



## Licence fee for the right to use the Keymark

- 1 The licence fee is a flat-rate annual fee for the right to use the Keymark. It serves to cover the costs of operating, promoting and protecting the Keymark system and is collected by the empowered certification body on behalf of the CEN National Member Body (CEN/NMB) and CEN.
- 2 Level of the licence fee.\*
  - Per product type and production site : € 300,-
  - Per subtype : € 60,-
- 3 Licence fees are levied by the empowered certification body and always invoiced for the whole calendar year (1 January to 31 December).
- 4 The sums collected are transferred to the CEN/NMB within the first quarter of the year following collection on the basis of the recorded number of licences valid in the preceding calendar year.
- 5 The CEN/NMB, or its appointed representative, remits 20 % of the licence fees collected to the CEN Management Centre (CMC).
- 6 Settlement with CMC is effected within 4 weeks after receipt of the licence fees by the CEN/NMB.

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\* Definition of product type, subtype and production site.

Together with the application, the certification body shall provide the definition of product type, subtype and production site. This definition will be evaluated by the CEN Certification Board (CCB) on compliance with the explanation in the Annex.

If more than one certification body becomes empowered for a specific EN, these empowered certification bodies shall harmonize their definitions for product type, subtype and production site. This is part of the required co-ordination and shall be finalized before empowerment is granted.

This may have consequences for Keymark Licences already issued by the certification body who was the first one to receive empowerment from CCB.

In the event that empowered certification bodies can not come to an agreement, CCB will decide on the final definition of product type, subtype and production site for the disputed EN(s).

## Explanation of product type, subtype and production site

In the context of Keymark Certification, the European standard is the highest level of classification of products.

The following definitions only apply in case that product type, subtype and production site are not specified in the relevant EN.

### Product type

Range of products within the scope of a specific EN and with the same technical structure/design, for which not more than one, two or three Initial Type Tests (ITT) are necessary in order to cover all characteristics specified in the EN.

Product types differ in at least one characteristic (e.g. the material) or the intended application. A product type may consist of different subtypes.

Different sizes are usually not regarded as different product types.

*Examples*                      [Hardboards](#) (EN 622-2) and [softboards](#) (EN 622-4) are different product types of fibreboards.

[Panel radiators](#), [sectional radiators](#) and [heating panels](#) are different product types of radiators and convectors according to EN 442.

#### Initial Type Test (ITT):

To issue a Keymark Licence for a [concrete roofing tile](#) on the basis of EN 490, one ITT will be made.

To issue a Keymark Licence for [radiators and convectors](#) (EN 442) three ITTs may be necessary.

### Subtype

Range of products within the scope of a specific EN and with the same technical structure/design but with a slightly different appearance and designation, for which not more than one, two or three ITTs are necessary in order to cover all characteristics specified in the EN.

Subtypes differ due to slightly different appearances and/or designations, e.g. a different surface or form of delivery. These differences in appearance or designation do not require a complete ITT but may require some extra tests.

Small technical differences / modifications which do not influence the performance or intended use, are usually not regarded as different subtypes.

Different sizes are also usually not regarded as different subtypes.

*Examples*                      Subtypes of a specific automatic burner control systems for oil burners (= product type, prEN 230) differ in the kind of flame supervision. The sensing element identifies the subtype: e.g. a [burner control system with optical sensors](#) is one subtype, the same [burner control system with infrared sensors](#) is another subtype.

Each product type of heating boilers (EN 303) may consist of several subtypes varying in their output: e.g. a [heating boiler with an output of 30 kW](#) is regarded as one subtype, the same [heating boiler with an output of 40 kW](#) is another subtype.



**Production site**

Location with a specific postal address, where the product is manufactured.

