\eta_{th,nom}$	x.x	%
Minimum heat output	$P_{min}$	[x.x/N.A.]	kW	Useful efficiency at minimum heat output	$\eta_{th,min}$	[x.x/N.A.]	%
Minimum heat output (as a percentage of nominal heat output)	..	[x]	%	Seasonal space heating energy efficiency	$\eta_s$	x.x	%
Nominal tube system heat output (if applicable)	$P_{system}$	x.x	kW	Useful efficiency of tube segment at minimum heat output (if applicable)	$\eta_i$	[x.x/N.A.]	%
Nominal tube segment heat output (if applicable)	$P_{heater,i}$	[x.x/N.A.]	kW	(repeat for multiple segments, if applicable)	..	[x.x/N.A.]	%
(repeat for multiple segments, if applicable)	..	[x.x/N.A.]	kW				
number of identical tube segments	$\eta$	[x]	[-]				

Radiant factor				Envelope losses			
radiant factor at nominal heat output	$RF_{nom}$	[x.x]	[-]	Envelope insulation class	$U$		W/m <sup>2</sup> K
radiant factor at minimum heat output	$RF_{min}$	[x.x]	[-]	Envelope loss factor	$F_{env}$	[x.x]	%
radiant factor of tube segment at nominal heat output	$RF_i$	[x.x]	[-]	Heat generator to be installed outside the heated area		[yes/no]	
(repeat for multiple segments, if applicable)	..						
Auxiliary electricity consumption				Heat output control type (select one)			
At nominal heat output	$el_{max}$	x.xxx	kW	single stage			[yes/no]
At minimum heat output	$el_{min}$	x.xxx	kW	two stage			[yes/no]
				modulating			[yes/no]
Power consumption							
In off mode	$P_o$	x.xx	W				
In standby mode	$P_{sm}$	x.xx	W				
In idle mode	$P_{idle}$	x.xx	W				
In networked standby mode	$P_{nsm}$	x.xx	W				
Standby mode with display of information or status		[yes/no]					
Permanent pilot flame power requirement							
Pilot flame power requirement (if applicable)	$P_{pilot}$	[x.xxx/N.A.]	kW				
* for luminous local space heaters the weighted thermal efficiency is by default 85.6%.							

**Table 6**

Control function codes

		Code of temperature control (TC)	Control functions								
			f1	f2	f3	f4	f5	f6	f7	f8	
Type of temperature control	Single stage, no temperature control	NC									
	Two or more manual stages, no temperature control	TX									
	Mechanic thermostat room temperature control	TM									
	Electronic room temperature control	TE									
	Electronic room temperature control plus day timer	TD									
	Electronic room temperature control plus week timer	TW									
Control functions	Presence detection			1							
	Open window detection				2						
	Distance control option					3					
	Adaptive start control						4				
	Working time limitation							5			
	Black bulb sensor								6		
	Self-learning functionality									7	
	Control accuracy with $ CA  < 2^{\circ}C$ and $ CSD  < 2^{\circ}C$										8

## Ecodesign requirements for separate related controls

**Interpretation of Schedule 2**

1. In this Schedule the following terms have the meaning given in paragraph 1 of Schedule 1—

- (a) “adaptive start control”;
- (b) “black bulb sensor”;
- (c) “control accuracy”;
- (d) “distance control option”;
- (e) “electronic room temperature control”;
- (f) “electronic room temperature control plus day timer”;
- (g) “electronic room temperature control plus week timer”;
- (h) “mechanic thermostat room temperature control”;
- (i) “idle mode”;
- (j) “network”;
- (k) “networked standby”;
- (l) “self-learning”;
- (m) “single stage heat output, no temperature control”;
- (n) “standby mode”;
- (o) “two or more manual stages, no room temperature control”;
- (p) “working time limitation”.

