



Analysis of the implementation of the Construction Products Regulation

Annexes 1 to 4: interviews,
literature review and survey

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CPR Questionnaire 1 – Companies

The Construction Products Regulation (CPR) (EU) No 305/2011 was published in April 2011 and repealed the Construction Products Directive (CPD). The main objective of the CPR is to facilitate the consolidation of the Internal Market for construction products through, *inter alia*, simplification, clarification and increasing the credibility of the system. It also aims to remove technical barriers to trade in the field of construction and simplify construction product performance assessment procedures in order to make them more transparent and to reduce costs to manufacturers of construction products. The CPR entered into full force from 1 July 2013 onwards, although some parts had already been applicable from April 2011.

Although the CPR has only recently been implemented, it is essential to assess the extent to which the CPR is meeting (or is likely to meet) its main objectives. Risk & Policy Analysts (RPA) and its partners have been commissioned by the European Commission (DG ENTR) to undertake a study examining the implementation of the CPR, based on a thorough and objective review across all Member States (MS) of the European Union and parts of the construction sector. This questionnaire is aimed at obtaining information to support this objective and will contribute to developing conclusions on whether further actions still need to be taken to ensure the consolidation of the Internal Market for construction products.

This questionnaire is divided into Sections, as follows:

- **Section A** asks questions about you and your organisation.
- **Section B** asks questions about the extent to which the CPR has clarified the concept, legal meaning and use of CE marking and other relevant definitions.
- **Section C** asks questions relating to the aspects which are aimed at increasing the credibility of the CPR (e.g. stricter criteria for Notified Bodies and Technical Assessment Bodies and market surveillance arrangements).
- **Section D** asks questions relating to the extent to which the CPR has facilitated the free movement of construction products based on preventing new barriers to trade, encouraging mutual recognition and technical harmonisation.
- **Section E** asks questions about the extent to which the CPR has simplified certain concepts, procedures and obligations in the legal framework that existed under the CPD.
- **Section F** asks about general issues pertaining to the implementation of the CPR, including impacts on innovation, competitiveness and sustainability aspects.

We recognise that some questions may not be relevant to you; in this case, simply tick the “no”, “do not know” or “not applicable” options and proceed to the next question. For the questions which you are familiar with, please provide your views in the boxes provided. Please note that we are primarily interested in the implications and impacts of the CPR on your organisation, although we of course welcome your views based on experiences of other companies. In answering the questionnaire, also note that we are mainly interested in the current situation under the CPR (i.e. since July 2013 when the CPR came into force until today) and how it compares with the situation under the CPD.

We would like to receive your completed questionnaire by **18 December 2014**. However, if you would like to respond to this survey but are unable to do so before this date, please let us know as soon as possible. While the questionnaire is provided in English, we are happy to accept completed responses in other European languages. If you require specific assistance with languages, please send an email to the Project Manager Tobe Nwaogu (tobe.nwaogu@rpald.co.uk). Please note that responses to this questionnaire will be used in preparing our reports for the European Commission (which, subsequently, may be published). If you have specific concerns about how your data will be treated (or about the study more generally), please contact Tobe Nwaogu to discuss your concerns. If you believe we have missed an important point, or have additional information to provide, please feel free to provide such information on the last (or a separate) sheet.

A1: ABOUT YOU AND YOUR ORGANISATION

This Section asks some basic questions about you, your organisation and your knowledge of the CPR (the subject of this questionnaire).

1. Please provide the following details about you and your organisation:

Contact name*:	
Organisation:	
Location (Country)	
Telephone number*:	
E-mail address*:	

**Please note that if your name and contact details are not provided, your reply may not be fully taken into account as there will be no possibility of contacting you for further clarification, if needed.*

2. Please tick which of the following best describes your organisation

Manufacturer of construction products	<input type="checkbox"/>	Authorised Representative	<input type="checkbox"/>
Importer of construction products	<input type="checkbox"/>	Designer (e.g. Architects, Specifiers, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Distributor/supplier of construction products	<input type="checkbox"/>	User of construction products (e.g. construction companies, builders, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Please indicate where your organisation is operating within the EU and EEA.

Austria	<input type="checkbox"/>	Finland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Latvia	<input type="checkbox"/>	Portugal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Belgium	<input type="checkbox"/>	France	<input type="checkbox"/>	Liechtenstein	<input type="checkbox"/>	Romania	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bulgaria	<input type="checkbox"/>	Germany	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lithuania	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovakia	<input type="checkbox"/>
Croatia	<input type="checkbox"/>	Greece	<input type="checkbox"/>	Luxembourg	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovenia	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cyprus	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hungary	<input type="checkbox"/>	Malta	<input type="checkbox"/>	Spain	<input type="checkbox"/>
Czech Republic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Iceland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Netherlands	<input type="checkbox"/>	Switzerland	<input type="checkbox"/>
Denmark	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ireland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Norway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sweden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Estonia	<input type="checkbox"/>	Italy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Turkey	<input type="checkbox"/>
United Kingdom	<input type="checkbox"/>	Across EU-28	<input type="checkbox"/>	Across EEA	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Please tick which of the following best describes your organisation

Micro-enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/>	SME	<input type="checkbox"/>	Large Enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/>
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5. Are you aware of the Construction Products Directive (CPD)?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
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6. Are you aware that the CPD was replaced by the Construction Products Regulation (CPR) in June 2013?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
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7. Please indicate your level of knowledge relating to the following concepts under the CPR

	Never heard of this concept	Not sure what it means	Familiar / knowledgeable	Good technical knowledge	Highly knowledgeable / expert
CE Marking					
Declaration of performance (DoP)					
European Assessment Document (EAD)					
European Technical Assessment (ETA)					
Harmonised European Standards					
Product Contact Points for Construction (PCPC)					
Assessment and Verification of Constancy of Performance (AVCP)					

B1: CLARIFICATION OF CE MARKING

Section B1 asks questions about the extent to which the CPR has clarified the concept, legal meaning and use of CE marking

8. The CPR has clarified the concept and use of CE marking and its legal meaning. It also sets out how CE marking is to be affixed to the product, or to a label attached to the product, and specifies the information that must follow the CE marking. Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the clarification of CE marking?

Yes	No	Not Applicable

9. Have you have experienced any issues with the implementation of this aspect of the CPR or would like to suggest aspects relating to CE marking that would benefit from further clarification?

Yes	No	Not Applicable (skip next Q)

10. Overall, please indicate whether, in your view, there have been positive or negative impacts from the clarification of the concept and use of CE marking (based on the anticipated benefits below).

	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules					
Increased ease of compliance and enforcement					
Enhanced free movement of construction products across the EU					
Increased credibility of the CPR					

B2: CLARIFICATION OF OBLIGATIONS OF ECONOMIC OPERATORS

Section B2 asks questions about the extent to which the CPR has clarified the obligations of economic operators.

11. The CPR has clarified the legal obligations of economic operators dealing with construction products. Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the clarification of the obligations of economic operators in the CPR?

Yes		No		Not Applicable	
Please explain your answer here:					

12. Have you have experienced any issues with the implementation of this aspect of the CPR or are any aspects relating to the obligations of economic operators that would benefit from further clarification?

Yes		No		Not Applicable (skip next Q)	
Please explain your answer here:					

13. Overall, please indicate whether, in your view, there have been positive or negative impacts from the clarification of the obligations of economic operators (based on the anticipated benefits below).

	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules					
Increased ease of compliance and enforcement					
Facilitation of market surveillance by authorities					
Increased respect of legal obligations by economic operators					

C1: NOTIFIED BODIES AND TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT BODIES ETC.

Section C1 asks questions relating to the aspects of the CPR aimed at increasing the credibility of the CPR, in particular, relating to requirements/criteria for testing and standards.

14. The CPR sets strict requirements for notified bodies (NBs) and technical assessment bodies (TABs). Are you aware of the requirements that these bodies are required to meet under the CPR?

Yes		No	
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15. The CPR sets strict requirements for notified bodies. Please indicate the extent to which there have been positive or negative impacts (since July 2013) from specifying the requirements for notified bodies against the anticipated benefits identified below.

	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Increased credibility of the CPR					
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules					
Ensured that notified bodies have the necessary competence (technical and personnel) for carrying out their tasks					
Ensured the impartiality of notified bodies and addressed issues relating to conflicts of interest					
Enhanced the potential for innovation					
Improved the performance and safety of construction products					

16. Overall, would you say that the CPR has resulted in an increase or decrease in the credibility of notified bodies, compared with the situation under the old CPD?

Large increase	Small increase	No change	Small decrease	Large decrease

17. The CPR sets out the requirements for Technical Assessment Bodies (TABs). Please indicate the extent to which there have been positive or negative impacts (since July 2013) from specifying the requirements for TABs against the anticipated benefits identified below.

	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Increased credibility of the CPR					
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules					
Ensured that TABs have the necessary competence (technical and personnel) for carrying out their tasks					
Enhanced the potential for innovation					
Improved the performance and safety of construction products					

C2: MARKET SURVEILLANCE

Section C2 asks questions relating to market surveillance of construction products. Note that while the questions ask about your perception of the issues, we will welcome any hard data or evidence provided to back up any of your answers.

18. In your opinion, how serious is the issue of formal non-compliance of economic operators with the CPR (non-compliance includes construction products without a DoP, no CE marking on products, lack of technical documentation, etc.)?

Highly serious	Serious	Exists, but minimal	Not a problem	Do not know

19. If “highly serious” or “serious”, what proportion of economic operators placing construction products on the market are currently not complying with the CPR?

Less than 1%	1 – 5%	5 – 10%	10 – 25%	>25%	Do not know

20. In your opinion, how serious is the issue of construction products on the market that present a risk to health and safety (even if they comply with the CPR)?

Highly serious	Serious	Exists, but minimal	Not a problem	Do not know

21. If “highly serious” or “serious”, what is the percentage of these construction products which are currently on the market?

Less than 1%	1 – 5%	5 – 10%	10 – 25%	>25%	Do not know

22. In your opinion, how serious is the issue of counterfeit products on the EU market (e.g. imitation products)?

Highly serious	Serious	Exists, but minimal	Not a problem	Do not know

23. If “highly serious” or “serious”, what is the percentage of counterfeit construction products currently on the market?

Less than 1%	1 – 5%	5 – 10%	10 – 25%	>25%	Do not know

24. What evidence do you have for the answers provided in this Section? Please tick all that apply.

Personal experience/expertise	<input type="checkbox"/>	Research carried out by other organisations	<input type="checkbox"/>
Experience of your organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal evidence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research carried out by your organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please give details here:			

25. How would you rate the market surveillance activities carried out by the authorities responsible for construction products in your country? If you operate in more than one country, do not answer this question.

Not sure	Non existent	Poor Fair	Good	Very good

26. If you operate in more than one country, based on your experience, how would you compare the extent and quality of market surveillance carried out in different countries? For instance, are there EU countries where market surveillance is carried out more/less effectively?

Please answer here:

27. Are you aware of any potential areas for improvement relating to the market surveillance of construction products? If YES, please provide your answer below; for example, you may wish to identify specific construction products that would benefit from specific surveillance activities.

Please answer here:

28. Are you aware of cases where an economic operator has been required to take corrective action, or withdraw or recall construction products from the market due to non-compliance with the CPR?

Yes		No (skip next question)	
If YES, please provide further details of these cases:			

29. In your opinion, are appropriate enforcement measures being taken with regard to restricting or prohibiting the movement of non-compliant construction products from entering the EU market?

Yes		No	
Please explain your answer here:			

D1: FREE MOVEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS

30. In your view, has the CPR enhanced the free movement of construction products within the EU?

Yes		No		Don't know	
If NO, please suggest steps which could be taken to address this:					

31. Can you provide any specific examples (e.g. based on experience from your organisation or from other organisations known to you) of how the CPR has impacted upon the free movement of construction products within the EU?

Please answer here:

32. Please indicate whether the actions introduced by the CPR to enhance the free movement of construction products within the EU have resulted in positive or negative impacts.

Anticipated Benefits	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Addressing issues relating to national application marks					
Addressing issues relating to non-recognition of technical certificates					
Harmonising legislation across all Member States					

D2: NATIONAL APPLICATION MARKS

33. Are you aware of national application marks which are currently in place in Member States and which, in your opinion, interfere with the free movement of CE marked construction products within the EU?

Yes		No (if ticked, go to Q.36)	
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34. Please indicate the countries where these marks can be found?

Austria		Finland		Latvia		Portugal	
Belgium		France		Liechtenstein		Romania	
Bulgaria		Germany		Lithuania		Slovakia	
Croatia		Greece		Luxembourg		Slovenia	
Cyprus		Hungary		Malta		Spain	
Czech Republic		Iceland		Netherlands		Switzerland	
Denmark		Ireland		Norway		Sweden	
Estonia		Italy		Poland		Turkey	
United Kingdom							

35. Please provide more information on the issues that have arisen as a result of these national application marks and specify the name of the national application marks.

Please answer here:

D3: TECHNICAL CERTIFICATES

36. Are you aware of cases of non-recognition of technical certificates from one country to another?

Yes		No (if ticked, go to Q.39)	
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37. Please indicate the countries where this has occurred?

Austria		Finland		Latvia		Portugal	
Belgium		France		Liechtenstein		Romania	
Bulgaria		Germany		Lithuania		Slovakia	
Croatia		Greece		Luxembourg		Slovenia	
Cyprus		Hungary		Malta		Spain	
Czech Republic		Iceland		Netherlands		Switzerland	
Denmark		Ireland		Norway		Sweden	
Estonia		Italy		Poland		Turkey	
United Kingdom							

38. Please provide more information on the issues that have arisen as a result of the non-recognition of technical certificates.

Please answer here:

D4: ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

39. Are you aware of issues arising from the non-harmonised aspects relating to the environmental performance of construction products?

Yes		No (if ticked, go to Q.42)	
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40. Please indicate the countries where this has occurred?

Austria		Finland		Latvia		Portugal	
Belgium		France		Liechtenstein		Romania	
Bulgaria		Germany		Lithuania		Slovakia	
Croatia		Greece		Luxembourg		Slovenia	
Cyprus		Hungary		Malta		Spain	
Czech Republic		Iceland		Netherlands		Switzerland	
Denmark		Ireland		Norway		Sweden	
Estonia		Italy		Poland		Turkey	
United Kingdom							

41. Please provide more information on the issues that have arisen from the non-harmonised aspects relating to the environmental performance of construction products.

Please answer here:

E1: SIMPLIFICATION OF PROCEDURES

Simplification of procedures for assessing and determining the performance of specified construction products (for SMEs and micro-enterprises).

42. If a product is covered by a harmonised standard, the CPR allows simplified procedures for assessing and determining the performance of products using Appropriate Technical Documentation or simplified procedures for micro-enterprises and for individually manufactured or custom-made products. Are you aware of organisations that have used these simplified provisions?

	Yes, I am aware	No, I am unaware
Article 36 simplifying procedures for determining the product type		
Article 37 simplifying rules for micro-enterprises		
Article 38 simplifying rules for individually manufactured products		

43. Have these simplified procedures resulted in changes in your work, compared with the situation under the old CPD?

Yes		No	
Please explain your answer here:			

44. If your products fall under the cases where these simplified procedures may apply, do you take advantage of these simplified procedures?

Yes		No	
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45. Please explain the reasons for your answer.

Please answer here:

46. Please indicate the extent to which there have been positive or negative impacts from the simplification of the rules relating to procedures for assessing and determining the performance of products from the list of anticipated benefits set out below.

Anticipated Benefits	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules					
Increased ease of compliance					
Reduced costs for SMEs and micro-enterprises					
Enhanced potential for innovation					
Enhanced competitiveness of EU manufacturers					

47. Could you provide an estimate of the potential reduction in costs for SMEs and micro-enterprises as a result of these simplified procedures?

<10%	10% - 25%	25% - 50%	>50%

48. If possible, please provide examples of positive and/or negative aspects of this simplification for your organisation?

Please explain your answer here:

E2: SIMPLIFICATION FOR PRODUCTS NOT (FULLY) COVERED BY A HARMONISED STANDARD

49. The CPR clarifies and simplifies the procedures for products not (fully) covered by a harmonised standard. Under the CPR, a manufacturer may benefit from an EU-recognised assessment and affix the CE marking on its products, when these products are not covered or not fully covered by a harmonised standard, by requesting a European Technical Assessment (ETA). Are you aware of organisations that have utilised these simplified provisions under the CPR (i.e. after June 2013)? Tick all that apply.

My organisation has used these provisions		I am aware of other organisations that have used these provisions	
My organisation has NOT used these provisions		I am NOT aware of other organisations that have used these provisions	

50. In your opinion, to what extent has this simplification for products not (fully) covered by a harmonised European standard (e.g. moving from the system under CPD of ETAG/CUAP/ETA to the system under the CPR (EAD/ETA)) resulted in positive or negative impacts against the anticipated benefits listed below.

Anticipated Benefits	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules					
Increased ease of compliance					
Reduced costs for manufacturers					
Reduced costs for SMEs and micro-enterprises					
Enhanced competitiveness of EU manufacturers					

51. If possible, please provide examples of positive and/or negative aspects from the changes in the regime applicable to products not (fully) covered by a harmonised standard?

Please answer here:

E3: DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE

52. The CPR sets out a detailed system for drawing up the declaration of performance (DoP) of construction products. This system has been complemented by two Commission Regulations which increases flexibility and legal certainty on the information to be provided in the DoP and sets out rules for supplying the DoP through a website. Are you aware of the system for drawing up a DoP?

Yes		No (if ticked, go to Q.57)	
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53. Has the new system for drawing up a DoP resulted in changes in your work, compared with the situation under the old CPD?

Yes		No	
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54. If YES, please explain the impacts of the changes you have made to implement the new requirements on your organisation (if any) and whether you have experienced any issues with the implementation of this aspect of the CPR? If NO, please explain why there have been no changes.

Please answer here:

55. Please indicate to what extent there have been positive or negative impacts from the new requirements for DoP. Please tick which of the impacts are applicable to your organisation from the list of anticipated benefits set out below.

Anticipated Benefits	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules					
Increased ease of compliance and enforcement					
Enhanced free movement of construction products across the EU					
Increased credibility of the CPR					

56. If possible, please provide examples of positive and/or negative aspects from the simplified procedures for drawing up a declaration of performance?

Please answer here:

E4: PRODUCT CONTACT POINTS FOR CONSTRUCTION

57. The CPR stipulates that Member States shall designate Product Contact Points for construction (PCPC). Please tick all of the following statements which apply.

I am aware of the relevant PCPC in my country	
I am aware of the relevant PCPC in another EU country	
I am NOT aware of the relevant PCPC in my country or another EU country (tick and skip to the next section)	

58. If you have had cause to contact a PCPC, please indicate which of the following topics summarises the information you requested, consulted on or received? Tick all that apply.

Information on national technical rules	
Information on Notified Bodies	
Information on Technical Assessment Bodies	
General information on the market for construction products in a Member State	
Information on products subject to CE marking or covered by harmonised standards	
Information on the law in force in the Member State where you intend to place or make available on the market your products	
Information on rules applicable to the incorporation, assembling or installation of a specific type of construction product	
How to contact national authorities competent for surveillance or implementation of the CPR, including market surveillance and oversight of notified bodies	
Other	

59. On a scale of 1 – 4, how would you rate the usefulness of the information you obtained from the PCPC in a particular country.

Name of PCPC	1 – Poor	2 – Fair	3 - Good	4 – Very Good

60. If possible, please provide examples of positive and/or negative aspects from the designation of PCPCs?

Please provide your answer here:

F1: INNOVATION, COMPETITIVENESS AND SMEs

61. In your view, to what extent has the CPR encouraged innovation in your organisation or in other similar organisations?

Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral / No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact

62. In your view, has the CPR helped to improve the competitiveness of your organisation (or similar organisations) in relation to non-EU competitors? Please tick all the answers you agree with in the box below.

YES, by simplifying the administrative requirements on our organisation	
YES, by reducing the financial burden on our organisation	
YES, by creating more business opportunities	
YES, by creating a more level playing field	
NO, the CPR has not improved our competitiveness	
Other (specify)	

63. Are small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) faced with any specific problems and challenges in complying with the requirements of the CPR?

Yes	No	Don't know
Please explain your answer here:		

64. In your view, is the CPR consistent with other EU policies or strategies in the areas of competitiveness, innovation and sustainability? If NO, please explain your answer

Yes	No	Don't know
Please explain your answer here:		

F2: INFORMATION CAMPAIGNS

65. The CPR notes that the European Commission and Member States should, in collaboration with stakeholders, launch information campaigns to inform the construction sector, particularly economic operators and users of construction products about the changes under the CPR. Are you aware of any relevant information campaigns in your country in the last two years providing information to the construction sector about changes under the CPR?

Yes		No (if ticked, go to Q.68)	
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66. In the box below, provide additional details on the type of information campaign and who was responsible for organising this campaign? e.g. Public Authority, Industry Association/Professional Body, Consumer/Non-Governmental Organisation or Other organisation.

Conference / workshop	
Website/online campaign	
Email/postal campaign	
Telephone campaign	
Other	

67. On a scale of 1 – 4, how would you rate the usefulness of the above information campaign(s). Please rank according to the organisation providing the information.

	1 - Poor	2 - Fair	3 - Good	4 – Very good
Public Authority				
Industry Association/ Professional body				
Consumer/Non-governmental organisation				
Other organisation				

F3: CONCLUDING QUESTIONS

68. Overall, how would you rate the implementation of the CPR to date?

Highly satisfactory	Satisfactory	Not satisfactory	Highly satisfactory	Do not know

69. Do you think that the objectives of the CPR (as set out below) are valid and relevant for dealing with the current situation in the market and for the construction sector?

	Still relevant	No longer relevant	Don't know
To break down technical barriers to trade by introducing system of harmonised technical specifications and a harmonised system of attestation of performance and of assessment and verification of constancy of performance for each product family			
To ensure the free movement of construction products across Member States within the European Union, by removing and avoiding restrictions on making construction products available on the market			
To provide a credible framework of notified bodies and technical assessment bodies			
To ensure the mandatory CE marking of products			
If 'no longer relevant', please explain your answer:			

70. Do you think that the CPR acts as an adequate information communication technology system (i.e. a structure for creating, communicating, disseminating and storing information)?

Yes	No	Not applicable
Please describe any aspects you feel can be improved on:		

71. If there is anything else you would like to say, please do so below.

Please answer here:

CPR Questionnaire 2 – Notified Bodies, Technical Assessments Bodies and Standards Bodies

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- **Section F** asks about general issues pertaining to the implementation of the CPR, including impacts on innovation, competitiveness and sustainability aspects.

We recognise that some questions may not be relevant to you; in this case, simply tick the “no”, “do not know” or “not applicable” options and proceed to the next question. For the questions which you are familiar with, please provide your views in the boxes provided. Please note that we are primarily interested in the implications and impacts of the CPR on your country, although we of course welcome your views based on experiences of other countries. In answering the questionnaire, also note that we are mainly interested in the current situation under the CPR (i.e. since July 2013 when the CPR came into force until today) and how it compares with the situation under the CPD.

We would like to receive your completed questionnaire by **18 December 2014**. However, if you would like to respond to this survey but are unable to do so before this date, please let us know as soon as possible. While the questionnaire is provided in English, we are happy to accept completed responses in other European languages. If you require specific assistance with languages, please send an email to the Project Manager **Tobe Nwaogu** (tobe.nwaogu@rpald.co.uk). Please note that responses to this questionnaire will be used in preparing our reports for the European Commission (which, subsequently, may be published). If you have specific concerns about how your data will be treated (or about the study more generally), please contact Tobe Nwaogu to discuss your concerns. If you believe we have missed an important point, or have additional information to provide, please feel free to provide such information on the last (or a separate) sheet.

A1: ABOUT YOU AND YOUR ORGANISATION

This Section asks some basic questions about you, your organisation and your knowledge of the CPR.

1. Please provide the following details about you and your organisation:

Contact name*:	
Organisation:	
Location (Country)	
Telephone number*:	
E-mail address*:	

**Please note that if your name and contact details are not provided, your reply may not be fully taken into account as there will be no possibility of contacting you for further clarification, if needed.*

2. Please tick which of the following best describes your organisation

Notified Body	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Accreditation Body	<input type="checkbox"/>
Technical Assessment Body	<input type="checkbox"/>	Notifying Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Standardisation Body	<input type="checkbox"/>		

3. Please indicate where your organisation is operating within the EU and EEA.

Austria	<input type="checkbox"/>	Finland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Latvia	<input type="checkbox"/>	Portugal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Belgium	<input type="checkbox"/>	France	<input type="checkbox"/>	Liechtenstein	<input type="checkbox"/>	Romania	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bulgaria	<input type="checkbox"/>	Germany	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lithuania	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovakia	<input type="checkbox"/>
Croatia	<input type="checkbox"/>	Greece	<input type="checkbox"/>	Luxembourg	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovenia	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cyprus	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hungary	<input type="checkbox"/>	Malta	<input type="checkbox"/>	Spain	<input type="checkbox"/>
Czech Republic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Iceland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Netherlands	<input type="checkbox"/>	Switzerland	<input type="checkbox"/>
Denmark	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ireland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Norway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sweden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Estonia	<input type="checkbox"/>	Italy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Turkey	<input type="checkbox"/>
United Kingdom	<input type="checkbox"/>	Across EU-28	<input type="checkbox"/>	Across EEA	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

B1: CLARIFICATION OF CE MARKING

Section B1 asks questions about the extent to which the CPR has clarified the concept, legal meaning and use of CE marking.

4. The CPR has clarified the concept and use of CE marking and its legal meaning. It also sets out how CE marking is to be affixed to the product, or to a label attached to the product, and specifies the information that must follow the CE marking. Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the clarification of CE marking?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please explain your answer here:					

5. Have you have experienced any issues with the implementation of this aspect of the CPR or would like to suggest aspects relating to CE marking that would benefit from further clarification?

Yes		No		Not Applicable	
Please explain your answer here:					

6. Overall, please indicate whether, in your view, there have been positive or negative impacts (based on the anticipated benefits) from the clarification of the concept and use of CE marking.

Anticipated Benefits	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules					
Increased ease of compliance and enforcement					
Enhanced free movement of construction products across the EU					
Increased credibility of the CPR					

B2: CLARIFICATION OF OBLIGATIONS OF ECONOMIC OPERATORS

Section B2 asks questions about the extent to which the CPR has clarified the obligations of economic operators

7. The CPR has clarified the legal obligations of economic operators dealing with construction products. Overall, please indicate whether, in your view, there have been positive or negative impacts from the clarification of the obligations of economic operators (based on the anticipated benefits below).

Anticipated Benefits	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules					
Increased ease of compliance and enforcement					
Facilitation of market surveillance by authorities					
Increased respect of legal obligations by economic operators					

8. Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the clarification of the obligations of economic operators in the CPR or of any aspects relating to the obligations of economic operators that would benefit from further clarification?

Yes		No		Not Applicable	
If YES, please explain your answer:					

C1: NOTIFIED BODIES, TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT BODIES, ETC.

Section C1 asks questions relating to the aspects of the CPR aimed at increasing the credibility of the CPR, in particular, relating to requirements/criteria for testing and standards.

9. The CPR sets strict requirements for notified bodies. Please indicate the extent to which there have been positive or negative impacts (since July 2013) from specifying the requirements for notified bodies against the anticipated benefits identified below.

Anticipated Benefits	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Increased credibility of the CPR					
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules					
Ensured that notified bodies have the necessary competence (technical and personnel) for carrying out their task					
Ensured the impartiality of notified bodies and addressed issues relating to conflicts of interest					
Enhanced the potential for innovation					
Improved the performance and safety of construction products					

10. The CPR requires Member States to designate a notifying authority that is responsible for assessing and notifying those independent bodies that will carry out third party tasks for the purposes of the CPR. In your view, have there been positive or negative impacts (based on the anticipated benefits) from the designation of notifying authorities?

Anticipated Benefits	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Increased credibility of the CPR					
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules					
Ensured that notified bodies have the necessary competence (technical and personnel) for carrying out their task					
Ensured the impartiality of notified bodies and addressed issues relating to conflicts of interest					
Enhanced the potential for innovation					
Improved the performance and safety of construction products					

11. Overall, would you say that the CPR has resulted in an increase or decrease in the credibility of notified bodies, compared with the situation under the old CPD?

Large increase	Small increase	No change	Small decrease	Large decrease

12. The CPR sets out strict requirements for Technical Assessment Bodies (TABs). Have these clarified requirements resulted in changes in the work of your organisation (or similar organisations) compared with the situation under the old CPD?

Yes	No	Not Applicable
If YES, please provide further information on the changes made		

13. Please indicate the extent to which there have been positive or negative impacts (since July 2013) from specifying the requirements for TABs against the anticipated benefits identified below.

Anticipated Benefits	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Increased credibility of the CPR					
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules					
Ensured that TABs have the necessary competence (technical and personnel) for carrying out their tasks					
Enhanced the potential for innovation					
Improved the performance and safety of construction products					

14. Overall, would you say that the CPR has resulted in an increase or decrease in the credibility of TABs, compared with the situation under the old CPD?

Large increase	Small increase	No change	Small decrease	Large decrease

15. Are you aware of any issues which have arisen, or which may arise in the future, from the criteria which notified bodies and technical assessment bodies have to meet?

Yes	No	Not Applicable
Please explain your answer here		

16. Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) from specifying the criteria that notified bodies and TABs have to meet or of any aspects relating to how these criteria are specified in the CPR that would benefit from further clarification? If YES, please provide your answer below.

Please answer here:

C2: MARKET SURVEILLANCE

Section C2 asks questions relating to market surveillance of construction products. Note that while the questions ask about your perception of the issues; we will welcome any hard data or evidence provided to back up any of your answers.

17. In your opinion, how serious is the issue of formal non-compliance of economic operators with the CPR (non-compliance includes construction products without a DoP, no CE marking on products, lack of technical documentation, etc.)?

Highly serious	Serious	Exists, but minimal	Not a problem	Do not know

18. In your opinion, how serious is the issue of construction products on the market that present a risk to health and safety (even if they comply with the CPR)?

Highly serious	Serious	Exists, but minimal	Not a problem	Do not know

19. In your opinion, how serious is the issue of counterfeit products on the EU market (e.g. imitation products)?

Highly serious	Serious	Exists, but minimal	Not a problem	Do not know

20. What evidence do you have for the answers provided in this Section? Please tick all that apply.

Personal experience/expertise	<input type="checkbox"/>	Research carried out by other organisations	<input type="checkbox"/>
Experience of your organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anecdotal evidence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research carried out by your organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please give details here:			

21. Are you aware of cases where an economic operator has been required to take corrective action, or withdraw or recall construction products from the market due to non-compliance with the CPR?

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If YES, please provide further details:	

D1: NATIONAL APPLICATION MARKS

Section D2 asks questions relating to the extent to which the CPR has facilitated the free movement of construction products based on preventing new barriers to trade and encouraging technical harmonisation.

22. Are you aware of national application marks which are currently in place in Member States and which, in your opinion, interfere with the free movement of CE marked construction products within the EU?

Yes		No	
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23. Please indicate the countries where these marks can be found.

Austria		Finland		Latvia		Portugal	
Belgium		France		Liechtenstein		Romania	
Bulgaria		Germany		Lithuania		Slovakia	
Croatia		Greece		Luxembourg		Slovenia	
Cyprus		Hungary		Malta		Spain	
Czech Republic		Iceland		Netherlands		Switzerland	
Denmark		Ireland		Norway		Sweden	
Estonia		Italy		Poland		Turkey	
United Kingdom							

24. Please provide more information on the issues that have arisen as a result of these national application marks and specify the name of the national application marks

Please answer here:

D2: TECHNICAL CERTIFICATES

25. Are you aware of cases of non-recognition of technical certificates from one country to another?

Yes		No (if ticked go to Q.28)	
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26. Please indicate the countries where this has occurred?

Austria		Finland		Latvia		Portugal	
Belgium		France		Liechtenstein		Romania	
Bulgaria		Germany		Lithuania		Slovakia	
Croatia		Greece		Luxembourg		Slovenia	
Cyprus		Hungary		Malta		Spain	
Czech Republic		Iceland		Netherlands		Switzerland	
Denmark		Ireland		Norway		Sweden	
Estonia		Italy		Poland		Turkey	
United Kingdom							

27. Please provide more information on the issues that have arisen as a result of the non-recognition of technical certificates.

Please answer here:

D3: ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

28. Are you aware of issues arising from the non-harmonised aspects relating to the environmental performance of construction products?

Yes		No (if ticked go to Q.31)	
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29. Please indicate the countries where this has occurred?

Austria		Finland		Latvia		Portugal	
Belgium		France		Liechtenstein		Romania	
Bulgaria		Germany		Lithuania		Slovakia	
Croatia		Greece		Luxembourg		Slovenia	
Cyprus		Hungary		Malta		Spain	
Czech Republic		Iceland		Netherlands		Switzerland	
Denmark		Ireland		Norway		Sweden	
Estonia		Italy		Poland		Turkey	
United Kingdom							

30. Please provide more information on the issues that have arisen from the non-harmonised aspects relating to the environmental performance of construction products.

Please answer here:

E1: SIMPLIFICATION OF PROCEDURES

Section E1 asks questions about the extent to which the CPR has simplified procedures for assessing and determining the performance of specified construction products (for SMEs and micro-enterprises)

31. If a product is covered by a harmonised standard, the CPR allows simplified procedures for assessing and determining the performance of products using Appropriate Technical Documentation or simplified procedures for micro-enterprises and for individually manufactured or custom-made products. Are you aware of organisations that have used these simplified provisions?

	Yes, I am aware	No, I am unaware
Article 36 simplifying procedures for determining the product type		
Article 37 simplifying rules for micro-enterprises		
Article 38 simplifying rules for individually manufactured products		

32. Have these simplified procedures resulted in changes in your work, compared with the situation under the old CPD?

Yes		No	
If YES, please provide details:			

F1: HARMONISED TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

33. The CPR sets out requirements relating to the development, verification and mandatory value of harmonised standards. Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the new regime for harmonised standards?

Yes		No		Don't know	
Please explain your answer here:					

34. Are you aware or have you experienced any issues with the new regime for European harmonised standards under the CPR??

Yes		No		Don't know (skip next Q)	
Please explain your answer here:					

35. In your view, what has been the overall impact of the new regime for harmonised standards?

	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	No change/neutral	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Improved legal certainty					
Enhanced the free movement of products within the EU					

36. Are you aware of any conflicting national standards or provisions that were withdrawn at the end of the coexistence period? If YES, please give details of these below.

Yes		No		Not applicable	
Please explain your answer here:					

37. The CPR sets out requirements and procedures relating to the development of European Assessment Documents (EADs). Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the new regime for EADs?

Yes		No		Don't know	
Please explain your answer here:					

38. Are you aware or have you experienced any issues with the new regime for European Assessment Documents?

Yes		No		Don't know (skip next Q)	
Please explain your answer here:					

39. In your view, what has been the impact of the overall new regime for European Assessment Documents?

	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	No change/neutral	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Improved legal certainty					
Reduced time spent on developing EADs					
Enhanced the free movement of products within the EU					

40. The CPR sets out requirements for European Technical Assessments (ETAs). Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the clarification of CE marking?

Yes		No		Don't know (skip next Q)	
Please explain your answer here:					

41. Are you aware or have you experienced any issues with the new regime for European Technical Assessments?

Yes		No		Don't know (skip next Q)	
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42. In your view, what has been the overall impact of the new regime for European Technical Assessments?

	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	No change/neutral	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Improved legal certainty					
Reduced time spent on developing EADs					
Enhanced the free movement of products within the EU					

43. The CPR outlines the conditions under which the Commission, European standardisation bodies or TABs may establish classes of performance and threshold levels in relation to the essential characteristics of construction products. Have the new requirements resulted in changes in your work, compared with the situation under the old CPD?

Yes		No	
Please explain your answer here:			

44. In your view, what has been the impact of the new conditions under which the Commission, European standardisation bodies or TABs may establish classes of performance and threshold levels in relation to the essential characteristics of construction products on your organisation?

Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral, no change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact

45. The CPR sets out requirements for European Technical Assessments (ETAs). Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the clarification of CE marking?

Yes	No (skip next Q)	Don't know (skip next Q)
Please explain your answer here:		

46. In your view, what has been the impact of the new systems of Assessment and Verification of Constancy of Performance (AVCP) on your organisation?

	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	No change/neutral	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Improved legal certainty					
Enhanced the free movement of products within the EU					
Improved product safety					

F2: CONCLUDING QUESTIONS

47. Overall, how would you rate the implementation of the CPR to date?

Highly satisfactory	Satisfactory	Not satisfactory	Highly unsatisfactory	Do not know

48. Do you think that the objectives of the CPR (as set out below) are valid and relevant for dealing with the current situation in the market and for the construction sector?

