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Contents

- What is the Construction Products Regulation (CPR)
- How does it differ from the Construction Products Directive (CPD)
- How to legally place a construction product on the market.
- Responsibilities of key players.

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Construction Products Regulation (EU) 305/2011

- Introduced to clarify when and for what CE marking is mandatory.
- Simplify the process of CE marking
- Improve credibility
- Strengthen sustainability requirements.

It is designed to break down technical barriers to trade.

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What is the CPR Regulation No.305/2011

- It is the primary regulatory act to be adhered to when placing a construction product on the market.
- It lists the 7 basic requirements for construction works.
- Products which meet the requirements of the CPR are able to display the CE mark and be sold anywhere in the EU

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Similarities CPD/CPR

1. System of harmonised technical specifications
2. A framework of notified bodies
3. The CE Marking label

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	Construction Products Directive	Construction Products Regulation
Simplified procedures (CPR chapter VI)	Non-existent under the CPD	•using existing data/test results to reduce the amount of necessary testing; (e.g. "Without Testing/Without Further Testing", "Cascading testing", "Shared Initial Type Testing") •specific approach for micro-enterprises
Declaration of Performance (DoP)	Non-existent under the CPD	Compulsory when harmonised European standard exists
Harmonised European standards	Intended use assumed in harmonised standards but not explicitly declared	Declaring intended use in DoP is obligatory
European Technical Assessment Documents (Voluntary route for DoP)	ETA "approved" construction product for intended uses	ETA assessed product - test results provided without "judgement" of fitness of use of product in ETA
Obligations of economic actors (CPR Chapter III)	Indirect obligations	Specific obligations for manufacturers, distributors and importers
Product Contact Points (CPR Art. 10)	None existent under the CPD	To be designated by Member States to provide information on specific CPR questions
Notified bodies	Notified by Member State authorities	Assessed by Member State authorities against specific criteria in the CPR

What is CE Marking?

- CE marking is a declaration by the manufacturer that the product meets the requirements of the applicable European Regulation (CPR) and it's MANDATORY

What CE marking will do.

- Enables free movement of goods throughout EU member states and beyond. Removes barriers to trade.
- Places responsibility with the manufacturer or importer of goods; whoever places the product on the market.
- Relates to EU Directives/Regulations
- Primarily self certification.
- Allows manufacturer to declare performance and place product on the market.

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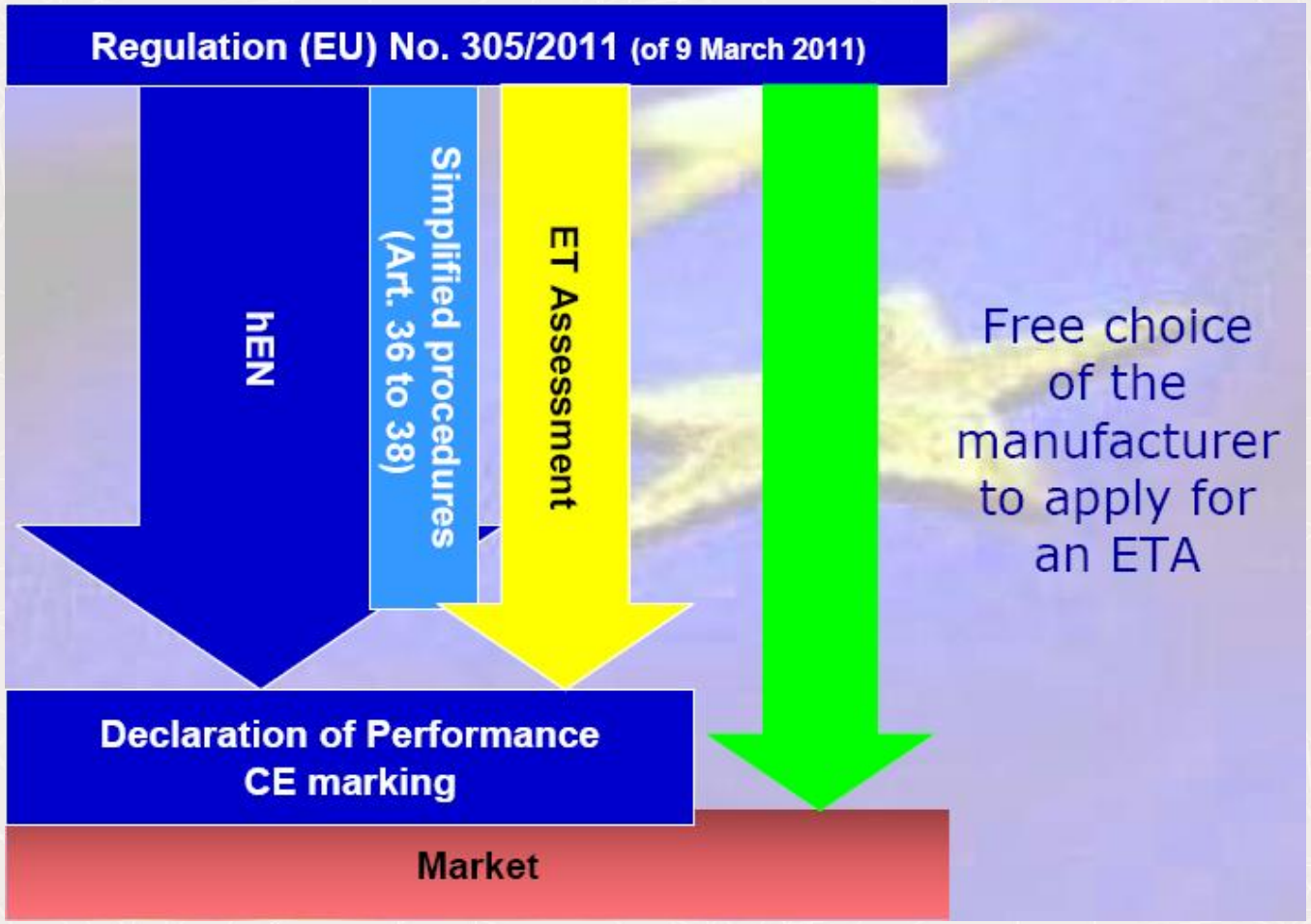
What CE marking is NOT for.