**Low power modes**

- 2.—(1) A separate related control must meet the following requirements.
- (2) The control must have one or both of the following—
- (a) an off mode;
  - (b) a standby mode.
- (3) If the control has an off mode, the power consumption of the control in off mode ( $P_o$ ) must not exceed 0.30 W.
- (4) If the control has a standby mode—
- (a) where the standby mode includes the display of information or status, the power consumption of the control in that mode must not exceed 1.00 W;
  - (b) where the standby mode provides for a connection to a network and provides networked standby, the power consumption of the control in that mode ( $P_{nsm}$ ) must not exceed 2.00 W;
  - (c) where the communication between the heat generator and the control is wireless or through powerline carrier, the power consumption of the control in that mode must not exceed 3.00 W;

- (d) in any other case, the power consumption of the control in standby mode ( $P_{sm}$ ) must not exceed 0.50 W.
- (5) If the control has an idle mode, the power consumption of the control in that mode ( $P_{idle}$ ) must not exceed, as an average over an hour—
  - (a) if the idle mode depends on the input from a network connection, 3.00 W;
  - (b) in any other case, 1.00 W.
- (6) If the control has a self-learning functionality, the power consumption of the self-learning functionality ( $P_{self-learning}$ ) must not exceed, as an average over an hour—
  - (a) if the self-learning functionality depends on the input from a network connection, 4.00 W;
  - (b) in any other case, 2.00 W.

### **Product information requirements**

- 3.—(1) The instruction manuals for installers and users, and free access website of manufacturers, their authorised representatives and importers, for a separate related control must include—
- (a) Table 6 in Schedule 1, as displayed in that Schedule and without any modification, and
  - (b) the information set out in Table 7.

(2) For a separate related control, the instruction manual for installers and users, free access websites of manufacturers, their authorised representatives and importers, and the product packaging must incorporate the following product information, in English and in such a way as to ensure clear visibility and legibility—

“This control has the following control functions:”;

followed by a list of control functions in accordance with the format in Table 6. The format of the code is TC (f1/f2/f3/f4/f5/f6/f7/f8), where TC is the code for the F(2) function and f1 to f8 are the codes of the respective F(3) function if this function is present, or otherwise a “0”.

### **Technical documentation**

4. The parameters listed for the purposes of regulation 5(3)(a) are those specified in Table 7.

**Table 7**

Information requirements for separate related controls

Contact details		Name and address of the manufacturer or its authorised representative.						
Model identifier(s):								
Item	Symbol	Value	Unit	Item				
<b>Power consumption</b>				<b>Type (select one)</b>				
In off mode	$P_o$	x.xx	W	single stage heat output, no room temperature control	[yes/no]			
In standby mode	$P_{sm}$	x.xx	W	two or more manual stages, no room temperature control	[yes/no]			
In idle mode	$P_{idle}$	x.xx	W	mechanic thermostat room temperature control	[yes/no]			
In networked standby mode	$P_{nsm}$	x.xx	W	electronic room temperature control	[yes/no]			
Self-learning functionality	$P_{self-learning}$	x.xx	W	electronic room temperature control plus day timer	[yes/no]			
Standby mode with display of information or status			[yes/no]	electronic room control plus week timer	[yes/no]			
				<b>Other control options (multiple selections possible)</b>				
				presence detection				[yes/no]
				open window detection				[yes/no]
				distance control option				[yes/no]
				adaptive start control				[yes/no]
				working time limitation				[yes/no]
				black bulb sensor				[yes/no]
				self-learning functionality				[yes/no]
control accuracy				[yes/no]				

## Measurement methods and calculations for local space heaters

## PART 1

## Introductory provisions

1. In this Schedule the following terms have the meaning given in paragraph 1 of Schedule 1—

- (a) “active mode”;
- (b) “adaptive start control”;
- (c) “black bulb sensor”;
- (d) “control accuracy” and “CA”;
- (e) “control to setpoint deviation” and “CSD”;
- (f) “conversion coefficient”;
- (g) “distance control option”;
- (h) “electric local space heater”;
- (i) “electronic room temperature control”;
- (j) “electronic room temperature control plus day timer”;
- (k) “electronic room temperature control plus week timer”;
- (l) “GCV”;
- (m) “idle mode”;
- (n) “mechanic thermostat room temperature control”;
- (o) “minimum heat output”;
- (p) “modulating”;
- (q) “net calorific value”;
- (r) “network”;
- (s) “networked standby”;
- (t) “NO<sub>x</sub>”;
- (u) “radiant factor”;
- (v) “seasonal space heating energy efficiency”;
- (w) “self-learning”;
- (x) “single stage”;
- (y) “single stage heat output, no room temperature control”;
- (z) “standby mode”;
- (z1) “towel rail”;
- (z2) “two or more manual stages, no room temperature control”;
- (z3) “two stage”;
- (z4) “useful efficiency”;
- (z5) “working time limitation”.