	Still relevant	No longer relevant	Don't know
To break down technical barriers to trade by introducing system of harmonised technical specifications and a harmonised system of attestation of performance and of assessment and verification of constancy of performance for each product family			
To ensure the free movement of construction products across Member States within the European Union, by removing and avoiding restrictions on making construction products available on the market			
To provide a credible framework of notified bodies and technical assessment bodies			
To ensure the mandatory CE marking of products			
If 'no longer relevant', please explain your answer:			

49. In your view, is the CPR consistent with other EU policies or strategies in the areas of competitiveness, innovation and sustainability? If NO, please explain your answer

Yes		No		Don't know	
If NO, please explain your answer:					

50. Do you think that the CPR acts as an adequate information communication technology system (i.e. a structure for creating, communicating, disseminating and storing information)?

Yes		No		Not applicable	
Please describe any aspects you feel can be improved on:					

51. Is there anything else you would like to say?

Please answer here:					

CPR Questionnaire 3 – Authorities

The Construction Products Regulation (CPR) (EU) No 305/2011 was published in April 2011 and repealed the Construction Products Directive (CPD). The main objective of the CPR is to facilitate the consolidation of the Internal Market for construction products through, *inter alia*, simplification, clarification and increasing the credibility of the system. It also aims to remove technical barriers to trade in the field of construction and simplify construction product performance assessment procedures in order to make them more transparent and to reduce costs to manufacturers of construction products. The CPR entered into full force from 1 July 2013 onwards, although some parts had already been applicable from April 2011.

Although the CPR has only recently been implemented, it is essential to assess the extent to which the CPR is meeting (or is likely to meet) its main objectives. Risk & Policy Analysts (RPA) and its partners have been commissioned by the European Commission (DG ENTR) to undertake a study examining the implementation of the CPR, based on a thorough and objective review across all Member States (MS) of the European Union and parts of the construction sector. This questionnaire is aimed at obtaining information to support this objective and will contribute to developing conclusions on whether further actions still need to be taken to ensure the consolidation of the Internal Market for construction products.

This questionnaire is divided into Sections, as follows:

- **Section A** asks questions about you and your organisation.
- **Section B** asks questions about the extent to which the CPR has clarified the concept, legal meaning and use of CE marking and other relevant definitions.
- **Section C** asks questions relating to the aspects which are aimed at increasing the credibility of the CPR (e.g. stricter criteria for Notified Bodies and Technical Assessment Bodies and market surveillance arrangements).
- **Section D** asks questions relating to the extent to which the CPR has facilitated the free movement of construction products based on preventing new barriers to trade, encouraging mutual recognition and technical harmonisation.
- **Section E** asks questions about the extent to which the CPR has simplified certain concepts, procedures and obligations in the legal framework that existed under the CPD.
- **Section F** asks about general issues pertaining to the implementation of the CPR, including impacts on innovation, competitiveness and sustainability aspects.

We recognise that some questions may not be relevant to you; in this case, simply tick the “no”, “do not know” or “not applicable” options and proceed to the next question. For the questions which you are familiar with, please provide your views in the boxes provided. Please note that we are primarily interested in the implications and impacts of the CPR in your country, although we of course welcome your views based on experiences of other countries. In answering the questionnaire, also note that we are mainly interested in the current situation under the CPR (i.e. since July 2013 when the CPR came into force until today) and how it compares with the situation under the CPD.

We would like to receive your completed questionnaire by **18 December 2014**. However, if you would like to respond to this survey but are unable to do so before this date, please let us know as soon as possible. While the questionnaire is provided in English, we are happy to accept completed responses in other European languages. If you require specific assistance with languages, please send an email to the Project Manager Tobe Nwaogu (tobe.nwaogu@rpaltd.co.uk). Please note that responses to this questionnaire will be used in preparing our reports for the European Commission (which, subsequently, may be published). If you have specific concerns about how your data will be treated (or about the study more generally), please contact Tobe Nwaogu to discuss your concerns. If you believe we have missed an important point, or have additional information to provide, please feel free to provide such information on the last (or a separate) sheet.

A1: ABOUT YOU AND YOUR ORGANISATION

This Section asks some basic questions about you, your organisation and your knowledge of the CPR.

1. Please provide the following details about you and your organisation:

Contact name*:	
Organisation:	
Location (Country)	
Telephone number*:	
E-mail address*:	

**Please note that if your name and contact details are not provided, your reply may not be fully taken into account as there will be no possibility of contacting you for further clarification, if needed.*

2. Please tick which of the following best describes your organisation

National/Regional Public Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inspectors/Enforcement Officers	<input type="checkbox"/>
Market Surveillance Authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	Product Contact Point	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Please indicate where your organisation is operating within the EU and EEA

Austria	<input type="checkbox"/>	Finland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Latvia	<input type="checkbox"/>	Portugal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Belgium	<input type="checkbox"/>	France	<input type="checkbox"/>	Liechtenstein	<input type="checkbox"/>	Romania	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bulgaria	<input type="checkbox"/>	Germany	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lithuania	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovakia	<input type="checkbox"/>
Croatia	<input type="checkbox"/>	Greece	<input type="checkbox"/>	Luxembourg	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovenia	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cyprus	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hungary	<input type="checkbox"/>	Malta	<input type="checkbox"/>	Spain	<input type="checkbox"/>
Czech Republic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Iceland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Netherlands	<input type="checkbox"/>	Switzerland	<input type="checkbox"/>
Denmark	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ireland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Norway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sweden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Estonia	<input type="checkbox"/>	Italy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Turkey	<input type="checkbox"/>
United Kingdom	<input type="checkbox"/>	Across EU-28	<input type="checkbox"/>	Across EEA	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

B1: CLARIFICATION OF CE MARKING

Section B1 asks questions about the extent to which the CPR has clarified the concept, legal meaning and use of CE marking

4. The CPR has clarified the concept and use of CE marking and its legal meaning. It also sets out how CE marking is to be affixed to the product, or to a label attached to the product, and specifies the information that must follow the CE marking. Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the clarification of CE marking?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not Applicable	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please explain your answer here:					

5. Have you have experienced any issues with the implementation of this aspect of the CPR or would like to suggest aspects relating to CE marking that would benefit from further clarification?

Yes		No		Not Applicable	
Please explain your answer here:					

6. Overall, please indicate whether, in your view, there have been positive or negative impacts from the clarification of the concept and use of CE marking (based on the anticipated benefits below).

	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules					
Increased ease of compliance and enforcement					
Enhanced free movement of construction products across the EU					
Increased credibility of the CPR					

B2: CLARIFICATION OF OBLIGATIONS OF ECONOMIC OPERATORS

Section B2 asks questions about the extent to which the CPR has clarified the obligations of economic operators.

7. The CPR has clarified the legal obligations of economic operators dealing with construction products. Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the clarification of the obligations of economic operators in the CPR?

Yes		No		Not Applicable	
Please explain your answer here:					

8. Have you have experienced any issues with the implementation of this aspect of the CPR or are there any aspects relating to the obligations of economic operators that would benefit from further clarification?

Yes		No		Not Applicable (skip next Q)	
Please explain your answer here:					

9. Overall, please indicate whether, in your view, there have been positive or negative impacts from the clarification of the obligations of economic operators (based on the anticipated benefits below).

Anticipated Benefits	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules					
Increased ease of compliance and enforcement					
Facilitation of market surveillance by authorities					
Increased respect of legal obligations by economic operators					

C1: NOTIFIED BODIES AND TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT BODIES

Section C1 asks questions relating to the aspects of the CPR aimed at increasing the credibility of the CPR, in particular, relating to requirements/criteria for testing and standards bodies

10. The CPR sets strict requirements for notified bodies. Please indicate to what extent there have been positive or negative impacts from specifying the requirements for notified bodies against the anticipated benefits identified below.

	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Increased credibility of the CPR					
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules					
Ensured that notified bodies have the necessary competence (technical and personnel) for carrying out their tasks					
Ensured the impartiality of notified bodies and addressed issues relating to conflicts of interest					
Enhanced the potential for innovation					
Improved the performance and safety of construction products					

11. The CPR requires Member States to designate a notifying authority that is responsible for assessing and notifying those independent bodies that will carry out third party tasks for the purposes of the CPR. In your view, have there been positive or negative impacts (based on the anticipated benefits) from the designation of notifying authorities?

	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Increased credibility of the CPR					
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules					
Ensured that notified bodies have the necessary competence (technical and personnel) for carrying out their tasks					
Ensured the impartiality of notified bodies and addressed issues relating to conflicts of interest					
Enhanced the potential for innovation					
Improved the performance and safety of construction products					

12. Overall, would you say that the CPR has resulted in an increase or decrease in the credibility of notified bodies, compared with the situation under the old CPD?

Large increase	Small increase	No change	Small decrease	Large decrease

13. The CPR sets out strict requirements for Technical Assessment Bodies (TABs). Have these clarified requirements resulted in changes in the work of your organisation (or similar organisations) compared with the situation under the old CPD?

Yes	No	Not Applicable

14. Please indicate the extent to which there have been positive or negative impacts (since July 2013) from specifying the requirements for TABs against the anticipated benefits identified below.

Anticipated Benefits	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Increased credibility of the CPR					
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules					
Ensured that notified bodies have the necessary competence (technical and personnel) for carrying out their tasks					
Enhanced the potential for innovation					
Improved the performance and safety of construction products					

15. Overall, would you say that the CPR has resulted in an increase or decrease in the credibility of TABs, compared with the situation under the old CPD?

Large increase	Small increase	No change	Small decrease	Large decrease

16. Are you aware of any issues that have arisen, or that may arise in the future, from the criteria which notified bodies and technical assessment bodies have to meet?

Yes	No	Not Applicable
Please explain your answer here:		

C2: MARKET SURVEILLANCE

Section C2 asks questions relating to market surveillance of construction products. Note that while the questions ask about your perception of the issues; we will welcome any hard data or evidence provided to back up any of your answers.

17. In your opinion, how serious is the issue of formal non-compliance of economic operators with the CPR (non-compliance includes construction products without a DoP, no CE marking on products, lack of technical documentation, etc.)?

Highly serious	Serious	Exists, but minimal	Not a problem	Don't know

18. If “highly serious” or “serious”, what proportion of economic operators placing construction products on the market are currently not complying with the CPR?

Less than 1%	1 – 5%	5 – 10%	10 – 25%	More than 25%	Do not know

19. In your opinion, how serious is the issue of construction products on the market that present a risk to health and safety (even if they comply with the CPR)?

Highly serious	Serious	Exists, but minimal	Not a problem	Don't know

20. If “highly serious” or “serious”, what is the percentage of these construction products which are currently on the market?

Less than 1%	1 – 5%	5 – 10%	10 – 25%	More than 25%	Do not know

21. In your opinion, how serious is the issue of counterfeit products on the EU market (e.g. imitation products)?

Highly serious	Serious	Exists, but minimal	Not a problem	Don't know

22. If “highly serious” or “serious”, what is the percentage of counterfeit construction products currently on the market?

Less than 1%	1 – 5%	5 – 10%	10 – 25%	More than 25%	Do not know

23. What evidence do you have for the answers provided in this Section? Please tick all that apply.

Personal experience/expertise		Research carried out by other organisations	
Experience of your organisation		Anecdotal evidence	
Research carried out by your organisation		Other (please specify)	
Please give details here:			

24. Are you aware of any potential areas for improvement relating to the market surveillance of construction products? If YES, please provide your answer below; for example, you may wish to identify specific construction products that would benefit from specific surveillance activities.

Please answer here:

25. Are you aware of cases where an economic operator has been required to take corrective action, or withdraw or recall construction products from the market due to non-compliance with the CPR?

Yes	No
Please explain your answer here:	

26. How would you rank the extent/degree of cooperation of economic operators when required by public authorities to provide documentation, information and support on investigations and when required to take corrective actions?

Highly cooperative/very helpful		Not cooperative/unhelpful	
Somewhat cooperative/helpful		Extremely uncooperative/very difficult	

27. In your opinion, are appropriate enforcement measures being taken with regard to restricting or prohibiting the movement of non-compliant construction products from entering the EU market?

Yes	No
Please justify your answer here:	

28. Based on your experience, how do market surveillance activities carried out in other countries (in terms of extent and quality) compare with the market surveillance activities carried out by the authorities in your country?

Please answer here:

D1: FREE MOVEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS

29. In your view, has the CPR enhanced the free movement of construction products within the EU?

Yes		No		Don't know (if ticked, go to Q.32)	
If NO, please suggest steps which could be taken to address this :					

30. Can you provide any specific examples (e.g. based on experience from your organisation or from other organisations known to you) of how the CPR has impacted upon the free movement of construction products within the EU?

Please answer here:

31. Please indicate whether the actions introduced by the CPR to enhance the free movement of construction products within the EU have resulted in positive or negative impacts.

	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Addressing issues relating to national application marks					
Addressing issues relating to non-recognition of technical certificates					
Harmonising legislation across all Member States					

D2: NATIONAL APPLICATION MARKS

Section D2 asks questions relating to the extent to which the CPR has facilitated the free movement of construction products based on preventing new barriers to trade and encouraging technical harmonisation.

32. Are you aware of national application marks which are currently in place in Member States and which, in your opinion, interfere with the free movement of CE marked construction products within the EU?

Yes		No (if ticked, go to Q.35)	
-----	--	----------------------------	--

33. Please indicate the countries where these marks can be found.

Austria		Finland		Latvia		Portugal	
Belgium		France		Liechtenstein		Romania	
Bulgaria		Germany		Lithuania		Slovakia	
Croatia		Greece		Luxembourg		Slovenia	
Cyprus		Hungary		Malta		Spain	
Czech Republic		Iceland		Netherlands		Switzerland	
Denmark		Ireland		Norway		Sweden	
Estonia		Italy		Poland		Turkey	
United Kingdom							

34. Please provide more information on the issues that have arisen as a result of these national application marks and specify the name of the national application marks.

Please answer here:

D3: TECHNICAL CERTIFICATES

35. Are you aware of cases of non-recognition of technical certificates from one country to another?

Yes		No (if ticked, go to Q.38)	
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36. Please indicate the countries where this has occurred?

Austria		Finland		Latvia		Portugal	
Belgium		France		Liechtenstein		Romania	
Bulgaria		Germany		Lithuania		Slovakia	
Croatia		Greece		Luxembourg		Slovenia	
Cyprus		Hungary		Malta		Spain	
Czech Republic		Iceland		Netherlands		Switzerland	
Denmark		Ireland		Norway		Sweden	
Estonia		Italy		Poland		Turkey	
United Kingdom							

37. Please provide more information on the issues that have arisen as a result of the non-recognition of technical certificates.

Please answer here:

D4: ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

38. Are you aware of issues arising from the non-harmonised aspects relating to the environmental performance of construction products?

Yes		No (if ticked, go to Q.41)	
------------	--	-----------------------------------	--

39. Please indicate the countries where this has occurred?

Austria		Finland		Latvia		Portugal	
Belgium		France		Liechtenstein		Romania	
Bulgaria		Germany		Lithuania		Slovakia	
Croatia		Greece		Luxembourg		Slovenia	
Cyprus		Hungary		Malta		Spain	
Czech Republic		Iceland		Netherlands		Switzerland	
Denmark		Ireland		Norway		Sweden	
Estonia		Italy		Poland		Turkey	
United Kingdom							

40. Please provide more information on the issues that have arisen from the non-harmonised aspects relating to the environmental performance of construction products.

Please answer here:

E1: SIMPLIFICATION OF PROCEDURES

Section E1 asks questions about the extent to which the CPR has simplified procedures for assessing and determining the performance of specified construction products (for SMEs and micro-enterprises).

41. If a product is covered by a harmonised standard, the CPR allows simplified procedures for assessing and determining the performance of products using Appropriate Technical Documentation or simplified procedures for micro-enterprises and for individually manufactured or custom-made products. Are you aware of organisations that have used these simplified provisions?

	Yes, I am aware	No, I am unaware
Article 36 simplifying procedures for determining the product type		
Article 37 simplifying rules for micro-enterprises		
Article 38 simplifying rules for individually manufactured products		

42. Please indicate the extent to which there have been positive or negative impacts from the simplification of the rules relating to procedures for assessing and determining the performance of products from the list of anticipated benefits set out below.

	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules					
Increased ease of compliance					
Reduced costs for SMEs and micro-enterprises					
Enhanced potential for innovation					
Enhanced competitiveness of EU manufacturers					

E2: SIMPLIFICATION FOR PRODUCTS NOT (FULLY) COVERED BY A HARMONISED STANDARD

43. In your opinion, to what extent has this simplification for products not (fully) covered by a harmonised European standard (e.g. moving from the system under CPD of ETAG/CUAP/ETA to the system under the CPR (EAD/ETA)) resulted in positive or negative impacts against the anticipated benefits listed below.

	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules					
Increased ease of compliance					
Reduced costs for manufacturers					
Reduced costs for SMEs and micro-enterprises					
Enhanced competitiveness of EU manufacturers					

44. If possible, please provide examples of positive and/or negative aspects from the changes in the regime applicable to products not (fully) covered by a harmonised standard?

Please answer here:

E3: DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE

45. The CPR sets out requirements and procedures relating to the Declaration of Performance (DoP). Please indicate to what extent there have been positive or negative impacts from the new requirements for DoP. Please tick which of the impacts are applicable from the list of anticipated benefits set out below.

	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules					
Increased ease of compliance and enforcement					
Enhanced free movement of construction products across the EU					
Increased credibility of the CPR					

E4: PRODUCT CONTACT POINTS FOR CONSTRUCTION

46. The CPR requires Member States to designate Product Contact Points for construction (PCPC). It stipulates that these PCPC may be designated from existing product contact points. Is the PCPC in your country designated from an existing product contact point?

Yes	No	Don't know

47. In your opinion, to what extent did allowing PCPCs to be designated from existing contact points result in the impacts identified below.

	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Simplified the administrative procedures for Member States					
Prevented the unnecessary proliferation of Product Contact Points					
Made it easier to identify the relevant Product Contact Point to contact					
Reduced costs to Member State authorities					
Increased additional administrative or financial burden on existing Product Contact Points					

48. Does the newly created PCPC in your country liaise regularly with PCPC, product contact points for non-harmonised products (PCP) or with Points of Single Contact (PSC, established under the EU Services Directive 2006/123/EC) from other Member States?

	Yes	No	Don't know
PCPC liaise regularly with PCPC in other Member States			
PCPC liaise regularly with PCP in other Member States			
PCPC liaise regularly with PSC in other Member States			
If you answered YES to any of the above, please explain how these organisations liaise/collaborate:			

49. If you are a PCPC, please provide an estimate of the average number of requests for information you receive annually. If possible, please also state the number/proportion of requests you receive from your own country and from abroad each year.

Please answer here:

F1: HARMONISED TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

50. The CPR sets out requirements relating to the development, verification and mandatory value of harmonised standards. Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the new regime for harmonised standards?

Yes		No		Don't know	
Please explain your answer here:					

51. Are you aware or have you experienced any issues with the new regime for European harmonised standards under the CPR?

Yes		No		Don't know (skip next Q)	
Please explain your answer here:					

52. In your view, what has been the overall impact of the new regime for harmonised standards?

	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Improved legal certainty					
Enhanced the free movement of products with in the EU					

53. The CPR sets out requirements and procedures relating to the development of European Assessment Documents (EADs). Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the new regime for EADs?

Yes		No		Don't know	
Please explain your answer here:					

54. Are you aware or have you experienced any issues with the new regime for European Assessment Documents?

Yes		No		Don't know	
Please explain your answer here:					

55. In your view, what has been the overall impact of the new regime for European Assessment Documents?

	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Improved legal certainty					
Reduced time spent on developing EADs					
Enhanced the free movement of products within the EU					

56. The CPR sets out requirements for European Technical Assessments (ETAs). Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the clarification of CE marking?

Yes	No	Don't know
Please explain your answer here:		

57. Are you aware or have you experienced any issues with the new regime for European Technical Assessments?

Yes	No	Don't know (skip next Q)
Please explain your answer here:		

58. In your view, what has been the overall impact of the new regime for European Technical Assessments?

	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Improved legal certainty					
Reduced time spent on developing EADs					
Enhanced the free movement of products within the EU					

F2: INFORMATION CAMPAIGNS

59. The CPR notes that the European Commission and Member States should, in collaboration with stakeholders, launch information campaigns to inform the construction sector, particularly economic operators and users of construction products about the changes under the CPR. Are you aware of any relevant information campaigns in your country in the last two years providing information to the construction sector about changes under the CPR?

Yes	No
If YES, please provide additional details on the type of information campaign and the organisers:	

F3: CONCLUDING QUESTIONS

60. Overall, how would you rate the implementation of the CPR to date?

Highly satisfactory	Satisfactory	Not satisfactory	Highly unsatisfactory	Don't know

61. Do you think that the objectives of the CPR (as set out below) are valid and relevant for dealing with the current situation in the market and for the construction sector?

	Still relevant	No longer relevant	Don't know
To break down technical barriers to trade by introducing system of harmonised technical specifications and a harmonised system of attestation of performance and of assessment and verification of constancy of performance for each product family			
To ensure the free movement of construction products across Member States within the European Union, by removing and avoiding restrictions on making construction products available on the market			
To provide a credible framework of notified bodies and technical assessment bodies			
To ensure the mandatory CE marking of products			
If 'no longer relevant', please explain your answer here:			

62. In your view, is the CPR consistent with other EU policies or strategies in the areas of competitiveness, innovation and sustainability? If NO, please explain your answer

Yes	No	Don't know
If you answered "NO", please explain your answer here:		

63. Are small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) faced with any specific problems and challenges in complying with the requirements of the CPR?

Yes	No	Don't know
If you answered "YES", please explain your answer here:		

64. If there is anything else you would like to say, please do so below.

Please answer here:

CPR Questionnaire 4 – Associations, Organisations, Other

The Construction Products Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 (the CPR) was published in April 2011 and repealed the Construction Products Directive (the CPD). Compared to the CPD, the CPR aims (amongst other things) to remove technical barriers to trade in the field of construction and ensure the free movement of construction products across the EU; to simplify procedures for assessing the performance of construction products in order to make them more transparent and to reduce costs to manufacturers of construction products and to clarify the legislation while increasing the credibility of the system.

Although the CPR has only recently been implemented, the European Commission (DG ENTR) is keen to assess the extent to which the CPR is meeting (or is likely to meet) its main objectives – based on actual experiences of key stakeholders based on implementation approaches in each Member State. We are therefore mainly interested in the current situation under the CPR (i.e. since July 2013 when the CPR came into force until today) and how it compares with the situation under the CPD. This consultation is aimed at obtaining information to inform policy makers on progress against the CPR objectives and will contribute to developing conclusions on whether further actions still need to be taken to ensure the consolidation of the Internal Market for construction products.

This questionnaire is divided into Sections, as follows:

- **Section A** asks questions about you and your organisation.
- **Section B** asks questions about the extent to which the CPR has clarified the concept, legal meaning and use of CE marking and other relevant definitions.
- **Section C** asks questions relating to the aspects which are aimed at increasing the credibility of the CPR (e.g. stricter criteria for Notified Bodies and Technical Assessment Bodies and market surveillance arrangements).
- **Section D** asks questions relating to the extent to which the CPR has facilitated the free movement of construction products based on preventing new barriers to trade, encouraging mutual recognition and technical harmonisation.
- **Section E** asks questions about the extent to which the CPR has simplified certain concepts, procedures and obligations in the legal framework that existed under the CPD.
- **Section F** asks about general issues pertaining to the implementation of the CPR, including impacts on innovation, competitiveness and sustainability aspects.

We recognise that some questions may not be relevant to you; in this case, simply tick the “no”, “do not know” or “not applicable” options and proceed to the next question. For the questions which you are familiar with, please provide your views in the boxes provided. Please note that we are primarily interested in the implications and impacts of the CPR on your sector, although we of course welcome your views based on experiences of other sectors. In answering the questionnaire, also note that we are mainly interested in the current situation under the CPR (i.e. since July 2013 when the CPR came into force until today) and how it compares with the situation under the CPD.

We would like to receive your completed questionnaire by **18 December 2014**. However, if you would like to respond to this survey but are unable to do so before this date, please let us know as soon as possible. While the questionnaire is provided in English, we are happy to accept completed responses in other European languages. If you require specific assistance with languages, please send an email to the Project Manager Tobe Nwaogu (tobe.nwaogu@rpaltd.co.uk). Please note that responses to this questionnaire will be used in preparing our reports for the European Commission (which, subsequently, may be published). If you have specific concerns about how your data will be treated (or about the study more generally), please contact Tobe Nwaogu to discuss your concerns. If you believe we have missed an important point, or have additional information to provide, please feel free to provide such information on the last (or a separate) sheet.

A1: ABOUT YOU AND YOUR ORGANISATION

1. Please provide the following details about you and your organisation:

Contact name*:	
Organisation:	
Location (Country)	
Telephone number*:	
E-mail address*:	

**Please note that if your name and contact details are not provided, your reply may not be fully taken into account as there will be no possibility of contacting you for further clarification, if needed.*

2. Please tick which of the following best describes your organisation

Consumer organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Industry association	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental NGO	<input type="checkbox"/>	Professional organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tendering / contracting authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	Individual practitioner	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chambers of Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Other (please specify)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please give details here:			

3. Please indicate where your organisation is operating within the EU and EEA.

Austria	<input type="checkbox"/>	Finland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Latvia	<input type="checkbox"/>	Portugal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Belgium	<input type="checkbox"/>	France	<input type="checkbox"/>	Liechtenstein	<input type="checkbox"/>	Romania	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bulgaria	<input type="checkbox"/>	Germany	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lithuania	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovakia	<input type="checkbox"/>
Croatia	<input type="checkbox"/>	Greece	<input type="checkbox"/>	Luxembourg	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slovenia	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cyprus	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hungary	<input type="checkbox"/>	Malta	<input type="checkbox"/>	Spain	<input type="checkbox"/>
Czech Republic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Iceland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Netherlands	<input type="checkbox"/>	Switzerland	<input type="checkbox"/>
Denmark	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ireland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Norway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sweden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Estonia	<input type="checkbox"/>	Italy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Turkey	<input type="checkbox"/>
United Kingdom	<input type="checkbox"/>	Across EU-28	<input type="checkbox"/>	Across EEA	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

B1: CLARIFICATION OF CE MARKING

Section B1 asks questions about the extent to which the CPR has clarified the concept, legal meaning and use of CE marking.

4. The CPR has clarified the concept and use of CE marking and its legal meaning. It also sets out how CE marking is to be affixed to the product, or to a label attached to the product, and specifies the information that must follow the CE marking. Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the clarification of CE marking?

Yes	No	Not Applicable
Please explain your answer here:		

5. Have you have experienced any issues with the implementation of this aspect of the CPR or would like to suggest aspects relating to CE marking that would benefit from further clarification?

Yes	No	Not Applicable
Please explain your answer here:		

C1: NOTIFIED BODIES AND TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT BODIES, ETC.

Section C1 asks questions relating to the aspects of the CPR aimed at increasing the credibility of the CPR, in particular, relating to requirements/criteria for testing and standards bodies.

6. Overall, would you say that the CPR has resulted in an increase or decrease in the credibility of notified bodies, compared with the situation under the old CPD?

Large increase	Small increase	No change	Small decrease	Large decrease

7. The CPR sets out strict requirements for Technical Assessment Bodies (TABs). Have these clarified requirements resulted in changes in the work of your organisation (or similar organisations) compared with the situation under the old CPD?

Yes	No	Not Applicable
If YES, please provide further information on the changes made:		

8. Overall, would you say that the CPR has resulted in an increase or decrease in the credibility of TABs, compared with the situation under the old CPD?

Large increase	Small increase	No change	Small decrease	Large decrease

9. Are you aware of any issues which have arisen, or which may arise in the future, from the criteria which notified bodies and technical assessment bodies have to meet?

Yes	No	Not Applicable
Please explain your answer here:		

C2: MARKET SURVEILLANCE

Section C2 asks questions relating to market surveillance of construction products. Note that while the questions ask about your perception of the issues; we will welcome any hard data or evidence provided to back up any of your answers.

10. In your opinion, how serious is the issue of formal non-compliance of economic operators with the CPR (non-compliance includes construction products without a DoP, no CE marking on products, lack of technical documentation, etc.)?

Highly serious	Serious	Exists, but minimal	Not a problem	Do not know

11. If “highly serious” or “serious”, what proportion of economic operators placing construction products on the market are currently not complying with the CPR?

Less than 1%	1 - 5%	5 – 10%	10 - 25%	>25%	Do not know

12. In your opinion, how serious is the issue of construction products on the market that present a risk to health and safety (even if they comply with the CPR)?

Highly serious	Serious	Exists, but minimal	Not a problem	Do not know

13. If “highly serious” or “serious”, what is the percentage of these construction products which are currently on the market?

Less than 1%	1 - 5%	5 – 10%	10 - 25%	>25%	Do not know

14. In your opinion, how serious is the issue of counterfeit products on the EU market (e.g. imitation products)?

Highly serious	Serious	Exists, but minimal	Not a problem	Do not know

15. If “highly serious” or “serious”, what is the percentage of counterfeit construction products currently on the market?

Less than 1%	1 - 5%	5 – 10%	10 - 25%	>25%	Do not know

16. How would you rate the market surveillance activities carried out by the authorities responsible for construction products in your country? If you operate in more than one country, do not answer this question.

Not sure	Non-existent	Poor	Good	Very good

17. What evidence do you have for the answers provided in this Section? Please tick all that apply.

Personal experience / expertise		Research carried out by other organisations	
Experience of your organisation		Anecdotal evidence	
Research carried out by your organisation		Other (please specify below)	
Please give details here:			

18. If you operate in more than one country, based on your experience, how would you compare the extent and quality of market surveillance carried out in different countries? For instance, are there EU countries where market surveillance is carried out more/less effectively?

Please answer here:

19. Are you aware of any potential areas for improvement relating to the market surveillance of construction products? If YES, please provide your answer below; for example, you may wish to identify specific construction products that would benefit from specific surveillance activities.

Yes		No	
Please answer here:			

20. Are you aware of cases where an economic operator has been required to take corrective action, or withdraw or recall construction products from the market due to non-compliance with the CPR?

Yes		No	
If YES, please provide details of these cases below (including details of case and parties involved):			

21. In your opinion, are appropriate enforcement measures being taken with regard to restricting or prohibiting the free movement of non-compliant construction products from entering the EU market?

Yes		No	
Please justify your answer:			

D1: FREE MOVEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS

22. In your view, has the CPR enhanced the free movement of construction products within the EU?

Yes		No		Don't know (if ticked go to Q.24)	
If NO, please suggest steps which could be taken to address this:					

23. Can you provide any specific examples (e.g. based on experience from your organisation or from other organisations known to you) of how the CPR has impacted upon the free movement of construction products within the EU?

Please answer here:

D2: NATIONAL APPLICATION MARKS

24. Are you aware of national application marks which are currently in place in Member States and which, in your opinion, interfere with the free movement of CE marked construction products within the EU?

Yes		No (if ticked go to Q.27)	
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25. Please indicate the countries where these marks can be found.

Austria		Finland		Latvia		Portugal	
Belgium		France		Liechtenstein		Romania	
Bulgaria		Germany		Lithuania		Slovakia	
Croatia		Greece		Luxembourg		Slovenia	
Cyprus		Hungary		Malta		Spain	
Czech Republic		Iceland		Netherlands		Switzerland	
Denmark		Ireland		Norway		Sweden	
Estonia		Italy		Poland		Turkey	
United Kingdom							

26. Please provide more information on the issues that have arisen as a result of these national application marks and specify the name of the national application marks.

Please answer here:

D3: TECHNICAL CERTIFICATES

27. Are you aware of cases of non-recognition of technical certificates from one country to another?

Yes		No (if ticked go to Q.30)	
------------	--	----------------------------------	--

28. Please indicate the countries where this has occurred?

Austria		Finland		Latvia		Portugal	
Belgium		France		Liechtenstein		Romania	
Bulgaria		Germany		Lithuania		Slovakia	
Croatia		Greece		Luxembourg		Slovenia	
Cyprus		Hungary		Malta		Spain	
Czech Republic		Iceland		Netherlands		Switzerland	
Denmark		Ireland		Norway		Sweden	
Estonia		Italy		Poland		Turkey	
United Kingdom							

29. Please provide more information on the issues that have arisen as a result of the non-recognition of technical certificates.

Please answer here:

D4: ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

30. Are you aware of issues arising from the non-harmonised aspects relating to the environmental performance of construction products?

Yes		No (if ticked, go to Q.33)	
------------	--	-----------------------------------	--

31. Please indicate the countries where this has occurred?

Austria		Finland		Latvia		Portugal	
Belgium		France		Liechtenstein		Romania	
Bulgaria		Germany		Lithuania		Slovakia	
Croatia		Greece		Luxembourg		Slovenia	
Cyprus		Hungary		Malta		Spain	
Czech Republic		Iceland		Netherlands		Switzerland	
Denmark		Ireland		Norway		Sweden	
Estonia		Italy		Poland		Turkey	
United Kingdom							

32. Please provide more information on the issues that have arisen from the non-harmonised aspects relating to the environmental performance of construction products.

Please answer here:

E1: SIMPLIFICATION OF PROCEDURES

Simplification of procedures for assessing and determining the performance of specified construction products (for SMEs and micro-enterprises).

33. If a product is covered by a harmonised standard, the CPR allows simplified procedures for assessing and determining the performance of products using Appropriate Technical Documentation or simplified procedures for micro-enterprises and for individually manufactured or custom-made products. In your view, what has been the overall impact of the simplified procedure?

Large positive impact	Low positive impact	No change/neutral	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Please explain your answer here:				

E2: SIMPLIFICATION FOR PRODUCTS NOT (FULLY) COVERED BY A HARMONISED STANDARD

34. The CPR clarifies and simplifies the procedures for products not (fully) covered by a harmonised standard. Under the CPR, a manufacturer may benefit from an EU recognised assessment and affix the CE marking on its products, when these products are not covered or not fully covered by a harmonised standard, by requesting a European Technical Assessment (ETA). In your view, what has been the overall impact of the simplified procedure?

Large positive impact	Low positive impact	No change/neutral	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Please explain your answer here:				

E3: DECLARATION OF PERFORMANCE

35. Please The CPR sets out a detailed system for drawing up the declaration of performance (DoP) of construction products. This system has been complemented by two Commission Regulations which increases flexibility and legal certainty on the information to be provided in the DoP and sets out rules for supplying the DoP through a website. Are you aware of the system for drawing up a DoP?

Yes		No (if ticked, go to Q.39)	
-----	--	----------------------------	--

36. Has the new system for drawing up a DoP resulted in changes in your work, compared with the situation under the old CPD?

Yes	No
Please explain your answer here:	

37. Please indicate to what extent there have been positive or negative impacts from the new requirements for DoP. Please tick which of the impacts are applicable to your organisation from the list of anticipated benefits set out below.

	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	No change/neutral	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules					
Increased ease of compliance and enforcement					
Enhanced free movement of construction products across the EU					
Increased credibility of the CPR					

38. If possible, please provide examples of positive and/or negative aspects from the simplified procedures for drawing up a declaration of performance?

Please answer here:

F1: INNOVATION, COMPETITIVENESS AND SMEs

39. In your view, what has been the overall impact of the requirements of the CPR on small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs)?

Large positive impact	Low positive impact	No change/neutral	Low negative impact	Large negative impact
Please explain your answer here:				

F2: HARMONISED TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

40. The CPR sets out requirements relating to the development, verification and mandatory value of harmonised standards. Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the new regime for harmonised standards?

Yes		No		Don't know	
Please explain your answer here:					

41. Are you aware or have you experienced any issues with the new regime for European harmonised standards under the CPR?

Yes		No		Don't know	
Please explain your answer here:					

42. The CPR sets out requirements, transparent and simplified procedures relating to the development of European Assessment Documents (EADs). Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the new regime for EADs?

Yes		No		Don't know	
Please explain your answer here:					

43. Are you aware or have you experienced any issues with the new regime for European Assessment Documents?

Yes		No		Don't know	
Please explain your answer here:					

44. The CPR sets out requirements for European Technical Assessments (ETAs). Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the clarification of CE marking?

Yes		No		Don't know	
Please explain your answer here:					

45. Are you aware or have you experienced any issues with the new regime for European Technical Assessments?

Yes		No		Don't know	
Please explain your answer here:					

F3: INFORMATION CAMPAIGNS

46. The CPR notes that the European Commission and Member States should, in collaboration with stakeholders, launch information campaigns to inform the construction sector, particularly economic operators and users of construction products about the changes under the CPR. Are you aware of any relevant information campaigns in your country in the last two years providing information to the construction sector about changes under the CPR?

Yes		No	
If YES, please provide additional details on the type of information campaign and the organisers:			

F4: CONCLUDING QUESTIONS

47. Overall, how would you rate the implementation of the CPR to date?

Highly satisfactory	Satisfactory	Not satisfactory	Highly unsatisfactory	Do not know

48. Do you think that the objectives of the CPR (as set out below) are valid and relevant for dealing with the current situation in the market and for the construction sector?

	Still relevant	No longer relevant	Don't know
To break down technical barriers to trade by introducing system of harmonised technical specifications and a harmonised system of attestation of performance and of assessment and verification of constancy of performance for each product family			
To ensure the free movement of construction products across Member States within the European Union, by removing and avoiding restrictions on making construction products available on the market			
To provide a credible framework of notified bodies and technical assessment bodies			
To ensure the mandatory CE marking of products			
If 'no longer relevant', please explain your answer:			

49. Do you think that the CPR acts as an adequate information communication technology system (i.e. a structure for creating, communicating, disseminating and storing information)?