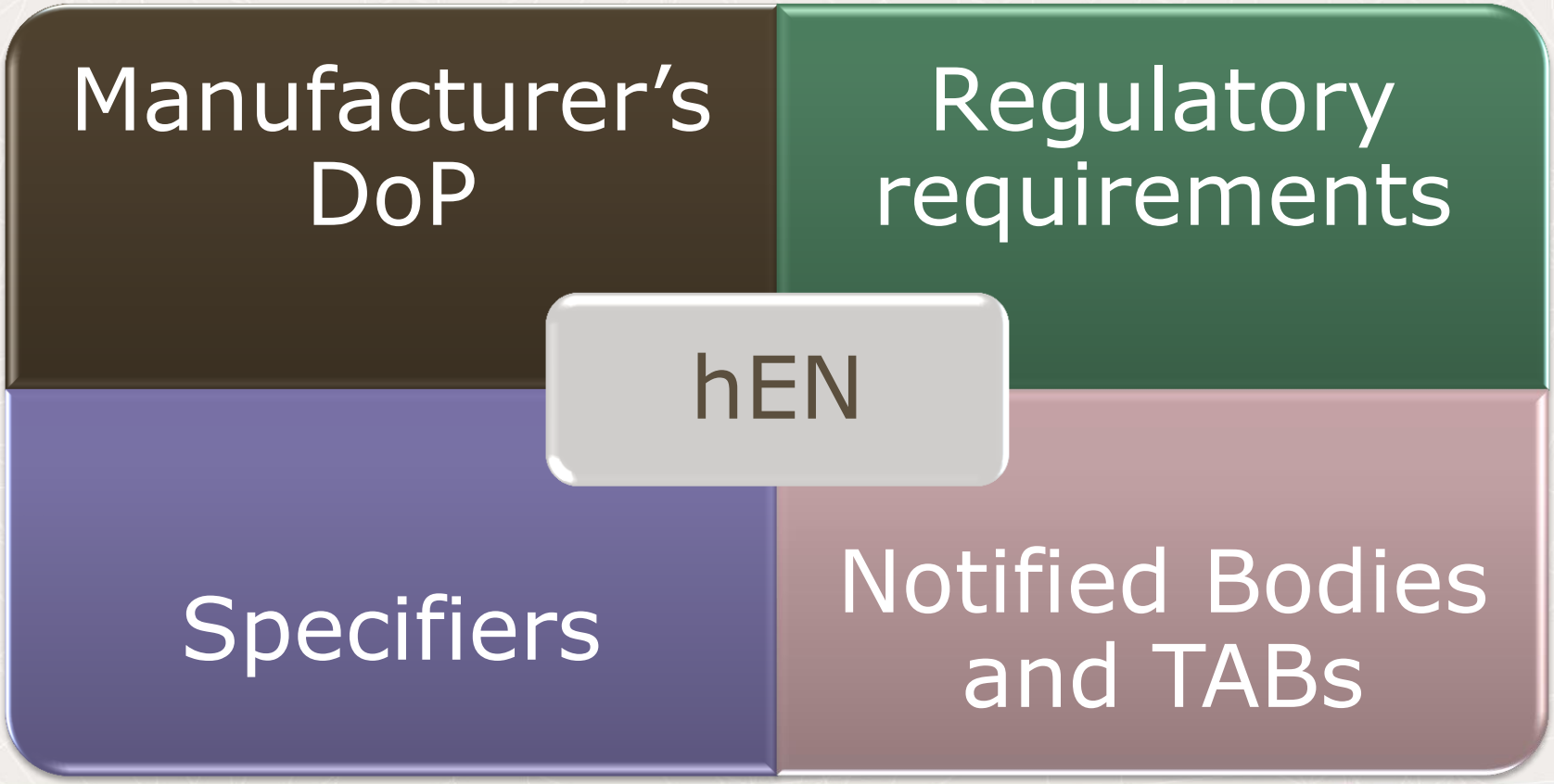
- Not evidence of compliance in itself.
  It is a declaration by the manufacturer.
- Not a quality mark.
- Does not prove compliance with national building regulations.
- Does not necessarily indicate that product satisfied any pass/fail criteria.
  Consistency of performance is verified.