2. In this Schedule “emissions of nitrogen oxides” means the emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> at nominal heat output expressed in mg/kWh<sub>input</sub> (milligrams of NO<sub>x</sub> per kWh of energy input) based on GCV for gaseous fuel local space heaters or liquid fuel local space heaters.

## PART 2

### General conditions for measurements and calculations for local space heaters

3. Declared values for seasonal space heating energy efficiency must be rounded to the nearest one decimal place.
4. Declared values for nominal heat output must be rounded—
  - (a) for electric local space heaters, to the nearest third decimal place;
  - (b) for all other local space heaters, to the nearest one decimal place.
5. Declared values for emissions must be rounded to the nearest integer.
6. Where a parameter is declared pursuant to regulation 5, its declared value must be used by the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative for the calculations in this Schedule.
7. For gas fuel local space heaters and liquid fuel local space heaters except commercial local space heaters, the flue gas temperature and the combustion air temperature must be measured—
  - (a) if a minimum total flue duct pipe length declared by the manufacturer in the installation manual is available, for whichever is the lesser of—
    - (i) the declared minimum total flue duct pipe length (sum of vertical and horizontal pipe length);
    - (ii) 1.5 metres;
  - (b) in any other case, for a total pipe length of 1.5 metres.

## PART 3

### General conditions for seasonal space heating energy efficiency

8. The seasonal space heating energy efficiency ( $\eta_s$ ) must be calculated as the seasonal space heating energy efficiency in active mode ( $\eta_{s,on}$ ), corrected by contributions accounting for heat output control, auxiliary electricity consumption and permanent pilot flame energy consumption.
9. For local space heaters that are placed on the market together with the control, the seasonal space heating energy efficiency must be measured and calculated with the control contained in the packaging.
10. For local space heaters placed on the market without control, the seasonal space heating energy efficiency must be measured and calculated for each different combination of local space heater and control functions indicated by the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative according to paragraph 5(2)(a) of Schedule 1.

## PART 4

### General conditions for emissions

11. For gaseous fuel local space heaters and liquid fuel local space heaters—
  - (a) the emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) must be calculated as the sum of the measured nitrogen monoxide and nitrogen dioxide, and expressed in nitrogen dioxide,

- (b) emissions of nitrogen oxides and space heating energy efficiency must be measured concurrently, and
- (c) emissions of nitrogen oxide must be measured at full load.

## PART 5

### Specific conditions for seasonal space heating energy efficiency

12.—(1) The seasonal space heating energy efficiency ( $\eta_s$ ) of a local space heater is—

- (a) for gaseous fuel local space heaters and liquid fuel local space heaters that are not commercial local space heaters, the seasonal space heating energy efficiency in active mode, expressed as a percentage ( $\eta_{s,on}$ );
- (b) for electric local space heaters, expressed as a percentage—

$$\frac{\eta_{s,on}}{CC}$$

where—

“ $\eta_{s,on}$ ” is the seasonal space heating energy efficiency in active mode, expressed as a percentage;

“CC” is the conversion coefficient;

- (c) for commercial local space heaters—

$$\eta_{s,on} - F(1) - F(4) - F(5)$$

where—

“ $\eta_{s,on}$ ” is the seasonal space heating energy efficiency in active mode, expressed as a percentage;

“ $F(1)$ ” is a correction factor (accounting for a negative contribution to seasonal space heating efficiency due to adjusted contributions for options for the heat output) expressed as a percentage and determined in accordance with sub-paragraph (6);

“ $F(4)$ ” is a correction factor (accounting for a negative contribution to the seasonal space heating energy efficiency by auxiliary electricity consumption), expressed as a percentage and determined in accordance with sub-paragraph (9);

“ $F(5)$ ” is a correction factor (accounting for a negative contribution to the seasonal space heating energy efficiency by energy consumption of a permanent pilot flame), expressed as a percentage and determined in accordance with sub-paragraph (10).

