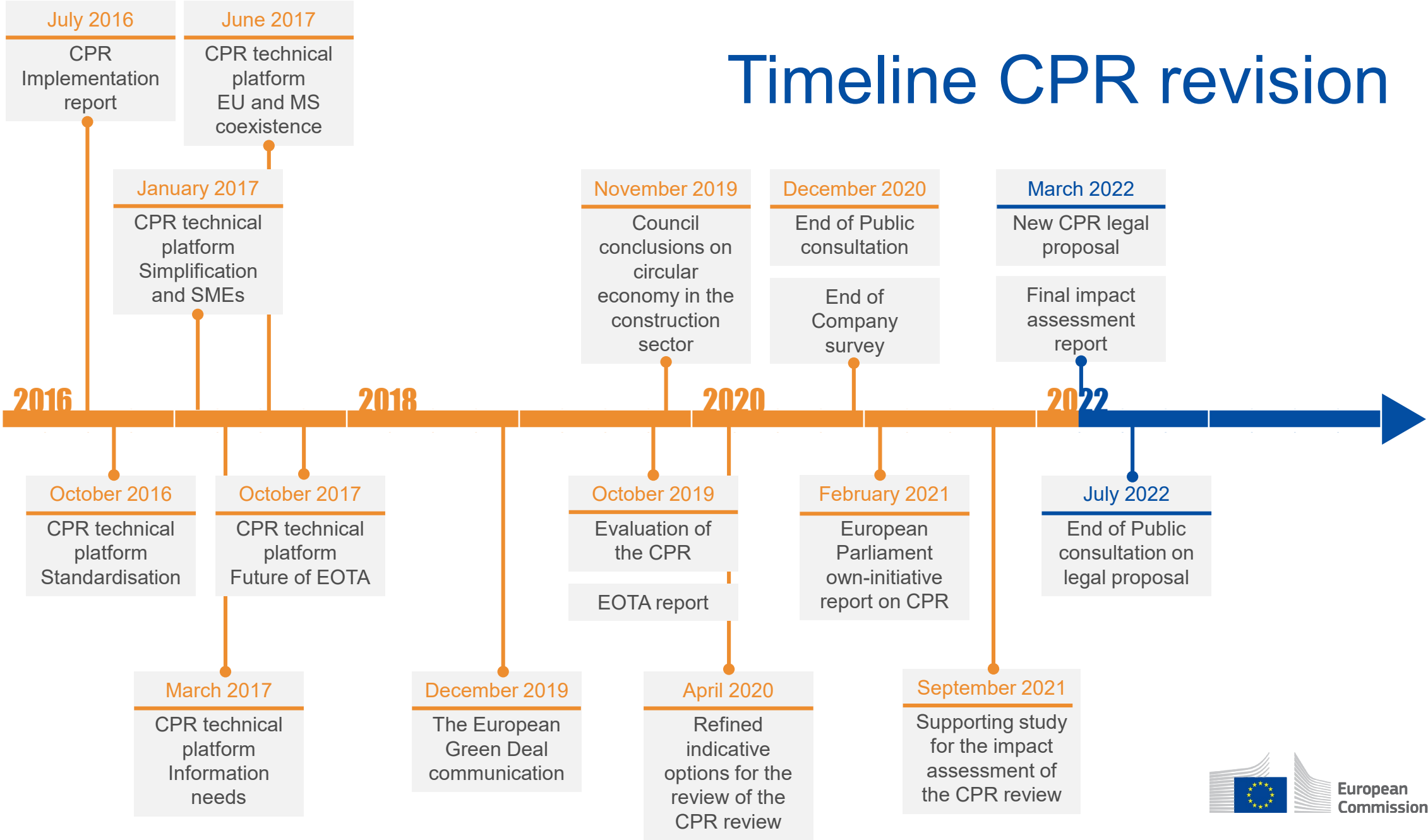


# New Construction Products Regulation

On 14 June 2022, we held an online Q&A session. These slides show some complementary information about changes envisaged by the Commission proposal for the CPR.

Unit GROW H.1 – Construction

# Timeline CPR revision



# Why the new CPR?

## Major shortcomings of the current CPR

- underperforming standardisation process
- incomplete addressing of MS regulatory needs
- remaining national barriers
- weak market surveillance

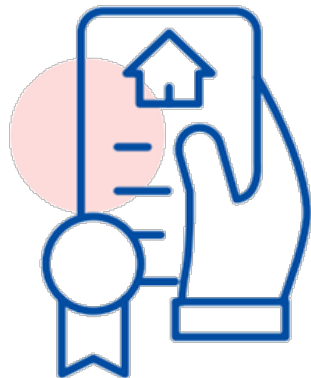
- unclear provisions + incoherence with other EU legislation
- No consistent approach for inherent product safety
- non-implementation of SME measures

Address the **sustainability performance of construction products**

# Vision of the new CPR

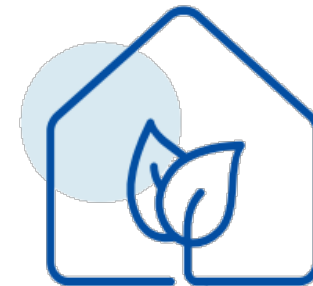
## Functioning of Single Market

- unlock the construction sector's growth and jobs potential
- improve the competitiveness of the sector
- digital transition of the construction ecosystem



## Environmental Sustainability

- green transition of the manufacturing processes
- overall sustainability of the built environment
- efficient use of natural resources by facilitating reuse and recycling



# Governance & harmonised zone

# Governance structure of new CPR

## Goals

- Satisfy MS regulatory needs
- Regulate the internal market
- Respect the subsidiarity principle

## Means

- Extended responsibilities to MS
- MS to guide COM
- Better exchange and coordination between MS (and COM)



# Harmonised zone – Art. 3(38), Art. 7, Art 93(6)

Concept reflects past CPD/CPR court judgements

Smaller than scope

**Horizontal:** Covers the products for which there are harmonised technical specifications and COM acts (IA/DA) under the new CPR