Yes	No	Don't know
Please describe any aspects you feel can be improved on:		

50. Is there anything else you would like to say?

Please answer here:

1 Interview Guides

1.1 Overview

This Annex presents the standard interview templates used for telephone interviews with:

- **Companies**, including manufacturers, importers and distributors of construction products, including SMEs;
- **Industry associations** in the construction sector;
- **Organisations involved in conformity assessment**, including notified bodies and technical assessment bodies;
- **Public authorities**, including national/regional public authorities, notifying authorities and product contact points for construction; and
- **Users of construction products.**

Note that the interview guides presented in this Annex are standard templates that were adapted for each individual interview, based on the perspective and activity of each stakeholder (e.g. if a stakeholder had already responded to the online survey, additional follow-up questions were asked based on their individual response). Thus the questions included in this interview guide provide an indication as to the types of topics that were asked about during the interviews, but do not represent the full range of questions that were actually asked.

2 Manufacturers, Importers and Distributors

2.1 General Introduction

This interview guide is designed for interviews with **manufacturers, importers and distributors of construction products, including SMEs**.

In using this interview guide, please bear the following important points in mind:

- When undertaking the interviews, please make sure you have a copy of the Construction Products Regulation (CPR) with you. Also, make sure that you have a copy of the interviewees' response to the online survey, if the interviewee has completed a questionnaire.
- All of the relevant questions have been grouped under four broad objectives of the CPR (within the context of improving the CPD). These objectives are:
 - **Clarification** of the legislation;
 - Improving the **credibility** of the legislation;
 - **Simplification** of the legislation; and
 - Improving the **free movement of construction products**.
- Additional questions have also been asked relating to the “**competitiveness, innovation and sustainability**” aspects.
- Under these “broad objectives”, the relevant questions have been grouped under various “themes” (e.g. CE marking, EADs, etc.) and these themes are linked to the articles of the CPR. It is expected that every interviewee would be asked at least one question under each such theme – please select the most appropriate question from those provided. Please note that it is NOT expected that ALL QUESTIONS identified under each theme will be applicable to all stakeholders (especially if they have already addressed the question in their questionnaire response).
- The specific questions that each stakeholder should be asked MUST take account of the specific circumstances for that country and any information already provided by that stakeholder in the online survey. DO NOT REPEAT exact questions which have already been answered in the online survey, except where you are trying to clarify a response or delve deeper into the reasoning behind a question.
- Please note that the questions below are general questions and, where relevant, **you are expected to ask more probing questions**, where relevant, following on from the responses of the interviewee. Some suggested probing questions have already been provided.

Please note that, for all questions, the interviewee should be encouraged to explain any answer provided with examples.

2.2 Clarification

2.2.1 Definitions (Article 2)

1. Have there been any impacts on your organisation from the updated definition of a construction product under the CPR (e.g. do more products manufactured by your organisation now fall under the CPR due to the change in the definition of a construction product)?¹
2. In your view, have the definitions provided in Article 2 of the CPR helped to clarify the situation, compared to the CPD?

2.2.2 CE marking (Article 8 and 9)

3. *(Only to be asked in the UK, Ireland, Sweden and Portugal)* What has been the impact on your organisation from CE marking being made mandatory? For instance, was it low because your organisation was already CE marking products prior to the CPR OR were the costs significant? Please specify scale of costs if known.
4. How positively is the CE mark perceived by your organisation and your customers? For example, if a product were outside the scope of a harmonised standard, would your organisation apply for a European Technical Assessment so that they can CE mark their product?
5. What benefits (if any) have arisen as a result of clarifying the concept and use of CE marking in the CPR, relative to the situation that existed under the CPD?

2.2.3 Obligations of economic operators (Chapter III)

6. The CPR outlines the obligations for manufacturers, authorised representative, importers and distributors. How has this impacted on your organisation? For instance, is the distinction from and clarification of responsibilities between ‘manufacturers’ and ‘importers’/‘distributors’ considered a positive aspect. Or has your organisation had to make changes in administrative procedures and/or incurred financial costs due to this change; etc.
7. Are you aware of any specific benefits to your organisation/sector (whether current or future) relating to the clarification of the obligations of economic operators in the CPR?

2.2.4 Overall impact in terms of clarification

8. One of the aims of the CPR was to clarify the legislative framework that existed under the CPD. In your view, has the CPR been successful in achieving this aim? For instance are there areas where you believe that further clarification could bring even more benefits – please specify.

¹ The definition of a “construction product” in the CPR is slightly different to the definition of a “construction product” in the CPD. In the CPR, the definition of a construction product includes “kits” comprising at least two separate components – this was not the case under the CPD.

2.3 Credibility

2.3.1 Harmonised standards (Article 17)

9. Do you think that the mandatory nature of harmonised standards under the CPR has resulted in positive impacts on the free movement of products, compared with the situation under CPD?
10. Has the mandatory nature of harmonised standards under the CPR changed the administrative/financial burden on your organisation and/or affected the competitiveness of your sector/the construction industry? Please provide examples.
11. Do you think that the process under the CPR for mandating and assessing standards before their citation in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) has improved the credibility of the legislative framework that existed under the CPD?²

2.3.2 European assessment documents (Article 19 - 24)

12. (*Only manufacturers*) Is the system for European Assessment Documents under the CPR perceived positively by your organisation? If it is not perceived positively, is this due to the administrative procedures and/or financial burden on your organisation, or other reasons?

2.3.3 European technical assessment (Article 26)

13. (*Only manufacturers*) Is the system for European Technical Assessments under the CPR perceived positively by your organisation? If it is not perceived positively, is this due to the administrative procedures and/or financial burden on your organisation, or other reasons?

2.3.4 Assessment and verification of constancy of performance (Article 28)

14. Is the system for assessment and verification of constancy of performance under the CPR positively perceived by your organisation? If it is not perceived positively, is this due to the administrative procedures and/or financial burden on your organisation, or other reasons?

2.3.5 Levels and classes of performance (Article 27, Article 60)

15. Do you believe that the new regime for setting out levels and classes of performance has improved (or has the potential to improve in future) the free movement of products, or resulted in other benefits, compared with the situation under the CPD?

2.3.6 Technical assessment bodies (Chapter V)

16. (Manufacturers only) (Only to be asked in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Greece, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Iceland, Liechtenstein) Has your organisation experienced any problems as a result of a not having a national TAB?

² According to Article 17(1) of the CPR, harmonised standards shall be established by the European standardisation bodies on the basis of 'mandates' issued by the Commission, after having consulted the Standing Committee on Construction.

2.3.7 Notified bodies

No questions.

2.3.8 Notifying authorities

No questions.

2.3.9 Information campaigns

No questions.

2.3.10 Market Surveillance and Safeguard Procedures (Chapter VIII)

17. In your view, is market surveillance of construction products operating sufficiently in your country. Are you aware of any potential areas for improvement relating to the market surveillance of construction products in your country?

2.3.11 Overall impact in terms of credibility

18. One of the aims of the CPR was to increase the credibility of the legislative framework that existed under the CPD. In your view, has the CPR been successful in achieving this aim? Do you believe that further action could be taken to increase the credibility of the legislation? If YES, please specify where/how.

2.4 Simplification

2.4.1 Simplified testing procedures for products covered by harmonised standards (Chapter VI)

19. The CPR sets out simplified procedures for specified products covered by harmonised standards:

20. Article 36 enables manufacturers to replace the type-testing or type-calculation stage of the assessment process with Appropriate Technical Documentation in certain circumstances.

21. Article 37 of the CPR provides micro-enterprises with the option to use simplified procedures when carrying out the Assessment and Verification of the Constancy of Performance.

22. Article 38 of the CPR simplifies the requirements for construction products that are individually manufactured or custom-made.

Do you believe that these simplified procedures have been helpful for the construction industry? If YES, please specify how/give examples.

2.4.2 Declaration of performance (Articles 4 – 7)

23. In what form (paper, electronic, website) and language is the declaration of performance (DoP) usually supplied by your organisation?

24. Has the simplified system for DoP under the CPR led to any positive impacts on your organisation? For example, if you are a manufacturer, have you taken advantage of Article 5 of the CPR³ in the past and/or made other cost savings.
25. As you are aware, it is possible to have a DoP with a minimum of one performance declared, with all of the others “No Performance Determined (NPD)”. Do you adopt this practice and what impact (if any) does this have on the safety of construction products or construction works?
26. Overall, is the simplified system for DoP under the CPR perceived positively by your organisation? If not positively, is this because you have encountered barriers to the electronic supply of the DoP, or the supply of the DoP through a website?

2.4.3 Product contact points for construction (Article 10)

27. Do you believe that the presence of Product Contact Points for Construction has resulted in benefits for your organisation and the industry in general?

2.4.4 Overall impact in terms of simplifying procedures

28. One of the aims of the CPR was to simplify the legislative framework that existed under the CPD. In your view, has the CPR been successful in achieving this aim? Do you believe that further action could be taken to simplify the legislation? If YES, please specify where/how.

2.5 Free Movement of Construction Products

29. One of the aims of the CPR was to increase the free movement of construction products in Europe. In your view, has the CPR been successful in achieving this aim, for instance, based on fewer national application marks and/or a reduction in cases of non-recognition of technical certificates?

2.6 Competitiveness, Innovation and Sustainability

30. In your view, to what extent has the CPR fulfilled the objectives of the Commission’s policy for products regarding **sustainability**⁴ for instance, by encouraging ‘resource efficiency’ and ‘use of environmentally friendly materials’?
31. In your view, to what extent has the CPR fulfilled the objectives of the Commission’s policy for products regarding **competitiveness**⁵, for instance, by providing support for SMEs.

³ Article 5 provides a derogation for products individually manufactured or custom made, manufactured on a construction site, or manufactured in a traditional manner or in a manner appropriate to heritage conservation.

⁴ Examples of EU policies that are relevant to the **sustainability** of the European construction industry include the Lead Market Initiative (LMI), Horizon 2050, Action Plan for Sustainable and Responsible Business, the widening of the scope of Eurocodes to focus on sustainability, and different labelling schemes.

⁵ In 2012, the EC Communication “Sustainable **Competitiveness** of the Construction Sector” identified the main challenges that the construction sector faces today and up to 2020 in terms of investment, human

32. Do you consider that the CPR is suited to dealing with upcoming technological developments in the construction sector (for example, 3D printed buildings)? If you can, please provide specific examples of any potential future problems or areas of conflict.
33. In your view, to what extent has the CPR fulfilled the objectives of the Commission's policy for products regarding **innovation**? For instance, have there been positive impacts for innovation by reducing the administrative burden under the CPR or the simplified procedures under Article 38⁶.
34. Do you consider that the CPR provides an adequate structure for creating, communicating, disseminating and storing information?

capital, environmental requirements, regulation and access to markets. The key concepts of the Communication on 'Sustainable competitiveness of the Construction Sector' has been further developed in the **Construction 2020 Action Plan**, aimed at identifying and implementing measures that help fostering sustainable competitiveness in the European construction sector in the short, medium and long term.

⁶ Article 38 has established simplified procedures for construction products covered by a harmonised standard and which are individually manufactured or custom-made in a non-series process in response to a specific order, and which are installed in a single identified construction work.

3 Industry Associations

3.1 General Introduction

This interview guide is designed for interviews with **national industry associations in the construction sector**.

In using this interview guide, please bear the following important points in mind:

- When undertaking the interviews, please make sure you have a copy of the Construction Products Regulation (CPR) with you. Also, make sure that you have a copy of the interviewees' response to the online survey, if the interviewee has completed a questionnaire.
- All of the relevant questions have been grouped under four broad objectives of the CPR (within the context of improving the CPD). These objectives are:
 - **Clarification** of the legislation;
 - Improving the **credibility** of the legislation;
 - **Simplification** of the legislation; and
 - Improving the **free movement of construction products**.
- Additional questions have also been asked relating to the “**competitiveness, innovation and sustainability**” aspects.
- Under these “broad objectives”, the relevant questions have been grouped under various “themes” (e.g. CE marking, EADs, etc.) and these themes are linked to the articles of the CPR. It is expected that every interviewee would be asked at least one question under each such theme – please select the most appropriate question from those provided. Please note that it is NOT expected that ALL QUESTIONS identified under each theme will be applicable to all stakeholders (especially if they have already addressed the question in their questionnaire response).
- The specific questions that each stakeholder should be asked MUST take account of the specific circumstances for that country and any information already provided by that stakeholder in the online survey. DO NOT REPEAT exact questions which have already been answered in the online survey, except where you are trying to clarify a response or delve deeper into the reasoning behind a question.
- Please note that the questions below are general questions and, where relevant, **you are expected to ask more probing questions**, where relevant, following on from the responses of the interviewee. Some suggested probing questions have already been provided.

Please note that, for all questions, the interviewee should be encouraged to explain any answer provided with examples.

3.2 Clarification

3.2.1 Definitions (Article 2)

1. Have there been any impacts on your members from the updated definition of a construction product under the CPR (e.g. do more products manufactured by your members now fall under the CPR due to the change in the definition of a construction product)?⁷
2. In your view, have the definitions provided in Article 2 of the CPR helped to clarify the situation, compared to the CPD?

3.2.2 CE marking (Article 8 and 9)

3. *(Only to be asked in the UK, Ireland, Sweden and Portugal)* What has been the impact on your members from CE marking being made mandatory? For instance, was it low because your members were already CE marking their products prior to the CPR OR were the costs significant? Please specify scale of costs if known.
4. How positively is the CE mark perceived by your members and their customers? For example, if a product were outside the scope of a harmonised standard, would your members apply for a European Technical Assessment so that they can CE mark their product?
5. What benefits (if any) have arisen as a result of clarifying the concept and use of CE marking in the CPR, relative to the situation that existed under the CPD?

3.2.3 Obligations of economic operators (Chapter III)

6. The CPR outlines the obligations for manufacturers, authorised representative, importers and distributors. How has this impacted on your members? For instance, were manufacturers pleased with the distinction from and clarification of responsibilities for “distributors”. Have any of your members had to make changes in their administrative procedures and/or incurred financial costs due to this change; etc.
7. Are you aware of any specific benefits to your members/sector (whether current or future) relating to the clarification of the obligations of economic operators in the CPR?

3.2.4 Overall impact in terms of clarification

8. One of the aims of the CPR was to clarify the legislative framework that existed under the CPD. In your view, has the CPR been successful in achieving this aim? Are there areas where you believe that further clarification could bring even more benefits – please specify.

⁷ The definition of a “construction product” in the CPR is slightly different to the definition of a “construction product” in the CPD. In the CPR, the definition of a construction product includes “kits” comprising at least two separate components – this was not the case under the CPD.

3.3 Credibility

3.3.1 Harmonised standards (Article 17)

9. Do you think that the mandatory nature of harmonised standards under the CPR has resulted in positive impacts on the free movement of products, compared with the situation under CPD?
10. Has the mandatory nature of harmonised standards under the CPR changed the administrative/financial burden on your members and/or affected the competitiveness of your sector/the construction industry? Please provide examples.
11. Do you think that the process under the CPR for mandating and assessing standards before their citation in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) has improved the credibility of the legislative framework that existed under the CPD?⁸

3.3.2 European assessment documents (Article 19 - 24)

12. Is the system for European Assessment Documents under the CPR perceived positively by your members? If it is not perceived positively, is this due to the administrative procedures and/or financial burden on your members, or other reasons?

3.3.3 European technical assessment (Article 26)

13. Is the system for European Technical Assessments under the CPR perceived positively by your members? If it is not perceived positively, is this due to the administrative procedures and/or financial burden on your members, or other reasons?

3.3.4 Assessment and verification of constancy of performance (Article 28)

14. Is the system for assessment and verification of constancy of performance under the CPR perceived positively by your members? If it is not perceived positively, is this due to the administrative procedures and/or financial burden on your members, or other reasons?

3.3.5 Levels and classes of performance (Article 27, Article 60)

15. Do you believe that the new regime for setting out levels and classes of performance has improved (or has the potential to improve in future) the free movement of products, or resulted in other benefits, compared with the situation under the CPD?

3.3.6 Technical assessment bodies (Chapter V)

16. (Only to be asked in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Greece, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Iceland, Liechtenstein) Have your members experienced any problems as a result of not having a national TAB?

⁸ According to Article 17(1) of the CPR, harmonised standards shall be established by the European standardisation bodies on the basis of 'mandates' issued by the Commission, after having consulted the Standing Committee on Construction.

3.3.7 Notified bodies

No questions.

3.3.8 Notifying authorities

No questions.

3.3.9 Information campaigns

No questions.

3.3.10 Market Surveillance and Safeguard Procedures (Chapter VIII)

17. In your view, is market surveillance of construction products operating sufficiently in your country. Are you aware of any potential areas for improvement relating to the market surveillance of construction products in your country?

3.3.11 Overall impact in terms of credibility

18. One of the aims of the CPR was to increase the credibility of the legislative framework that existed under the CPD. In your view, has the CPR been successful in achieving this aim? Do you believe that further action could be taken to increase the credibility of the legislation? If YES, please specify where/how.

3.4 Simplification

3.4.1 Simplified testing procedures for products covered by harmonised standards (Chapter VI)

The CPR sets out simplified procedures for specified products covered by harmonised standards:

- Article 36 enables manufacturers to replace the type-testing or type-calculation stage of the assessment process with Appropriate Technical Documentation in certain circumstances.
 - Article 37 of the CPR provides micro-enterprises with the option to use simplified procedures when carrying out the Assessment and Verification of the Constancy of Performance.
 - Article 38 of the CPR simplifies the requirements for construction products that are individually manufactured or custom-made.
19. Do you believe that these simplified procedures have been helpful for the construction industry? If YES, please specify how/give examples.

3.4.2 Declaration of performance (Articles 4 – 7)

20. How positively is the simplified system for DoP under the CPR perceived by your members? For instance, are you aware of your members taking advantage of Article 5 of the CPR⁹ and making cost savings?
21. In what form (paper, electronic, website) and language is the declaration of performance (DoP) usually supplied by your organisation?

3.4.3 Product contact points for construction (Article 10)

22. Do you believe that the presence of Product Contact Points for Construction has resulted in benefits for your members and the industry in general?

3.4.4 Overall impact in terms of simplifying procedures

23. One of the aims of the CPR was to simplify the legislative framework that existed under the CPD. In your view, has the CPR been successful in achieving this aim? Do you believe that further action could be taken to simplify the legislation? If YES, please specify where/how.

3.5 Free Movement of Construction Products

24. One of the aims of the CPR was to increase the free movement of construction products in Europe. In your view, has the CPR been successful in achieving this aim, for instance, based on fewer national application marks and/or a reduction in cases of non-recognition of technical certificates?

3.6 Competitiveness, Innovation and Sustainability

25. In your view, to what extent has the CPR fulfilled the objectives of the Commission's policy for products regarding **sustainability**¹⁰ for instance, by encouraging 'resource efficiency' and 'use of environmentally friendly materials'?
26. In your view, to what extent has the CPR fulfilled the objectives of the Commission's policy for products regarding **competitiveness**¹¹, for instance, by providing support for SMEs.

⁹ Article 5 provides a derogation for *products individually manufactured or custom made, manufactured on a construction site, or manufactured in a traditional manner or in a manner appropriate to heritage conservation*

¹⁰ Examples of EU policies that are relevant to the **sustainability** of the European construction industry include the Lead Market Initiative (LMI), Horizon 2050, Action Plan for Sustainable and Responsible Business, the widening of the scope of Eurocodes to focus on sustainability, and different labelling schemes.

¹¹ In 2012, the EC Communication "Sustainable **Competitiveness** of the Construction Sector" identified the main challenges that the construction sector faces today and up to 2020 in terms of investment, human capital, environmental requirements, regulation and access to markets. The key concepts of the Communication on 'Sustainable competitiveness of the Construction Sector' has been further developed in

27. Do you consider that the CPR is suited to dealing with upcoming technological developments in the construction sector (for example, 3D printed buildings)? If you can, please provide specific examples of any potential future problems or areas of conflict.
28. In your view, to what extent has the CPR fulfilled the objectives of the Commission's policy for products regarding **innovation**? For instance, have there been positive impacts for innovation by reducing the administrative burden under the CPR or the simplified procedures under Article 38¹².
29. Do you consider that the CPR provides an adequate structure for creating, communicating, disseminating and storing information?

the **Construction 2020 Action Plan**, aimed at identifying and implementing measures that help fostering sustainable competitiveness in the European construction sector in the short, medium and long term.

¹² Article 38 has established simplified procedures for construction products covered by a harmonised standard and which are individually manufactured or custom-made in a non-series process in response to a specific order, and which are installed in a single identified construction work.

4 Organisations Involved in Conformity Assessment

4.1 General Introduction

This interview guide is designed for interviews with **notified bodies (NBs)**, **technical assessment bodies (TABs)** and **standardisation bodies (SBs)**.

In using this interview guide, please bear the following important points in mind:

- When undertaking the interviews, please make sure you have a copy of the Construction Products Regulation (CPR) with you. Also, make sure that you have a copy of the interviewees' response to the online survey, if the interviewee has completed a questionnaire.
- All of the relevant questions have been grouped under four broad objectives of the CPR (within the context of improving the CPD). These objectives are:
 - **Clarification** of the legislation;
 - Improving the **credibility** of the legislation;
 - **Simplification** of the legislation; and
 - Improving the **free movement of construction products**.
- Additional questions have also been asked relating to the “**competitiveness, innovation and sustainability**” aspects.
- Under these “broad objectives”, the relevant questions have been grouped under various “themes” (e.g. CE marking, EADs, etc.) and these themes are linked to the articles of the CPR. It is expected that every interviewee would be asked at least one question under each such theme – please select the most appropriate question from those provided. Please note that it is NOT expected that ALL QUESTIONS identified under each theme will be applicable to all stakeholders (especially if they have already addressed the question in their questionnaire response).
- The specific questions that each stakeholder should be asked MUST take account of the specific circumstances for that country and any information already provided by that stakeholder in the online survey. DO NOT REPEAT exact questions which have already been answered in the online survey, except where you are trying to clarify a response or delve deeper into the reasoning behind a question.
- Please note that the questions below are general questions and, where relevant, **you are expected to ask more probing questions**, where relevant, following on from the responses of the interviewee. Some suggested probing questions have already been provided.

Please note that, for all questions, the interviewee should be encouraged to explain any answer provided with examples.

4.2 Clarification

4.2.1 Definitions (Article 2)

1. Have there been any impacts on your organisation from the updated definition of a construction product under the CPR (e.g. do more products now fall under the CPR due to the change in the definition of a construction product)?¹³
2. In your view, have the definitions provided in Article 2 of the CPR helped to clarify the situation, compared to the CPD?

4.2.2 CE marking (Article 8 and 9)

3. *(Only to be asked in the UK, Ireland, Sweden and Portugal)* What has been the impact on your organisation from CE marking being made mandatory? Is this change perceived as having a positive impact by your organisation?
4. What benefits (if any) have arisen as a result of clarifying the concept and use of CE marking in the CPR, relative to the situation that existed under the CPD?

4.2.3 Obligations of economic operators (Chapter III)

5. The CPR outlines the obligations for manufacturers, authorised representatives, importers and distributors. Is this change perceived as having a positive impact by your organisation? For instance, is the distinction from and clarification of responsibilities between ‘manufacturers’ and ‘importers’/‘distributors’ considered a positive aspect?

4.2.4 Overall impact in terms of clarification

6. One of the aims of the CPR was to clarify the legislative framework that existed under the CPD. In your view, has the CPR been successful in achieving this aim? Are there areas where you believe that further clarification could bring even more benefits – please specify.

4.3 Credibility

4.3.1 Harmonised standards (Article 17)

7. Do you think that the mandatory nature of harmonised standards under the CPR has resulted in positive impacts on the free movement of products, compared with the situation under CPD?
8. Has the mandatory nature of harmonised standards under the CPR changed the administrative/financial burden on your organisation and/or affected the competitiveness of the construction industry? Please provide examples.

¹³ The definition of a “construction product” in the CPR is slightly different to the definition of a “construction product” in the CPD. In the CPR, the definition of a construction product includes “kits” comprising at least two separate components – this was not the case under the CPD.

9. Do you think that the process under the CPR for mandating and assessing standards before their citation in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) has improved the credibility of the legislative framework that existed under the CPD?¹⁴

4.3.2 European assessment documents (Article 19 - 24)

10. Is the system for European Assessment Documents under the CPR perceived positively by your organisation, for instance, in terms of increasing the credibility of the legislation? If it is not perceived positively, is this due to the administrative procedures and/or financial burden on your organisation, or other reasons?

4.3.3 European technical assessment (Article 26)

11. Is the system for European Technical Assessments under the CPR perceived positively by your organisation, compared to the situation that existed under the CPD? If it is not perceived positively, is this due to the administrative procedures and/or financial burden it poses, or other reasons?

4.3.4 Assessment and verification of constancy of performance (Article 28)

12. Is the system for assessment and verification of constancy of performance under the CPR perceived positively by your organisation? If it is not perceived positively, is this due to the administrative procedures and/or financial impact on your organisation, or other reasons?

4.3.5 Levels and classes of performance (Article 27, Article 60)

13. Do you believe that the new regime for setting out levels and classes of performance has improved (or has the potential to improve in future) the free movement of products, or resulted in other benefits, compared with the situation under the CPD?

4.3.6 Technical assessment bodies (Chapter V)

14. Do you believe that specifying the criteria that Technical Assessment Bodies have to meet has increased the credibility of the legislation, or provided other benefits, compared with the situation under the CPD?

4.3.7 Notified bodies

15. Chapter VII of the CPR sets out the requirements that notified bodies must meet; however, MS may define national measures or procedures for monitoring the bodies that they notify. Have the authorities in your country specified any criteria that notified bodies must meet? For example, what process do you have to go through to obtain accreditation? Are there restrictions on what your organisation can do (e.g. sub-contracting, etc.). Do you have to pay a fee to the notifying authority to be checked and audited and, if yes, roughly how much this is?

¹⁴ According to Article 17(1) of the CPR, harmonised standards shall be established by the European standardisation bodies on the basis of 'mandates' issued by the Commission, after having consulted the Standing Committee on Construction.

16. Do you believe that specifying the criteria that notified bodies have to meet has increased the credibility of the legislation, or provided other benefits, compared to the situation that existed under the CPD? For instance, are you aware of NBs (under the CPD) that were not able to meet the stringent requirements under the CPR and, as such, were not recognised as NBs under the CPR.

4.3.8 Notifying authorities

17. Do you believe that establishing notifying authorities has increased the credibility of the legislation, or resulted in other benefits, compared to the situation that existed under the CPD?

4.3.9 Information campaigns

No questions.

4.3.10 Market Surveillance and Safeguard Procedures (Chapter VIII)

No questions.

4.3.11 Overall impact in terms of credibility

18. One of the aims of the CPR was to increase the credibility of the legislative framework that existed under the CPD. In your view, has the CPR been successful in achieving this aim? Do you believe that further action could be taken to increase the credibility of the legislation? If YES, please specify where/how.

4.4 Simplification

4.4.1 Simplified testing procedures for products covered by harmonised standards (Chapter VI)

No questions.

4.4.2 Declaration of performance (Articles 4 – 7)

19. Is the simplified system for DoP under the CPR perceived positively by your organisation? For instance, are you aware of companies taking advantage of Article 5 of the CPR¹⁵ and making cost savings?

4.4.3 Product contact points for construction (Article 10)

No questions.

¹⁵ Article 5 provides a derogation for *products individually manufactured or custom made, manufactured on a construction site, or manufactured in a traditional manner or in a manner appropriate to heritage conservation*

4.4.4 Overall impact in terms of simplifying procedures

20. One of the aims of the CPR was to simplify the legislative framework that existed under the CPD. In your view, has the CPR been successful in achieving this aim? Do you believe that further action could be taken to simplify the legislation? If YES, please specify where/how.

4.5 Free Movement of Construction Products

4.5.1 National application marks and technical certificates

21. One of the aims of the CPR was to increase the free movement of construction products in Europe. In your view, has the CPR been successful in achieving this aim, for instance, based on fewer national application marks and/or a reduction in cases of non-recognition of technical certificates?
22. Please specify the countries where any issues relating to national application marks or non-recognition of technical certificates have occurred and provide more information on the issues that have arisen.

4.6 Competitiveness, Innovation and Sustainability

23. In your view, to what extent has the CPR fulfilled the objectives of the Commission's policy for products regarding **sustainability**¹⁶ for instance, by encouraging 'resource efficiency' and 'use of environmentally friendly materials'?
24. In your view, to what extent has the CPR fulfilled the objectives of the Commission's policy for products regarding **competitiveness**¹⁷, for instance, by providing support for SMEs.
25. Do you consider that the CPR is suited to dealing with upcoming technological developments in the construction sector (for example, 3D printed buildings)? If you can, please provide specific examples of any potential future problems or areas of conflict.
26. In your view, to what extent has the CPR fulfilled the objectives of the Commission's policy for products regarding **innovation**? For instance, have there been positive impacts for innovation

¹⁶ Examples of EU policies that are relevant to the **sustainability** of the European construction industry include the Lead Market Initiative (LMI), Horizon 2050, Action Plan for Sustainable and Responsible Business, the widening of the scope of Eurocodes to focus on sustainability, and different labelling schemes.

¹⁷ In 2012, the EC Communication "Sustainable **Competitiveness** of the Construction Sector" identified the main challenges that the construction sector faces today and up to 2020 in terms of investment, human capital, environmental requirements, regulation and access to markets. The key concepts of the Communication on 'Sustainable competitiveness of the Construction Sector' has been further developed in the **Construction 2020 Action Plan**, aimed at identifying and implementing measures that help fostering sustainable competitiveness in the European construction sector in the short, medium and long term.

by reducing the administrative burden under the CPR or the simplified procedures under Article 38¹⁸.

¹⁸ Article 38 has established simplified procedures for construction products covered by a harmonised standard and which are individually manufactured or custom-made in a non-series process in response to a specific order, and which are installed in a single identified construction work.

5 Public Authorities, Notifying Authorities and PCPC

5.1 General Introduction

This interview guide is designed for interviews with **public authorities, notifying authorities and product contact points for construction (PCPC)**.

In using this interview guide, please bear the following important points in mind:

- When undertaking the interviews, please make sure you have a copy of the Construction Products Regulation (CPR) with you. Also, make sure that you have a copy of the interviewees' response to the online survey, if the interviewee has completed a questionnaire.
- All of the relevant questions have been grouped under four broad objectives of the CPR (within the context of improving the CPD). These objectives are:
 - **Clarification** of the legislation;
 - Improving the **credibility** of the legislation;
 - **Simplification** of the legislation; and
 - Improving the **free movement of construction products**.
- Additional questions have also been asked relating to the “**competitiveness, innovation and sustainability**” aspects.
- Under these “broad objectives”, the relevant questions have been grouped under various “themes” (e.g. CE marking, EADs, etc.) and these themes are linked to the articles of the CPR. It is expected that every interviewee would be asked at least one question under each such theme – please select the most appropriate question from those provided. Please note that it is NOT expected that ALL QUESTIONS identified under each theme will be applicable to all stakeholders (especially if they have already addressed the question in their questionnaire response).
- The specific questions that each stakeholder should be asked MUST take account of the specific circumstances for that country and any information already provided by that stakeholder in the online survey. DO NOT REPEAT exact questions which have already been answered in the online survey, except where you are trying to clarify a response or delve deeper into the reasoning behind a question.
- Please note that the questions below are general questions and, where relevant, **you are expected to ask more probing questions**, where relevant, following on from the responses of the interviewee. Some suggested probing questions have already been provided.

Please note that, for all questions, the interviewee should be encouraged to explain any answer provided with examples.

5.2 Clarification

5.2.1 Definitions (Article 2)

1. Are you aware of any definitions relevant to the CPR or other construction-related legislation which have been clarified further in national legislation or in associated guidance documents?

5.2.2 CE marking (Article 8 and 9)

2. What benefits (if any) have arisen as a result of clarifying the concept and use of CE marking in the CPR, relative to the situation that existed under the CPD?

5.2.3 Obligations of economic operators (Chapter III)

3. Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the clarification of the obligations of economic operators in the CPR, relative to the situation that existed under the CPD?

5.2.4 Overall impact in terms of clarification

4. One of the aims of the CPR was to clarify the legislative framework that existed under the CPD. In your view, has the CPR been successful in achieving this aim? Are there areas where you believe that further clarification could bring even more benefits – please specify.

5.3 Credibility

5.3.1 Harmonised standards (Article 17)

5. Do you think that the mandatory nature of harmonised standards under the CPR has resulted in positive impacts on the free movement of products, compared with the situation under CPD?
6. Do you think that the process under the CPR for mandating and assessing standards before their citation in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) has improved the credibility of the legislative framework that existed under the CPD?¹⁹

5.3.2 European assessment documents (Article 19 - 24)

7. Do you believe that the new regime for European Assessment Documents under the CPR has increased the credibility of the legislation or resulted in additional benefits, compared to the situation under the CPD?

¹⁹ According to Article 17(1) of the CPR, harmonised standards shall be established by the European standardisation bodies on the basis of 'mandates' issued by the Commission, after having consulted the Standing Committee on Construction.

5.3.3 European technical assessment (Article 26)

8. Do you believe that the new regime for European Technical Assessments under the CPR has increased the credibility of the legislation or resulted in additional benefits (e.g. for SMEs, in terms of innovation, etc.), compared to the situation under the CPD?
9. Have any national measures or procedures been put in place in your country concerning products not covered, or not fully covered, by harmonised standards?

5.3.4 Assessment and verification of constancy of performance (Article 28)

10. Do you believe that the system for the assessment and verification of the constancy of performance under the CPR has increased the clarity or the credibility of the legislation or resulted in additional benefits, compared to the situation under the CPD?

5.3.5 Levels and classes of performance (Article 27, Article 60)

11. Do you believe that the new regime for setting out levels and classes of performance under the CPR has improved (or has the potential to improve in future) the free movement of products, compared with the situation under the CPD?

5.3.6 Technical assessment bodies (Chapter V)

12. Do you believe that specifying the criteria that Technical Assessment Bodies have to meet has increased the credibility of the legislation, or provided other benefits, compared with the situation under the CPD?

5.3.7 Notified bodies

13. Chapter VII of the CPR sets out the requirements that notified bodies must meet; however, MS may define national measures or procedures for monitoring the bodies that they notify. Have you specified any criteria that notified bodies must meet? For example, accreditation, participation in the Group of Notified Bodies, restrictions on sub-contracting, etc.
14. Do you believe that specifying the criteria that notified bodies have to meet has increased the credibility of the legislation, or provided other benefits, compared to the situation that existed under the CPD? For instance, are you aware of NBs (under the CPD) that were not able to meet the stringent requirements under the CPR and, as such, were not recognised as NBs under the CPR.

5.3.8 Notifying authorities

15. Do you believe that establishing notifying authorities has increased the credibility of the legislation, or resulted in other benefits, compared to the situation that existed under the CPD?

5.3.9 Information campaigns

No questions.

5.3.10 Market Surveillance and Safeguard Procedures (Chapter VIII)

16. In your country, what is the administrative structure for the surveillance of the construction products market and what powers do the various organisations have?
17. Is enforcement action generally undertaken on a proactive or reactive basis?
18. In the case of a successful prosecution being brought by, or on behalf of, a market surveillance authority, what penalties exist for a person guilty of an offence under the regulations (e.g. fines, imprisonment etc.)? In your view are these penalties effective, proportionate and dissuasive?
19. Do you have any statistics on your organisation's operations relating to construction products (e.g. number of inspections carried out each year, number of problematic products identified, number of products posing a risk, no. of enforcement cases, etc.) or an annual report where we can find the relevant statistics?

5.3.11 Overall impact in terms of credibility

20. One of the aims of the CPR was to increase the credibility of the legislative framework that existed under the CPD. In your view, has the CPR been successful in achieving this aim? Do you believe that further action could be taken to increase the credibility of the legislation? If YES, please specify where/how.

5.4 Simplification

5.4.1 Simplified testing procedures for products covered by harmonised standards (Chapter VI)

No questions.

5.4.2 Declaration of performance (Articles 4 – 7)

21. In what form (paper, electronic, website) is the declaration of performance (DoP) usually supplied in your country and are you aware of any barriers faced by manufacturers to providing the DoP?
22. Are there specific rules in your country concerning the language in which the declaration of performance, instructions and safety information must be supplied when making a construction product available on the market?

5.4.3 Product contact points for construction (Article 10)

23. *(PCPC only)* How many requests for information do you receive annually? What proportion of requests do you receive from your own country and from abroad each year?
24. What do the majority of requests for information relate to? Is it possible to provide detailed information on all relevant national provisions or rules that could determine the required level of a performance product?
25. How long does it typically take for you to respond to a request from a manufacturer?