(2) The seasonal space heating energy efficiency in active mode ( $\eta_{s,on}$ ) expressed as a percentage is calculated as follows—

- (a) for all local space heaters that are not commercial local space heaters—

$$\eta_{th,nom} \cdot (0.75 + F(2) + F(3)) \cdot F(4) \cdot F(5)$$

where—

“ $\eta_{th,nom}$ ” is the useful efficiency at nominal heat output, expressed as a percentage, which is—

- (a) for electric local space heaters, 100%;
- (b) for gaseous fuel local space heaters and liquid fuel local space heaters, the useful efficiency at nominal heat output based on net calorific value;

“ $F(2)$ ” is a correction factor (accounting for a positive contribution to the seasonal space heating energy efficiency due to adjusted contributions of controls of indoor heating comfort, the values of which are mutually exclusive and cannot be added to each other) determined in accordance with sub-paragraph (4);

“ $F(3)$ ” is a correction factor (accounting for a positive contribution to the seasonal space heating energy efficiency due to adjusted contributions of controls for indoor heating comfort, the values of which can be added to each other), determined in accordance with sub-paragraph (5);

“ $F(4)$ ” is a correction factor (accounting for a negative contribution to the seasonal space heating energy efficiency by auxiliary electricity consumption), determined in accordance with sub-paragraph (6);

“ $F(5)$ ” is a correction factor (accounting for a negative contribution to the seasonal space heating energy efficiency by energy consumption of a permanent pilot flame) determined in accordance with sub-paragraph (7);

- (b) for commercial local space heaters, expressed as a percentage—

$$\frac{\eta_{S,th} \cdot \eta_{S,RF}}{100}$$

where—

“ $\eta_{S,th}$ ” (the weighted thermal efficiency) is—

- (a) for luminous local space heaters, 85.6%
- (b) for tube local space heaters—

$$(0.15 \cdot \eta_{th,nom} + 0.85 \cdot \eta_{th,min}) - F_{env}$$

“ $\eta_{S,RF}$ ” (the emission efficiency) is—

$$\frac{(0.94 \cdot RF_g) + 19}{(0.46 \cdot RF_g) + 45}$$

- (3) In sub-paragraph (2)(b), in the definition of  $\eta_{S,th}$ , in the formula for tube local space heaters—

“ $\eta_{th,nom}$ ” is the thermal efficiency at nominal heat output, expressed as a percentage, based on GCV;

“ $\eta_{th,min}$ ” is the thermal efficiency at minimum heat output, expressed as a percentage, based on GCV;

“ $F_{env}$ ” is the envelope losses of the heat generator, expressed as a percentage, where—

- (a) if the heat generator of the tube local space heater is specified by the manufacturer to be installed in the indoor space to be heated, the envelope losses are zero;

- (b) if the heat generator of the tube local space heater is specified by the manufacturer to be installed outside the space to be heated, the envelope losses are to be determined in accordance with Table 8 based on the thermal transmittance of the envelope of the heat generator;

**Table 8**

Envelope loss factor of the heat generator

Thermal transmittance of envelope (U)	$F_{env}$
$U \leq 0.5$	2.2%
$0.5 < U \leq 1.0$	2.4%
$1.0 < U \leq 1.4$	3.2%
$1.4 < U \leq 2.0$	3.6%
$U > 2.0$	6%

- (4) In sub-paragraph (2)(b), in the definition of  $\eta_{S,RF}$ —

“ $RF_S$ ” (the radiant factor of the commercial local space heater, expressed as a percentage) is—

- (a) for all commercial local space heaters other than tube heater systems—

$$(0.15 \cdot RF_{nom} + 0.85 \cdot RF_{min})$$

where—

“ $RF_{nom}$ ” is the radiant factor at nominal heat output, expressed as a percentage;

“ $RF_{min}$ ” is the radiant factor at minimum heat output, expressed as a percentage;

- (a) for tube heater systems—

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (0.15 \cdot RF_{nom,i} + 0.85 \cdot RF_{min,i}) \cdot \frac{P_{heater,i}}{P_{system}}$$

where—

“ $RF_{nom,i}$ ” is the radiant factor per tube segment at nominal heat output, expressed as a percentage;

“ $RF_{min,i}$ ” is the radiant factor per tube segment at minimum heat output, expressed as a percentage;

“ $P_{heater,i}$ ” is the heat output per tube segment, expressed in kW, based on GCV;

“ $P_{system}$ ” is the heat output of the complete tube system, expressed in kW, based on GCV.