**Vertical:** Presumed to cover all product aspects, but exemption procedure for unaddressed MS needs

Requires better MS + COM exchange/coordination

# ESPR & CPR

Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation

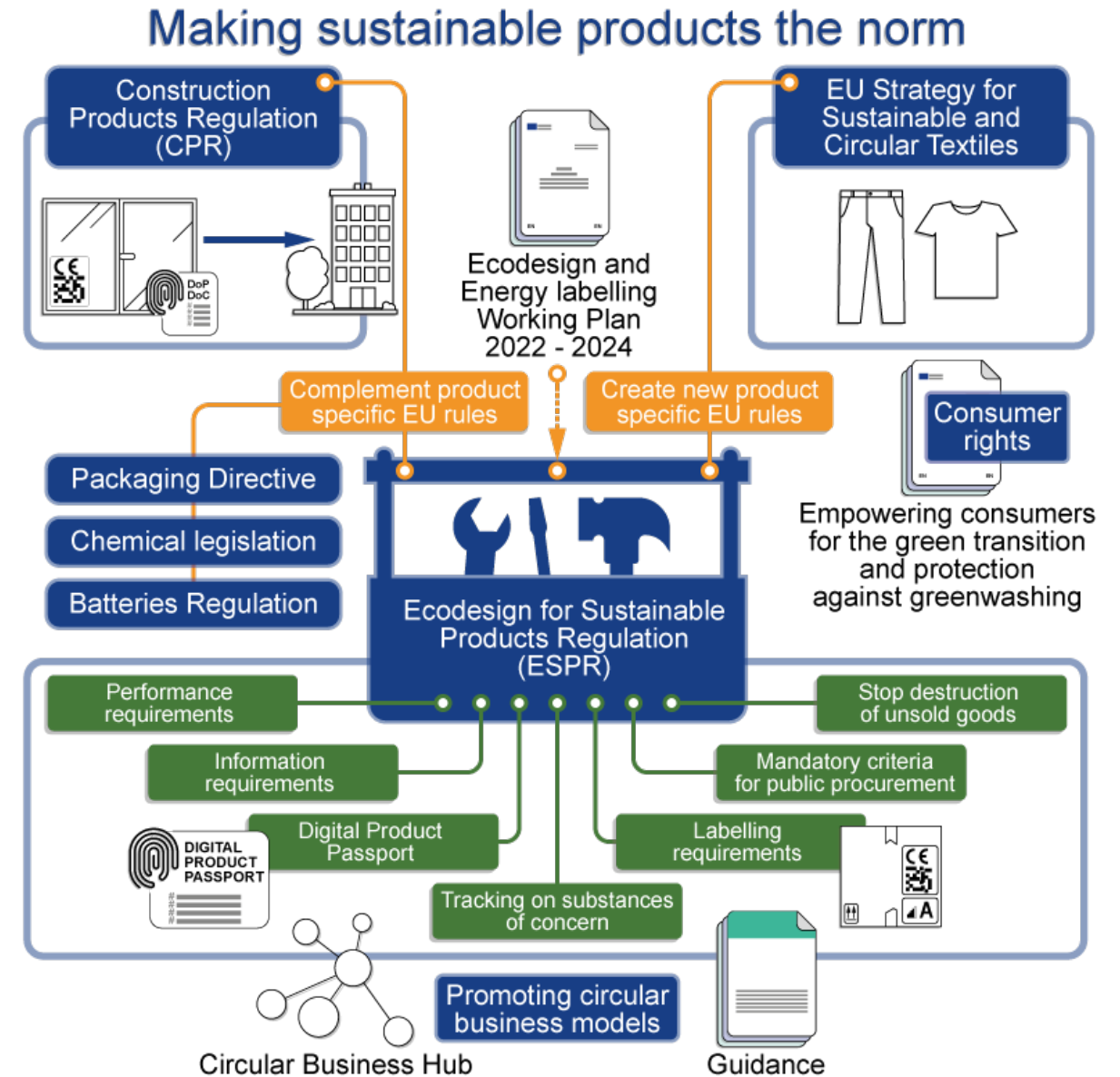


# Circular Economy Spring Package

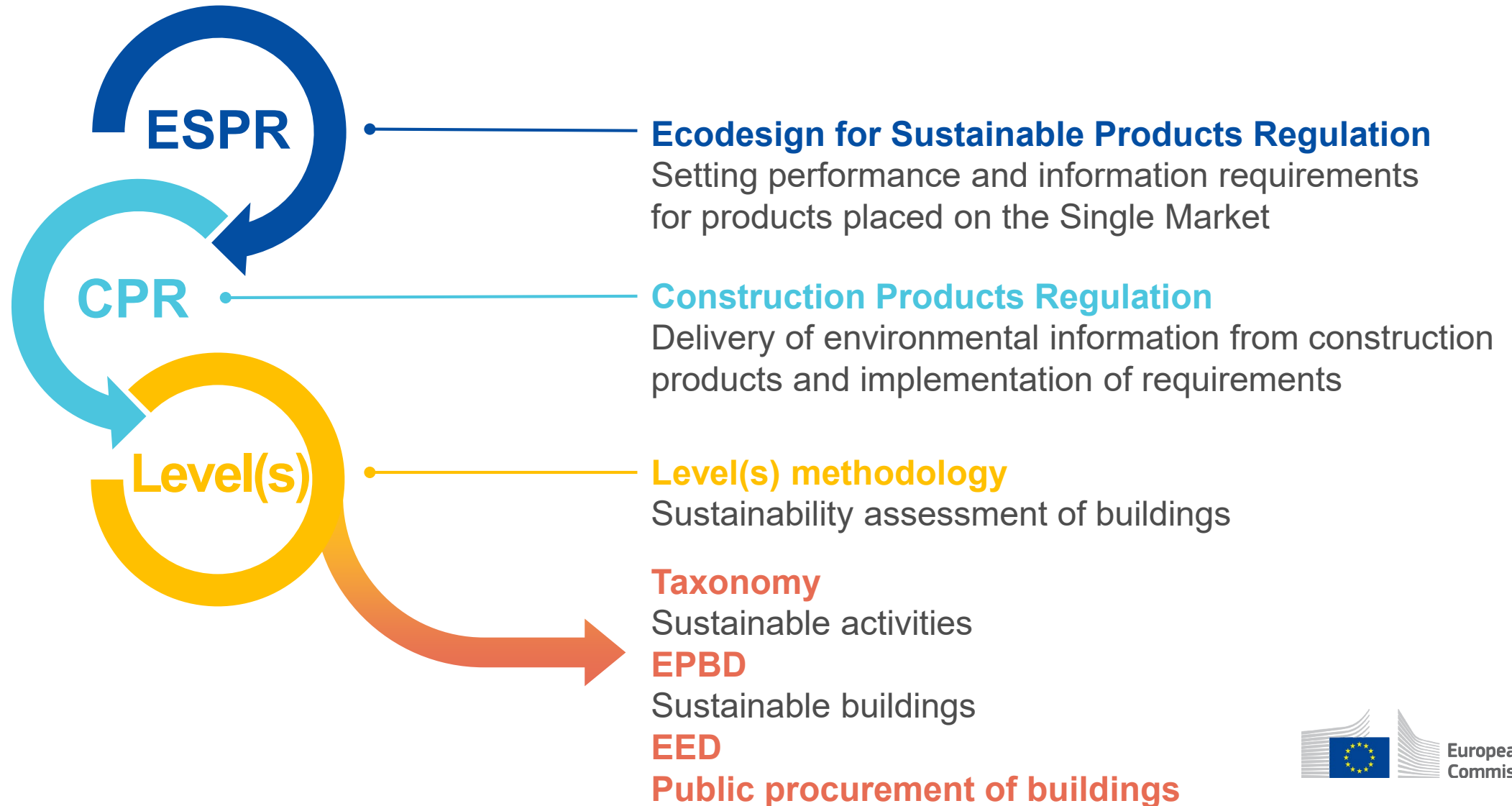
Package providing the necessary tools to address environmental challenges