26. Do you believe that a European PCP should be established?

5.4.4 Overall impact in terms of simplifying procedures

27. One of the aims of the CPR was to simplify the legislative framework that existed under the CPD. In your view, has the CPR been successful in achieving this aim? Do you believe that further action could be taken to simplify the legislation? If YES, please specify where/how.

5.5 Free Movement of Construction Products

28. One of the aims of the CPR was to increase the free movement of construction products in Europe. In your view, has the CPR been successful in achieving this aim, for instance, based on fewer national application marks and/or a reduction in cases of non-recognition of technical certificates?

5.6 Competitiveness, Innovation and Sustainability

29. In your view, to what extent has the CPR fulfilled the objectives of the Commission's policy for products regarding **sustainability**²⁰ for instance, by encouraging 'resource efficiency' and 'use of environmentally friendly materials'?

30. In your view, to what extent has the CPR fulfilled the objectives of the Commission's policy for products regarding **competitiveness**²¹, for instance, by providing support for SMEs.

31. Do you consider that the CPR is suited to dealing with upcoming technological developments in the construction sector (for example, 3D printed buildings)? If you can, please provide specific examples of any potential future problems or areas of conflict.

32. In your view, to what extent has the CPR fulfilled the objectives of the Commission's policy for products regarding **innovation**? For instance, have there been positive impacts for innovation by reducing the administrative burden under the CPR or the simplified procedures under Article 38²².

²⁰ Examples of EU policies that are relevant to the **sustainability** of the European construction industry include the Lead Market Initiative (LMI), Horizon 2050, Action Plan for Sustainable and Responsible Business, the widening of the scope of Eurocodes to focus on sustainability, and different labelling schemes.

²¹ In 2012, the EC Communication "Sustainable **Competitiveness** of the Construction Sector" identified the main challenges that the construction sector faces today and up to 2020 in terms of investment, human capital, environmental requirements, regulation and access to markets. The key concepts of the Communication on 'Sustainable competitiveness of the Construction Sector' has been further developed in the **Construction 2020 Action Plan**, aimed at identifying and implementing measures that help fostering sustainable competitiveness in the European construction sector in the short, medium and long term.

²² Article 38 has established simplified procedures for construction products covered by a harmonised standard and which are individually manufactured or custom-made in a non-series process in response to a specific order, and which are installed in a single identified construction work.

33. Do you consider that the CPR provides an adequate structure for creating, communicating, disseminating and storing information?

6 Users

6.1 General Introduction

This interview guide is designed for interviews with **users of construction products**.

In using this interview guide, please bear the following important points in mind:

- When undertaking the interviews, please make sure you have a copy of the Construction Products Regulation (CPR) with you. Also, make sure that you have a copy of the interviewees' response to the online survey, if the interviewee has completed a questionnaire.
- All of the relevant questions have been grouped under four broad objectives of the CPR (within the context of improving the CPD). These objectives are:
 - **Clarification** of the legislation;
 - Improving the **credibility** of the legislation;
 - **Simplification** of the legislation; and
 - Improving the **free movement of construction products**.
- Additional questions have also been asked relating to the “**competitiveness, innovation and sustainability**” aspects.
- Under these “broad objectives”, the relevant questions have been grouped under various “themes” (e.g. CE marking, EADs, etc.) and these themes are linked to the articles of the CPR. It is expected that every interviewee would be asked at least one question under each such theme – please select the most appropriate question from those provided. Please note that it is NOT expected that ALL QUESTIONS identified under each theme will be applicable to all stakeholders (especially if they have already addressed the question in their questionnaire response).
- The specific questions that each stakeholder should be asked MUST take account of the specific circumstances for that country and any information already provided by that stakeholder in the online survey. DO NOT REPEAT exact questions which have already been answered in the online survey, except where you are trying to clarify a response or delve deeper into the reasoning behind a question.
- Please note that the questions below are general questions and, where relevant, **you are expected to ask more probing questions**, where relevant, following on from the responses of the interviewee. Some suggested probing questions have already been provided.

Please note that, for all questions, the interviewee should be encouraged to explain any answer provided with examples.

6.2 Clarification

6.2.1 Definitions (Article 2)

No questions.

6.2.2 CE marking (Article 8 and 9)

1. Which markings (e.g. CE-marking or national markings) do you look for when specifying or purchasing a construction product? Why?
2. Is the information contained within the CE marking helpful? Why / why not?

6.2.3 Obligations of economic operators (Chapter III)

3. The CPR outlines separate obligations for manufacturers, authorised representatives, importers and distributors. Are you aware of any **benefits** (whether current or future) relating to the clarification of the obligations of economic operators in the CPR, relative to the situation that existed under the CPD?

6.2.4 Overall impact in terms of clarification

4. One of the aims of the CPR was to **clarify** the legislative framework that existed under the CPD. In your view, has the CPR been successful in achieving this aim? Do you believe that further clarification could bring even more benefits? If YES, please specify where/how.

6.3 Credibility

6.3.1 Harmonised standards (Article 17)

No questions.

6.3.2 European assessment documents (Article 19 - 24)

No questions.

6.3.3 European technical assessment (Article 26)

No questions.

6.3.4 Assessment and verification of constancy of performance (Article 28)

No questions.

6.3.5 Levels and classes of performance (Article 27, Article 60)

No questions.

6.3.6 Technical assessment bodies (Chapter V)

No questions.

6.3.7 Notified bodies

No questions.

6.3.8 Notifying authorities

No questions.

6.3.9 Information campaigns

5. Are you aware of any relevant information campaigns in your country in the last two years providing information to the construction sector about changes under the CPR? Who was responsible for organising this campaign? How helpful was the information provided?

6.3.10 Market Surveillance and Safeguard Procedures (Chapter VIII)

6. Are you aware of any potential areas for improvement relating to the market surveillance of construction products in your country?

6.3.11 Overall impact in terms of credibility

7. One of the aims of the CPR was to increase the **credibility** of the legislative framework that existed under the CPD. In your view, has the CPR been successful in achieving this aim? Do you believe that further action could be taken to increase the credibility of the legislation? If YES, please specify where/how.

6.4 Simplification

6.4.1 Simplified testing procedures for products covered by harmonised standards (Chapter VI)

No questions.

6.4.2 Products not (fully) covered by harmonised standards

No questions.

6.4.3 Declaration of performance (Articles 4 – 7)

8. In what form (paper, electronic, website) is the declaration of performance (DoP) usually supplied? Are there any barriers to the electronic supply of the DoP, or the supply of the DoP through a website? To what extent do you examine the DoP when purchasing a construction product?

6.4.4 Product contact points for construction (Article 10)

9. Have you ever had cause to contact a product contact point for construction? If so, what information did you request, consult on or receive? How useful was the information you obtained?
10. Do you believe that Product Contact Points for Construction have improved the **free movement** of products – or yielded **other benefits** - compared with the situation under the CPD?

6.4.5 Overall impact in terms of simplifying procedures

11. One of the aims of the CPR was to **simplify** the legislative framework that existed under the CPD. In your view, has the CPR been successful in achieving this aim? Do you believe that further action could be taken to simplify the legislation? If YES, please specify where/how.

6.5 Free Movement of Construction Products

12. One of the aims of the CPR was to increase the free movement of construction products in Europe. In your view, has the CPR been successful in achieving this aim, for instance, based on fewer national application marks and/or a reduction in cases of non-recognition of technical certificates?
13. Please specify the countries where any issues relating to national application marks or non-recognition of technical certificates have occurred and provide more information on the issues that have arisen.

6.6 Competitiveness, Innovation and Sustainability

14. In your view, to what extent has the CPR fulfilled the objectives of the Commission's policy for products regarding **sustainability**²³ for instance, by encouraging 'resource efficiency' and 'use of environmentally friendly materials'?
15. In your view, to what extent has the CPR fulfilled the objectives of the Commission's policy for products regarding **competitiveness**²⁴, for instance, by providing support for SMEs.

²³ Examples of EU policies that are relevant to the **sustainability** of the European construction industry include the Lead Market Initiative (LMI), Horizon 2050, Action Plan for Sustainable and Responsible Business, the widening of the scope of Eurocodes to focus on sustainability, and different labelling schemes.

²⁴ In 2012, the EC Communication "Sustainable **Competitiveness** of the Construction Sector" identified the main challenges that the construction sector faces today and up to 2020 in terms of investment, human capital, environmental requirements, regulation and access to markets. The key concepts of the Communication on 'Sustainable competitiveness of the Construction Sector' has been further developed in the **Construction 2020 Action Plan**, aimed at identifying and implementing measures that help fostering sustainable competitiveness in the European construction sector in the short, medium and long term.

16. Do you consider that the CPR is suited to dealing with upcoming technological developments in the construction sector (for example, 3D printed buildings)? If you can, please provide specific examples of any potential future problems or areas of conflict.
17. In your view, to what extent has the CPR fulfilled the objectives of the Commission's policy for products regarding **innovation**? For instance, have there been positive impacts for innovation by reducing the administrative burden under the CPR or the simplified procedures under Article 38²⁵.
18. Do you consider that the CPR provides an adequate structure for creating, communicating, disseminating and storing information?

²⁵ Article 38 has established simplified procedures for construction products covered by a harmonised standard and which are individually manufactured or custom-made in a non-series process in response to a specific order, and which are installed in a single identified construction work.

1 EU Literature Review

1.1 Overview of EU Literature review

This document provides a summary of the information collected from a desk-based literature review. It provides a synthesis and analysis of information, derived from a range of sources (including the grey literature, as well as published sources), relating to the EU construction industry, the implementation of CPR and its associated impacts.

1.2 Structure of the EU Construction industry

The value chain of the construction sector is complex and varied. It ranges from those companies that manufacture and sell construction products to knowledge-based professional services provided by architects and surveyors. However, it can be broadly segregated into the following four services¹:

- **Suppliers** of building material production and equipment (including lease and sales);
- **Services that facilitate construction**, which include knowledge organisations such as research organisations, law firms and real estate;
- **Construction services** such as architectural drawings, project management and operation maintenance; and
- **Execution of construction**, which comprises on-site construction activities undertaken by installers.

Within this value chain, there are enterprises that offer services/products across the EU or internationally, while others operate solely within national or local markets. Similarly, there are enterprises that may offer a number of services within the value chain across a number of sectors, while others may specialise in one sector and one service.

The ‘construction sector’ is a very broad and diffuse sector and this is one of the reasons why it is considered to be particularly important to the EU as a whole. Indeed, contractors, manufacturers of construction products and professional construction services generate around 10% of the EU’s GDP and supply 20 million direct jobs². The focus of this study is, however, not on the construction sector, but on construction products and the CPR within the EU-28 (while also taking into account information on countries located within the EEA).

According to the CPR, a construction product is considered to be any product or kit³ which is produced and placed on the market for incorporation in a permanent manner in construction works, the performance of which impacts the performance of construction works. The term ‘construction product’ is thus wide in scope and covers more than 40 families of products (e.g. doors, windows,

¹ ECORYS (2011) Study on the sustainable competitiveness of the construction sector, accessed at http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/construction/files/compet/sustainable_competitiveness/ecorys-final-report_en.pdf

² Industrial policy indicators and analysis – special feature: the construction sector (2013), accessed at <http://ec.europa.eu/DocsRoom/documents/4060/attachments/1/translations/en/renditions/native>

³ A construction product placed on the market by a single manufacturer as a set of at least two separate components that need to be put together to be incorporated in the construction works

cement and bricks). As demonstrated in the table below, there will be a range of enterprises that have different clients, markets, business relationships and business strategies to remain competitive within the European market.

Table A3-1: Clients and markets for construction products	
Clients	Contractors in charge of construction projects Subcontractors Predominantly national clients, although markets increasingly international
Markets	Internationally, nationally and locally oriented, depending on product type Increasing focus on emerging markets outside of the EU DIY, building material, wholesalers, architects, engineers, housing associations
Relationship with clients	Some relationship with architects – development of new materials in cooperation with architects and developers Suppliers of products and components and especially wholesalers have many of the small companies as clients and insolvencies and late payments are current issues
Reaction to market changes	Increasing focus on emerging markets (e.g. with large public investments in infrastructure, commercial building and public housing) Focus on new high value markets (sustainable materials, intelligent materials, automation) Measures to reduce costs Closing down plants with excess capacity or ineffective plants
<p>Source: ECORYS (2011) Study on the sustainable competitiveness of the construction sector, accessed at http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/construction/files/compet/sustainable_competitiveness/ecorys-final-report_en.pdf</p>	

1.2.1 Construction products market

The tables below use data extracted from Eurostat to provide an indication as to the total number of manufacturers, their collective turnover and the number of persons they employ for a range of sub-sectors within the construction sector. The data suggests that the most important segments in the EU-28 construction products' market are 'structural metal products' and 'builders' carpentry and joinery'. The next most important markets appear to be 'concrete products' and the manufacture of 'builders' ware of plastic'.

From these tables, it is possible to observe a reduction in the number of enterprises, persons employed and turnover across all sectors between 2008 and 2012. This can be attributed to the global financial crisis, which resulted in the production index for building and infrastructure falling by around 8.5% between 2009 and 2012 across the EU. There was also a reduction in activity associated with building works, particularly within the residential sector, with a decline of almost 9% between 2009 and 2012. Furthermore, infrastructure works also posted negative growth in terms of activity, although the decline was comparatively smaller at around 6%⁴. European firms are also facing increased competition for the remaining work from non-European operators on both the international and Internal Market. In addition, operators from outside of Europe may have an advantage as they do not face the same costs as intra-EU companies⁵.

⁴ Industrial policy indicators and analysis – special feature: the construction sector (2013), accessed at <http://ec.europa.eu/DocsRoom/documents/4060/attachments/1/translations/en/renditions/native>

⁵ ECORYS (2011) Study on the sustainable competitiveness of the construction sector, accessed at http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/construction/files/compet/sustainable_competitiveness/ecorys-final-report_en.pdf

However, the market may be beginning to turn, with production in construction increasing by 8.8% in the Euro area and 7.3% in the EU28 from January 2013 to January 2014. Within the Euro area, this positive growth is a result of **building construction rising** by 9.1% and **civil engineering** by 7.6%. Whereas, within the EU28, the 7.3% rise can be attributed to **building construction** increasing by 8.1% and **civil engineering** by 3.8%. The highest increases in production in construction were posted by Slovenia (+42.8%), Spain (+17.6%), Hungary (+15.9%) and Germany (+14.1%), with the largest decreases in Portugal (-14.0%), Romania (-9.2%) and Italy (-7.9%)⁶.

Table A3-2: 'Number of enterprises' per sector within construction industry , EU 27					
Sector	Year				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Manufacture of structural metal products	121,456	118,000	122,569	120,549	116498
Manufacture of other builders' carpentry and joinery	98778	94338	96676	97137	94543
Manufacture of builders' ware of plastic	13,189	13,107	13,207	12,483	12246
Manufacture of concrete products for construction purposes	12,932	12,231	11,939	11,407	10902
Manufacture of clay building materials	4600	4219	4,000	3900	3588
Manufacture of bricks, tiles and construction products, in baked clay	2917	2650	2587	2391	2255
Manufacture of plaster products for construction purposes	1552	1177	1210	1121	942
Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	1309	1280	1210	1110	1089
Manufacture of ceramic sanitary fixtures	460	463	485	442	409
<i>Source: Eurostat</i>					

⁶ Eurostat news release, Production in construction up by 1.5% in euro area, 44/2014 – 19 March 2014, accessed at http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STAT-14-44_en.pdf.

Table A3-2: 'Turnover' per sector within the construction sector, EU 27/EU28 (€ thousand)

Sector	Year				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Manufacture of structural metal products	139000	117000	117000	120000	119447.3
Manufacture of other builders' carpentry and joinery	45257.9	38098.2	39824.14	42652.5	40001
Manufacture of concrete products for construction purposes	41019.2	33554.7	31005.37	33339	30524.5
Manufacture of builders' ware of plastic	-	30000.00	30000	-	-
Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	28221.7	22450.3	21372.66	21341.3	19758.9
Manufacture of clay building materials	-	17551.2	17671.56	18875.0	17001.6
Manufacture of plaster products for construction purposes	5545	4989.7	5094.18	5519.3	5429.6
Manufacture of bricks, tiles and construction products, in baked clay	-	7386.8	7275.65	7928	7059
Manufacture of ceramic sanitary fixtures	4,371.90	3,187.30	3,301.77	3,160.20	2,851.80

Source: Eurostat
Note: Data for 'Manufacture of plaster products for construction purposes', 'Manufacture of bricks, tiles and construction products, in baked clay' and 'Manufacture of ceramic sanitary fixtures' reflects data available for EU 28 in years 2011 and 2012

Table A3-3: 'Number of persons employed' per sector within the construction industry , EU 27

Sector	Year			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
Manufacture of structural metal products	11488	10558	10000	10000
Manufacture of other builders' carpentry and joinery	5098	4487	4584	4430
Manufacture of concrete products for construction purposes	2742	2548	2355	2280
Manufacture of builders' ware of plastic	2696	2467	2431	2472
Manufacture of clay building materials	1633	1404	1279	1217
Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	821	748	712	688
Manufacture of bricks, tiles and construction products, in baked clay	775	653	591	570.0
Manufacture of ceramic sanitary fixtures	329	290	272	247
Manufacture of plaster products for construction purposes	201	195	189	189.0

Source: Eurostat
Note: Data for 'Manufacture of plaster products for construction purposes' and 'Manufacture of bricks, tiles and construction products, in baked clay' reflects data available for EU 28 in 2011

1.2.2 Procedures for development and publication of standards

European standards are important tools for enterprises, industry and civil society as a whole. Their role in the consolidation of the Internal Market is significant, due to the support they provide to the implementation of EU Internal Market legislation. European standards are instrumental in strengthening the competitiveness of the European industry in both manufacturing and services⁷.

In a recent working document for the SCC⁸ the Commission outlines some procedural aspects on standardisation. It states: *“Improving the quality of standards must be seen holistically and as a joint responsibility between the Commission, Member States, the standardisers, the notified bodies and, last but not least, the industry. Thus, all steps leading to harmonised standards must be of adequate quality in order to achieve sufficient quality in harmonised standards”*. The following procedural stages of the standardisation sequence are distinguished:

- Mandating procedure;
- CEN internal processes and decision making; and
- Scrutiny of the final outcome (for publication of references in the OJEU).

Mandating procedure

There is no experience yet with the mandating procedure under the CPR (in comparison to the situation under the CPD), as no new mandates under the CPR seem to have been issued yet to CEN⁹.

On 25 October 2012 the EU Regulation 1025/2012 on European standardisation was published in the OJEU. This Regulation aims at modernising and improving the European standards setting to make it faster and at the same time more inclusive. According to Article 10 of Regulation 1025/2012, mandates are now Implementing Acts, requiring the active contribution of the Member States.

This new procedure for establishing (new) mandates might have an impact on the length of the mandating procedure under the CPR. In a recent communication¹⁰, the Commission writes:

“Considering that the legal format of a mandate has varied during the years and the fact that according to Article 10 of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 mandates are now Implementing Acts, it is very important to have a common understanding on: (i) which old mandates are still valid to establish new European standards in support of Union legislation and policies, and (ii) which mandates should be regarded as completed or expired. The Commission will clarify the situation together with the European Standardisation Organisations (ESOs) in order to have a common basis for all mandated standardisation and, in particular, to ensure that principles on developing harmonised standards are equally implemented by the ESOs.”

⁷ For further information, See the Commission’s webpage on the ‘European standardisation policy’, accessed at http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/european-standards/standardisation-policy/index_en.htm

⁸ SCC (2015): CPR 08/4/3, Expected content of harmonised standards under the CPR, 5-6 February 2015. Working Document.

⁹ Pers. Comm. (2015), and search on DG Growth’s Mandates Database, available at: <http://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/mandates/index.cfm?fuseaction=refSearch.search>

¹⁰ European Commission (2014): The annual Union work programme for European standardisation for 2015 (COM(2014)500, 30/7/2014), available at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2014:0500:FIN:EN:PDF>

CEN internal processes and decision making

No specific recent literature or reports have been identified that contain information on the length of CEN's internal processes/procedures for the development of hENs under the CPR (compared to the CPD). However, CEN has noted that the procedure for the development of standards pursuant to the CPR has not changed in comparison with the CPD¹¹. Nevertheless, it is obvious that ensuring fair and equitable representation of various stakeholders, in particular SMEs, in all stages (cf. the explicit demand in Article 17(2) of the CPR) might have an impact on the procedure for future development or revision of hENs.

Scrutiny (by the Commission) of the final outcome (for publication in the OJEU)

The EC services (and the CEN Consultants) use an indicative checklist when assessing standards or evaluating whether to cite a standard in the OJEU or not. They will take into account the following:

- General aspects (e.g. does the standard harmonise as little as possible and as much as necessary? Does the standard not hamper the free movement of goods in the Internal Market, but instead stimulate competition, competitiveness and innovation in the industry?);
- Scope (e.g. does the standard have a clearly defined and not too broad a scope and intended use of application of the products covered? Does it stay within the original mandate and the work program accepted by the Commission?);
- Essential Characteristics (e.g. does the standard contain all the essential characteristics included in the answer to the mandate accepted by the Commission?);
- Assessment (Test/Calculation/Descriptive methods) (e.g. does the standard provide for assessment methods less onerous than testing, also to make the life of market entrants, SMEs and micro-enterprises as easy as possible? For each essential characteristic, does the standard refer to only one assessment method?);
- Classes / thresholds (e.g. does the standard include newly added thresholds or classes? If so, have they been analysed by the Commission according to the formal procedure: 'Instructions for CEN how to propose classes and / or threshold levels in candidate or revised hENs')?
- Precision of AVCP rules (e.g. does the standard contain the correct clauses which interpret the relevant legal act defining the AVCP?); and
- Questions for revised candidate hENs (e.g. does the standard become simpler, clearer and shorter with regard to the previous version?).

According to CEN¹², the main thing that has changed in the procedure under the CPR, in comparison to the CPD, is the involvement of the Commission with respect to:

¹¹ Pers. Comm. (2015)

¹² Pers. Comm. (2015)

- **The assessment of the conformity of the hENs with the mandates (Article 17(5)):** This is now formally regulated as a result of the CPR, whereas in the past (under the CPD), consultants informally checked the content of new or revised hENs for the Commission. Consequently, this change is unlikely to impact the time taken to draw finalised standards in practice. Currently, the Commission is checking new or revised hENs, with a particular focus on the introduction of classes and thresholds into them.
- **The publication of hENs in the OJEU (Article 17(5)):** The Commission is currently withholding the publication of certain hENs in the OJEU as a result of the scrutiny mentioned above and, in some cases, due to the inclusion of new classes and thresholds. The Commission has, however, cited 44 out of the 90 hEN proposed by CEN since the implementation of the CPR. In March 2014, the Commission drafted two documents for the SCC¹³, the purpose of which was to:
 - Set the scene for an exchange of opinions on the application of the rules in place concerning the use of classes and threshold levels in harmonised technical specifications; and
 - Clarify the role of classes and threshold levels in harmonised technical specifications and the tasks of all parties involved.
- **The drafting of delegated acts or the revision of mandates for establishing classes and thresholds in hENs (Article 27 and Article 3(3)):** There are indeed some delegated acts now on classes and thresholds, issued under the CPR, for example a delegated act on classification of the reaction to fire performance of construction products was adopted by the EC on 1st July 2015 and is currently under the scrutiny of the European Parliament and the Council until 1st October 2015.

The CPR has not impacted the procedure for developing hENs. It is anticipated that the main impacts will concern the scrutiny by the EC before publishing hENs in the OJEU.

1.2.3 Obstacles to cross-border trade of construction products

Building on the CPD, the CPR aims to remove Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT). Broadly speaking, there are two types of TBT¹⁴:

- **Technical regulations** imposed by national governments, mainly for health, safety and environmental protection of consumers; and
- **Non-regulatory barriers** imposed by users groups, trade associations, institutions, insurance bodies, or by non-mandatory government guidelines and advice to customers.

In both instances, the barriers may impose requirements for either (a) the use of *technical specifications or standards* defining some technical aspect of the products, or (b) *testing and*

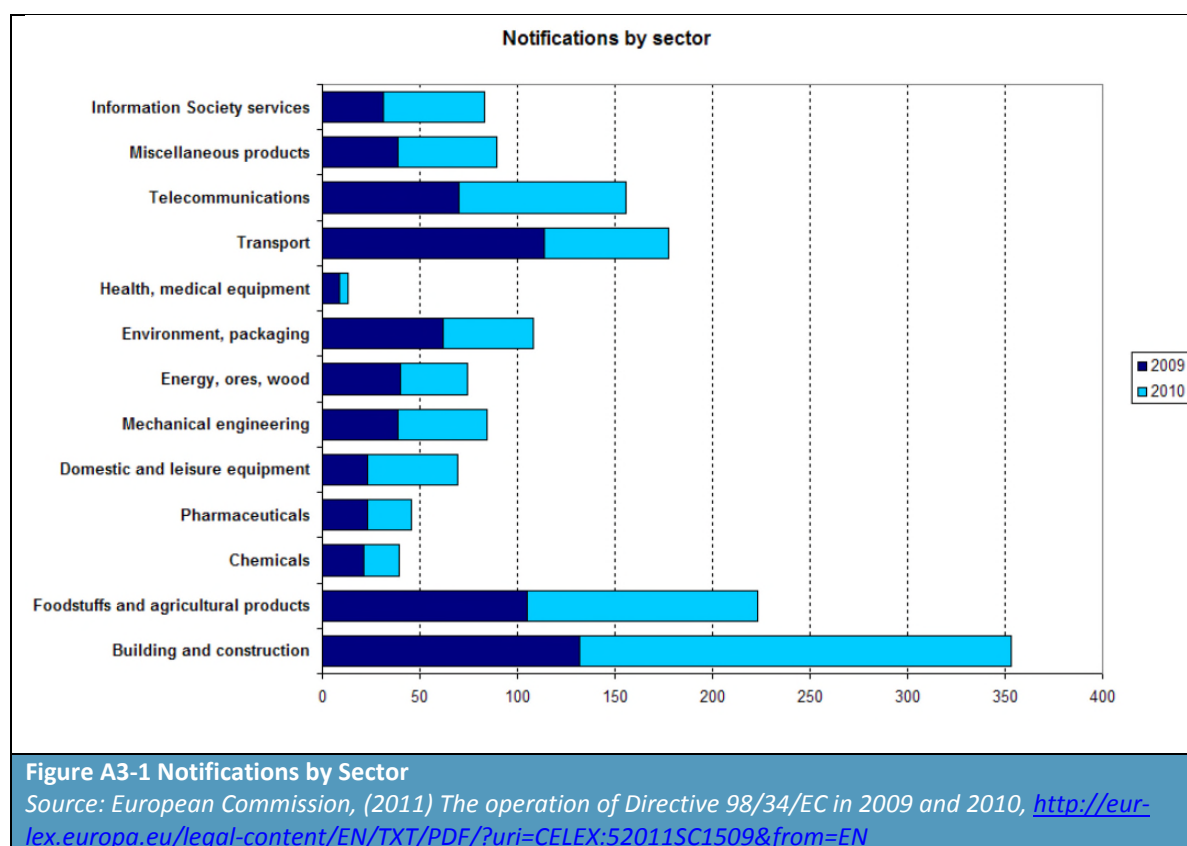
¹³ Entitled “Classes and threshold levels in harmonised technical specifications (HTS)” and “Classes and threshold levels in HTS, Background Document” (ref. 2014-016 and 2014-017).

¹⁴ European Commission (1996) Technical Barriers to Trade, accessed at http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/economic-reports/docs/studies/stud25_en.pdf

certification of products or suppliers, which create costs or delays for importers not borne by national suppliers.

Technical regulations

Under the notification procedure provided in Directive 98/34/EC, Member States are obliged to inform the Commission and other Member States about their draft technical regulations on products before they are adopted into national law. There is, however, a notification procedure for companies if they believe that technical regulations introduced by a Member State may hamper the sale of their products. Following an analysis of Directive 98/34/EC, the Commission acknowledged the important contribution of the notification procedure for technical regulations to the functioning of the Single Market and to the implementation of 'Better Regulation Policy'. Overall, between 2009/2010, 1525 draft technical regulations were notified, with the building and construction sector receiving the highest number of notifications, as demonstrated in the figure below¹⁵.



In 2009/2010, Member States notified 354 draft technical regulations in the field of building and construction. These drafts concerned all types of materials and construction products (e.g. dangerous substances, wooden materials, firefighting equipment's, supporting structures made from concrete, reinforced concrete, heat generators etc.), their properties (mechanical resistance and stability, fire resistance, insulating properties, etc.) and their labelling (in particular, labelling on volatile pollutant emissions). They were analysed principally under Directive 89/106/EEC3 (CPD) and

¹⁵ European Commission, (2011) The operation of Directive 98/34/EC in 2009 and 2010, COM (2011) 853 final, accessed at http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/newsroom/cf/itemdetail.cfm?item_id=5672

the harmonised standards associated with the CPD, as well as Directive 2002/91/EC3 on the energy performance of buildings.

The number of infringement proceedings (Article 258 of the TFUE) brought against Member States for breach of obligations under the Directive remained low during the period in question, with there being only three in 2009 and seven in 2010. Unfortunately, no breakdown of the infringement proceedings by sector is given in the report, so it is not known exactly how many infringement proceedings on construction products were initiated by the Commission in this period. Furthermore, not all cases where the Commission perceives national provisions to potentially create obstacles to the free movement of goods leads to an infringement procedure. Indeed, in more than 95% of cases, solutions are found before formal infringement procedures are initiated. Such solutions may occur as part of the communication circuits between the Commission and Member States (e.g. within the SCC). For example, in 2013, there was a request from the Belgian public contracting authorities to use products with superior performance (e.g. asphalt for roads accessible to heavy traffic, or flooring of sidewalks of public buildings). To ensure the quality of such products, they wanted to impose a higher AVCP (e.g. 1+) for public tenders, comparable with the previously existing national Benor or ATG marks (that are now prohibited under the CPR). In response to this request, the European Commission stated that for many products which are intended to be used in public works (e.g. road safety barriers) the appropriate AVCP system has already been defined in the relevant Commission Decision, therefore no ‘upgrading’ of the defined system would be justified.

Of course, there are examples where formal infringements have been initiated with recourse to judgement from the ECJ. For example:

- A Spanish case (2004/4465 ES 04/07/2006) closed in 2008¹⁶;
- Two German cases (2004/5116 and 2005/4743 DE 17/10/2008), linked with decision ECJ, C-100/13 (see below);
- A UK case (2005/4074 UK 15/12/2006), closed in 2010¹⁷;
- A Belgian case (see Judgment ECJ of 13 March 2008, C-227/06¹⁸), where the ECJ found that the national Belgian law imposing a *de facto* obligation for economic operators to obtain Belgian marks of conformity (Bénor, ATG) in order to market those products in Belgium was not in compliance with Articles 28 and 30;
- An Italian case, an infringement against Italy due to the incorrect application of the CPD¹⁹; and

¹⁶ European Commission (2010) Commission Staff Working Document SEC (2009) 1685, Statistical Annex IV – Parts 2 and 3, accompanying document to the 26th Annual Report on Monitoring the Application of Community Law, accessed at http://ec.europa.eu/atwork/applying-eu-law/docs/annual_report_26/en_sec_statannex_vol3.pdf

¹⁷ European Commission (2011) Commission Staff Working Document SEC (2011) 1094, Statistical Annex IV – Part 1, Part 2 and Part 3, accompanying the document 28th Annual Report on Monitoring the Application of EU law, accessed at http://ec.europa.eu/atwork/applying-eu-law/docs/annual_report_28/statannex_4_part1_3_en.pdf

¹⁸ Commission vs. Belgium (Case C-227/06) accessed at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:62006CJ0227>

¹⁹ European Commission (2012) Commission Staff Working Document SWD (2012) 400, accompanying the document 29th Annual Report on Monitoring the Application of EU Law, accessed at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52012SC0400>

- A French case, in which the Commission delivered a reasoned opinion to France with regard to barriers to trade and the difficulty faced by some manufacturers when trying to sell certain products on the French market²⁰.

In the German case (C-100/13), the ECJ ruled that Germany violated Article 4 and Article 6 of the CPD by referring to the so-called ‘Bauregellisten’ (Building Regulations List) and by imposing additional requirements on CE-marked construction products. Under this, a manufacturer was obliged to do additional tests on their construction products to acquire the German ‘Ü-Zeichen’. Without this conformity mark, a manufacturer was not allowed to place the construction product on the German market or to install it into a building, even if it had attained the CE-marking under the CPD.

Information released by the Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik (DIBt) indicates that steps have been taken to implement the ECJ judgment in the German building regulation²¹. However, on a recent blog post on the European Sustainability Consulting website, it has been alleged that Germany continues to impose additional requirements for CE-marked construction products via the ‘Musterliste der Technischen Baubestimmungen’ (‘Specimen List of Technical Building Regulations’). Of course, Germany has notified these additional requirements (2014-0612-D) to the Commission. However, European Sustainability Consulting (2015) comments that:

“these new requirements undermine the just made adjustments (by deletion of the annexes with the additional requirements for construction products) in the earlier Bauregelliste: ‘moving’ the additional demands now to the new Musterliste is effectively the same infringement again to the European legislation”²²

It should be noted that the decision of the ECJ refers to the CPD, which has been replaced by the CPR. However, since the CPR contains a similar provision, in the form of Article 8, it is likely that future infringement proceedings regarding additional national technical requirements (impeding the free movement of products) could be started on the same basis as the aforementioned German case.

It can be concluded that the notification procedure under Directive 98/34/EC is an important tool for ensuring the correct application of European Union legislation, and preventing cumbersome infringement procedures. It is therefore an important *preventive* tool for diminishing TBT’s in the construction sector. In cases where infringement proceedings by the Commission are unavoidable, the provisions in the CPR are comparable to those in the CPD, and sufficient, for starting such proceedings.

²⁰ European Commission (2012) September infringements package, accessed at http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-12-708_en.htm

²¹ DIBt (2015): EuGH- Urteil vom 16. Oktober 2014 (Rechtssache C - 100/13) accessed at www.dibt.de/de/Fachbereiche/data/ZD5_Das_DIBt_informiert_Stellungnahme_zur_Rechtssache_nach_EuGH_Urteil_April_2015.pdf

²² European Sustainability Consulting (2015): Germany ignored the ruling of the ECJ, accessed at <http://www.hamans.com>

Non-regulatory barriers

National quality marks

The objective of the CPR (and the former CPD alike) is to reduce TBT's by harmonising standards and test and attestation methods. This should lead in the end to the removal of all mandatory national certification schemes and related conformity marks. Eventually, it may also have the effect of reducing the demand for quality marks. However, a 2007 report evaluating the Internal Market and competitiveness effects of the CPD concluded that *"it will be many years at best before strong national marks disappear. Designers, contractors, technical controllers and building inspectors continue to rely on national marks, which even when voluntary have a strong de facto mandatory character"*²³. The report notes that several national marks were voluntary, in the sense that legislation did not stipulate that they were required before the construction product could be marketed or installed within a building, but that they were accepted as authoritative by consumers or recognised as giving a presumption of conformity by authorities (depending on the trust, image, awareness and integrity of the certification organisation or scheme, or the endorsement by insurers, mortgage lenders or others). Examples of such voluntary product marks included:

- P-mark (Sweden);
- KOMO mark (Netherlands);
- Bénor (Belgium);
- CCZ (Czech Republic);
- B-mark (Poland); and
- 'N'-mark (Spain).

Following the implementation of the CPR, it is striking to see that these national/quality marks still exist and may still present a barrier to trade. However, many of these certification systems are currently undergoing changes to ensure that the schemes do not conflict with the CPR (e.g. Komo mark). Indeed, in Belgium, the Bénor-mark has now become completely voluntary, following an action undertaken by the European Commission (see above). Approval or certification now has a voluntary character and is a matter for the economic stakeholders depending on their need for work quality.

In the case of the Spanish 'N' mark, by the Spanish standardization institute AENOR, the aforementioned 2007 evaluation study observed that the Spanish Building Code promoted the use of certified products and that there was a new Building Law in Spain that referred to the N-mark as a 'recognized' quality mark. There is no information to suggest that anything has changed, with a press release from AENOR in 2012 continuing to promote (for 13 families of construction products) the 'N'- mark as the *"first certification recognised as a quality mark of the Spanish Technical Building Code (CTE)"*²⁴.

Requirements by insurers

It has often been stated that insurers introduce *de facto* technical barriers to trade, by demanding quality marks with third party certification (which is generally a higher level of AVCP than provided

²³ PRC Bouwcentrum International (2007): Study to Evaluate the Internal Market and Competitive Effects of the CPD, accessed at http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/dg/files/evaluation/report_15022007_en.pdf

²⁴ AENOR (2012) Press release, accessed at <http://www.en.aenor.es/aenor/prensa/notasdeprensa/nota.asp?codigo=4897#.VUDqoZNI6Uk>

by CE marking), as a condition for insurance coverage. This has previously been acknowledged by the Commission, where they noted²⁵:

“A further problem identified was that in some EU countries, being part of a national voluntary labelling and certification scheme has become a de facto requirement to avoid higher risk insurance premiums. An example was cited related to the use of a national certification system in France (NF UPEC) for ceramic tiles”.