- (5) Sub-paragraph (4), the equation in paragraph (b) of the definition of “ $RF_S$ ” only applies if the construction of the burner, tubes and reflectors of the tube segment as applied in the tube heater system is identical to a single tube local space heater and the settings that determine the performance of the tube segment are identical to those of a single tube local space heater; in all other cases the equation in paragraph (a) of that definition applies.

- (6) The correction factor  $F(1)$  for a commercial local space heater is to be calculated as set out in Table 9.

**Table 9**Correction factor  $F(1)$  for a commercial local space heater

Heat output control type of the product	$F(1)$ (%)	Limits
Single stage	5	
Two stage	$5 - \left( 2.5 \cdot \frac{P_{nom} - P_{min}}{0.3 \cdot P_{nom}} \right)$	$2.5\% \leq F(1) \leq 5\%$
Modulating	$5 - \left( 5.0 \cdot \frac{P_{nom} - P_{min}}{0.4 \cdot P_{nom}} \right)$	$0\% \leq F(1) \leq 5\%$

(7) The correction factor  $F(2)$  for a local space heater is equal to the factor in Table 10 relating to that local space heater which corresponds to the control function in the first column of Table 10 that is—

- (a) activated and functional when the local space heater is placed on the market or put into service, and
- (b) activated with its initial set up after the equipment is reset to its factory default settings.

**Table 10**

Correction factor  $F(2)$

Control function (only one option can apply)	$F(2)$						
	for electric local space heaters						for gaseous fuel local space heaters and liquid fuel local space heaters
	Portable	Fixed	Storage	Underfloor	Visibly glowing radiant	Towel rails	
single stage heat output, no room temperature control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
two or more manual stages, no temperature control	0.025	0	0	0	0.050	0.030	0.025
with mechanic thermostat room temperature control	0.100	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.030	0.050
with electronic room temperature control	0.160	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.080	0.030	0.100
with electronic room temperature control plus day timer	0.170	0.095	0.095	0.095	0.100	0.095	0.125
with electronic room temperature control plus week timer	0.190	0.150	0.150	0.150	0.120	0.150	0.150

(8) The correction factor  $F(3)$  for a local space heater is equal to the sum of the values in Table 11 relating to that local space heater which correspond to each control function in the first column of Table 11 that is—

- (a) activated and functional when the local space heater is placed on the market or put into service, and
- (b) activated with its initial set up after the equipment is reset to its factory default settings.

**Table 11**

Correction factor  $F(3)$

Control function (multiple functions may be applicable)	$F(3)$						
	for electric local space heaters						for gaseous fuel local space heaters and liquid fuel local space heaters
	Portable	Fixed	Storage	Underfloor	Visibly glowing radiant	Towel rails	
room temperature control with presence detection	0.005	0	0	0	0.040	0	0.025
room temperature control with open window detection	0.005	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.025
with distance control option	0	0.020	0.020	0.020	0	0	0.025
with adaptive start control	0.005	0.020	0.020	0.020	0	0.020	0
with working time limitation	0.005	0	0	0	0.020	0.020	0
with black bulb sensor	0	0	0	0	0.040	0	0
with self-learning functionality	0	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.010	0.020	0.0125
control accuracy with $ CA  < 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $ CSD  < 2^{\circ}\text{C}$	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0	0.020	0.0125

(9) The correction factor  $F(4)$  for a local space heater is—

- (a) for gaseous fuel local space heaters and liquid fuel local space heaters that are not commercial local space heaters—

$$\frac{1}{1 + \left( CC \cdot \frac{0.2 \cdot el_{max} + 0.8 \cdot el_{min}}{P_{nom}} \right)}$$

where—

“ $el_{max}$ ” is the electric power consumption at nominal heat output, expressed in kW;

“ $el_{min}$ ” is—

- (a) for a local space heater that offers a minimum heat output, the electric power consumption at minimum heat output, expressed in kW;

- (b) in any other case, the electric power consumption at nominal heat output;

“ $P_{nom}$ ” is the nominal heat output of the product, expressed in kW;

- (b) for commercial local space heaters, expressed as a percentage—

$$CC \cdot \frac{0.15 \cdot el_{max} + 0.85 \cdot el_{min}}{P_{nom}} \cdot 100$$

where—

“ $el_{max}$ ” is the electric power consumption at nominal heat output, expressed in kW;

“ $el_{min}$ ” is—

- (a) for a local space heater that offers a minimum heat output, the electric power consumption at minimum heat output, expressed in kW;

- (b) in any other case, the electric power consumption at nominal heat output;

“ $P_{nom}$ ” is the nominal heat output of the product, expressed in kW;

- (c) for electric local space heaters, 1.