CPR to implement ESPR measures to construction products

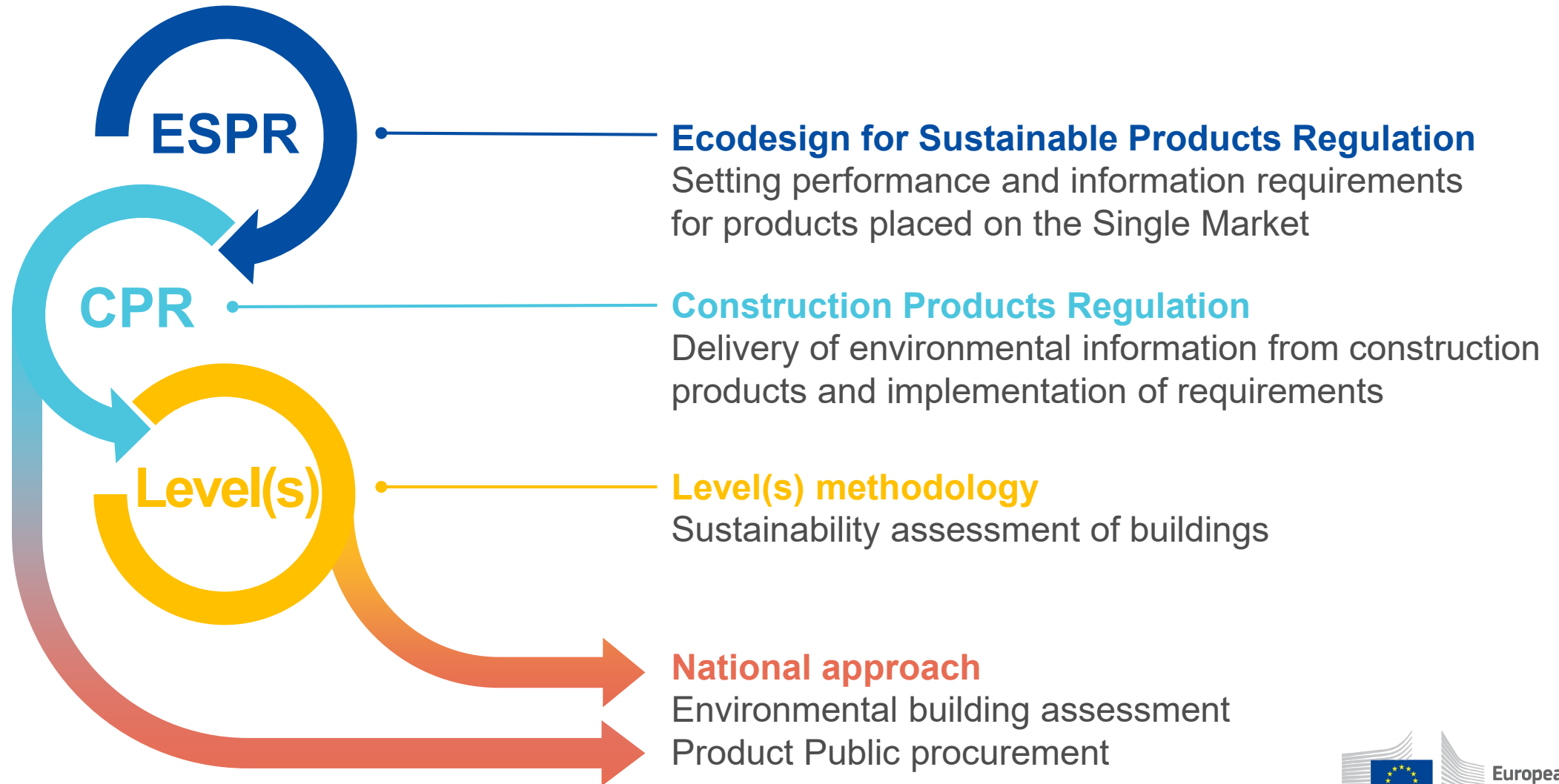
ESPR also as safety net in case sectoral legislation does not sufficiently address environmental sustainability goals

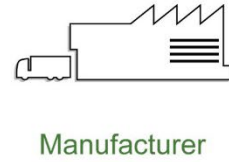
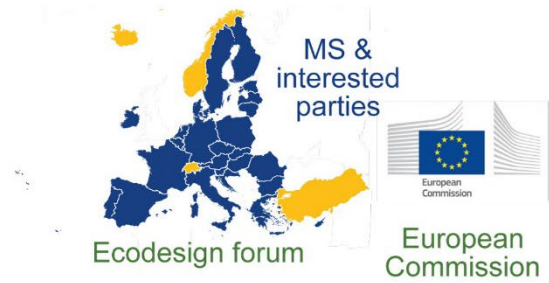


# EU Regulatory framework



# National Regulatory framework



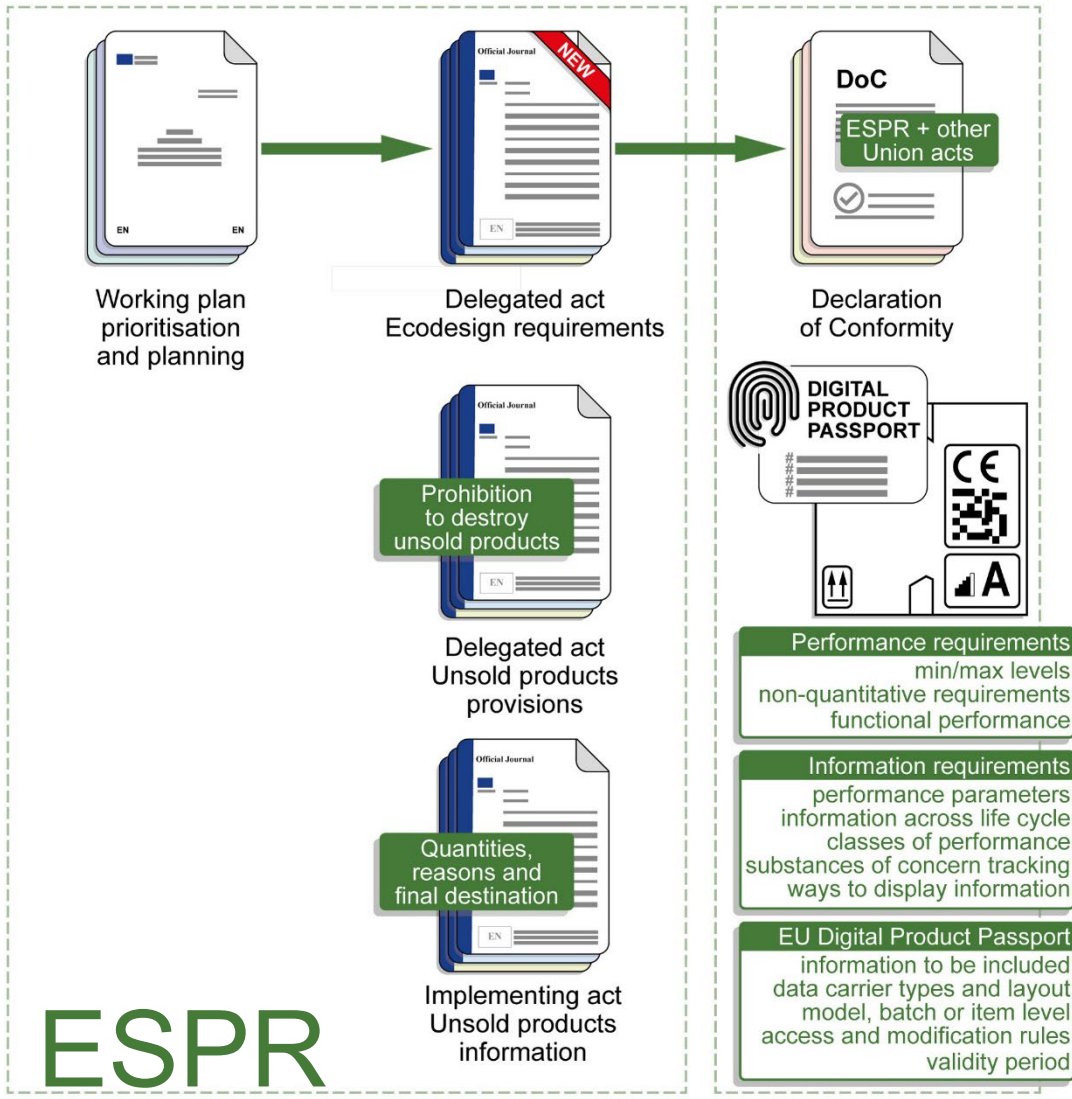


# ESPR framework

Regulation defines general framework (objectives, scope, procedures, etc.)