Equally, Construction Products Europe has commented²⁶:

“Other market operators (e.g. insurance companies) are introducing de facto barriers to trade, through the inclusion of references to national marking for attesting conformity, which are considered as the “trusted quality marks” for this particular operator, and become “conditio sine qua non” in the market. The ELIOS 2 project has, for example, compiled the experience of insurance companies: <http://signsdirectory.elios-ec.eu/signs>”.

However, investigations undertaken as part of the Elios2 project (European Liability Insurance Organisation Schemes) provide a more nuanced picture²⁷, as outlined below.

- Quality signs (as they are called in Elios) are used by insurers (and other construction actors) according to their role in a construction project. When underwriting, insurers are interested in quality signs that carry discriminatory information on subjects they know by experience as sources of risk/pathology that may be the origin of future claims. A mandatory quality sign (such as CE-marking) is not perceived as carrying discriminatory information as all concerned products carry this sign.
- Building defects are primarily the result of poor design or inadequate/incompetent execution of the works. Construction products are rarely identified as the source of the risk/pathology. The insurer when underwriting a contract for a contractor (i.e. third party liability), an architect (i.e. professional indemnity) or a building work (i.e. inherent defect insurance) is only interested in the final building and its quality with regards to the design and site activities (i.e. installation). This means that quality signs on products are of far less importance to insurers compared to those quality signs that certify competence (e.g. contactors, installers and architects) and work performances or construction systems. As this does not concern the quality of the construction product, in most cases there is for insurers no reason for requiring additional quality signs which complement the CPR CE marking.
- The fact that some insurers advertise on possible tariff advantages for contractors that demonstrate their competence via quality signs²⁸ may be interpreted as an indication of the

²⁵ European Commission (2014) Commission Staff Working Document SWD (2014) 23, Part 1: Evaluation of the Internal Market Legislation for Industrial Products, Accompanying the document, A vision for the internal market of products, accessed at http://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:6da8f15b-8438-11e3-9b7d-01aa75ed71a1.0001.01/DOC_1&format=PDF

²⁶ CPE (2014) Implementation of the Construction Products Regulation – Manufacturers report, accessed at <http://www.construction-products.eu/cust/documentrequest.aspx?DocID=277>

²⁷ Elios 2 website, accessed at <http://www.elios-ec.eu/en/introduction> It should be noted that the final report of this project was not published at the time of writing. Information was gathered from various progress reports and Forum presentations.

importance of such quality marks for insurers. The ‘value’ of quality signs on competence is recognised positively but possible tariff advantages are, of course, not granted automatically as quality signs comprise only one element of the risk assessment by insurers.

Application marks: A case study on insulation products

A criterion for the success of the CPR is how well it will remove other mandatory or voluntary (de facto mandatory) marks which have more or less the same meaning as the CE-marking. In many cases, these other marks are called ‘approval marks’ or ‘application marks’. Such marks demonstrate that a specified application of a construction product will result in a work or a construction element that fulfils (national) building regulations, insurance requirements, user specifications or similar end-use requirements.

The national application rules (national standards) may prescribe the testing of the product for the intended application in the building. These tests are required in addition to the hENs to fulfil national building regulations, for example on energy performance or structural strength (of the building). Due to the fact that there are many possible applications of insulation board in building constructions, many tests are required. An example illustrating this is provided in the box below.

A thermal insulation roof board may have been tested according to the specified testing method in the relevant harmonised product standard (EN 13162 – EN13171) and have a declared delamination resistance (perpendicular strength) of 80kN/m². This insulation material can therefore be applied in a roof system. However, there are many types of roof systems, for instance, a roof system with the waterproofing layer fully bonded to the insulation. If such a roof system has been fixed to a corrugated steel roof with washers and screws, when the wind strikes the roof, a dynamic vacuum pressure will be created. In instances of extreme wind exposure, it is possible that the roof may collapse. This can only be tested in a test mock up in a vacuum chamber, with the test method to be followed defined by the national approval body (or by UEAtc in the case of a harmonised European test method). If the roofing insulation board were to be fixed to a metal deck, with a bituminous water proofing layer glued on top of it, the test would should show that the resistance would have dropped from 80kN/m² to only 5kN/m². Taking into account wind exposure (i.e. building height, whether it will be used at the roof edge or roof centre, the shape of the roof, geographical situation, wind tight or wind open construction, etc) and a national defined safety factor, the designer and contractor will need to decide whether the 5kN/m² resistance would be suitable.

The above example demonstrates that the perpendicular strength of 80kN/m² associated with the hEN and declared in the DoP/CE-marking does not necessarily provide all of the information relevant for the national building regulations. Indeed, the information provided in the DoP/CE marking must be “translated from the product to the building performance”. This link from 80 kN/m² for the product to 5 kN/m² for the roof system is given in a so-called ‘agrément’, or application approval (for example a ‘KOMO attest’ in the Netherlands or a ‘ATG’ in Belgium). The agrément is closing the loop between ITT-product characteristics, the quality of the delivered product, ITT-system performance and the potential building performance. The agrément is providing all the information that is needed in the building chain: for designer, for contractor and sub-contractor and for inspection bodies.

²⁸ Qualibat (2012) Enhance you certificate to the companies, accessed at http://www.capeb-loireatlantique.com/web/upload_fich/newsletters_emailings/flash_info_eco_artisan/fichepratiqueassurances.pdf

Figure A3-2: Thermal insulation products and application marks

Source: PRC Bouwcentrum Intern. (2007) Study to evaluate the internal market and competitiveness effects of Council Directive 89/106/EEC (Construction Products Directive, (CPD), accessed at http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/dg/files/evaluation/report_15022007_en.pdf

Presently, many European national approval bodies provide an assessment of product characteristics and, most of the time, will link the assessment to the system performances. They will still need to do this for CE marked products.

Insulation products were used as a case study in the 2007 evaluation of the CPD (PRC Bouwcentrum Intern., 2007). The results of this case study have been summarized as follows:

“The thermal insulation products sector is probably the clearest case of a product where expensive national certification requirements have been a barrier to trade, and will not be removed by CE-marking alone. These certifications are principally ‘application marks’ such as BBA Agrément, KOMO Attest, ATG, Zülassung, Avis Technique – theoretically voluntary, but strongly linked to the building control process, and required for each individual application (flat roof under felt, pitched roof under tiles, etc.) – not simple conformity marks showing conformity to a product standard. CE-marking has not removed the need for these. It ought to have made them simpler and cheaper, but so far this has not happened, and multiple testing is still being required by approval bodies, who in some cases do not recognise other bodies’ tests. For an insulation materials company with an international marketing strategy the initial investment in such application marks for a few member states and a range of products and applications (e.g. cavity walls, flat roofs with bitumen felt, pitched roof with clay tiles ...) can reach € 1million, with annual costs for new products, renewals and surveillance of up to €500K.”

The study also highlighted the number of BBA certificates, noting that there were a total of 128 BBA certificates listed on the BBA register issued for thermal insulation products at that time. This has since increased to 189 certificates, as shown in the table below.

Product	2007	2015
Roof insulation	38	44
Floor insulation	22	24
Walling blocks	5	4
Cavity wall insulation	30	49
External wall insulation	23	61
Wall linings	10	7
Total	128	189

Source: <http://www.bbacerts.co.uk/#search>

In the case of Belgium ATG, 27 certificates on roof insulation and 27 on external wall insulation are listed in 2015 on the website of ATG²⁹. On the Dutch KOMO website, amongst others, 18 certificates are mentioned for ‘factory made thermal insulation in façade constructions’, 29 certificates for ‘thermal insulation for flat or pitched roofs on a under-construction with a closed roof system’ and 14 for ‘floor and perimeter insulation with XPS insulation-plates’³⁰.

It is evident that the need for (national) application marks, at least for roofing insulation products, has not been diminished by the CPR. It may therefore be the case that the conclusion of the 2007 CPD evaluation remains valid:

“CE-marking is essential to creating free trade and competition but not sufficient. New measures will need to be devised and implemented to create a satisfactory meta-monde. This will need changes to the application certification system, development of information data bases and Europe-wide design guidance/design codes, and some further approximation of building

National incentive schemes for eco-technologies

Another barrier to trade can be national incentive schemes that promote the take-up of environmentally friendly technologies (‘eco-technologies’). Whilst these do not prevent non-national companies from supplying products to the national market, they clearly put them at a competitive disadvantage. The Commission staff working document “Evaluation of the Internal Market Legislation for Industrial Products” outlines the example of Renewable Technologies incentive schemes for UK providers (figure below).

In order to access UK Government Financial Incentive Schemes, installers of Renewable Technologies must be certified under the MCS Installer Certification Scheme. Within the Scheme Rules there are requirements that compel additional product testing or completely restrict the installation of some specified product types that are otherwise freely available elsewhere in the EU. The Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) (Document MCS012 requires manufacturers to submit PV and Solar Thermal products for UK Specific Roof Tests and Certification, in conflict with EN12975) UK - MCS Scheme (Document MIS3001 specifically restricts the Installation of In-Roof Solar Thermal Products that carry the European SolarKeymark Certification). The MCS Installer Certification Scheme is the only scheme recognised by the UK Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC). DECC does not recognise Installer Certifications Issued by other EU Member States which appears to be in conflict with UK obligations under Directive 2009/28/EC Article 14-3.

Figure A3-3: MCS Installer Certification Scheme

Source: European Commission (2014) *Evaluation of the Internal Market Legislation for Industrial Products – A vision for the internal market*, accessed at <http://ec.europa.eu/DocsRoom/documents/4281/attachments/1/translations/en/renditions/native>

²⁹ BUtgb (2015): Technical Approval ATG, available at: http://www.butgb.be/index.cfm?n01=technical_approval

³⁰ KOMO (2015): Database Kwaliteitsverklaringen, available at: <http://www.komo.nl/kwaliteitsverklaringen/database-kwaliteitsverklaringen/>

1.2.4 Barriers to the free movement of innovative products or the use of innovative manufacturing technologies

Introduction

In this section, a number of technological changes in the construction sector which are of particular interest for the CPR will be highlighted.

In recent years, we have seen the development of high-growth/new technology products, like Key Enabling Technologies (KETs). KETs comprise micro- and nanoelectronics, advanced materials, industrial biotechnology, photonics, nanotechnology and advanced manufacturing systems. They provide the 'technology bricks' that enable a wide range of innovative product applications. For example, KETs make steel stronger and more durable, they make cars lighter and safer, and they make a plethora of other products (e.g. medicines, biofuels and mobile devices) more effective and sustainable. Another innovative technology is 3-D printing which might lead to profound changes in how manufacturing is organised³¹.

Regulatory barriers to the development and free movement of innovative products

In the Commission's Working Document entitled 'Evaluation of the Internal Market Legislation for Industrial Products'³², the following question was posed: "*Are there specific regulatory barriers to the development and free movement of innovative products, including products integrating key enabling technologies (KETs)? Are there any legal gaps not already covered by the Internal Market legislation for industrial products?*"

The research findings to this question (and transposed to construction products and the CPR) can be summarized as follows.

- **The CPR is sufficiently technology-neutral and tends to promote, rather than limit, innovation:** A characteristic of the New Approach to Union harmonisation legislation (like the CPR) is that it is technology-neutral since the legislation only sets out the essential requirements. This means that manufacturers are allowed to determine for themselves how best to meet the essential requirements. It therefore does not matter, from a legal point of view, whether traditional or advanced manufacturing processes are used, since the same legal framework applies relating to the placing of the product on the market. The fact that the CPR is non-prescriptive regarding the technical specifications that should be adopted means that, by leaving detailed implementation to technical standards, the regulatory framework is sufficiently flexible.

There is also evidence that Internal Market legislation has, in some cases, acted as a catalyst for promoting innovation. This is because the development of hENs and functioning of the Internal Market has enabled some manufacturers to enjoy economies of scale in production, which allows them to invest more in research and development. By exploiting economies of scale, manufacturers can divert more resources towards extensive research and development centres (e.g. Rockwool thermal insulation products).

³¹ European Commission (2014) Key Enabling Technologies Summit: KETs & European Industrial Renaissance, accessed at [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release MEMO-14-359 en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-14-359_en.htm)

³² European Commission (2014) Evaluation of the Internal Market Legislation for Industrial Products – A vision for the internal market, accessed at <http://ec.europa.eu/DocsRoom/documents/4281/attachments/1/translations/en/renditions/native>

- **A lack of EU legislation may hinder the development and free movement of innovative products, where Member States introduce their own legislation:** In some cases, there is evidence that a lack of EU legislation may prevent the development and free movement of innovative products, such as products integrating KETs (e.g. polysilazane based coatings)³³. There will inevitably be a tendency for legislation to lag behind the development of innovative products and technologies, as legislation is unlikely to be developed for technologies and products that do not exist. For example, for products that incorporate nano-materials (a KET), in the absence of a regulatory framework at the EU level, Member States are introducing their own legislation to ensure health and safety in the production and sale of such a product. Evidently, there is a need to develop appropriate EU legislation to facilitate further development and application of KETs.
- **Where technical standards do not keep pace with technological innovations, manufacturers of innovative products may be required to use the ETA-route to get CE marking. This may reduce the competitiveness of enterprises that are producing innovative products.** Problems can arise for product groups where there is a hEN available with prescriptive elements or based on a description of the materials (e.g. cement, insulation). In that case, some products (especially innovative products like KET's, rapidly changing products, niche products or products with an advanced manufacturing process), may fall outside the hEN. In some instances, producers are forced down the ETA route, because the market perceives CE marking as mandatory for their type of product. If it is more difficult, expensive or time consuming for the producer of the innovative product to obtain an ETA, compared to competitors following the easier hEN route, then this poses a barrier to new products and possibly exclusion from the market for innovative companies. Thus, with regard to KET's and other innovative products, a significant challenge will be ensuring that there are suitable technical standards that manufacturers can follow and making sure such standards are updated sufficiently frequently to take new innovations into account.
- **Where multiple pieces of legislation (besides the CPR) apply to an innovative product, there is a constant need to monitor and, if necessary, revise the legislative framework and also provide guidance to operators:** Multiple pieces of legislation may apply to innovative products, sometimes with blurred boundaries between them. This would not necessarily prevent such products from being placed on the market, since many producers (particularly large firms), conformity assessment bodies and market surveillance authorities are used to dealing with such complexity. The risk would remain, however, that some producers, particularly, SMEs would lack the necessary resources to address the requirements of the legislation and thus be deterred from placing innovative products on the market.

The market for sustainable and environmentally friendly construction products (or 'eco-technologies') is rapidly growing and it is necessary to explore whether Member States or even private sector requirements do not constitute a barrier to the free movement of these products. Such specific requirements might also present the risk of imposing parallel regulatory burdens on business on top of the general product legislation. Indeed, with regards to the environmental impact of products, the issue of multiple pieces of legislation applying to a product is particularly pertinent. For example, the "Exploratory study with regard to Ecodesign of thermal insulation in buildings (Lot 36)" (2014), highlighted how many pieces of environmental legislation are applicable

³³ Nanowerk (2015): Nanotechnology in the Construction Industry, available at: <http://www.nanowerk.com/nanotechnology-in-construction-industry.php>

to insulation products. This problem was also highlighted with respect to the environmental impact of construction products in the report 'The Lead Market Initiative and Sustainable Construction' (see figure overleaf).

What is 'better regulation'? For the manufacturers it is certainly to avoid a lot of different regulation for environmental impact of the production of goods and products. It must be underlined that construction products are not usual goods that are consumed. Construction products have a long life inside the building. So the construction product in itself has to be considered inside the building life. That's the philosophy of CEN TC 350. It's also the philosophy behind the CPD/CPR. It is related to works. However when you consider environmental impact there are a lot of initiatives of the EU, coming from DG Energy or DG Environment that want to address this aspect for all products in a horizontal way. So they came with a Ecodesign Directive, Energy Labelling Directive, Green public procurement, REACH, Waste Framework Directive, etc. All these are little pieces next to each other. The producer is supposed to be in accordance with everything. That's not the good way to regulate things for construction products. It is impossible to address everything. The manufacturer has to measure the same impact, to make new tests and to use other methods to show that he fulfills the requirements of the different regulations (...) There should be more coordination of the various initiatives and policies at the various levels of the European Commission in many areas, see the scheme below. It was recommended to introduce an interdisciplinary or holistic approach from inside the Commission. The Commission should talk with one voice, or try at least to communicate the full picture relating the ongoing EU initiatives. Any further development from the Commission should be aligned with the precedent initiatives from the Commission.

Figure A3-4: Complying with multiple pieces of legislation

Source: PRC (2011) *The Lead Market Initiative and Sustainable Construction: Lot 1, Screening of National Building Regulations*, accessed at http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/construction/studies/national-building-regulations_en.htm

An overview of the relationship between the CPR, the Lead Market Initiative, CEN/TC350 standardisation work and other European initiatives has been provided in the figure below.

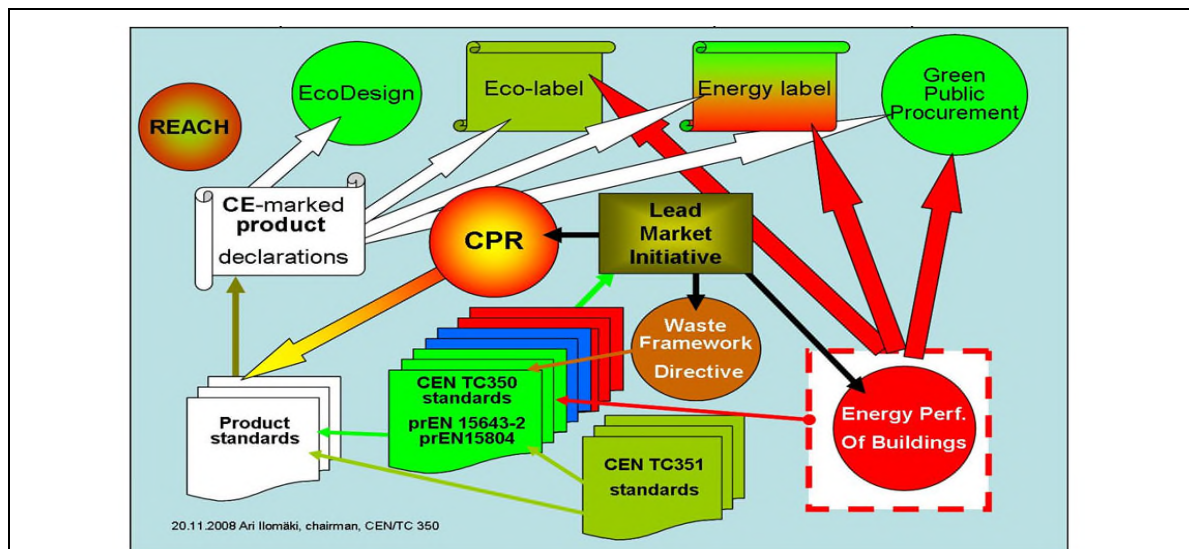


Figure A3-5 Relationship between the CPR and other legislation and policies

Source: Original British Standards Institute 2011, reproduced German and European Approaches to Sustainable Construction, accessed at http://www.irbnet.de/daten/iconda/CIB_DC23350.pdf

The majority of the EU Initiatives have some form of overlap with BWR 7 of the CPR, but there is probably also an overlap between BWR 3 and BWR 7. With regards to innovative environmental construction products, the Commission (DG Environment) has released some communications that

concern sustainability, but progress has since been put on hold to further develop BWR 7. Consequently, more needs to be done in this area.

Regulatory barriers to the development of innovative manufacturing methods (3D printing)

3D printing is a transformative technology with huge potential for product manufacturing and construction. The big added value of 3D printed construction products is the almost unlimited potential for customization of the products, so they can be produced precisely to fit the individual client's needs and measurements. This technology makes it possible to replace mass production processes with a new, localised, customised approach to manufacturing products.

Article 5 of the CPR ("derogations from drawing up a declaration of performance for individually manufactured or custom-made in a non-series process in response to a specific order") is perfectly suited for construction products that present a low risk. However, **questions remain as to whether the CPR is sufficiently equipped to regulate custom products that are manufactured by 3D printing that pose a risk across the full risk profile spectrum.** Any errors in the digital model of the product may result in problematic issues on site during the printing/construction phase, or in inconsistent product performance.

Questions also remain as to whether products mass manufactured via 3D printing fall within the scope of the Article 5 derogation. It may be the case that manufacturers of higher risk 3D custom printed construction products should be subjected to a conformity assessment procedure based on the applicable hEN. This would provide for initial and regular follow-up notified body control of the production process, and an *ex ante* and continuing audit of whether the production process is capable of producing products that meet the European specifications. However, this creates the problem of how to conduct Initial Type Testing on individual products. Indeed, since each product is unique, a random chosen sample for ITT from a range of identical produced products is not possible. Consequently, it may be necessary to develop a complete set of new hENs and quality control procedures.

A parallel can perhaps be made with medical devices, where the question of 3D printing is very relevant³⁴, and where the Commission has already written in 2009 a 'Guidance Note for Manufacturers or Custom-made medical devices'³⁵. **If the 3D technology in the construction sector indeed delivers on its promises, it will very soon be an important regulatory item the CPR must consider.**

A further issue raised through the increased use of 3D printers is who is legally responsible for the products produced by 3D printing³⁶. Should this be the manufacturer of the 3D printer, the designer

³⁴ See for example the discussion on, 3D printing of custom medical devices under future EU law, accessed at <http://medicaldeviceslegal.com/2014/03/05/3d-printing-of-custom-medical-devices-under-future-eu-law/>

³⁵ Guidance Note for manufacturers of custom-made medical devices, accessed at http://ec.europa.eu/health/medical-devices/files/guide-stds-directives/notes-for-manufactures-custom-made-md_en.pdf

³⁶ European Commission (2014) Evaluation of the Internal Market Legislation for Industrial Products – A vision for the internal market, accessed at

of the 3D printer, the company selling the 3D printer or the final user or consumer that used the 3D printer to produce products that were then placed on the market? There are also practical difficulties posed in terms of ensuring effective market surveillance of products printed using 3D printers. Whereas the quality of industrial and consumer products sold through conventional supply chains can be checked relatively easily by MSAs, it is much more difficult to check the quality of products produced in small quantities by individuals or SMEs, especially when the route to market may be through online commerce channels only.

Effectiveness in handling the relationship between services and products

In the aforementioned Commission Staff Working Document 'Evaluation of the Internal Market Legislation for Industrial Products', the following question was posed: *"Are there barriers to trade stemming from the way legislation handles the relationship between services and products which are part of the same value chain?"*³⁷.

Technological change, increasing complexity of product and innovation in both product design and service delivery are changing the relationship between products and services that are part of the same value chain. The distinction between product and service markets is becoming ever more blurred, in part because consumers increasingly demand high-quality after-sales services. It seems that that EU legislation is struggling to adapt to this changing environment, which creates uncertainty as well as potential barriers to trade and risks to health and safety. Union harmonisation legislation relates to the initial placing on the market of products. Once products have been legally placed on the market, they are then free to circulate. As a general principle, Internal Market product legislation should also apply to product-related services. However, the current regulatory framework on this matter is not so clear.

In looking at the relationship between services and products and whether there are any barriers to trade that arise, the following is concluded:

- **The increasingly blurred distinction between products and services creates uncertainty around differentiation between supply and installation:** For many construction products, it may be difficult to differentiate between the supply and the installation. In some sectors, such as eco-technologies, like PV-panels or heat pumps, it may be impossible to differentiate between supply and installation. The performance of the technology depends not only on the performance of the individual components of the system (that could be covered by harmonized European specifications), but even more on design and installation aspects of the integrated system. Also for harmonized products like thermal insulation products, the correct installation is very important for guaranteeing the performance of the product in the building. As has been discussed above, voluntary 'application marks' or quality signs on competences of contractors/installers fill in this gap. For these products, the legislation must recognise that companies are not just selling products but a whole package that includes a service, i.e. installation. Where services and products are addressed by different directives (e.g. CPR and Services Directive), there is risk that suppliers will have to comply with two different notification procedures, creating an additional cost.

<http://ec.europa.eu/DocsRoom/documents/4281/attachments/1/translations/en/renditions/native>

³⁷ Ibid

- **The increasingly blurred distinction between products and services creates uncertainty around coverage of spare parts and components:** Spare parts and components could cause difficulties in terms of their supply, as well as their use in after-sales service. These are evidently an integral part of the product lifecycle. There appears to be differences between different Internal Market legislation for industrial products as to whether spare parts and components are included within their scope. This is likely to also be the case for construction products. Moreover, there is also the very practical problem of fitting new components into old products, which raises the question as to the extent to which a product can be altered (e.g. when new parts are fitted) and still comply with the requirements of the legislation. This problem is particularly common for products with long lifetimes, where the original manufacturer might no longer be trading or the original component might no longer be available. Equally, the legislation may risk creating barriers to trade where it prevents independent manufacturers from developing new components that fit into products supplied by large manufacturers. Enterprises also face administrative burdens from the need to ensure that product-related information is kept up-to-date and because there are frequent changes to spare parts and components, they have to regularly update technical documentation. For instance, the serial numbers for parts and components change frequently.

A similar issue was raised with regard to **re-used products** under the CPR. The case concerned bricks taken by an economic operator from an old building that were then sold to a contractor in order for them to be incorporated within a construction work. As the economic operator submits the bricks to a cleaning process to remove the old mortar or paint, it would seem that no manufacturing has been undertaken on the product and thus the performance of the brick remains unchanged. It should also be noted that, due to the age of the bricks, they were released on to the market before both the CPD and the CPR and thus prior to CE marking. Furthermore, the economic operator that ‘prepares’ the bricks for re-use is not a manufacturer, which means that the factory production control as determined by the CPR is unlikely to be in place. This case raised a number of questions, including:

- Does the CPR apply to these products and require them to comply with the applicable requirements (e.g. DoP CE marking);
- Are the bricks considered to be re-used products or manufactured products;
- How the definition “placing on the market” in the CPR should be understood regarding reused construction products and whether Member States may require reused products to be assessed on the basis of Eurocodes or hENs³⁸.

The CPR is silent with regard to reuse and recycling, but it is likely that re-used products will in principal not be excluded from the scope of application of the CPR. If this is the case, as soon as a product falls under the CPR definition of construction product (Article 2(1) of the CPR), the conditions under the CPR for placing or making available on the market construction products are applicable. In this instance, the most relevant CPR provisions are Article 4(1) related to the DoP, Article 5 (derogations from drawing up a DoP), Article 14 (obligations to distributors) and Article 15 (cases in which obligations of manufacturers apply to importers and distributors). Of course, re-used construction products should in any case be accompanied by information on their performance and commensurate to the available information, to allow their users to know if they are in compliance

³⁸ Website, SALVOnews, (June 2014) Trade views sought on CE marking of reclaimed building materials, accessed at <http://www.salvonews.com/story/trade-views-sought-on-ce-marking-of-reclaimed-building-materials-x82939x9.html>

with the applicable national building rules. Evidently, consideration should be given to the treatment of re-used products when assessing the possible revision of the CPR and when developing or reviewing hENs.

The untapped potential of the CPR regarded as an ICT system

The DoP enhances transparency and traceability for construction products along the supply chain and in the market in general. This is made possible thanks to the availability and use of new ICT-technologies, which can be utilised as the CPR now allows DoP's to be processed electronically.

The main stakeholders using DoP's in a legal or administrative context can be identified as follows:

- Market surveillance authorities for their activities;
- Local authorities in charge of delivering building approvals or authorizations for building works;
- Insurance companies covering construction risks; and
- Judicial bodies that review administrative bodies' decisions or adjudicate disputes in relation to the sale and use of construction products.

The "Study on possible national legal obstacles to full recognition of electronic processing of performance information on construction products"³⁹ sought to clarify and analyse the current situation in Member States, European Economic Area and accession countries with regards to their legal provisions and judicial and administrative practices on the use of digital means for the transmission and the preservation of information.

In general, the study found few obstacles to the provision of electronic materials in the identified contexts to the different stakeholders. Where obstacles existed, it was noted that these should progressively disappear as many Member States have adopted, and continue to adopt, and put in place systems that allow for the transmission and provision of electronic documents to administrative bodies and for judicial bodies. Nevertheless, the study found that for some countries the submission of the DoP in electronic form may currently:

- Still not be allowed,
- Be submitted to specific requirements, and/or
- Not be possible for practical reasons.

Another potential for the electronic processing of DoP's might be in e-commerce. By making information more available on the construction product, helping to link suppliers and purchasers across Europe and enabling better price comparisons, e-commerce has great potential to facilitate the free movement of construction products across the EU. Indeed, this raises the question as to whether there is a link between the CPR and the e-commerce Directive (Directive 2000/31/EC).

1.2.5 Socio-economic developments

It should also be noted that there are socio-economic developments which are impacting how the CPR is being implemented. For example, this may include:

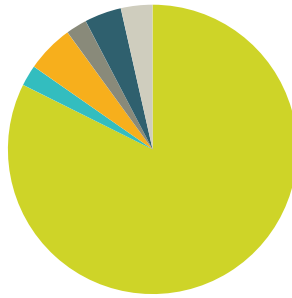
³⁹ DBB (2013) Report for European Commission, DG Enterprise, Study on possible national legal obstacles to full recognition of electronic processing of performance information on construction products (under the CPR), notably within the regimes of civil liability and evidentiary value, accessed at http://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/construction/support-tools-studies/index_en.htm

- Consumer demand for certain construction products;
- The changing roles of certain actors in the construction supply chain (e.g. insurers with special needs for quality signs);
- Demands from clients and consumers to have a choice in different qualities of construction products, for example a 'CE Mark +' (with third party control), or 'CE Mark ++' (third party control on all essential characteristics, without having any NDP); the Keymark could be a solution for this;
- Changes in availability of credit and for manufacturers of construction products; and
- Consolidation in the construction products/materials industry, with there being only a few big international players that dominate the market and the content of harmonized standards.

RESPONSES TO QUESTIONNAIRE 1
COMPANIES

Q2 Please tick which of the following best describes your organisation

Answered: 170 Skipped: 0

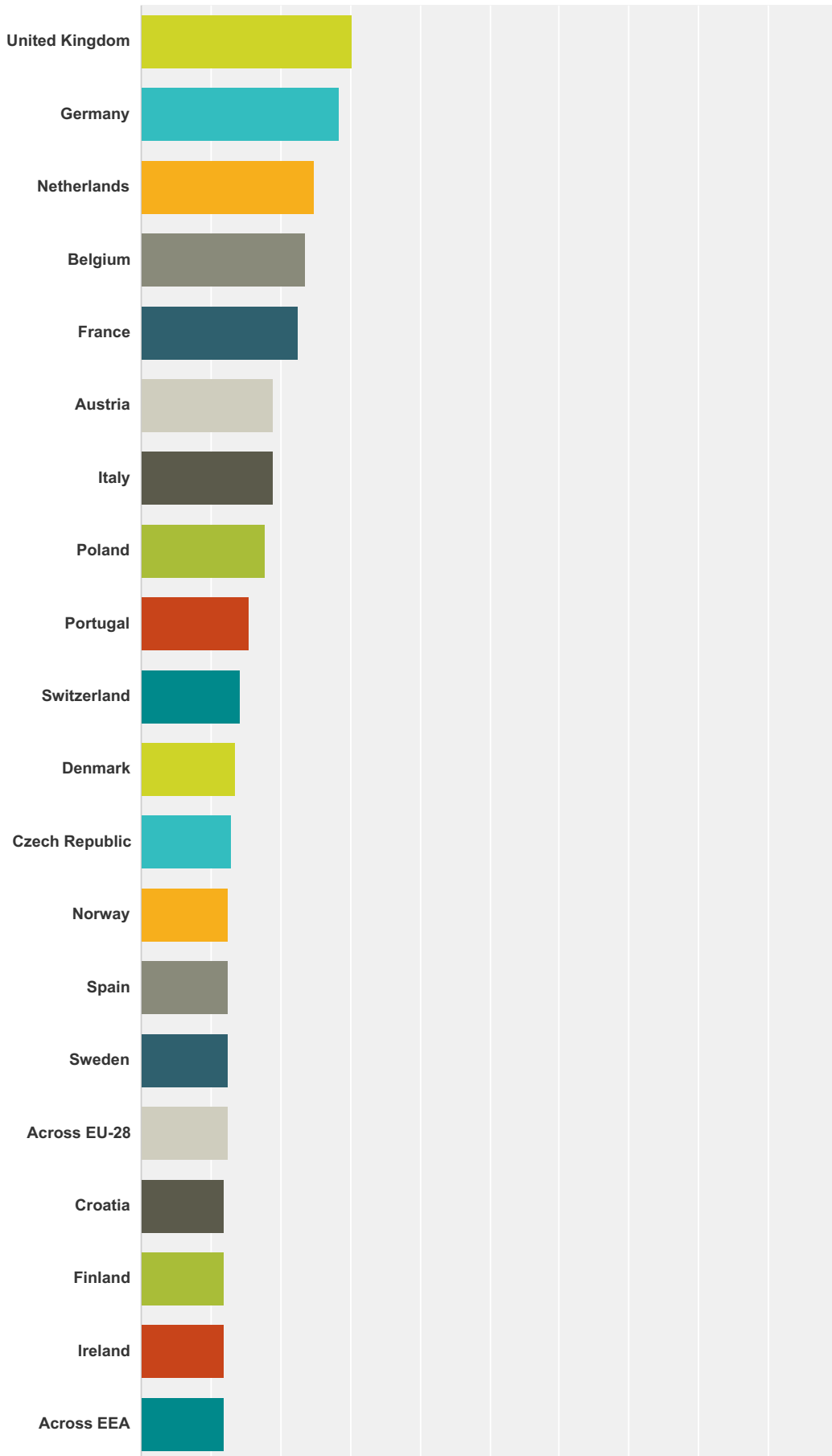


- Manufacturer of construction products
- Importer of construction products
- Distributor/supplier of construction products
- Authorised Representative
- Designer (e.g. Architects, Specifiers, etc.)
- User of construction products (e.g. construction companies, builders, etc.)

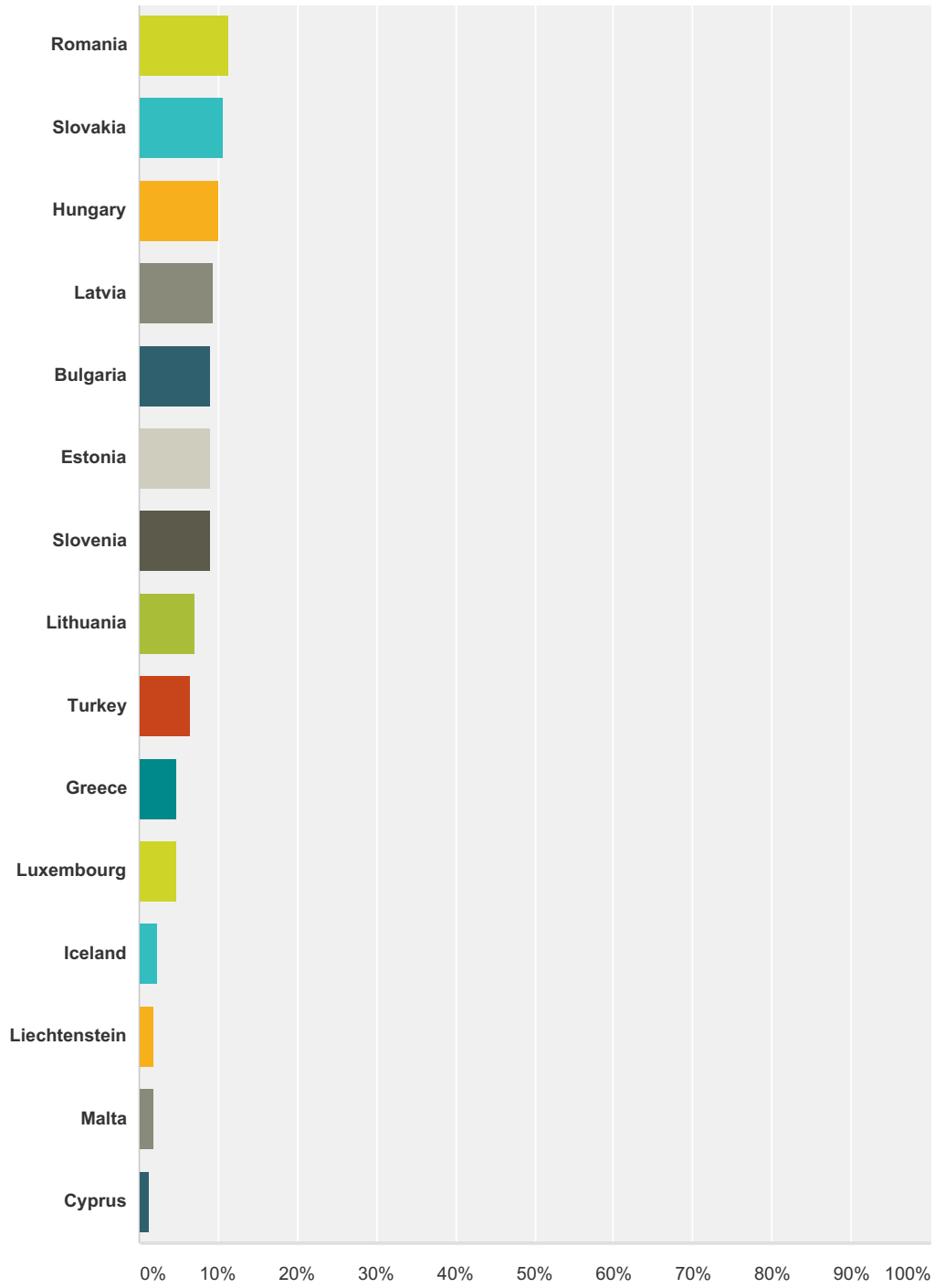
Answer Choices	Responses	
Manufacturer of construction products	82.35%	140
Importer of construction products	2.35%	4
Distributor/supplier of construction products	5.29%	9
Authorised Representative	2.35%	4
Designer (e.g. Architects, Specifiers, etc.)	4.12%	7
User of construction products (e.g. construction companies, builders, etc.)	3.53%	6
Total		170

Q3 Please indicate where your organisation is operating within the EU and EEA.