(10) The correction factor  $F(5)$  is—

- (a) for gaseous liquid fuel local space heaters and liquid fuel local space heaters that are not commercial local space heaters—

$$\frac{1}{1 + \left( 0.5 \cdot \frac{P_{pilot}}{P_{nom}} \right)}$$

where—

“ $P_{pilot}$ ” is the pilot flame consumption, expressed in kW;

“ $P_{nom}$ ” is the nominal heat output of the product, expressed in kW;

- (b) for commercial local space heaters, expressed as a percentage—

$$4 \cdot \frac{P_{pilot}}{P_{nom}} \cdot 100$$

where—

“ $P_{pilot}$ ” is—

- (a) for a local space heater that has no permanent pilot flame, zero;
- (b) in any other case, the pilot flame consumption, expressed in kW;

“ $P_{nom}$ ” is the nominal heat output of the product, expressed in kW;

- (c) for electric local space heaters, 1.

## PART 6

### Low power modes

**13.** The power consumption of the off mode ( $P_o$ ), standby mode ( $P_{sm}$ ) and, where applicable, the idle mode ( $P_{idle}$ ), the networked standby mode ( $P_{nsm}$ ) and the self-learning functionality ( $P_{self-learning}$ ) (“low power modes”) must be measured and expressed in W, rounded to two decimal places.

**14.** During measurements of the power consumption in low power modes the following functions must be checked and recorded—

- (a) whether or not information is displayed;
- (b) whether or not a network connection is activated.

**15.** If the standby mode includes the display of information or status, this function must also be provided when the networked standby is provided.

## PART 7

### Control accuracy and control to setpoint deviation

**16.** Control accuracy and control to setpoint deviation must be measured whenever the manufacturer declares for the local space heater an absolute value of control accuracy of less than two degrees Celsius and an absolute value of control to setpoint deviation of less than two degrees Celsius.

## SCHEDULE 4

Regulation 4(4)(b)

### Measurement methods and calculations for separate related controls

**1.** In this Schedule the following terms have the meaning given in paragraph 1 of Schedule 1—

- (a) “control accuracy”;
- (b) “control to setpoint deviation”.

**2.** The following measurement methods and calculations apply for separate related controls.

**3.** The correct functioning of the control functions of the separate related control must be checked.

4. The power consumption of the low power modes, within the meaning in paragraph 13 of Schedule 3, of the separate related control must be measured at the mains voltage unless the power consumption of the low power modes can only be measured at a DC voltage level.

5. If the power consumption of the low power modes of the separate related control can only be measured at a DC voltage level, the result of such measurements for each low power mode must be multiplied by a factor of 1.5 (representing an average AC-DC power conversion of 67%).

6. Control accuracy and control to setpoint deviation must be measured whenever the manufacturer declares for the separate related control an absolute value of control accuracy of less than two degrees Celsius and an absolute value of control to setpoint deviation of less than two degrees Celsius.

## SCHEDULE 5

Regulation 6

### Verification procedure for market surveillance purposes

1. In this Schedule “electric local space heater” has the meaning given in paragraph 1 of Schedule 1.

2. The verification tolerances set out in Table 12 relate only to the verification of the declared values and must not be used by the manufacturer, importer or authorised representatives as an allowed tolerance to establish those values in the technical documentation or in interpreting these values with a view to achieving compliance or to communicate better performance by any means.

3. Where a model is not in compliance with the requirements set out in regulation 7, the model and all equivalent models must be considered not compliant.