Product-specific delegated acts to define mandatory performance and info requirements

Other product legislation can regulate sustainability of its products instead of ESPR to achieve these goals ► as CPR for construction products



# Standardisation

Harmonised technical specifications

# Standardisation in the new CPR

**Objective:** Improvement of the current system

- Modification of the current standardisation process (main route) including a fall-back option

*Art. 4*

- Complemented by product and information requirements

*Art. 5*

- Alternative EOTA route maintained

*Art. 35 to 42*

# Standardisation in the new CPR

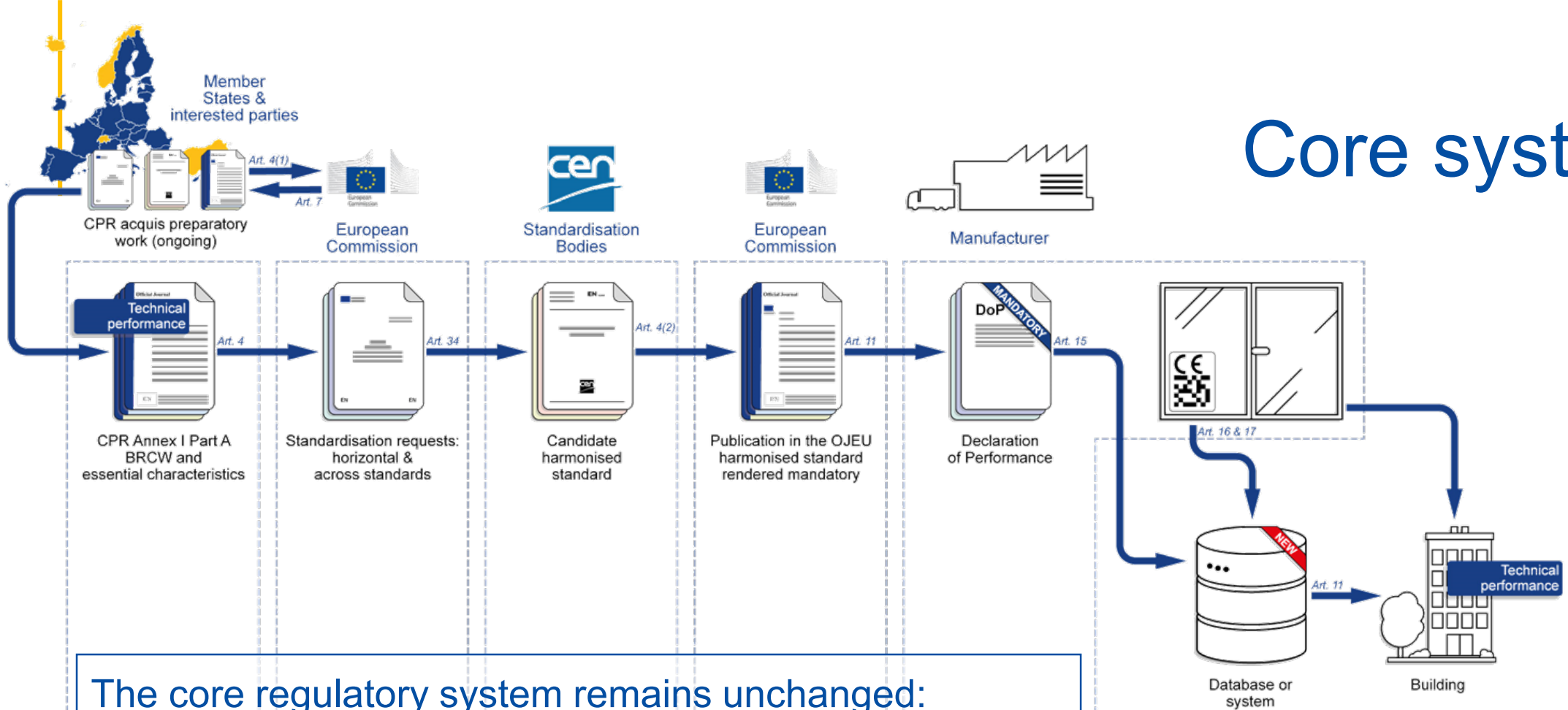
New definition of harmonised technical specifications –  
EAD not included

*Art 3(46)*

Legal issues of standards (translations, affordability, chains  
of references)

*Art 34*

# Core system



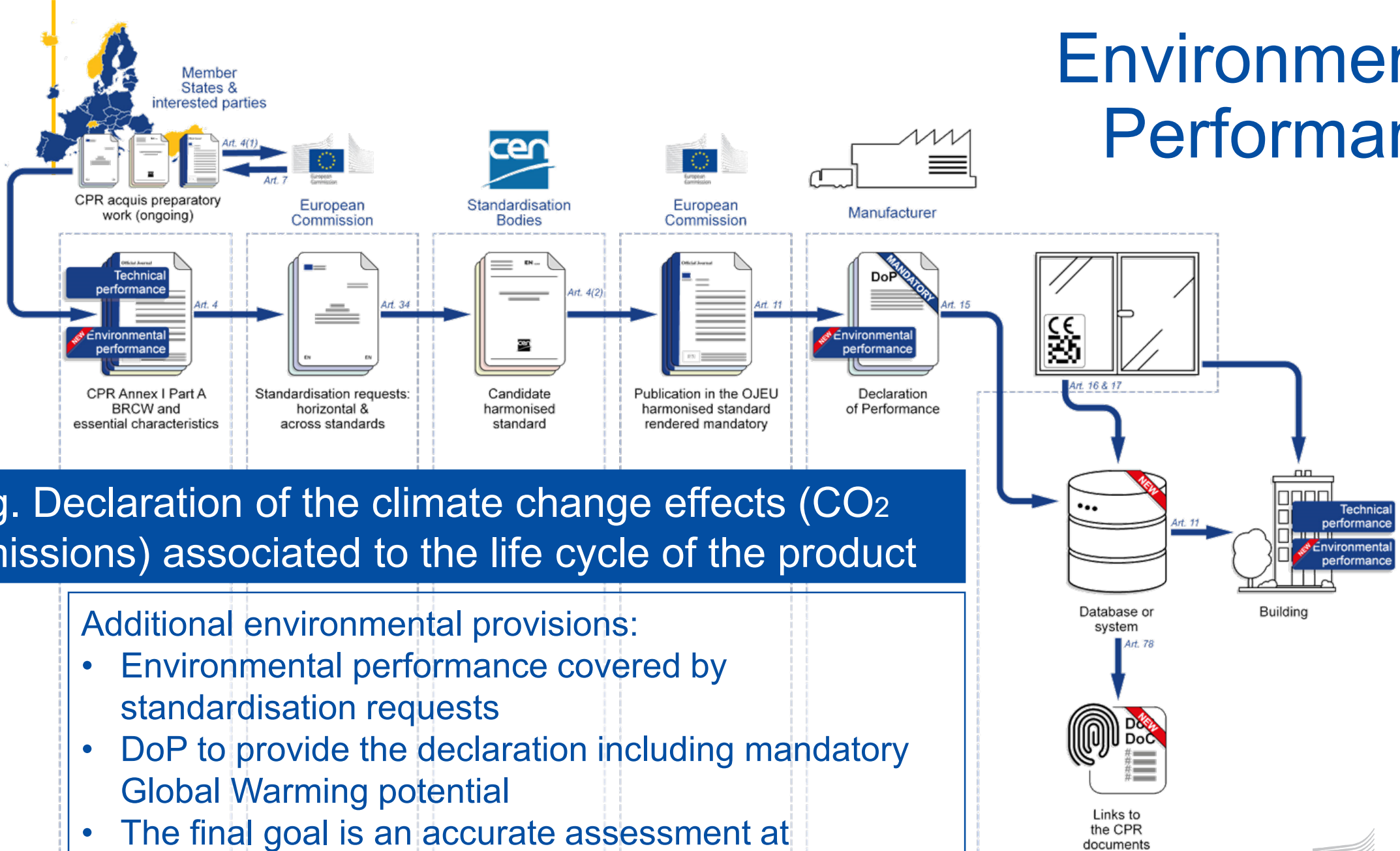
The core regulatory system remains unchanged:

- Request aligned to the standardisation regulation
- Harmonised technical documents developed within the standardisation system but rendered mandatory
- Performance is declared in the DoP in connection with the CE marking
- Additional rules on documentation hosting

e.g. Declaration of the compressive strength of a product



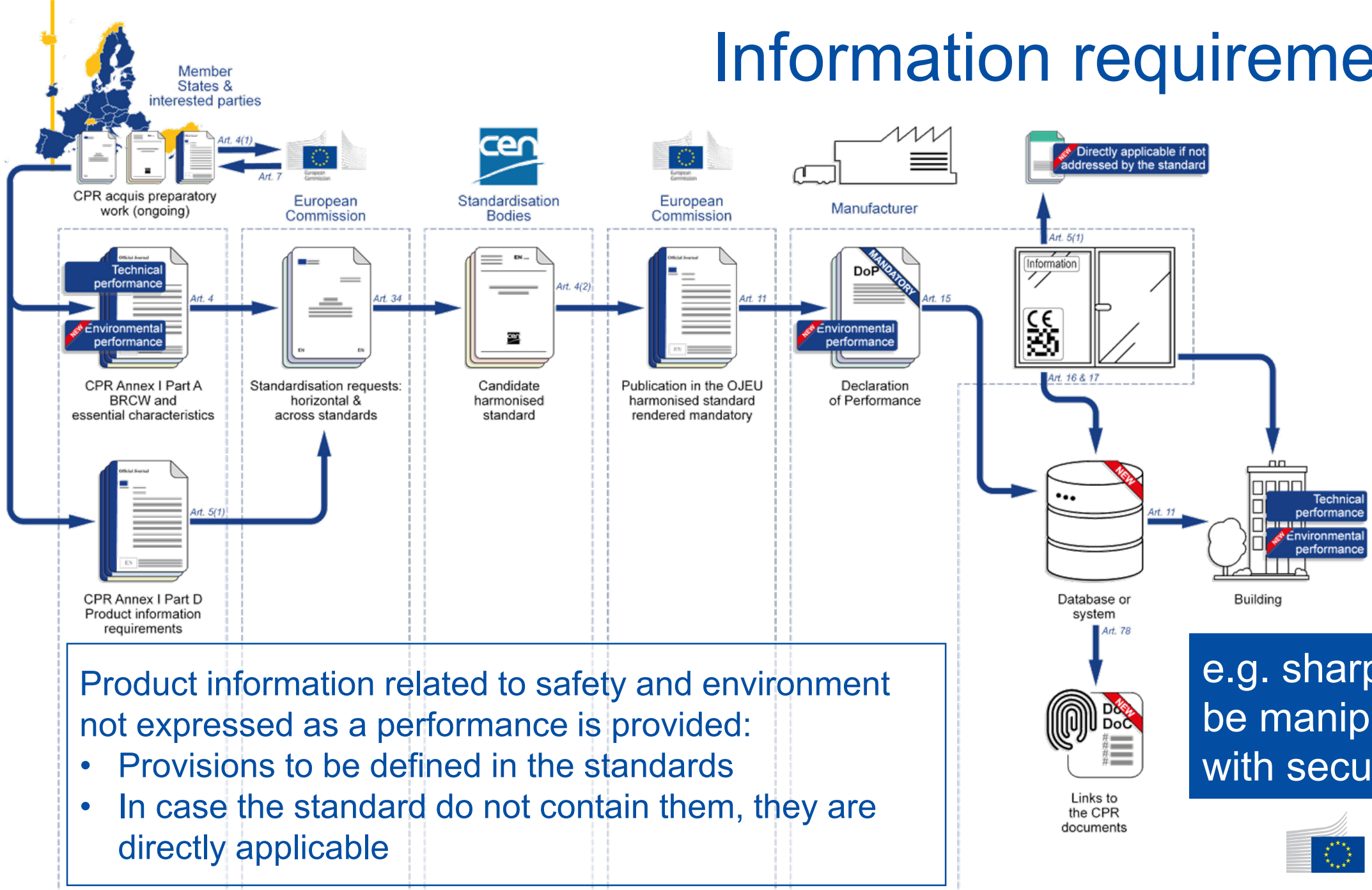
# Environmental Performance



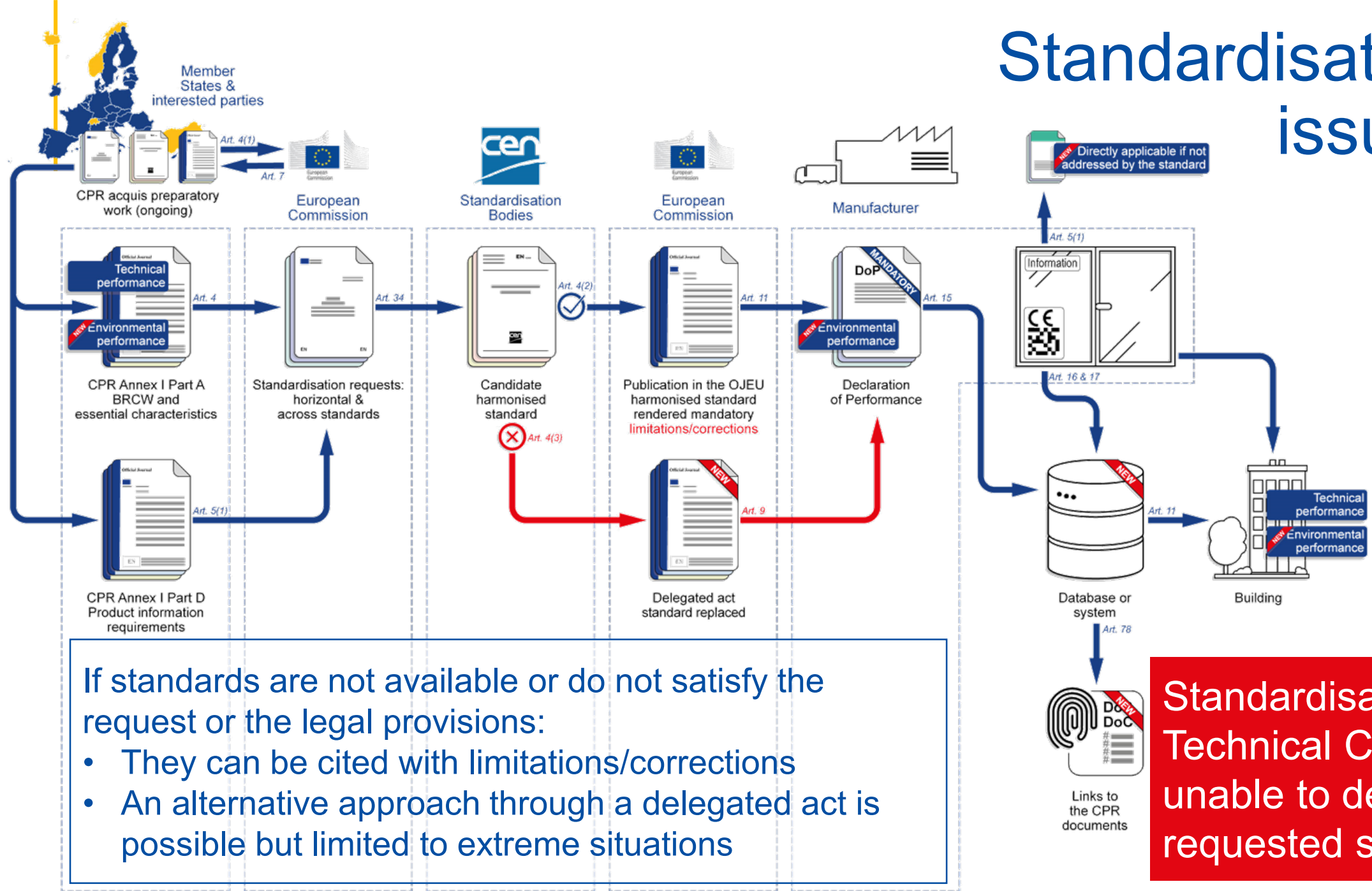
e.g. Declaration of the climate change effects (CO<sub>2</sub> emissions) associated to the life cycle of the product