Answered: 169 Skipped: 1



CPR Implementation Q1 - COMPANIES



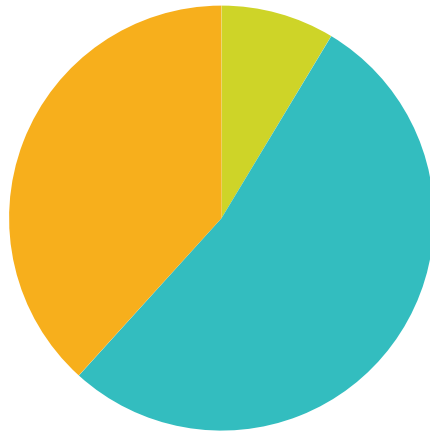
Answer Choices	Responses	
United Kingdom	30.18%	51
Germany	28.40%	48
Netherlands	24.85%	42
Belgium	23.67%	40
France	22.49%	38
Austria	18.93%	32
Italy	18.93%	32
Poland	17.75%	30

CPR Implementation Q1 - COMPANIES

Portugal	15.38%	26
Switzerland	14.20%	24
Denmark	13.61%	23
Czech Republic	13.02%	22
Norway	12.43%	21
Spain	12.43%	21
Sweden	12.43%	21
Across EU-28	12.43%	21
Croatia	11.83%	20
Finland	11.83%	20
Ireland	11.83%	20
Across EEA	11.83%	20
Romania	11.24%	19
Slovakia	10.65%	18
Hungary	10.06%	17
Latvia	9.47%	16
Bulgaria	8.88%	15
Estonia	8.88%	15
Slovenia	8.88%	15
Lithuania	7.10%	12
Turkey	6.51%	11
Greece	4.73%	8
Luxembourg	4.73%	8
Iceland	2.37%	4
Liechtenstein	1.78%	3
Malta	1.78%	3
Cyprus	1.18%	2
Total Respondents: 169		

Q4 Please tick which of the following best describes your organisation

Answered: 162 Skipped: 8

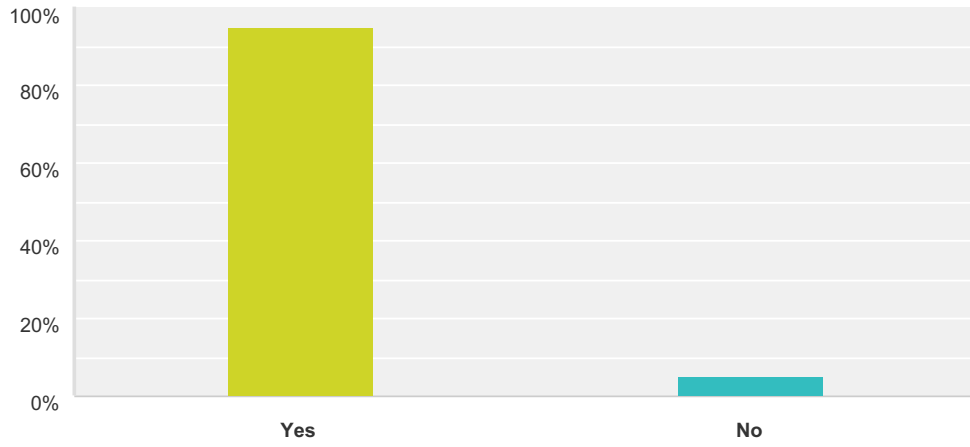


■ Micro-enterprise
 ■ Small and medium-sized enterprise (SME)
 ■ Large enterprise

Answer Choices	Responses	
Micro-enterprise	8.64%	14
Small and medium-sized enterprise (SME)	53.09%	86
Large enterprise	38.27%	62
Total		162

Q5 Are you aware of the Construction Products Directive (CPD)?

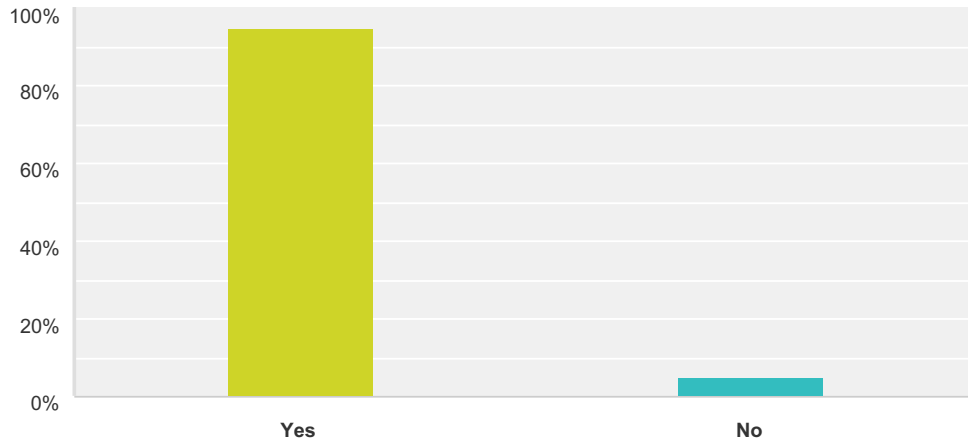
Answered: 170 Skipped: 0



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	94.71%	161
No	5.29%	9
Total		170

Q6 Are you aware that the CPD was replaced by the Construction Products Regulation (CPR) in June 2013?

Answered: 170 Skipped: 0

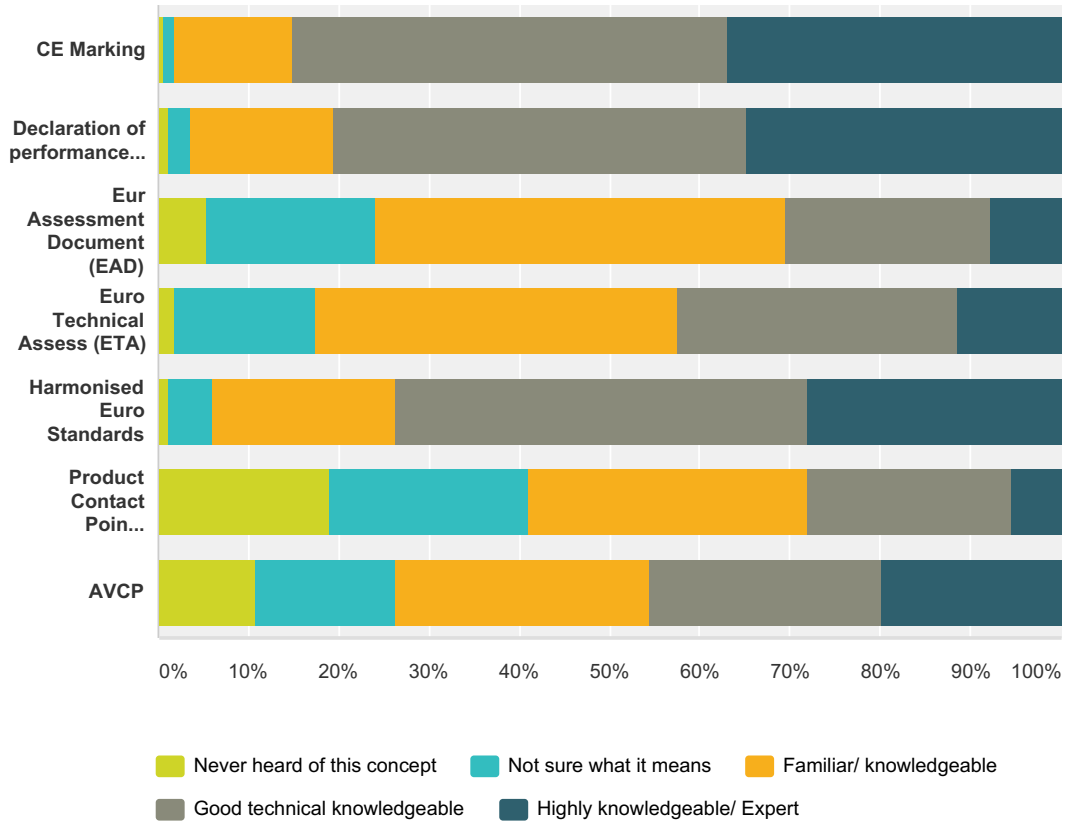


Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	94.71% 161
No	5.29% 9
Total	170

CPR Implementation Q1 - COMPANIES

Q7 Please indicate your level of knowledge relating to the following concepts under the CPR

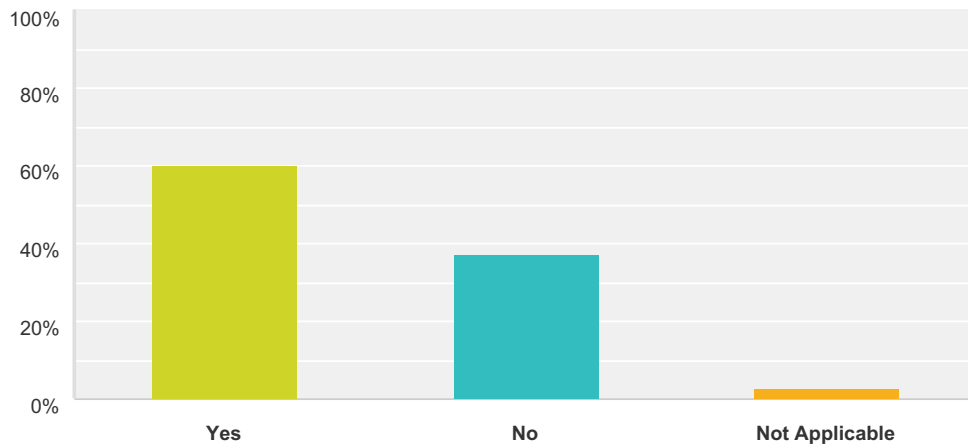
Answered: 170 Skipped: 0



	Never heard of this concept	Not sure what it means	Familiar/ knowledgeable	Good technical knowledgeable	Highly knowledgeable/ Expert	Total
CE Marking	0.60% 1	1.19% 2	13.10% 22	48.21% 81	36.90% 62	168
Declaration of performance (DoP)	1.18% 2	2.37% 4	15.98% 27	45.56% 77	34.91% 59	169
Eur Assessment Document (EAD)	5.39% 9	18.56% 31	45.51% 76	22.75% 38	7.78% 13	167
Euro Technical Assess (ETA)	1.80% 3	15.57% 26	40.12% 67	31.14% 52	11.38% 19	167
Harmonised Euro Standards	1.19% 2	4.76% 8	20.24% 34	45.83% 77	27.98% 47	168
Product Contact Points for Construction (PCPC)	19.05% 32	22.02% 37	30.95% 52	22.62% 38	5.36% 9	168
AVCP	10.78% 18	15.57% 26	28.14% 47	25.75% 43	19.76% 33	167

Q8 The CPR has clarified the concept and use of CE marking and its legal meaning. It also sets out how CE marking is to be affixed to the product, or to a label attached to the product, and specifies the information that must follow the CE marking. Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the clarification of CE marking?

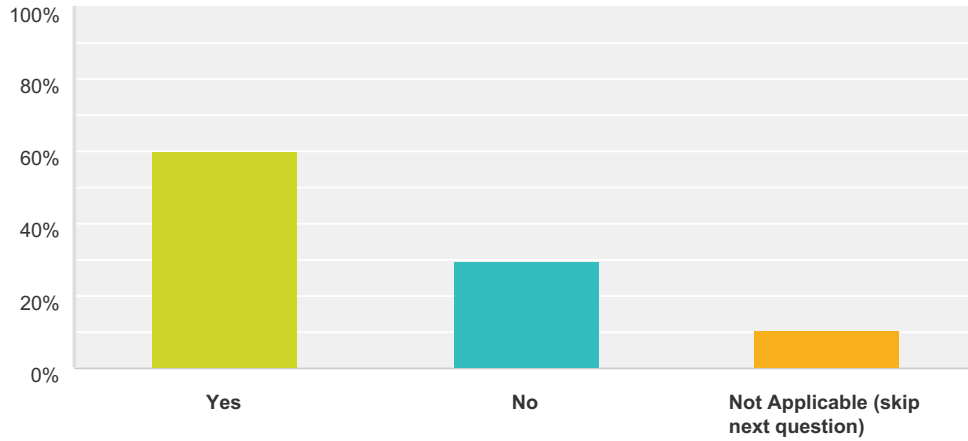
Answered: 143 Skipped: 27



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	60.14% 86
No	37.06% 53
Not Applicable	2.80% 4
Total	143

Q9 Have you have experienced any issues with the implementation of this aspect of the CPR or would like to suggest aspects relating to CE marking that would benefit from further clarification?

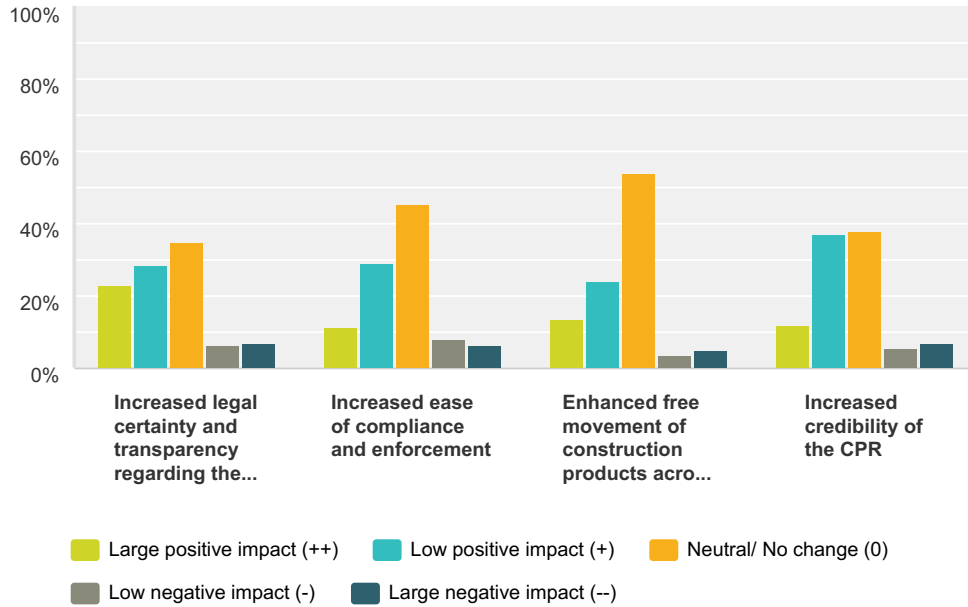
Answered: 143 Skipped: 27



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	60.14%	86
No	29.37%	42
Not Applicable (skip next question)	10.49%	15
Total		143

Q10 Overall, please indicate whether, in your view, there have been positive or negative impacts from the clarification of the concept and use of CE marking (based on the anticipated benefits below).

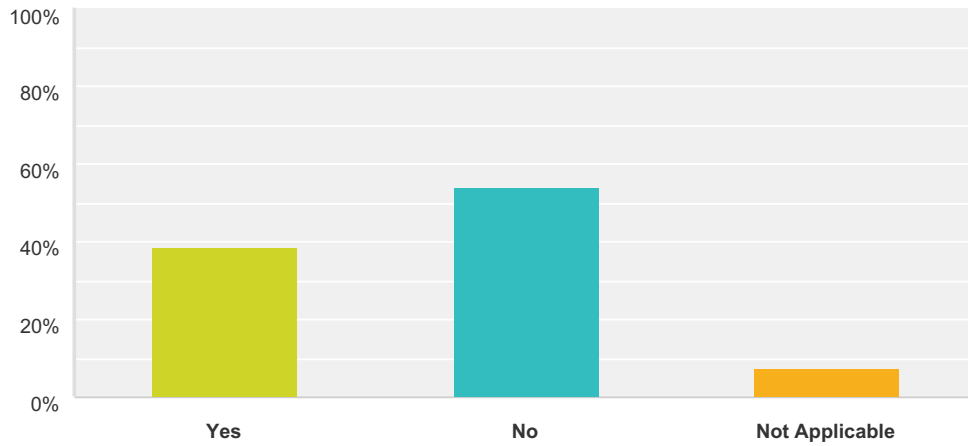
Answered: 143 Skipped: 27



	Large positive impact (++)	Low positive impact (+)	Neutral/ No change (0)	Low negative impact (-)	Large negative impact (--)	Total
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules	23.08% 33	28.67% 41	34.97% 50	6.29% 9	6.99% 10	143
Increased ease of compliance and enforcement	11.35% 16	29.08% 41	45.39% 64	7.80% 11	6.38% 9	141
Enhanced free movement of construction products across the EU	13.48% 19	24.11% 34	53.90% 76	3.55% 5	4.96% 7	141
Increased credibility of the CPR	12.14% 17	37.14% 52	37.86% 53	5.71% 8	7.14% 10	140

Q11 The CPR has clarified the legal obligations of economic operators dealing with construction products. Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the clarification of the obligations of economic operators in the CPR?

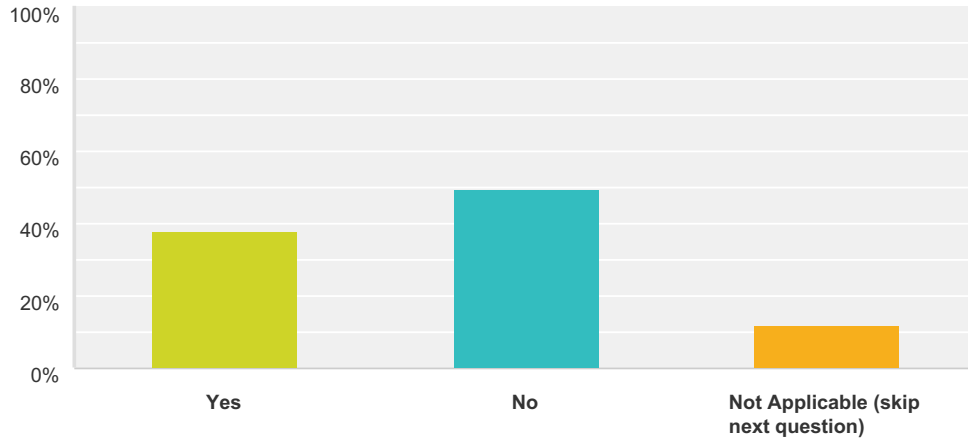
Answered: 132 Skipped: 38



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	38.64%	51
No	53.79%	71
Not Applicable	7.58%	10
Total		132

Q12 Have you have experienced any issues with the implementation of this aspect of the CPR or are any aspects relating to the obligations of economic operators that would benefit from further clarification?

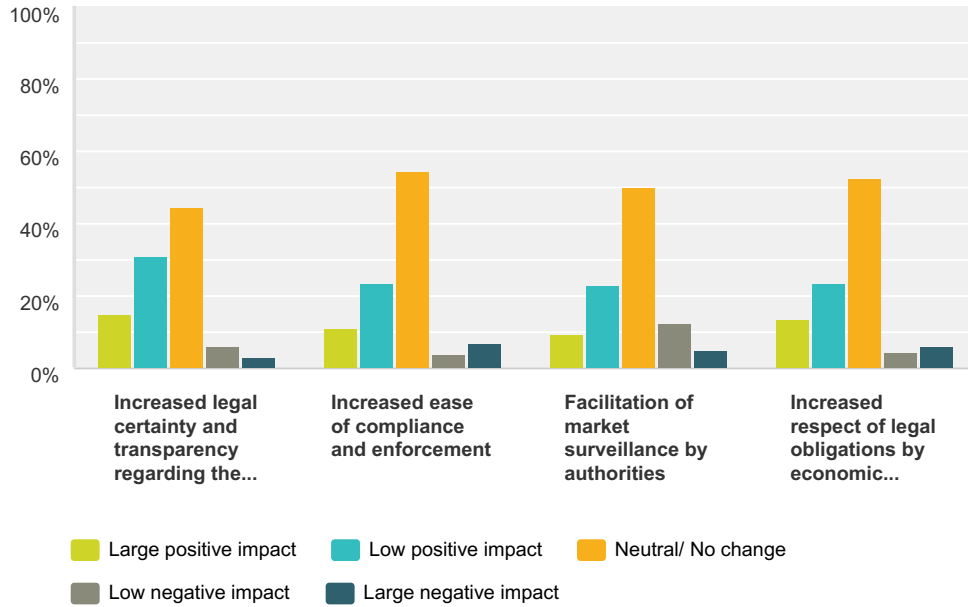
Answered: 131 Skipped: 39



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	38.17%	50
No	49.62%	65
Not Applicable (skip next question)	12.21%	16
Total		131

Q13 Overall, please indicate whether, in your view, there have been positive or negative impacts from the clarification of the obligations of economic operators (based on the anticipated benefits below).

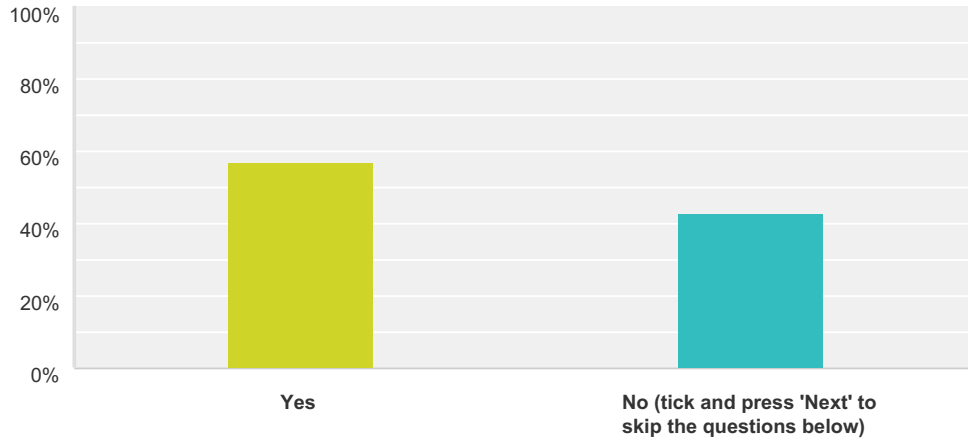
Answered: 128 Skipped: 42



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules	14.84% 19	31.25% 40	44.53% 57	6.25% 8	3.13% 4	128
Increased ease of compliance and enforcement	10.94% 14	23.44% 30	54.69% 70	3.91% 5	7.03% 9	128
Facilitation of market surveillance by authorities	9.52% 12	23.02% 29	50.00% 63	12.70% 16	4.76% 6	126
Increased respect of legal obligations by economic operators	13.28% 17	23.44% 30	52.34% 67	4.69% 6	6.25% 8	128

Q14 The CPR sets strict requirements for notified bodies (NBs) and technical assessment bodies (TABs). Are you aware of the requirements that these bodies are required to meet under the CPR?

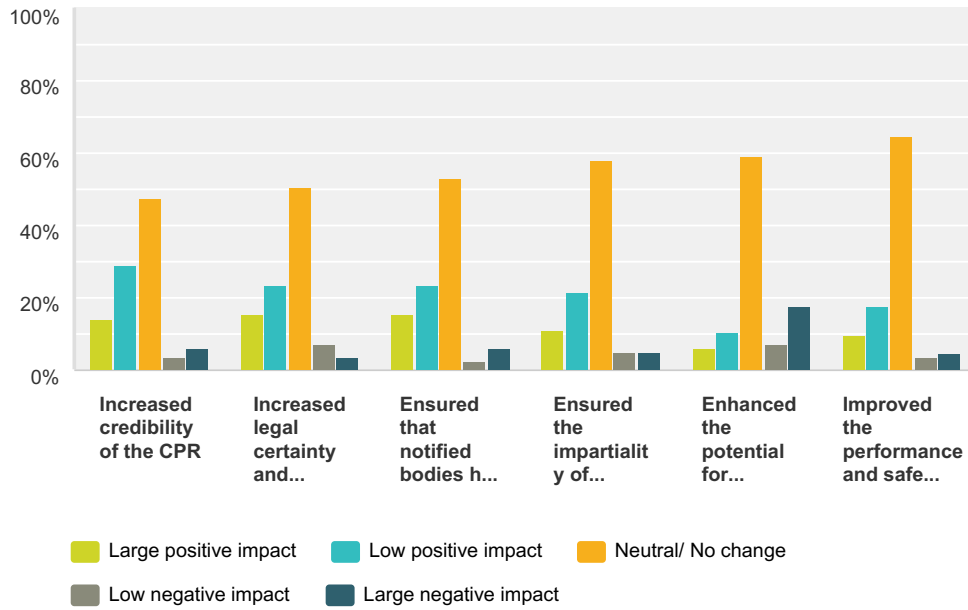
Answered: 130 Skipped: 40



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	56.92% 74
No (tick and press 'Next' to skip the questions below)	43.08% 56
Total	130

Q15 The CPR sets strict requirements for notified bodies. Please indicate the extent to which there have been positive or negative impacts (since July 2013) from specifying the requirements for notified bodies against the anticipated benefits identified below.

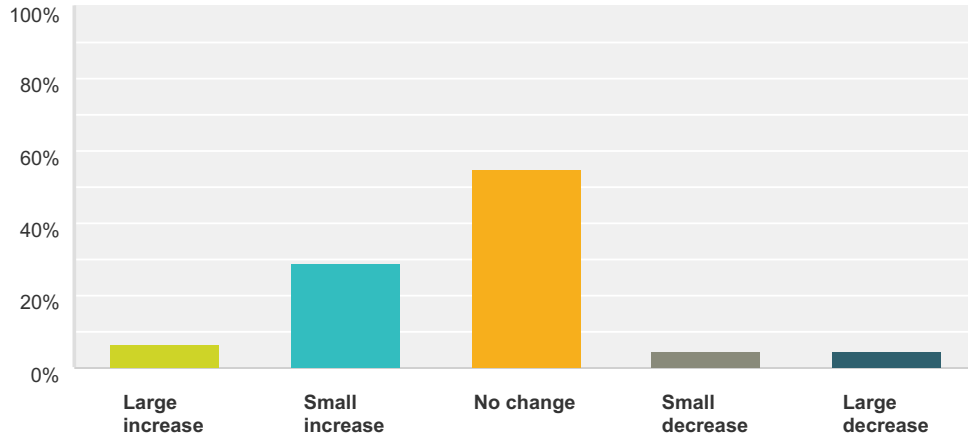
Answered: 86 Skipped: 84



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Increased credibility of the CPR	13.95% 12	29.07% 25	47.67% 41	3.49% 3	5.81% 5	86
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules	15.29% 13	23.53% 20	50.59% 43	7.06% 6	3.53% 3	85
Ensured that notified bodies have the necessary competence (technical and personnel) for carrying out their tasks	15.29% 13	23.53% 20	52.94% 45	2.35% 2	5.88% 5	85
Ensured the impartiality of notified bodies and addressed issues relating to conflicts of interest	10.84% 9	21.69% 18	57.83% 48	4.82% 4	4.82% 4	83
Enhanced the potential for innovation	5.88% 5	10.59% 9	58.82% 50	7.06% 6	17.65% 15	85
Improved the performance and safety of construction products	9.41% 8	17.65% 15	64.71% 55	3.53% 3	4.71% 4	85

Q16 Overall, would you say that the CPR has resulted in an increase or decrease in the credibility of notified bodies, compared with the situation under the old CPD?

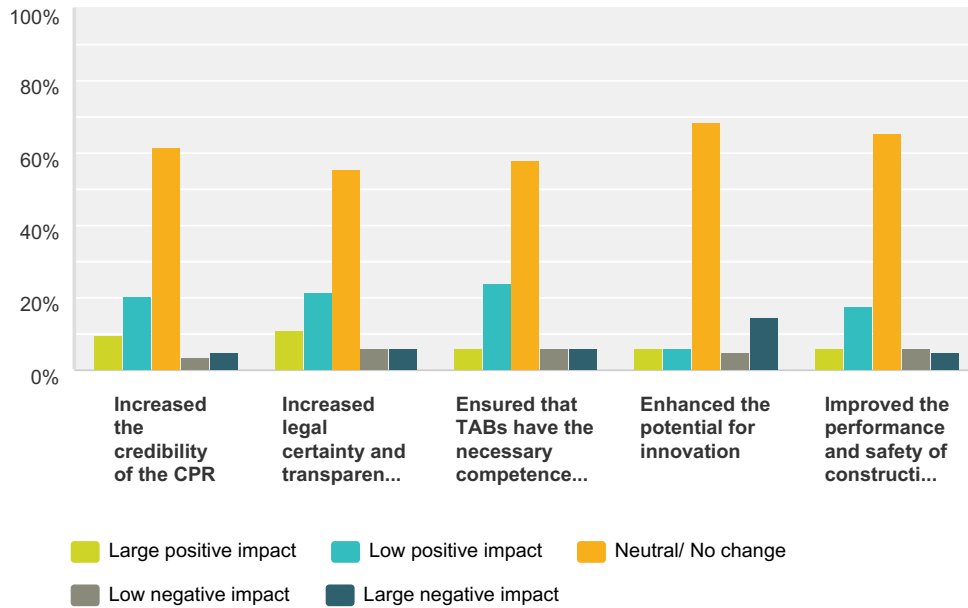
Answered: 89 Skipped: 81



Answer Choices	Responses	
Large increase	6.74%	6
Small increase	29.21%	26
No change	55.06%	49
Small decrease	4.49%	4
Large decrease	4.49%	4
Total		89

Q17 The CPR sets out the requirements for Technical Assessment Bodies (TABs). Please indicate the extent to which there have been positive or negative impacts (since July 2013) from specifying the requirements for TABs against the anticipated benefits identified below.

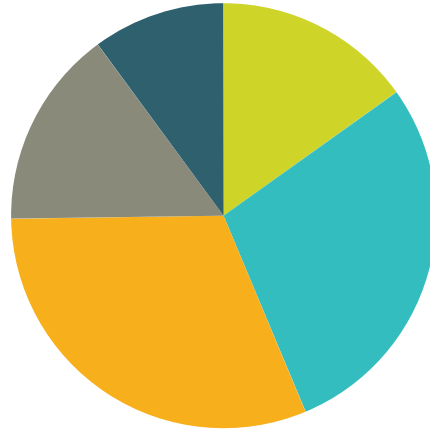
Answered: 83 Skipped: 87



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Increased the credibility of the CPR	9.64% 8	20.48% 17	61.45% 51	3.61% 3	4.82% 4	83
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules	10.84% 9	21.69% 18	55.42% 46	6.02% 5	6.02% 5	83
Ensured that TABs have the necessary competence (technical and personnel) for carrying out their tasks	6.02% 5	24.10% 20	57.83% 48	6.02% 5	6.02% 5	83
Enhanced the potential for innovation	6.10% 5	6.10% 5	68.29% 56	4.88% 4	14.63% 12	82
Improved the performance and safety of construction products	6.17% 5	17.28% 14	65.43% 53	6.17% 5	4.94% 4	81

Q18 In your opinion, how serious is the issue of formal non-compliance of economic operators with the CPR (non-compliance includes construction products without a DoP, no CE marking on products, lack of technical documentation, etc.)?

Answered: 119 Skipped: 51

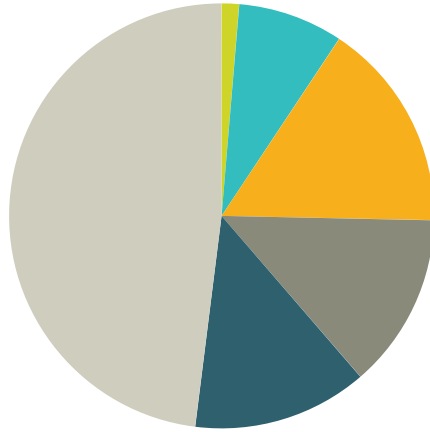


■ Highly Serious
 ■ Serious
 ■ Exists, but minimal
 ■ Not a problem
 ■ Do not know

Answer Choices	Responses	
Highly Serious	15.13%	18
Serious	28.57%	34
Exists, but minimal	31.09%	37
Not a problem	15.13%	18
Do not know	10.08%	12
Total		119

Q19 If “highly serious” or “serious”, what proportion of economic operators placing construction products on the market are currently not complying with the CPR?

Answered: 75 Skipped: 95

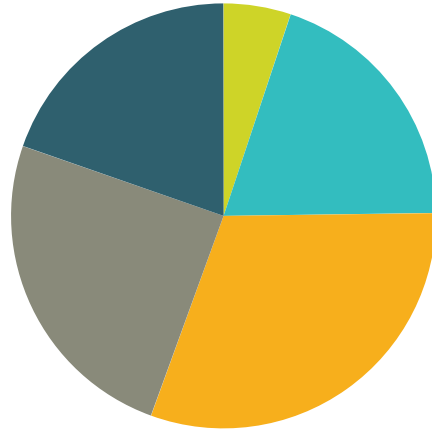


■ Less than 1%
 ■ 1 – 5%
 ■ 5 – 10%
 ■ 10 – 25%
 ■ > 25%
 ■ Do not know

Answer Choices	Responses	
Less than 1%	1.33%	1
1 – 5%	8.00%	6
5 – 10%	16.00%	12
10 – 25%	13.33%	10
> 25%	13.33%	10
Do not know	48.00%	36
Total		75

Q20 In your opinion, how serious is the issue of construction products on the market that present a risk to health and safety (even if they comply with the CPR)?

Answered: 117 Skipped: 53

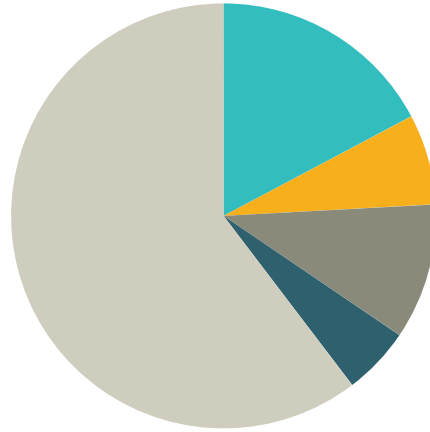


■ Highly Serious
 ■ Serious
 ■ Exists, but minimal
 ■ Not a problem
 ■ Do not know

Answer Choices	Responses	
Highly Serious	5.13%	6
Serious	19.66%	23
Exists, but minimal	30.77%	36
Not a problem	24.79%	29
Do not know	19.66%	23
Total		117

Q21 If “highly serious” or “serious”, what is the percentage of these construction products which are currently on the market?

Answered: 58 Skipped: 112

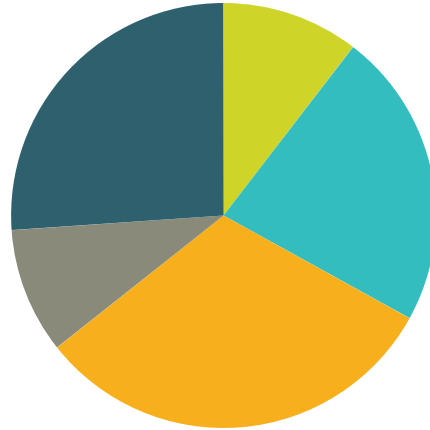


■ Less than 1%
 ■ 1 - 5%
 ■ 5 - 10%
 ■ 10 - 25%
 ■ > 25%
 ■ Do not know

Answer Choices	Responses	
Less than 1%	0.00%	0
1 - 5%	17.24%	10
5 - 10%	6.90%	4
10 - 25%	10.34%	6
> 25%	5.17%	3
Do not know	60.34%	35
Total		58

Q22 In your opinion, how serious is the issue of counterfeit products on the EU market (e.g. imitation products)?

Answered: 115 Skipped: 55

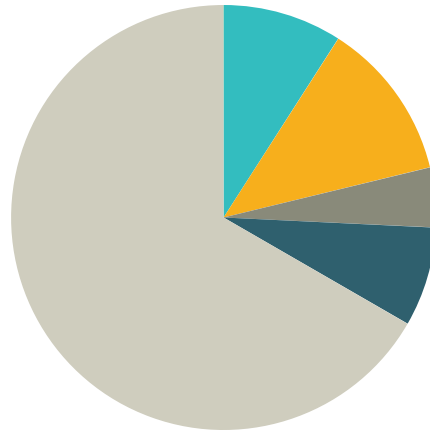


■ Highly Serious
 ■ Serious
 ■ Exists, but minimal
 ■ Not a problem
 ■ Do not know

Answer Choices	Responses	
Highly Serious	10.43%	12
Serious	22.61%	26
Exists, but minimal	31.30%	36
Not a problem	9.57%	11
Do not know	26.09%	30
Total		115

Q23 If “highly serious” or “serious”, what is the percentage of counterfeit construction products currently on the market?