4. As part of verifying the compliance of a local space heater model or a separate related control model with the requirements in these Regulations, pursuant to the 2010 Regulations, the market surveillance authority must apply the following procedure—

- (a) the market surveillance authority must verify one single unit of the model;
- (b) the model and all equivalent models must be considered to comply with the requirements of these Regulations if all the following conditions are satisfied—
  - (i) the declared values given in the technical documentation and, where applicable, the values used to calculate these values, are not more favourable for the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative than the results of the corresponding measurements carried out pursuant to paragraph 1(2)(b)(vii) of Schedule 1A to the 2010 Regulations;
  - (ii) the declared values meet any requirements of these Regulations, and any required product information published by the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative does not contain values that are more favourable for the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative than the declared values;
  - (iii) when the market surveillance authority checks the unit of the model, any software update system that may have been set up by the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative complies with the requirements in regulation 8;
  - (iv) when the market surveillance authority checks the unit of the model, it complies with the product information requirements in paragraph 5 of Schedule 1 or paragraph 3 of Schedule 2 and, in the case of a local space heater, the resource efficiency requirements in Part 6 of Schedule 1;
  - (v) when market surveillance authority tests the unit of the model, the values of the relevant parameters as measured in testing and the values calculated from these

measurements (determined values) comply with the respective verification tolerances set out in Table 12.

**5.** Where the results referred to in paragraph 3(b), (i), (ii) (iii) or (iv) are not achieved, the model and all equivalent models must be considered not to comply with the requirements of these Regulations.

**6.** If the result referred to in paragraph 3(b)(v) is not achieved—

(a) the market surveillance authority must select for testing—

(i) three additional units of the same model, or

(ii) three additional units of one or more equivalent models, and

(b) where—

(i) for the three units referred to in sub-paragraph (a), the arithmetical mean of the determined values complies with the respective verification tolerances set out in Table 12, the model must be considered to comply with the requirements of these Regulations;

(ii) for the three units referred to in sub-paragraph (a), the arithmetical mean of the determined values does not comply with the respective verification tolerances set out in Table 12, the model and all equivalent models must be considered not to comply with the requirements of these Regulations.

**7.** The market surveillance authority must use the measurement and calculation methods set out in Schedules 3 and 4.

**8.** The market surveillance authority must only apply the verification tolerances set out in Table 12 and must use only the procedure described in paragraphs 4 to 6 for the requirements referred to in this Schedule.

**9.** For the parameters in Table 12 no other verification tolerances, such as those set out in designated standards or in any other measurement method, may be applied.

**Table 12**

Verification tolerances

Parameters	Verification tolerances
$\eta_S$ for electric local space heaters	The determined value (*) of $\eta_S$ is not worse than the declared value of $\eta_S$ .
$\eta_S$ for liquid fuel local space heaters	The determined value (*) of $\eta_S$ is not more than 8% lower than the declared value of $\eta_S$ .
$\eta_S$ for gaseous fuel local space heaters	The determined value (*) of $\eta_S$ is not more than 8% lower than the declared value of $\eta_S$ .
$\eta_S$ for commercial local space heaters	The determined value (*) of $\eta_S$ is not more than 10% lower than the declared value of $\eta_S$ .
$P_{nom}$	The determined value (*) of $P_{nom}$ is not more than 10% lower than the declared value of $P_{nom}$ .
NOx emissions of gaseous fuel local space heaters, liquid fuel local space heaters and commercial local space heaters	The determined value (*) is not more than 10% higher than the declared value of emissions of NOx.
$P_o$	The determined value (*) shall not exceed the declared value of $P_o$ by more than 0.10 W.
$P_{sm}, P_{idle}, P_{nsm}, P_{self-learning}$	The determined value (*) shall not exceed the declared value by more than 10% if the declared value of $P_{sm}, P_{idle}, P_{nsm}$ or $P_{self-learning}$ is higher than 1.00 W, or by more than 0.10 W if the declared value is lower than or equal to 1.00 W.
(*) Where three additional units are tested in accordance with paragraph 5, the determined value means the arithmetical mean of the values determined for those three additional units.	

**EXPLANATORY NOTE***(This note is not part of the Regulations)*

These Regulations set out ecodesign requirements for local space heaters and separate related controls. These provisions are an implementing measure for the purposes of the Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products Regulations 2010 (as amended).

A full impact assessment of the effect that this instrument will have on the costs of business, the voluntary sector and the public sector is available here:

[Insert link to impact assessment] and is published with the Explanatory Memorandum alongside this instrument. Hard copies may be obtained from the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, Energy Efficiency and Local Directorate, 3-8 Whitehall Place, London SW1A 2AW.