How the system works

Paths to Market



Central Role of Harmonised Standard



Basic Requirements for Construction Works (CPR)

- Mechanical Resistance and stability
- Safety in case of Fire
- Hygiene, health and the environment
- Safety and accessibility in use
- Protection against noise
- Energy, economy and heat retention
- Sustainable use of natural resources

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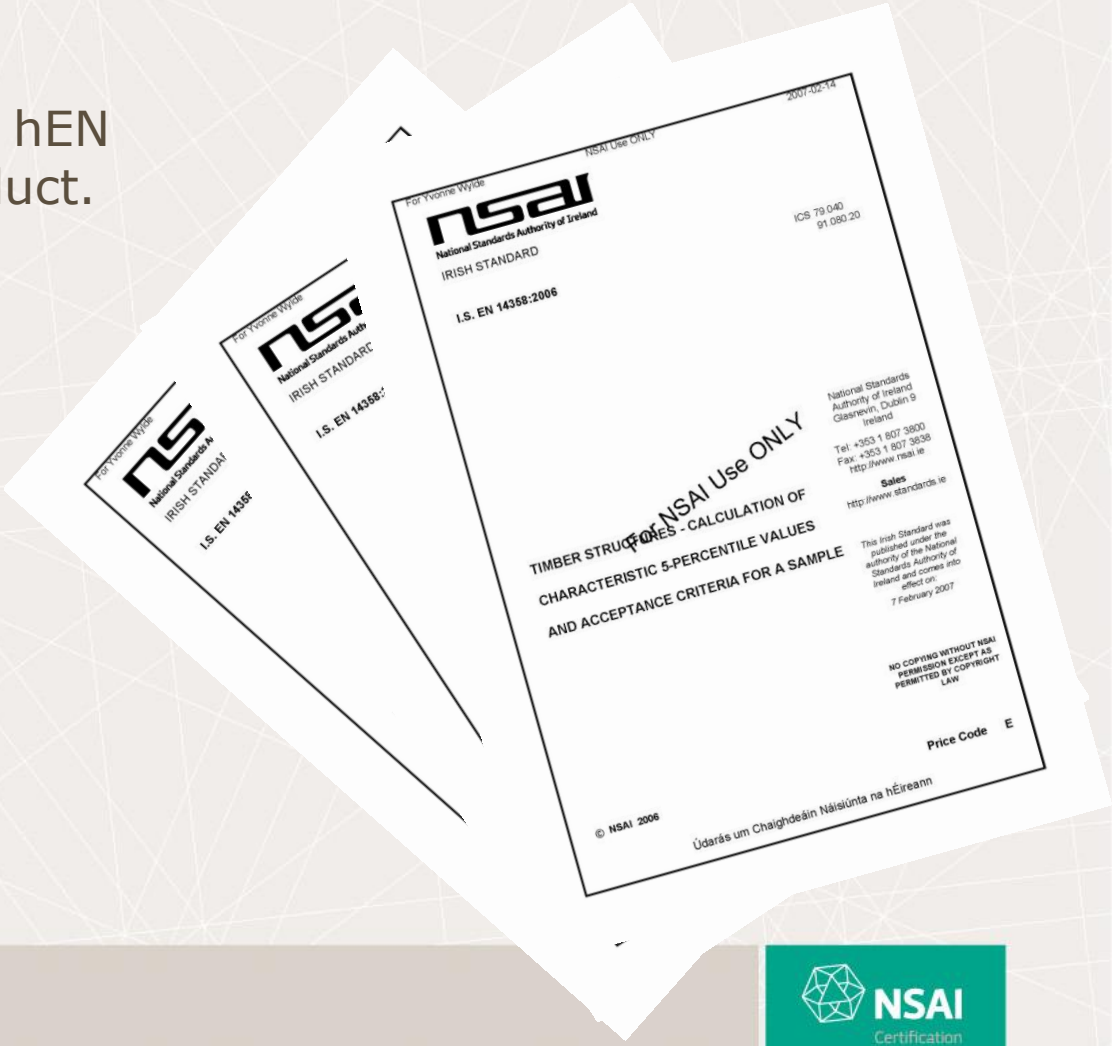
6 Steps to CE Marking (hEN Route)