Answered: 66 Skipped: 104

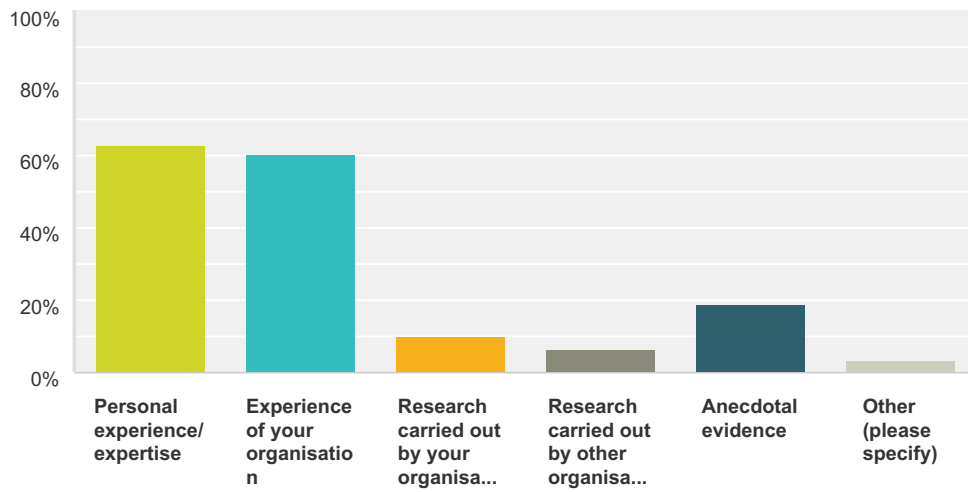


■ Less than 1%
 ■ 1 - 5%
 ■ 5 - 10%
 ■ 10 - 25%
 ■ > 25%
 ■ Do not know

Answer Choices	Responses
Less than 1%	0.00% 0
1 - 5%	9.09% 6
5 - 10%	12.12% 8
10 - 25%	4.55% 3
> 25%	7.58% 5
Do not know	66.67% 44
Total	66

Q24 What evidence do you have for the answers provided in this Section? Please tick all that apply.

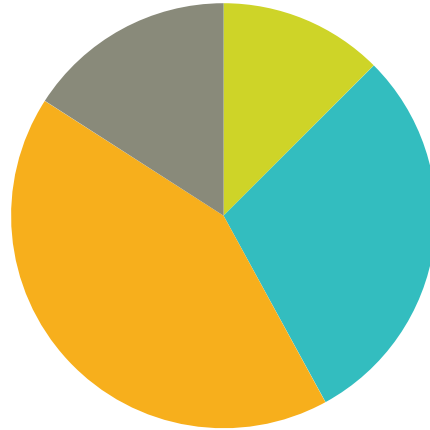
Answered: 111 Skipped: 59



Answer Choices	Responses
Personal experience/expertise	63.06% 70
Experience of your organisation	60.36% 67
Research carried out by your organisation	9.91% 11
Research carried out by other organisations	6.31% 7
Anecdotal evidence	18.92% 21
Other (please specify)	3.60% 4
Total Respondents: 111	

Q25 How would you rate the market surveillance activities carried out by the authorities responsible for construction products in your country? If you operate in more than one country, do not answer this question.

Answered: 88 Skipped: 82

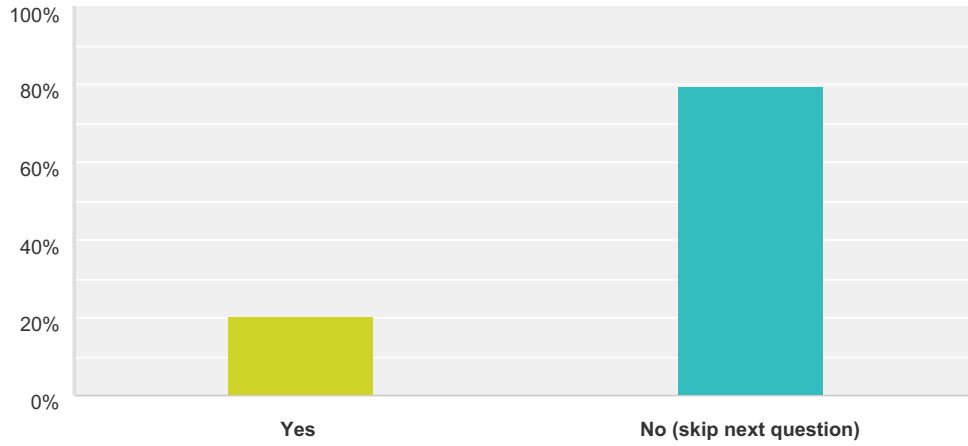


■ Not Sure
 ■ Non-existent
 ■ Poor/Fair
 ■ Good
 ■ Very Good

Answer Choices	Responses	
Not Sure	12.50%	11
Non-existent	29.55%	26
Poor/Fair	42.05%	37
Good	15.91%	14
Very Good	0.00%	0
Total		88

Q28 Are you aware of cases where an economic operator has been required to take corrective action, or withdraw or recall construction products from the market due to non-compliance with the CPR?

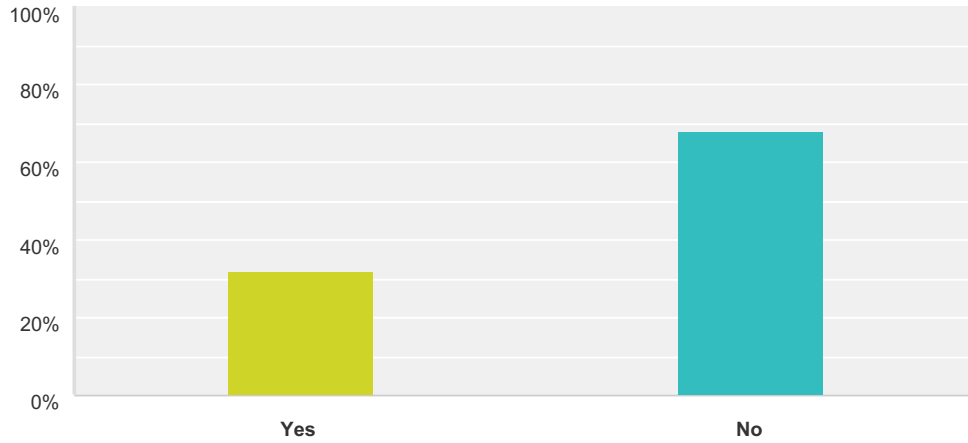
Answered: 113 Skipped: 57



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	20.35%	23
No (skip next question)	79.65%	90
Total		113

Q29 In your opinion, are appropriate enforcement measures being taken with regard to restricting or prohibiting the movement of non-compliant construction products from entering the EU market?

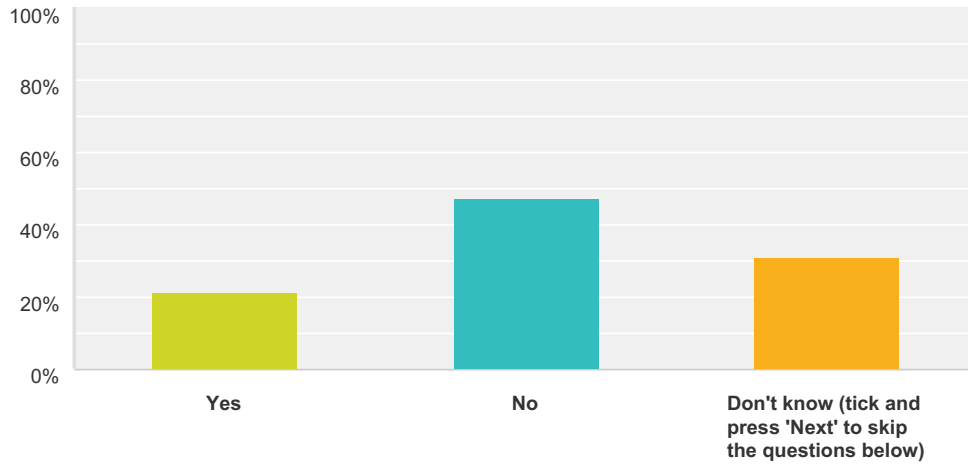
Answered: 75 Skipped: 95



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	32.00% 24
No	68.00% 51
Total	75

Q30 In your view, has the CPR enhanced the free movement of construction products within the EU?

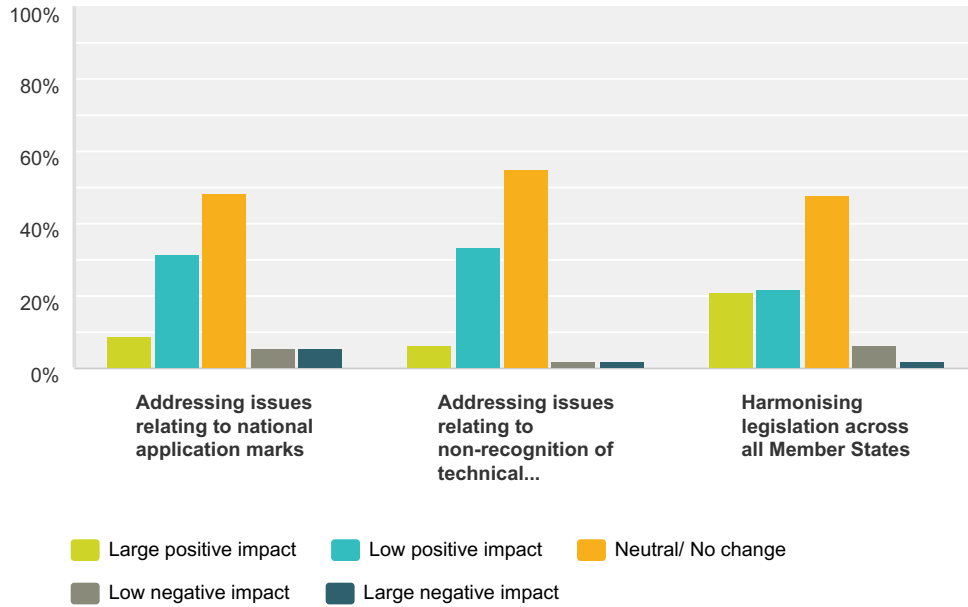
Answered: 116 Skipped: 54



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	21.55%	25
No	47.41%	55
Don't know (tick and press 'Next' to skip the questions below)	31.03%	36
Total		116

Q32 Please indicate whether the actions introduced by the CPR to enhance the free movement of construction products within the EU have resulted in positive or negative impacts.

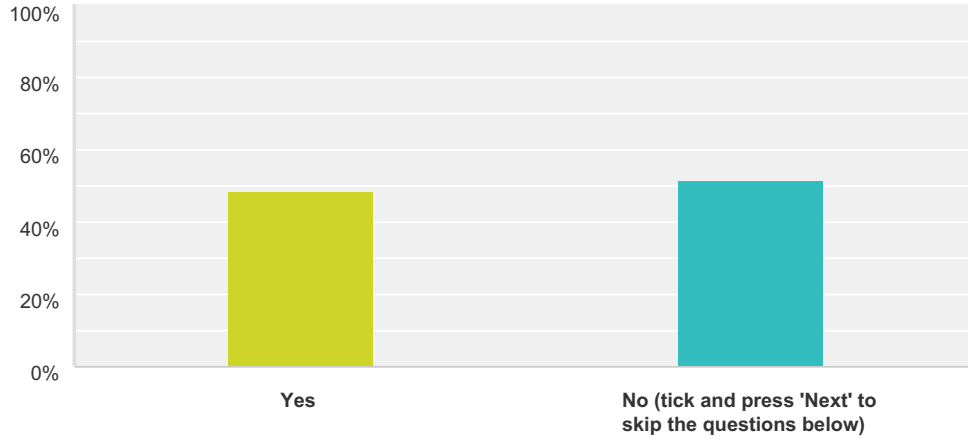
Answered: 90 Skipped: 80



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Addressing issues relating to national application marks	8.99% 8	31.46% 28	48.31% 43	5.62% 5	5.62% 5	89
Addressing issues relating to non-recognition of technical certificates	6.74% 6	33.71% 30	55.06% 49	2.25% 2	2.25% 2	89
Harmonising legislation across all Member States	21.11% 19	22.22% 20	47.78% 43	6.67% 6	2.22% 2	90

Q33 Are you aware of national application marks which are currently in place in Member States and which, in your opinion, interfere with the free movement of CE marked construction products within the EU?

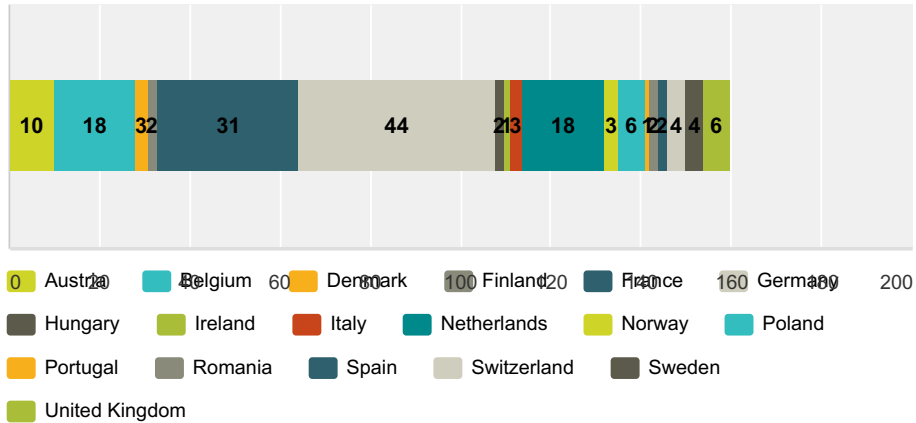
Answered: 113 Skipped: 57



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	48.67%	55
No (tick and press 'Next' to skip the questions below)	51.33%	58
Total		113

Q34 Please indicate the countries where these marks can be found.

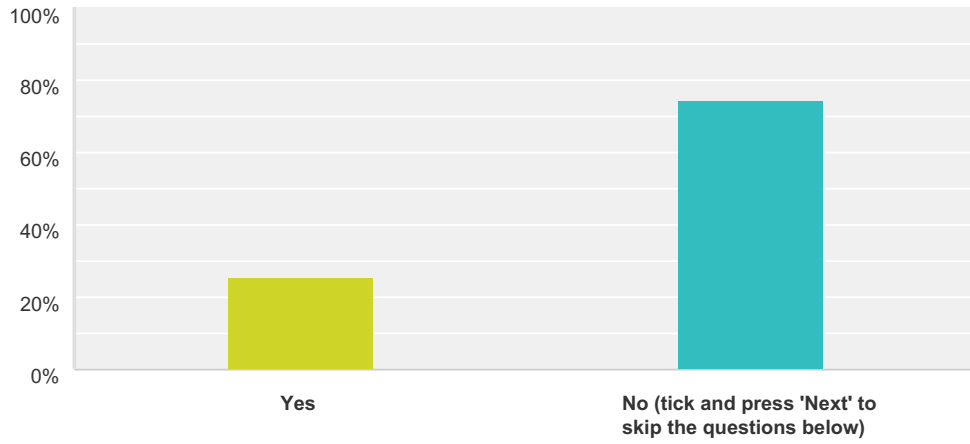
Answered: 60 Skipped: 110



Answer Choices	Responses	
Austria	16.67%	10
Belgium	30.00%	18
Denmark	5.00%	3
Finland	3.33%	2
France	51.67%	31
Germany	73.33%	44
Hungary	3.33%	2
Ireland	1.67%	1
Italy	5.00%	3
Netherlands	30.00%	18
Norway	5.00%	3
Poland	10.00%	6
Portugal	1.67%	1
Romania	3.33%	2
Spain	3.33%	2
Switzerland	6.67%	4
Sweden	6.67%	4
United Kingdom	10.00%	6
Total Respondents: 60		

Q36 Are you aware of cases of non-recognition of technical certificates from one country to another?

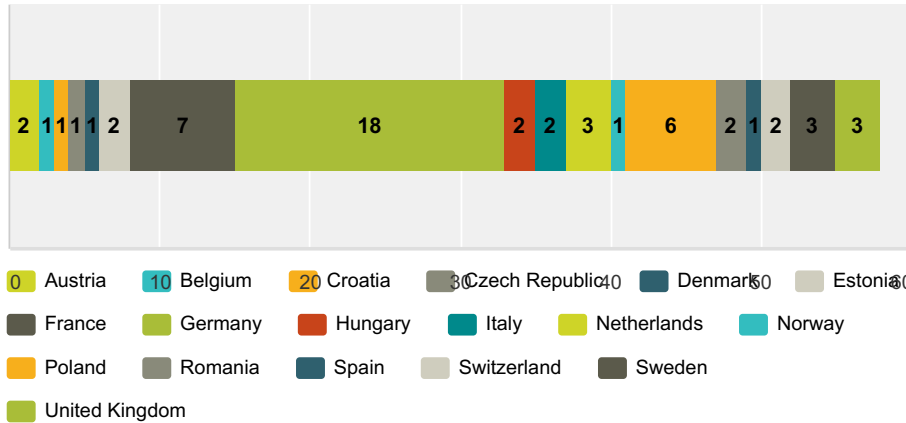
Answered: 113 Skipped: 57



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	25.66%	29
No (tick and press 'Next' to skip the questions below)	74.34%	84
Total		113

Q37 Please indicate the countries where this has occurred?

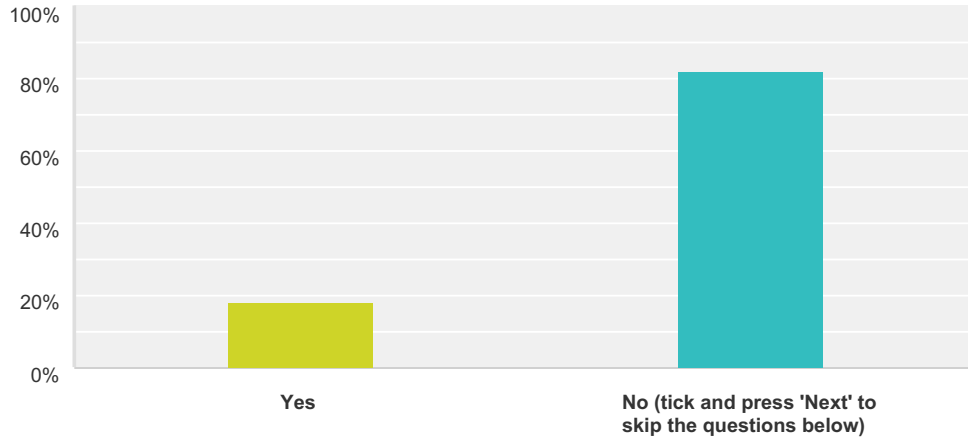
Answered: 29 Skipped: 141



Answer Choices	Responses
Austria	6.90% 2
Belgium	3.45% 1
Croatia	3.45% 1
Czech Republic	3.45% 1
Denmark	3.45% 1
Estonia	6.90% 2
France	24.14% 7
Germany	62.07% 18
Hungary	6.90% 2
Italy	6.90% 2
Netherlands	10.34% 3
Norway	3.45% 1
Poland	20.69% 6
Romania	6.90% 2
Spain	3.45% 1
Switzerland	6.90% 2
Sweden	10.34% 3
United Kingdom	10.34% 3
Total Respondents: 29	

Q39 Are you aware of issues arising from the non-harmonised aspects relating to the environmental performance of construction products?

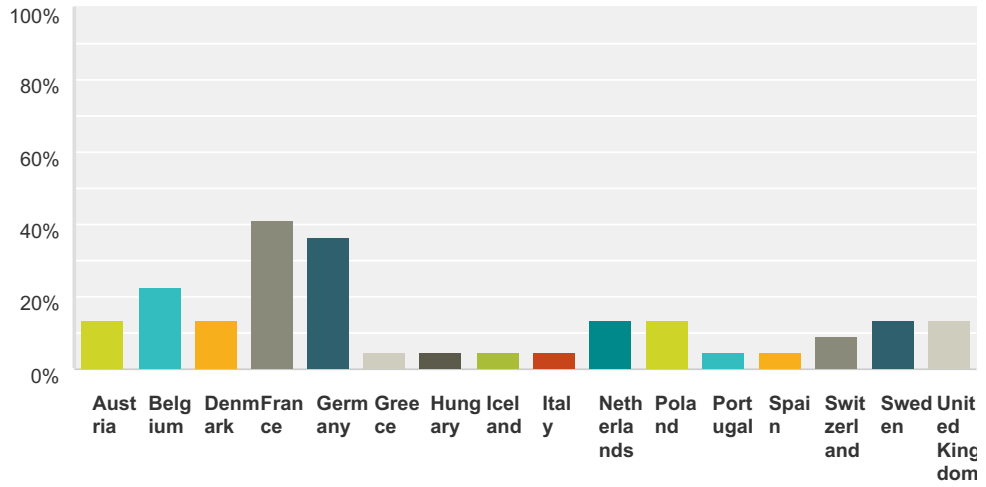
Answered: 111 Skipped: 59



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	18.02% 20
No (tick and press 'Next' to skip the questions below)	81.98% 91
Total	111

Q40 Please indicate the countries where this has occurred?

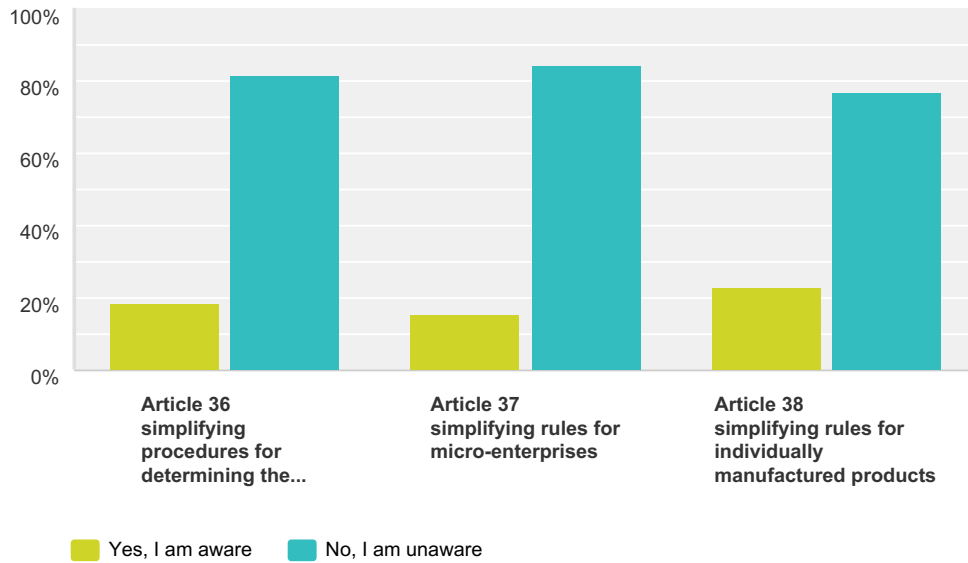
Answered: 22 Skipped: 148



Answer Choices	Responses
Austria	13.64% 3
Belgium	22.73% 5
Denmark	13.64% 3
France	40.91% 9
Germany	36.36% 8
Greece	4.55% 1
Hungary	4.55% 1
Iceland	4.55% 1
Italy	4.55% 1
Netherlands	13.64% 3
Poland	13.64% 3
Portugal	4.55% 1
Spain	4.55% 1
Switzerland	9.09% 2
Sweden	13.64% 3
United Kingdom	13.64% 3
Total Respondents: 22	

Q42 If a product is covered by a harmonised standard, the CPR allows simplified procedures for assessing and determining the performance of products using Appropriate Technical Documentation or simplified procedures for micro-enterprises and for individually manufactured or custom-made products. Are you aware of organisations that have used these simplified provisions?

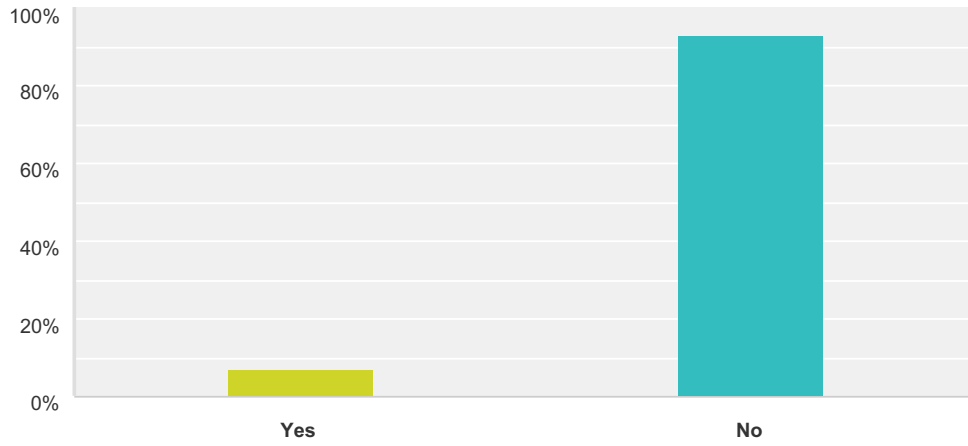
Answered: 110 Skipped: 60



	Yes, I am aware	No, I am unaware	Total
Article 36 simplifying procedures for determining the product type	18.52% 20	81.48% 88	108
Article 37 simplifying rules for micro-enterprises	15.60% 17	84.40% 92	109
Article 38 simplifying rules for individually manufactured products	22.94% 25	77.06% 84	109

Q43 Have these simplified procedures resulted in changes in your work, compared with the situation under the old CPD?

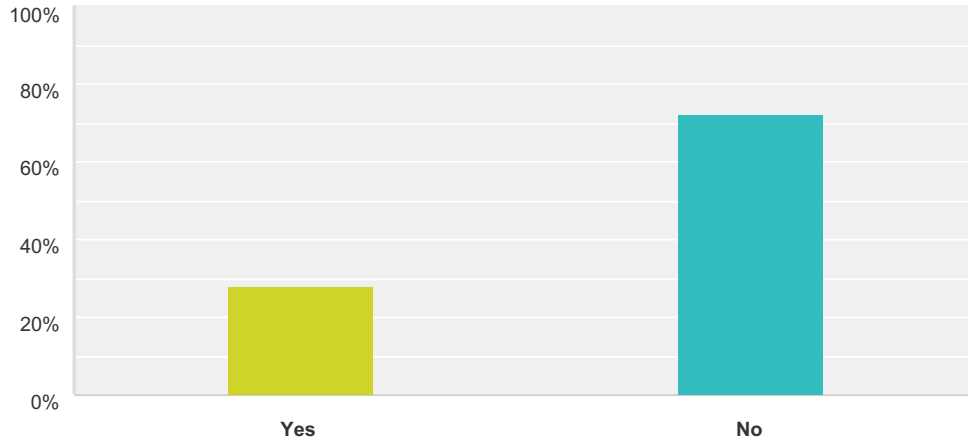
Answered: 101 Skipped: 69



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	6.93%	7
No	93.07%	94
Total		101

Q44 If your products fall under the cases where these simplified procedures may apply, do you take advantage of these simplified procedures?

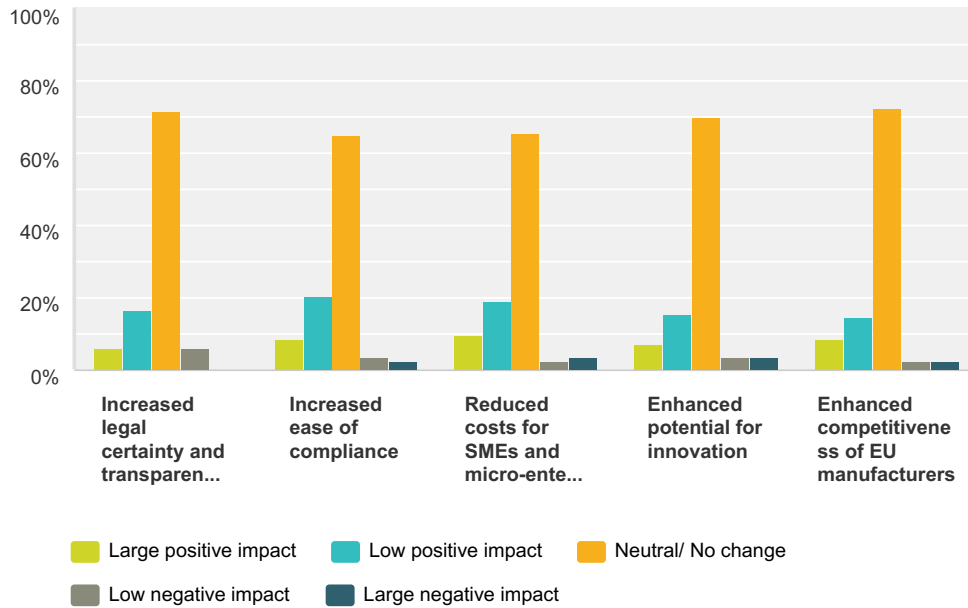
Answered: 75 Skipped: 95



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	28.00%	21
No	72.00%	54
Total		75

Q46 Please indicate the extent to which there have been positive or negative impacts from the simplification of the rules relating to procedures for assessing and determining the performance of products from the list of anticipated benefits set out below.

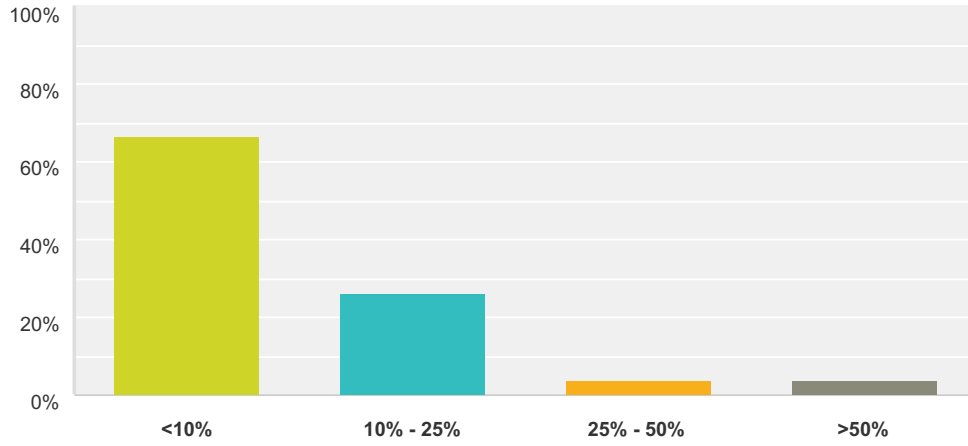
Answered: 85 Skipped: 85



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules	5.95% 5	16.67% 14	71.43% 60	5.95% 5	0.00% 0	84
Increased ease of compliance	8.43% 7	20.48% 17	65.06% 54	3.61% 3	2.41% 2	83
Reduced costs for SMEs and micro-enterprises	9.52% 8	19.05% 16	65.48% 55	2.38% 2	3.57% 3	84
Enhanced potential for innovation	7.14% 6	15.48% 13	70.24% 59	3.57% 3	3.57% 3	84
Enhanced competitiveness of EU manufacturers	8.33% 7	14.29% 12	72.62% 61	2.38% 2	2.38% 2	84

Q47 Could you provide an estimate of the potential reduction in costs for SMEs and micro-enterprises as a result of these simplified procedures?

Answered: 27 Skipped: 143



Answer Choices	Responses	
<10%	66.67%	18
10% - 25%	25.93%	7
25% - 50%	3.70%	1
>50%	3.70%	1
Total		27

Q49 The CPR clarifies and simplifies the procedures for products not (fully) covered by a harmonised standard. Under the CPR, a manufacturer may benefit from an EU-recognised assessment and affix the CE marking on its products, when these products are not covered or not fully covered by a harmonised standard, by requesting a European Technical Assessment (ETA). Are you aware of organisations that have utilised these simplified provisions under the CPR (i.e. after June 2013)? Tick all that apply.

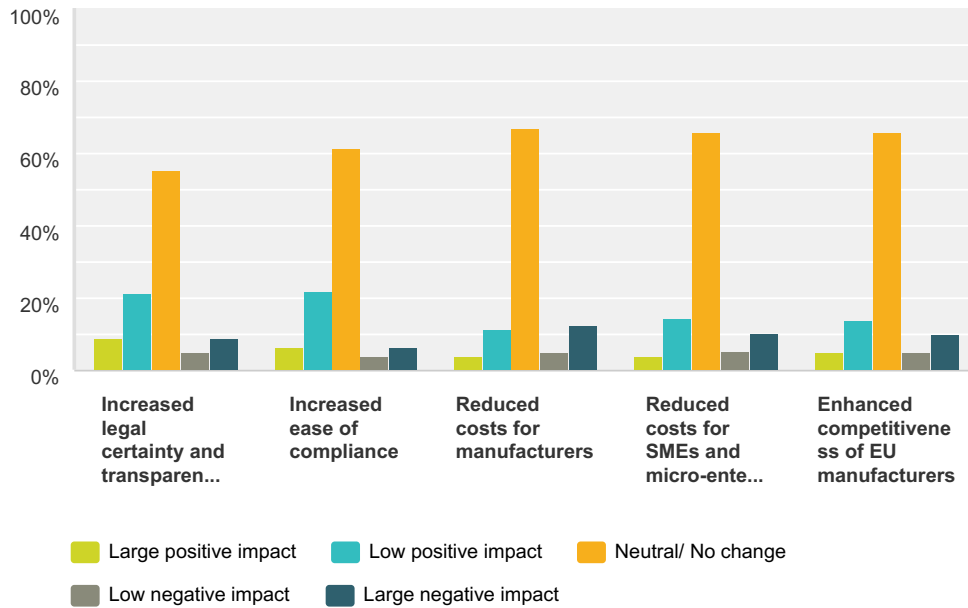
Answered: 107 Skipped: 63



Answer Choices	Responses
My organisation has used these provisions	18.69% 20
My organisation has NOT used these provisions	53.27% 57
I am aware of other organisations that have used these provisions	19.63% 21
I am NOT aware of other organisations that have used these provisions	56.07% 60
Total Respondents: 107	

Q50 In your opinion, to what extent has this simplification for products not (fully) covered by a harmonised European standard (e.g. moving from the system under CPD of ETAG/CUAP/ETA to the system under the CPR (EAD/ETA)) resulted in positive or negative impacts against the anticipated benefits listed below.

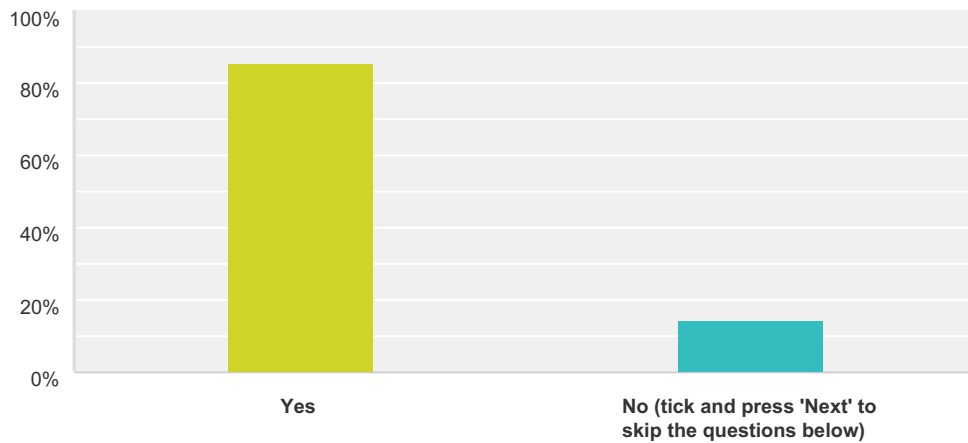
Answered: 79 Skipped: 91



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules	8.86% 7	21.52% 17	55.70% 44	5.06% 4	8.86% 7	79
Increased ease of compliance	6.41% 5	21.79% 17	61.54% 48	3.85% 3	6.41% 5	78
Reduced costs for manufacturers	3.80% 3	11.39% 9	67.09% 53	5.06% 4	12.66% 10	79
Reduced costs for SMEs and micro-enterprises	3.95% 3	14.47% 11	65.79% 50	5.26% 4	10.53% 8	76
Enhanced competitiveness of EU manufacturers	5.06% 4	13.92% 11	65.82% 52	5.06% 4	10.13% 8	79

Q52 The CPR sets out a detailed system for drawing up the declaration of performance (DoP) of construction products. This system has been complemented by two Commission Regulations which increases flexibility and legal certainty on the information to be provided in the DoP and sets out rules for supplying the DoP through a website. Are you aware of the system for drawing up a DoP?