- Additional environmental provisions:
- Environmental performance covered by standardisation requests
  - DoP to provide the declaration including mandatory Global Warming potential
  - The final goal is an accurate assessment at construction works level

# Information requirements



# Standardisation issues



If standards are not available or do not satisfy the request or the legal provisions:

- They can be cited with limitations/corrections
- An alternative approach through a delegated act is possible but limited to extreme situations

**Standardisation Technical Committees unable to deliver the requested standard**

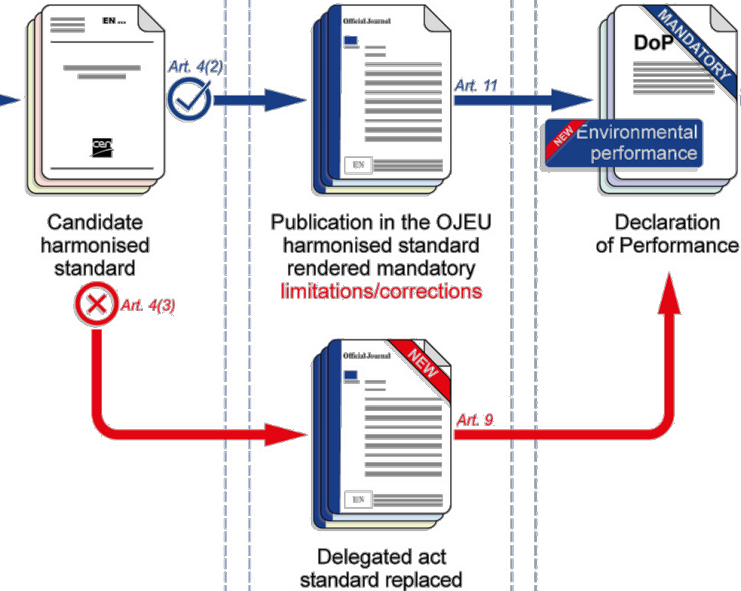
# Fall back option

## Objectives

- Prevent system failures
- Faster response to Member States' regulatory needs