1. Identify Directives and hEN applicable to your product.
2. Verify Essential Characteristics.
3. Determine if a NB is required.
4. Test the product
5. Draft Declaration of Performance
6. Affix CE mark.



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Agreed system of assessment and verification of constancy of performance (AVCP)

Harmonised requirements in member states for third party involvement in evaluation of conformity:

	System
Product Certification	1+/1
FPC certification with surveillance	2+
Determination of product type	3
Manufacturers' tasks only	4

AVCP replaces old Attestation of Conformity (AoC)

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Determine if NB is required (Annex ZA) of EN

Attestation of conformity (AoC) System	1+	1	2+	3	4
Certificate of constancy of performance from- NB	Y	Y	N	N	N
Certificate of conformity of the FPC	N/A	N/A	Y	N	N
DoP- Manufacturer or other	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Determination of product type	NB	NB	Man	Man	Man
FPC - Manufacturer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Testing of samples IAW test plan-Manufacturer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Audit testing of samples prior to placing on market – NB or Notified Test Body (TB)	Y	N/A	N/A	TB	N/A
Initial inspection of manufacturing plant and of the FPC - NB	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Continuous surveillance and assessment and evaluation of the FPC - NB	Y	Y	Y	N	N

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Verification of Consistency of Performance

Table ZA.2a — Systems of attestation of conformity

Product(s)	Intended use(s)	Level(s) or class(es)	Attestation of conformity system(s)
Prefabricated components of lightweight aggregate concrete with open structure and with structural or non-structural reinforcement	For structural use	-	2+
	For non-structural or light structural use (1)	-	4

System 2+: See Directive 89/106/EEC, Annex III.2(ii), first possibility, including certification of the factory production control by an approved body on the basis of initial inspection of factory and of factory production control as well as of continuous surveillance, assessment and approval of factory production control.

System 4: See Directive 89/106/EEC, Annex III.2(ii), third possibility.

(1) Light structural use refers to applications that in case of failure are not supposed to cause the collapse of the works or part of them, inadmissible deformations or injury to people (to be defined by Member States).

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Purpose of DoP

Gives manufacturers the opportunity to deliver information about the essential characteristics that he wants to deliver.

Manufacturer assumes responsibility for conformity of construction product.

Specifier makes choice of product on basis of information contained in DoP

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Step 6. Declaration of Performance (DoP) Annex III (CPR)

- Intended Use
- List ALL Essential Characteristics
- Performance

Responsibility of Manufacturer

- Make a Declaration of Performance (DoP) therefore assuming responsibility for consistency of the product
- Affix CE mark therefore certifying he has strictly followed all applicable procedures in drawing up the DoP and it is accurate and reliable.

Responsibility of Importer/Distributor

- Satisfy themselves that the manufacturer has complied with CPR.
- Ensure their name and contact details appear on the product.
- Ensure instructions and safety information is provided in appropriate language.
- Ensure product is stored or moved under correct conditions.
- Monitor product on market.
- Take corrective measures where necessary.
- If importer places product on the market then he may be treated as the manufacturer.

Responsibility of Specifier/Designer

- hENs provide harmonised testing methods, therefore requirements of individual characteristics must be specified.
- Review manufacturers' DoP
- Check minimum requirements as may be set out in National Annexes or SRs

Steps to CE marking (ETA route)

- Procedure laid down in Annex II of CPR

1. Identify technical assessment body (TAB) of choice.
2. Define work program with TAB and agree which essential characteristics performance is to be declared.
3. Carry out testing and draft European Assessment Document (EAD).
4. Comment period.
5. Publish EAD

Specific timescale laid down for each step in CPR

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Summary

CPR	• New Requirements • Old (CPD) Requirements
CE	• How to comply through hEN route. • How to CE mark through EAD route.
Responsibilities	• Manufacturer • Agent • Specifer

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- Thank you for your time and attention.

- Questions and Answers