



Welcome

Embodied carbon in the building sector - The CPR revision

Thursday, April 7th 2022

10.00 am – 12.00 pm (CET)



European
Climate
Foundation

Program



- **10.00 – 10.10: Welcome & introductions**
- **10.10 – 10.25: Introduction to the CPR: Its functions, content and possibilities**
Oliver Saltoft, ECF
- **10.25 – 10.50: The Commission's proposal for a revised CPR - and what we'd like from the revision**
Gonzalo Sached, EEB & Federica Pozzi, ECOS
- **10.50 – 11.00: Q & A**
- **11.00 – 11.40 Workshop & Brainstorm: How do we engage on the CPR?**
- **11.40 – 11.50: Quick update on the EPBD revision**
Zsolt Toth, BPIE
- **11.50 – 12.00: Wrap-up: Next steps**

Introduction to the CPR: Its functions, content and possibilities

Oliver Saltoft, ECF



Introduction to the CPR

- Aim and content



Background

- ❑ **It started out with a CPD - a directive in 1989**
 - but the directive created too big diversity in standards, performances and safety of products

- ❑ **In 2013 it became a regulation – meaning immediate binding legal force and effect to all member states**
 - CPR is instead building upon European harmonized standards, developed in CEN, mainly by industry representatives and engineers
 - Only 12 new/revised standards (out of approx. 600) have been issued since the CPR adoption

What the CPR does

- ❑ **Ensures reliable information on construction products related to the products' performance**

- ❑ **Defines harmonized criteria for products within product categories**

- ❑ **Defines harmonized conditions for the marketing of products**

- ❑ **Defines harmonized assessment methods, technical specifications and technical language**

Introduction to the CPR

- Target groups

❑ Product manufacturers

– *using the common technical language in declaring the performance of products*

❑ National authorities

– *using the common language specifying requirements in building regulations*

❑ Architects, engineers & builders

– *when choosing the most suitable products for their construction works in accordance with legislation*



Introduction to the CPR

- functions of the CPR

❑ Placing products on the European market

– *requirements for putting a construction product on the European market*

❑ Construction works

– *for requirements in the buildings and civil engineering works*

❑ Performance of a construction product

– *Performance related to the categories or characteristics of products*

❑ Essential characteristics

– *setting out categories linked to the basic requirements*

❑ Basic requirements

– *Constituting the basis for standardization mandates and harmonized technical specification (mechanical resistance, safety, health, noise, environment, energy and use of natural resources)*




Introduction to the CPR

- functions of the CPR

- ❑ As of 2013, when a construction product – covered by harmonized standards – is placed on the EU market – then it must be CE labeled
- ❑ The CE (Conformity European) labeling of products must be in conformity with harmonized standards
- ❑ Manufacturers are required to draw-up a Declaration of Performance (DoPs) on products' characteristics
- ❑ Manufacturers become responsible for the products' compliance to product requirements when launching their hEN-covered products to the market
- ❑ No other national labels can approve product characteristics' conformity


Harmonized standard (hEN)