## Procedure

- Citation including limitations and corrections
- Delegated acts

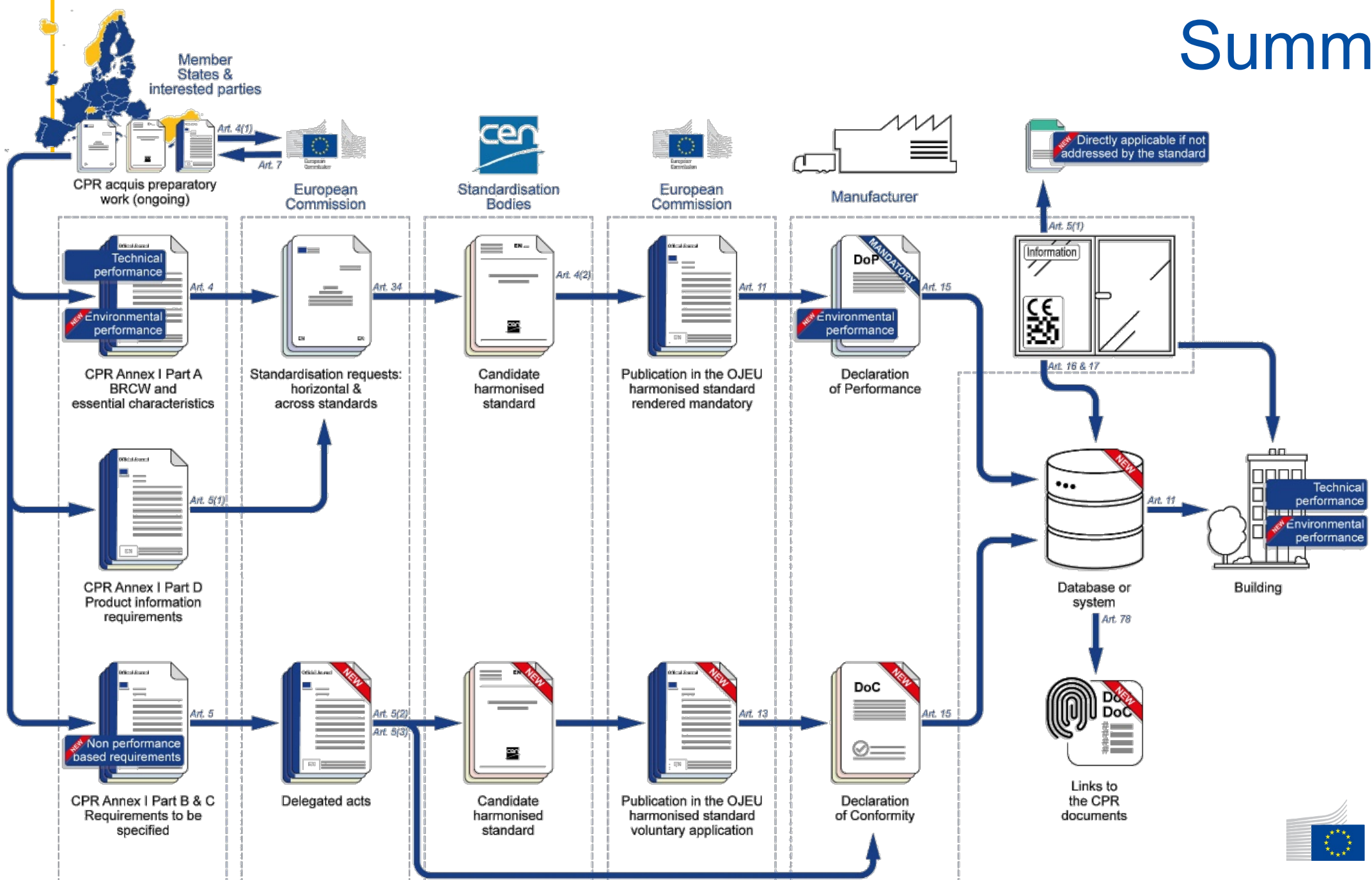


## Application

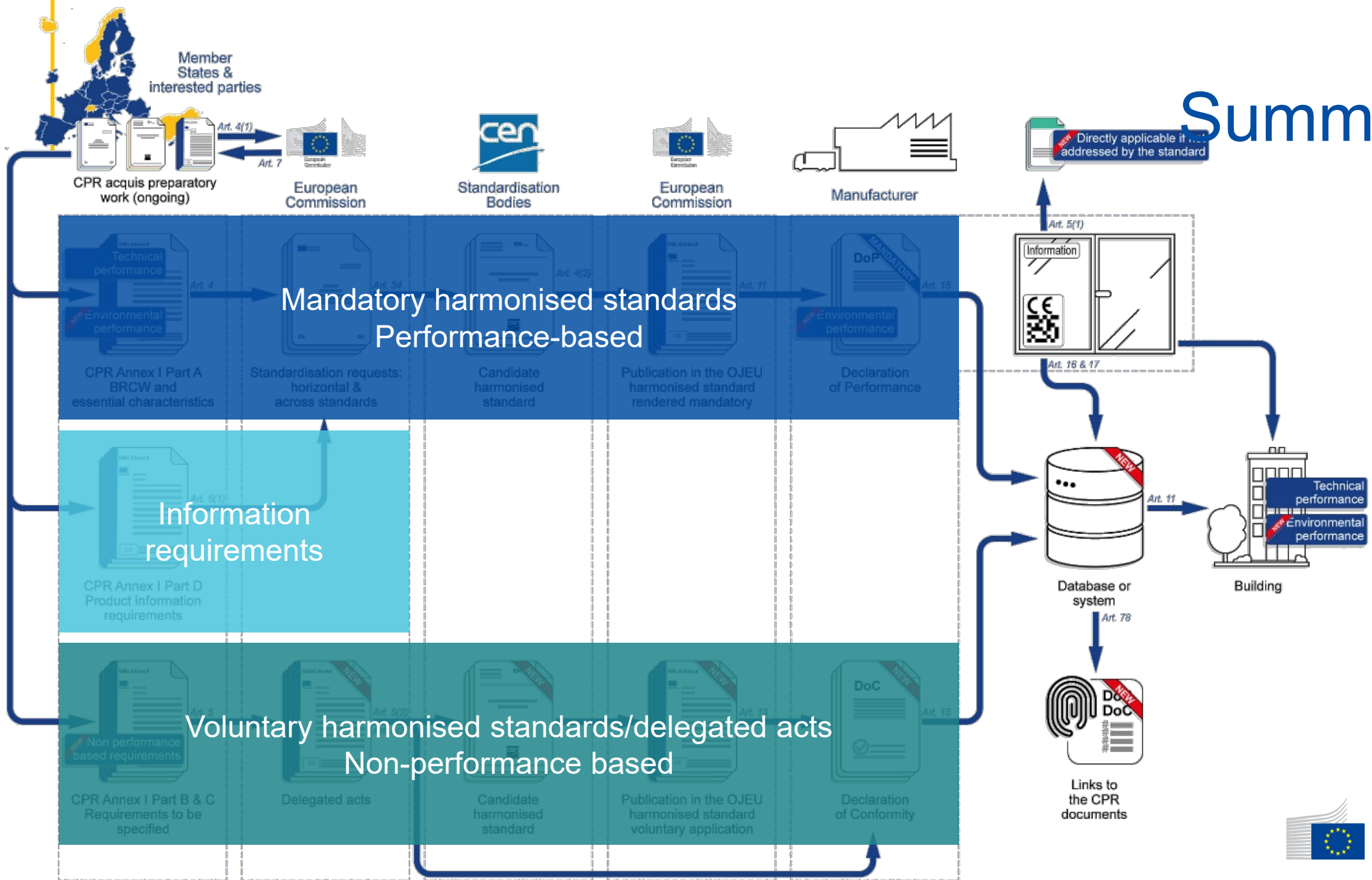
- Only when standardisation does not deliver citable standards
- Limited to cases listed in Art. 4(3)



# Summary



# Summary

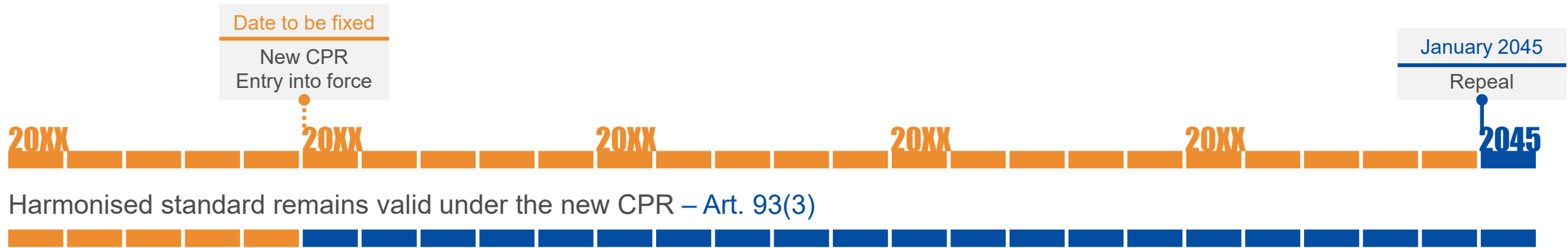
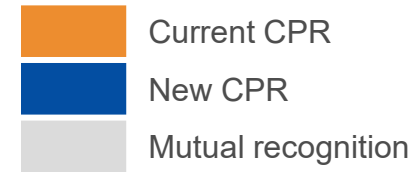


# Transitional provisions

Current and new CPR application



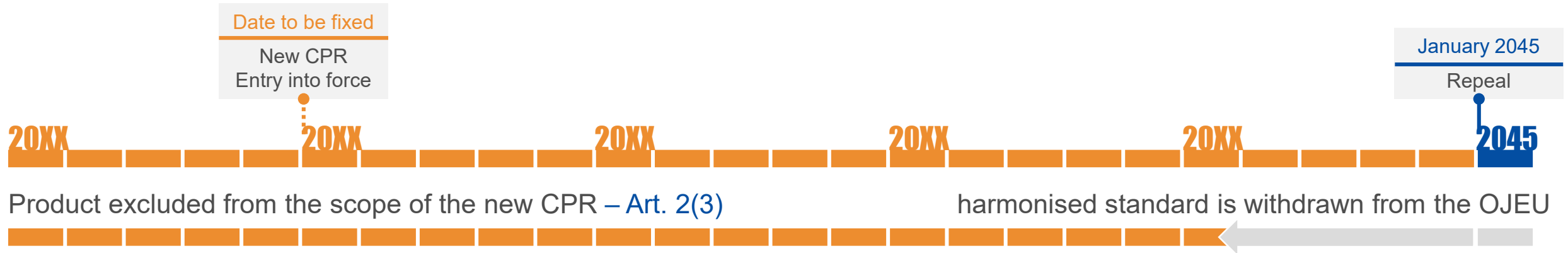
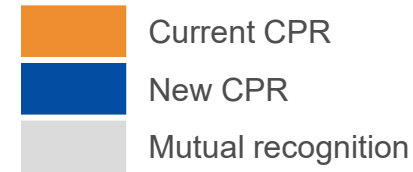
# Timeline transition process



CPR acquis process may result in standards developed before the entry into force of the new CPR but according to the new CPR provisions

Products covered by these standards will be in the harmonized zone since the entry into force of the new CPR

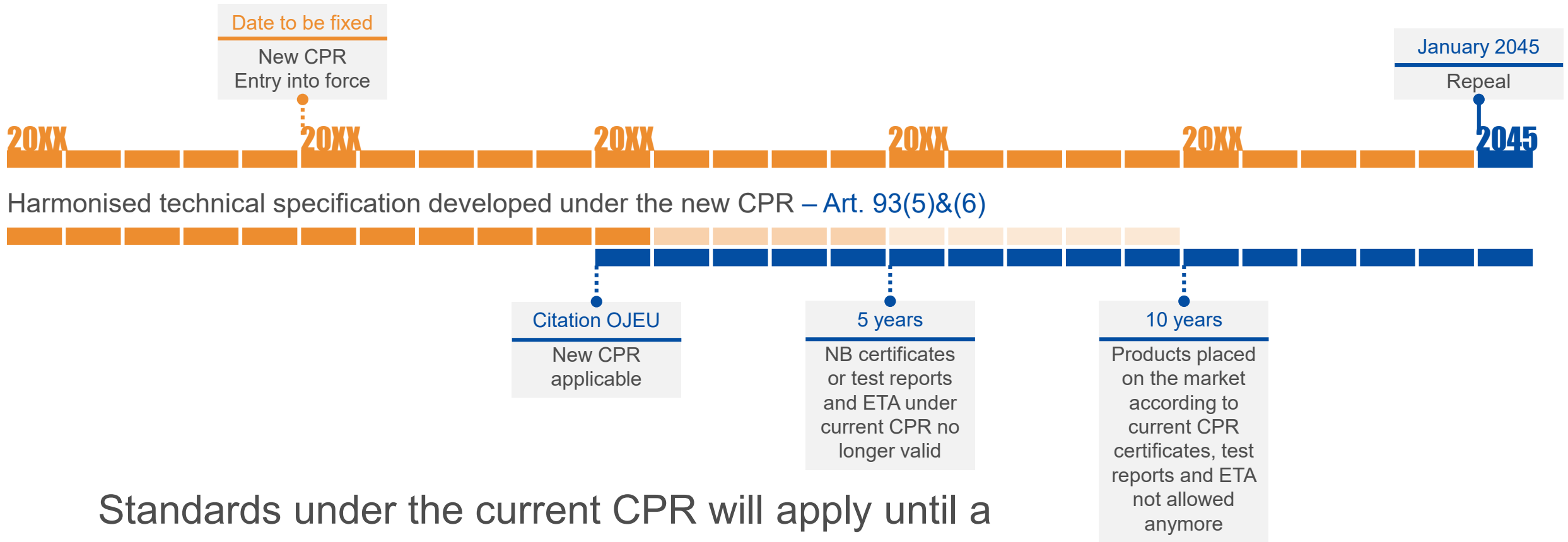
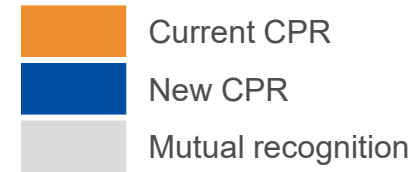
# Timeline transition process



Products excluded from the scope of the new CPR will not enter into the harmonised zone

Current CPR will apply until they are withdrawn from the OJEU or 2045

# Timeline transition process

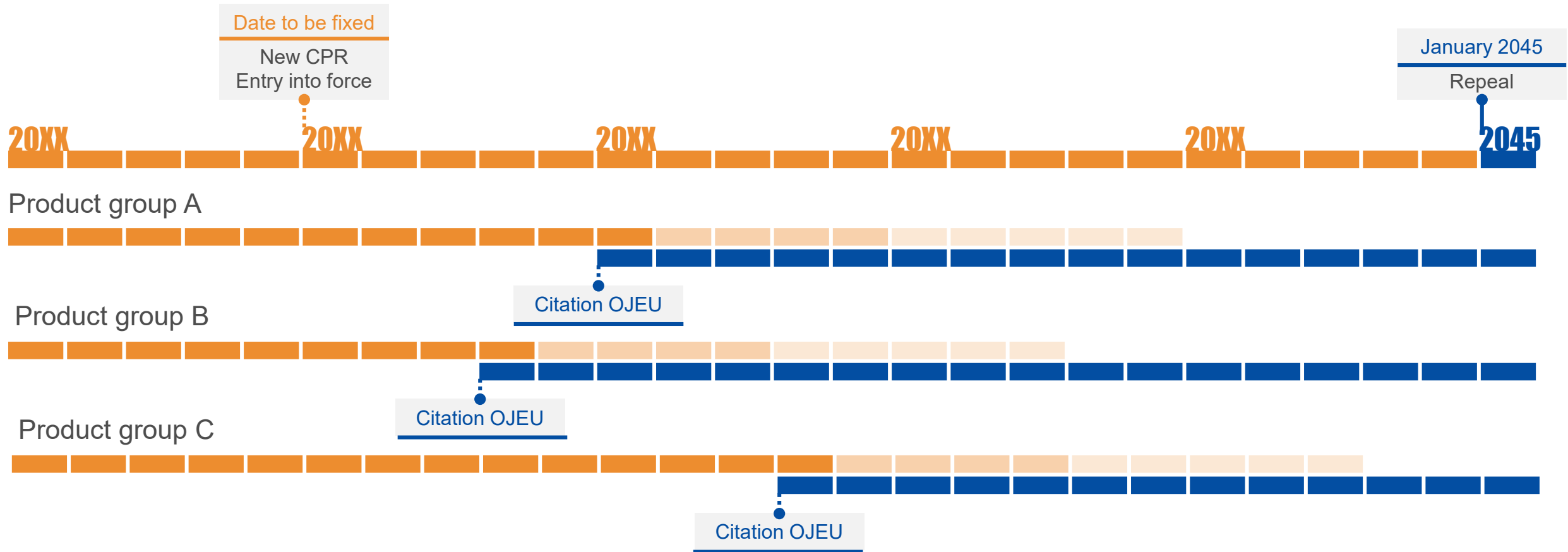
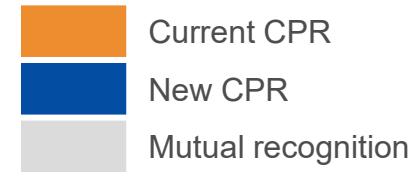


Harmonised technical specification developed under the new CPR – Art. 93(5)&(6)

Standards under the current CPR will apply until a standard according to the new CPR will be cited.

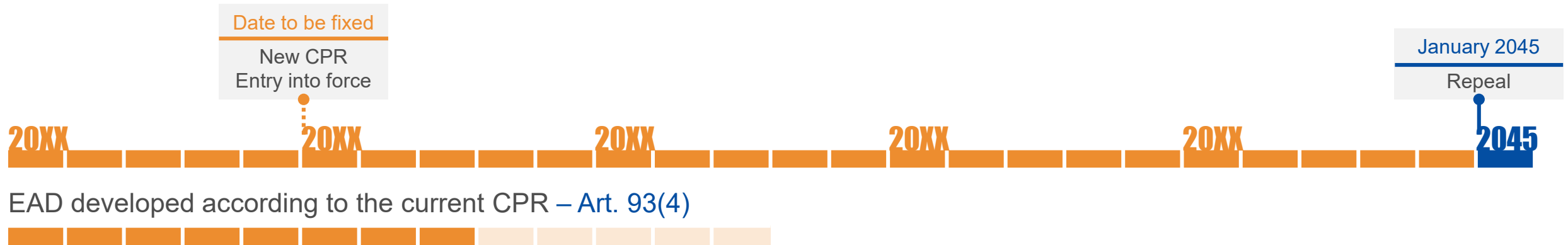
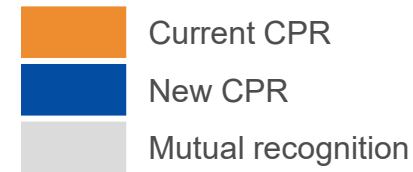
Coexistence period of one year is established

# Timeline transition process



Different product groups will have different timeframes

# Timeline transition process



EAD issued before 1 year after entry into force will remain valid until 3 years after entry into force

Products placed on the market on the basis of these may be further made available on the market for another five years

# CPR acquis preparatory work

CPR implementation

	2022	2023	2024	2025
1 Precast concrete	█	█		
2 Structural metallic products	█	█		
3 Reinforcing steel	█	█		
4 Windows and doors	█	█		
5 Cement		█	█	
6 Thermal insulating products		█	█	
7 Structural timber products			█	█
8 Concrete, mortar and grout			█	█
9 Masonry				█
...				█

Implemented by harmonised standards to be cited in the Official Journal  
 Level playing field for construction products (no barriers to trade)  
 Regulatory consistency to guarantee healthy internal market



© European Union 2022

Unless otherwise noted the reuse of this presentation is authorised under the [CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license. For any use or reproduction of elements that are not owned by the EU, permission may need to be sought directly from the respective right holders.