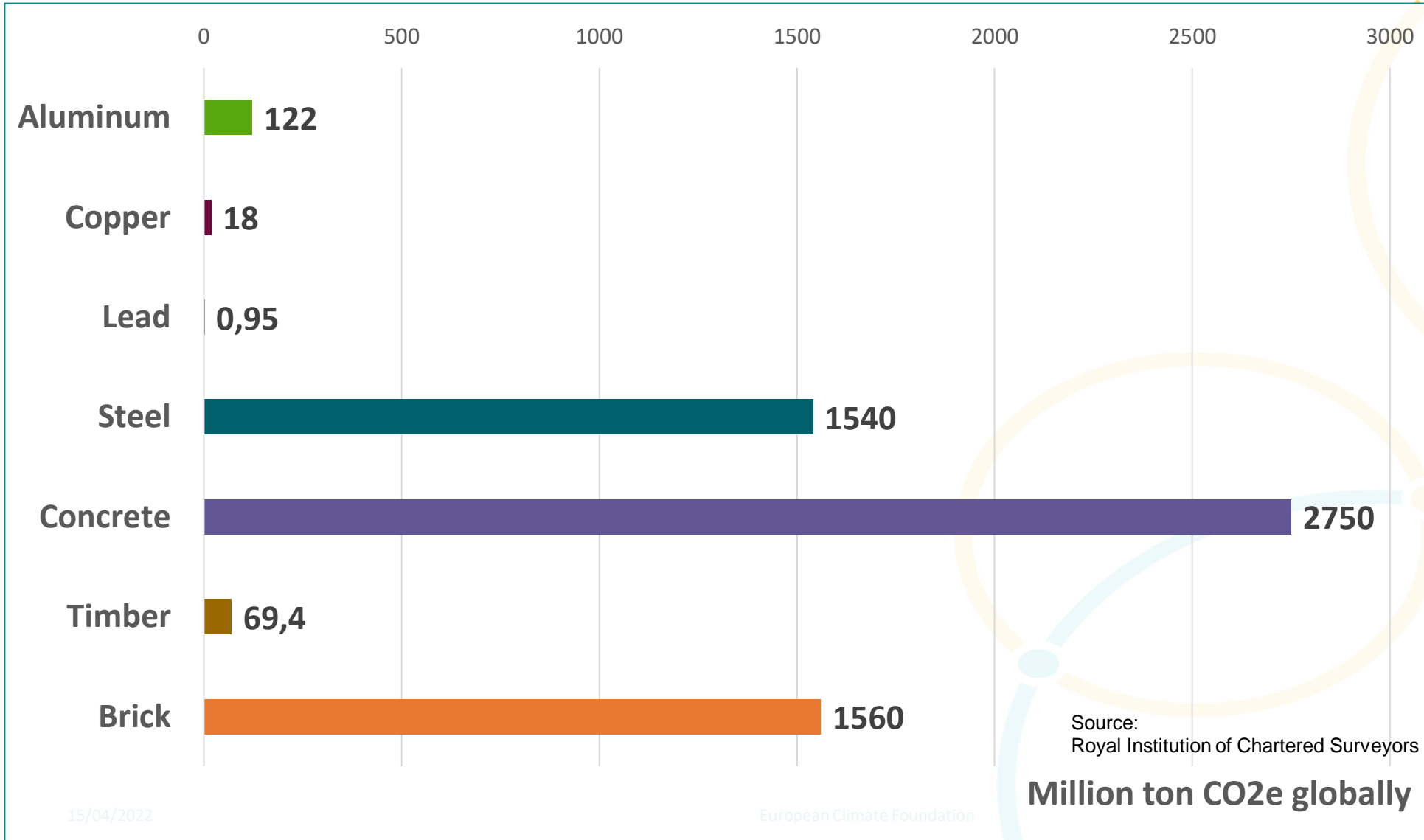


 0836 AnyCo Ltd 13 0836-CPR-00234	
EN 13245-2 : 2008 PVC-U profiles for the external wall/ceiling finishes	
Reaction to fire (Class + indication of mounting and fixing method)	C-s3, d0/AVG
Release of dangerous substances	NPD
Mechanical resistance (impact resistance code)	(23.05)
Resistance to fixings	See installation instructions
Durability (Tensile-impact strength code)	(A.12)



Create low-carbon markets

- Footprint of production of construction products covered by hENs



Introduction to the CPR

- The opportunities to create low-carbon markets



CPR can ensure harmonized declarations

- Harmonizing how the environmental impact is calculated can generate competition on producing the most sustainable products
- Comparability of footprints will incentivize manufacturers to invest in green production

CPR can establish a common EU database

- Members of the value-chain – particularly architects and engineers will be able to compare the carbon footprint of the individual construction products
- Declarations can be found and compared from one source to the benefit of public authorities checking CE-label conformity and products' sustainability performance
- One database can minimize invalid product comparisons and existing statistical uncertainties across databases