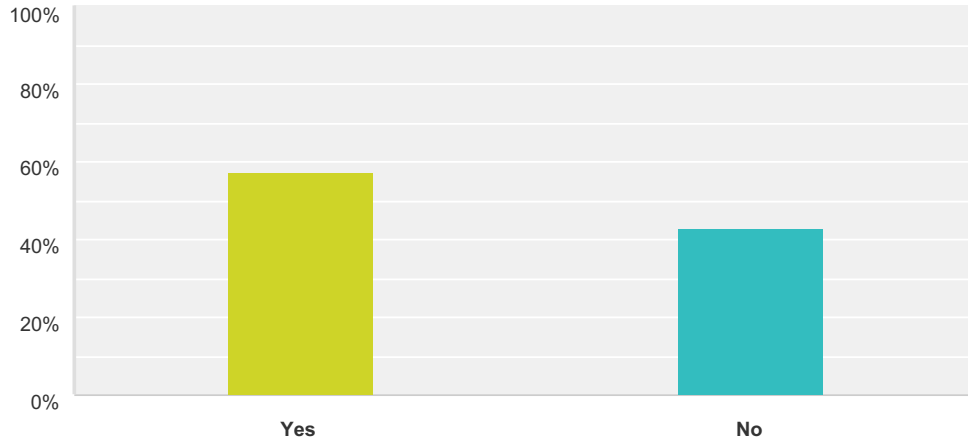
Answered: 110 Skipped: 60



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	85.45%	94
No (tick and press 'Next' to skip the questions below)	14.55%	16
Total		110

Q53 Has the new system for drawing up a DoP resulted in changes in your work, compared with the situation under the old CPD?

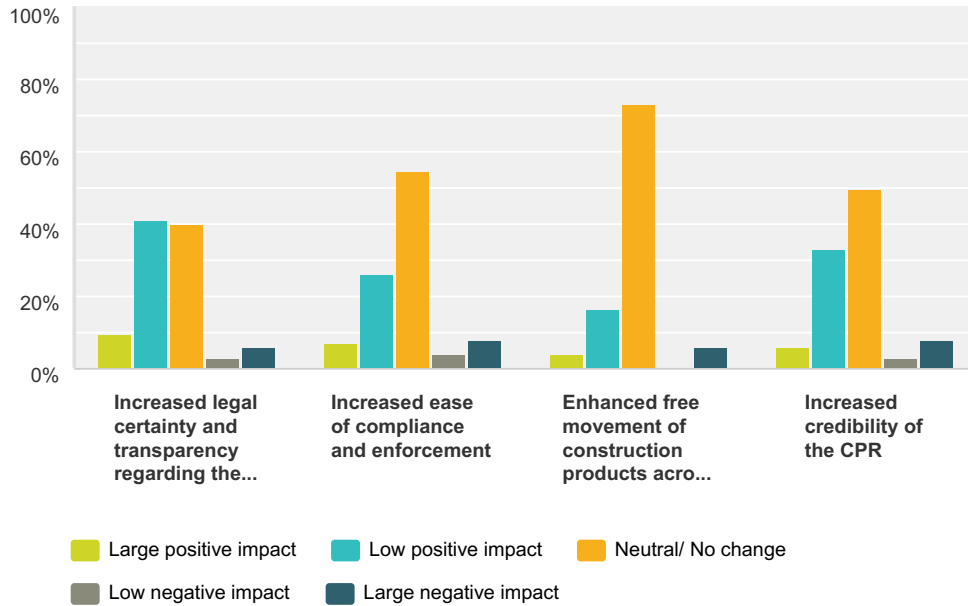
Answered: 100 Skipped: 70



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	57.00% 57
No	43.00% 43
Total	100

Q55 Please indicate to what extent there have been positive or negative impacts from the new requirements for DoP. Please tick which of the impacts are applicable to your organisation from the list of anticipated benefits set out below.

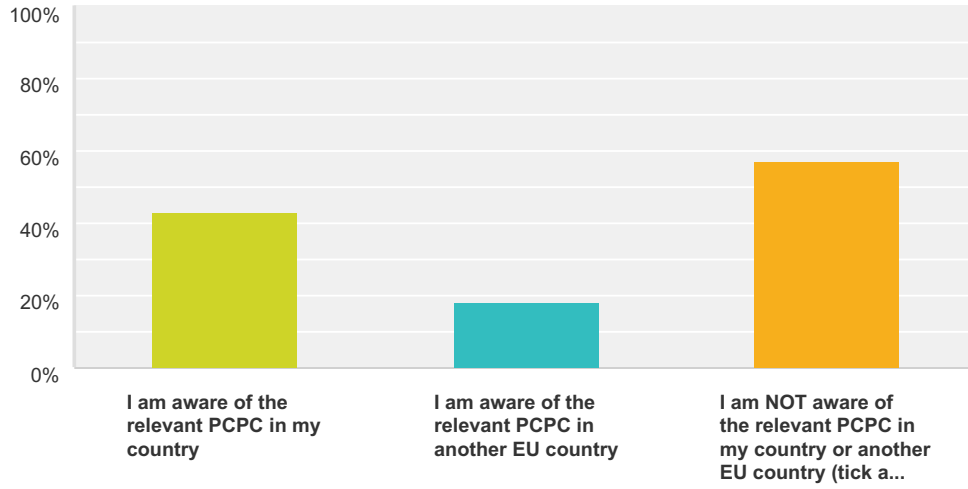
Answered: 97 Skipped: 73



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules	9.28% 9	41.24% 40	40.21% 39	3.09% 3	6.19% 6	97
Increased ease of compliance and enforcement	7.22% 7	25.77% 25	54.64% 53	4.12% 4	8.25% 8	97
Enhanced free movement of construction products across the EU	4.12% 4	16.49% 16	73.20% 71	0.00% 0	6.19% 6	97
Increased credibility of the CPR	6.19% 6	32.99% 32	49.48% 48	3.09% 3	8.25% 8	97

Q57 The CPR stipulates that Member States shall designate Product Contact Points for construction (PCPC). Please tick all of the following statements which apply.

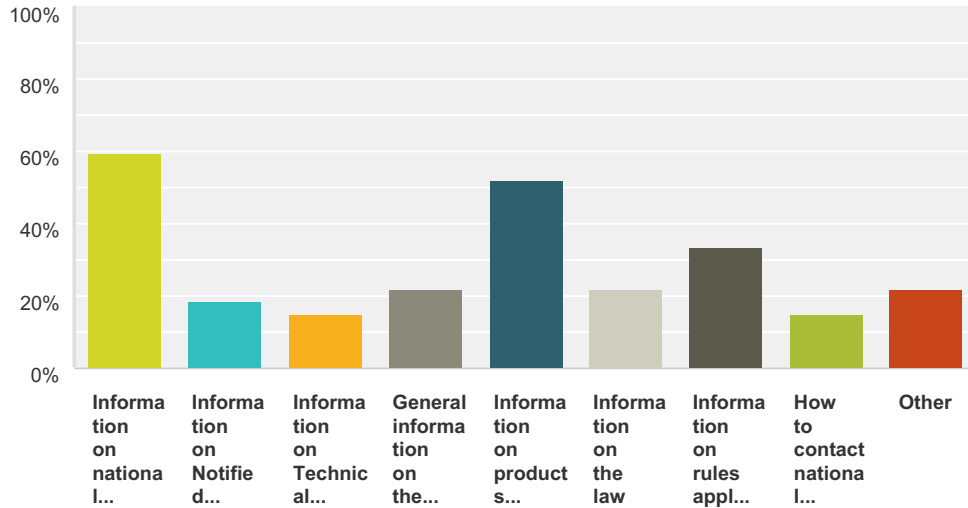
Answered: 107 Skipped: 63



Answer Choices	Responses
I am aware of the relevant PCPC in my country	42.99% 46
I am aware of the relevant PCPC in another EU country	17.76% 19
I am NOT aware of the relevant PCPC in my country or another EU country (tick and skip to the next section)	57.01% 61
Total Respondents: 107	

Q58 If you have had cause to contact a PCPC, please indicate which of the following topics summarises the information you requested, consulted on or received? Tick all that apply.

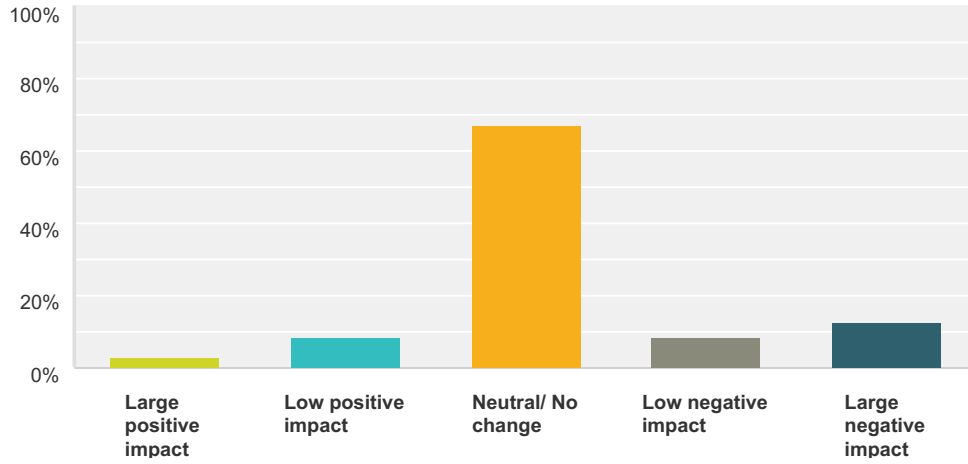
Answered: 27 Skipped: 143



Answer Choices	Responses
Information on national technical rules	59.26% 16
Information on Notified Bodies	18.52% 5
Information on Technical Assessment Bodies	14.81% 4
General information on the market for construction products in a Member State	22.22% 6
Information on products subject to CE marking or covered by harmonised standards	51.85% 14
Information on the law in force in the Member State where you intend to place or make available on the market your products	22.22% 6
Information on rules applicable to the incorporation, assembling or installation of a specific type of construction product	33.33% 9
How to contact national authorities competent for surveillance or implementation of the CPR, including market surveillance and oversight of notified bodies	14.81% 4
Other	22.22% 6
Total Respondents: 27	

Q61 In your view, to what extent has the CPR encouraged innovation in your organisation or in other similar organisations?

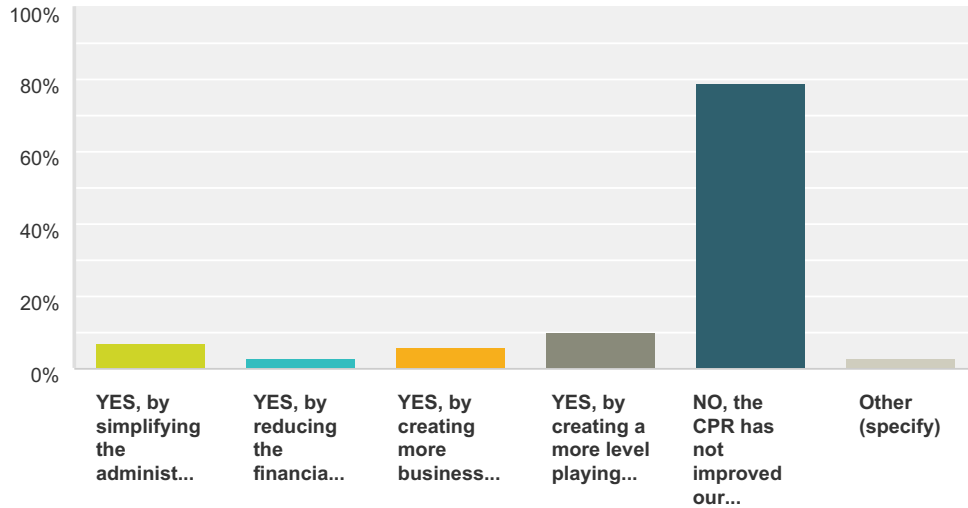
Answered: 103 Skipped: 67



Answer Choices	Responses
Large positive impact	2.91% 3
Low positive impact	8.74% 9
Neutral/ No change	66.99% 69
Low negative impact	8.74% 9
Large negative impact	12.62% 13
Total	103

Q62 In your view, has the CPR helped to improve the competitiveness of your organisation (or similar organisations) in relation to non-EU competitors? Please tick all the answers you agree with in the box below.

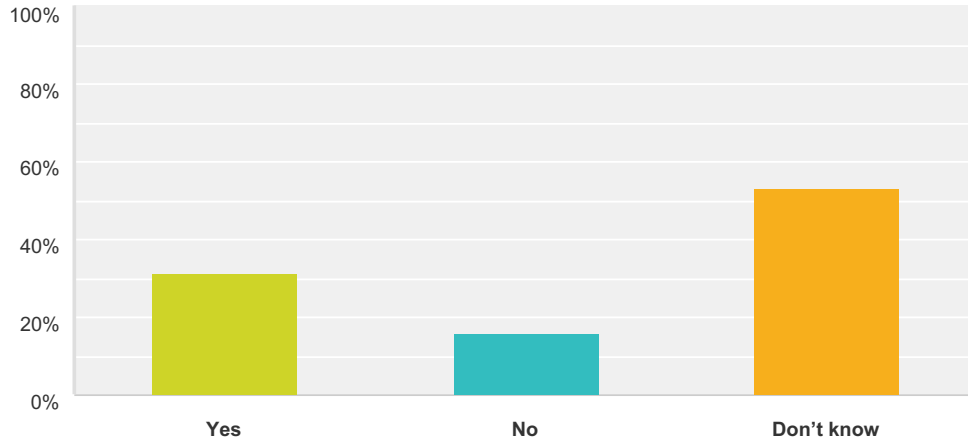
Answered: 99 Skipped: 71



Answer Choices	Responses
YES, by simplifying the administrative requirements on our organisation	7.07% 7
YES, by reducing the financial burden on our organisation	3.03% 3
YES, by creating more business opportunities	6.06% 6
YES, by creating a more level playing field	10.10% 10
NO, the CPR has not improved our competitiveness	78.79% 78
Other (specify)	3.03% 3
Total Respondents: 99	

Q63 Are small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) faced with any specific problems and challenges in complying with the requirements of the CPR?

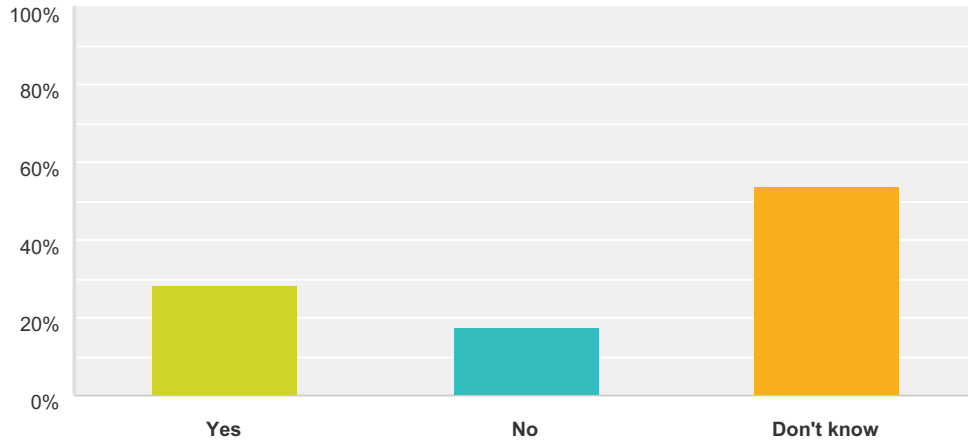
Answered: 100 Skipped: 70



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	31.00% 31
No	16.00% 16
Don't know	53.00% 53
Total	100

Q64 In your view, is the CPR consistent with other EU policies or strategies in the areas of competitiveness, innovation and sustainability? If NO, please explain your answer

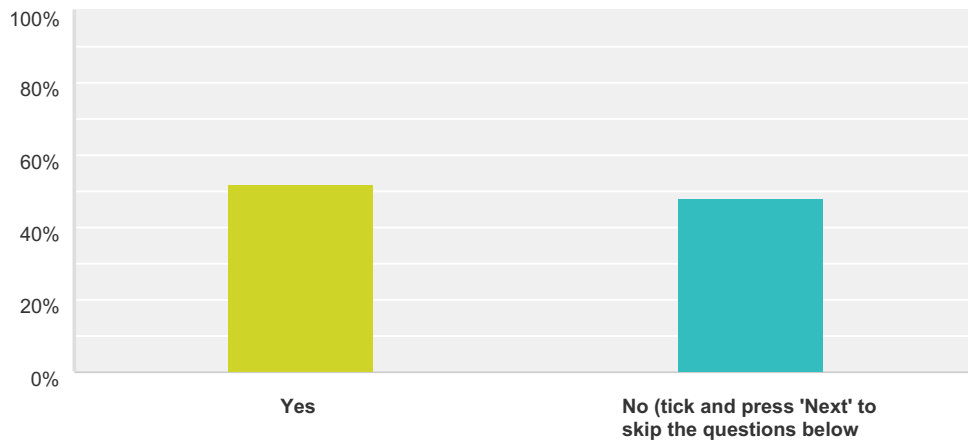
Answered: 102 Skipped: 68



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	28.43%	29
No	17.65%	18
Don't know	53.92%	55
Total		102

Q65 The CPR notes that the European Commission and Member States should, in collaboration with stakeholders, launch information campaigns to inform the construction sector, particularly economic operators and users of construction products about the changes under the CPR. Are you aware of any relevant information campaigns in your country in the last two years providing information to the construction sector about changes under the CPR?

Answered: 108 Skipped: 62



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	51.85%	56
No (tick and press 'Next' to skip the questions below)	48.15%	52
Total		108

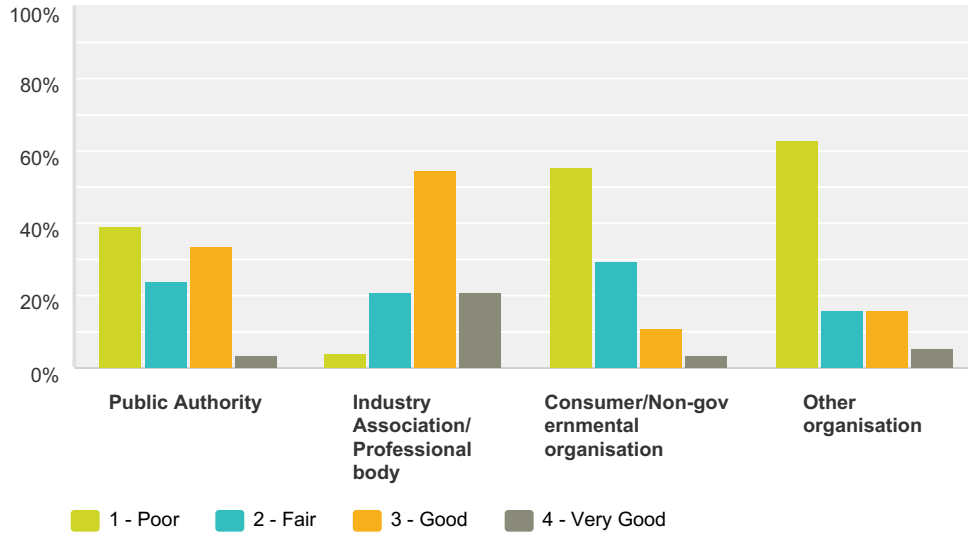
Q66 In the box below, provide additional details on the type of information campaign and who was responsible for organising this campaign? e.g. Public Authority, Industry Association/Professional Body, Consumer/Non Governmental Organisation or Other organisation.

Answered: 49 Skipped: 121

Answer Choices	Responses	
Conference / workshop	91.84%	45
Website/online campaign	51.02%	25
Email/postal campaign	28.57%	14
Telephone campaign	8.16%	4
Other	12.24%	6

Q67 On a scale of 1 – 4, how would you rate the usefulness of the above information campaign(s). Please rank according to the organisation providing the information.

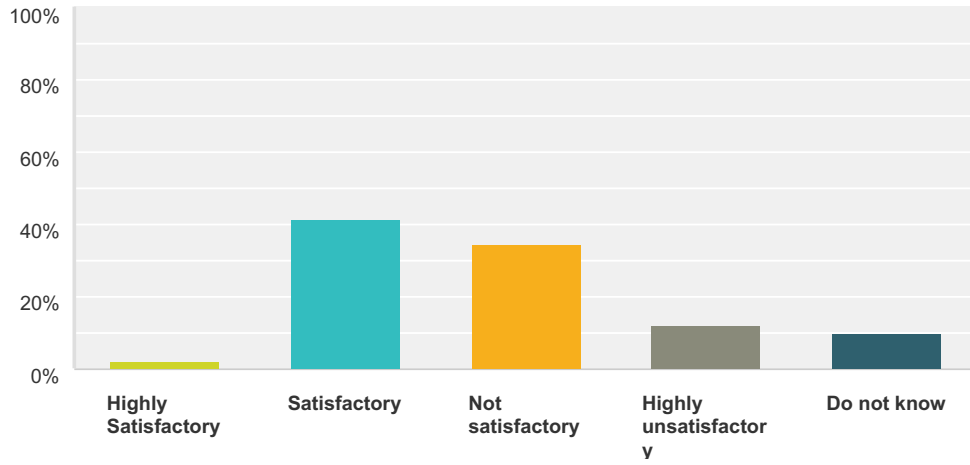
Answered: 60 Skipped: 110



	1 - Poor	2 - Fair	3 - Good	4 - Very Good	Total
Public Authority	38.89% 21	24.07% 13	33.33% 18	3.70% 2	54
Industry Association/ Professional body	3.77% 2	20.75% 11	54.72% 29	20.75% 11	53
Consumer/Non-governmental organisation	55.56% 15	29.63% 8	11.11% 3	3.70% 1	27
Other organisation	63.16% 12	15.79% 3	15.79% 3	5.26% 1	19

Q68 Overall, how would you rate the implementation of the CPR to date?

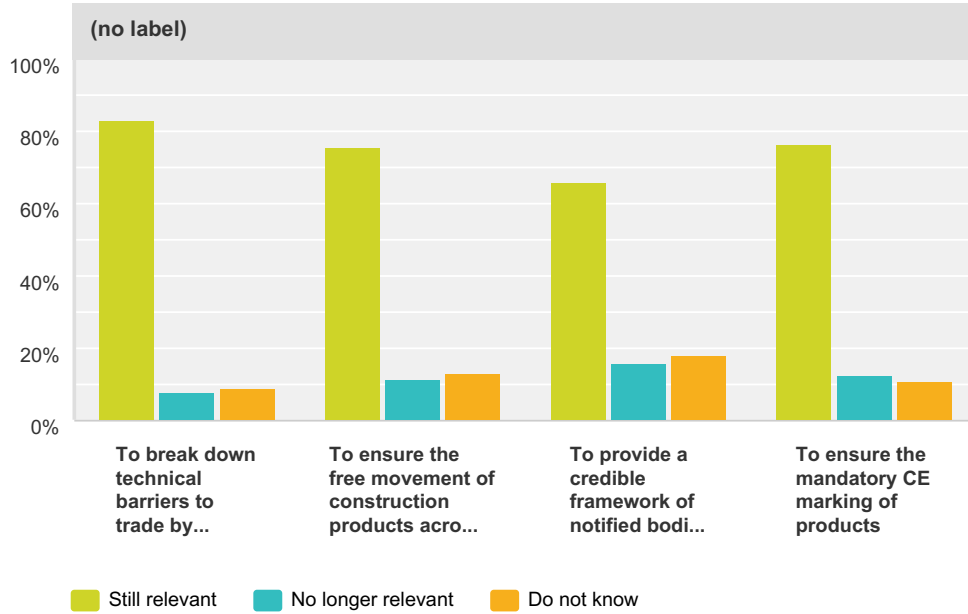
Answered: 108 Skipped: 62



Answer Choices	Responses	
Highly Satisfactory	1.85%	2
Satisfactory	41.67%	45
Not satisfactory	34.26%	37
Highly unsatisfactory	12.04%	13
Do not know	10.19%	11
Total		108

Q69 Do you think that the objectives of the CPR (as set out below) are valid and relevant for dealing with the current situation in the market and for the construction sector?

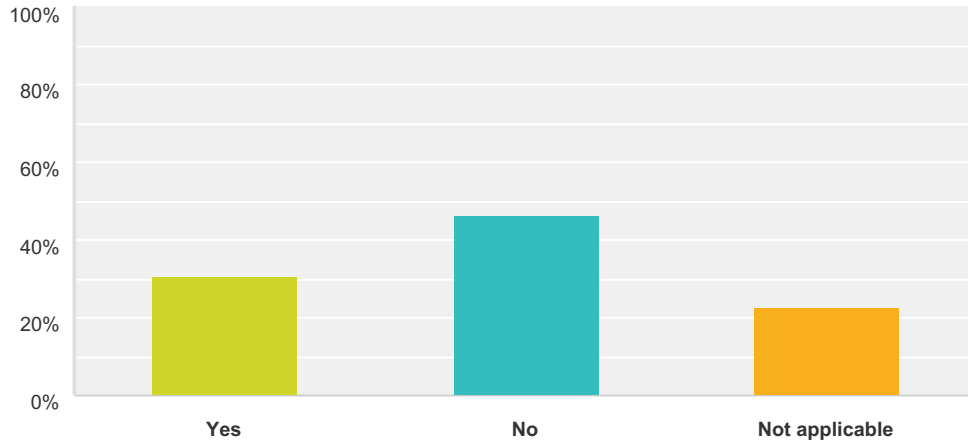
Answered: 91 Skipped: 79



(no label)				
	Still relevant	No longer relevant	Do not know	Total
To break down technical barriers to trade by introducing a system of harmonised technical specifications and a harmonised system of attestation of performance and of assessment and verification of performance for each product family	82.95% 73	7.95% 7	9.09% 8	88
To ensure the free movement of construction products across Member States within the European Union, by removing and avoiding restrictions on making construction products available on the market	75.58% 65	11.63% 10	12.79% 11	86
To provide a credible framework of notified bodies and technical assessment bodies	65.91% 58	15.91% 14	18.18% 16	88
To ensure the mandatory CE marking of products	76.54% 62	12.35% 10	11.11% 9	81

Q70 Do you think that the CPR acts as an adequate information communication technology system (i.e. a structure for creating, communicating, disseminating and storing information)?

Answered: 105 Skipped: 65



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	30.48%	32
No	46.67%	49
Not applicable	22.86%	24
Total		105

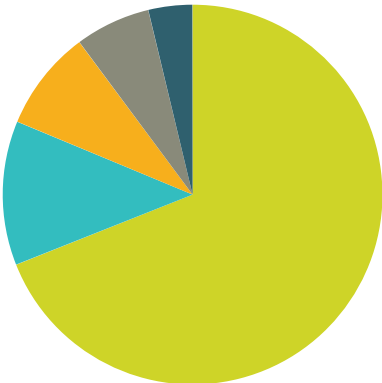
RESPONSES TO QUESTIONNAIRE 2

**ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED IN CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT
(NBs, TABs, Standards Bodies, Etc.)**



Q2 Please tick which of the following best describes your organisation

Answered: 187 Skipped: 0

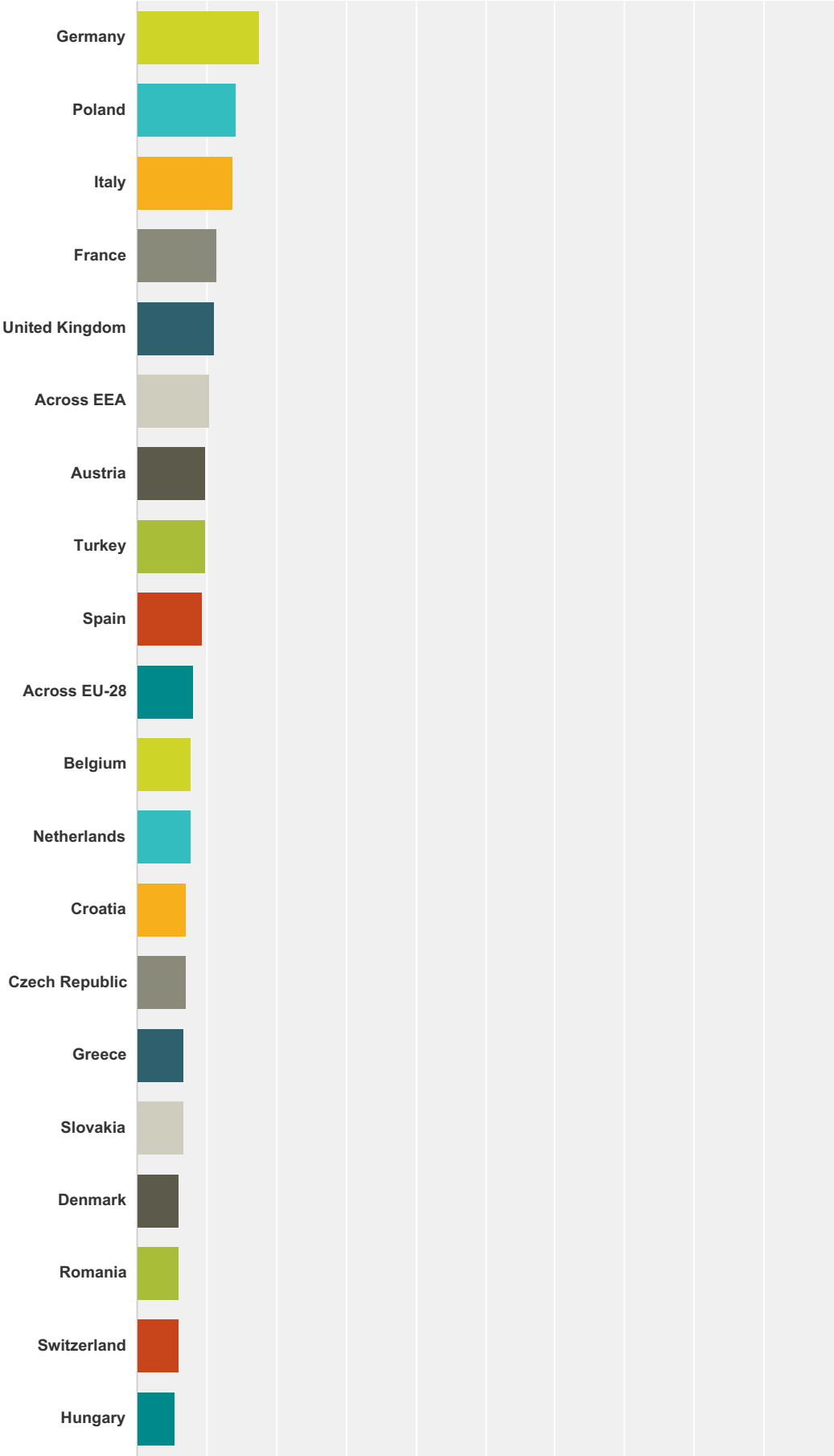


■ Notified Body
 ■ Technical Assessment Body
 ■ National Standardisation Body
■ National Accreditation Body
 ■ Notifying Authority

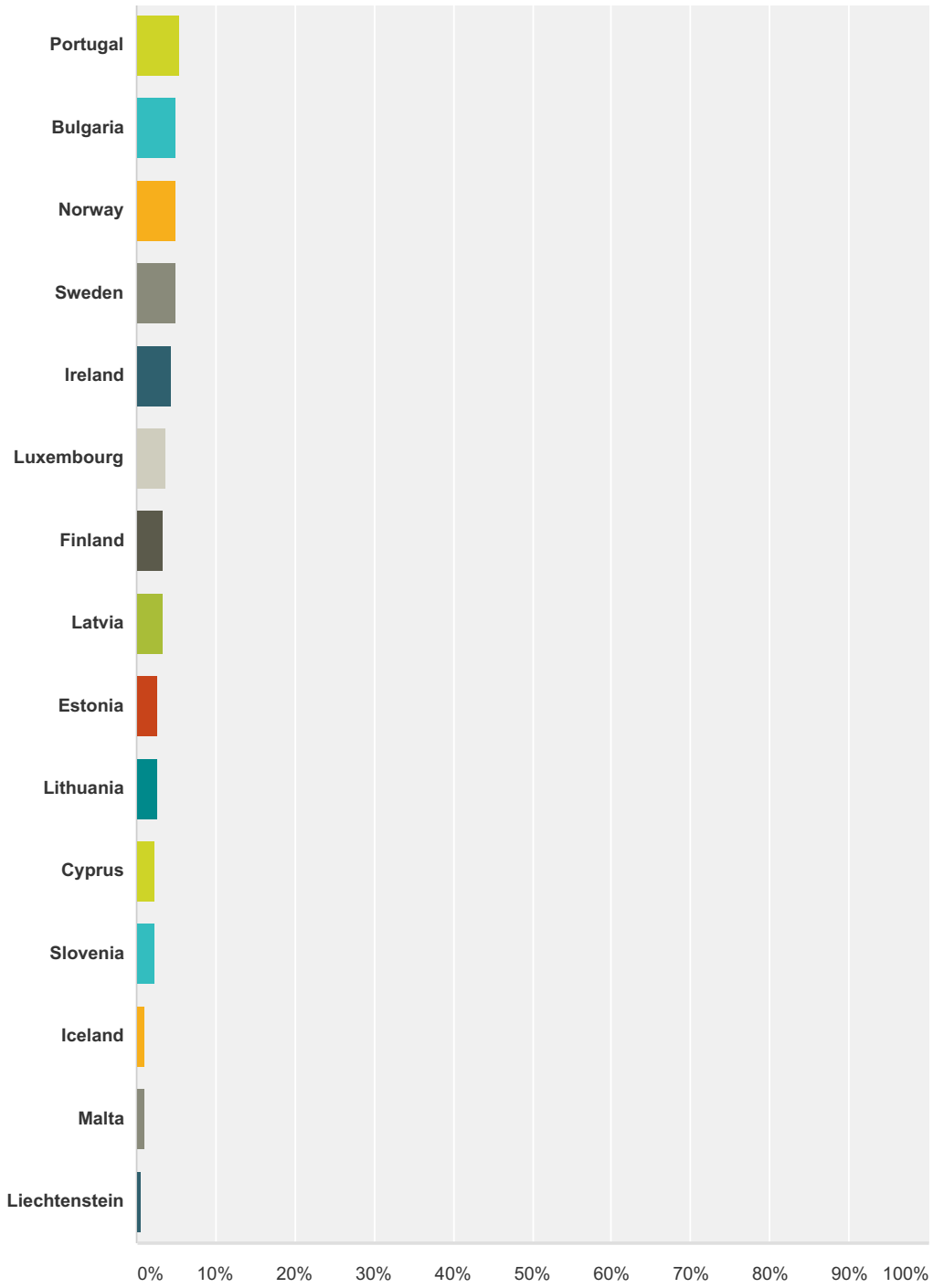
Answer Choices	Responses	
Notified Body	68.98%	129
Technical Assessment Body	12.30%	23
National Standardisation Body	8.56%	16
National Accreditation Body	6.42%	12
Notifying Authority	3.74%	7
Total		187

Q3 Please indicate where your organisation is operating within the EU and EEA.

Answered: 182 Skipped: 5



CPR Implementation Q2 - NBs, TABs & STANDARDS BODIES



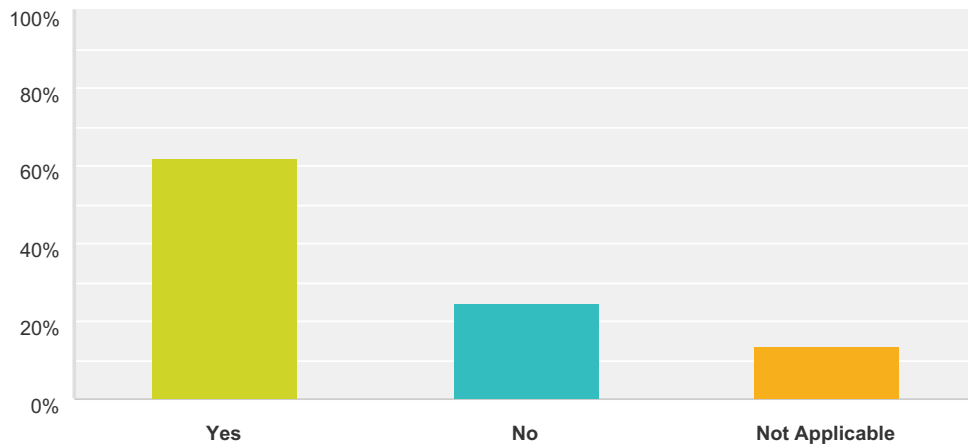
Answer Choices	Responses	
Germany	17.58%	32
Poland	14.29%	26
Italy	13.74%	25
France	11.54%	21
United Kingdom	10.99%	20
Across EEA	10.44%	19
Austria	9.89%	18
Turkey	9.89%	18

CPR Implementation Q2 - NBs, TABs & STANDARDS BODIES

Spain	9.34%	17
Across EU-28	8.24%	15
Belgium	7.69%	14
Netherlands	7.69%	14
Croatia	7.14%	13
Czech Republic	7.14%	13
Greece	6.59%	12
Slovakia	6.59%	12
Denmark	6.04%	11
Romania	6.04%	11
Switzerland	6.04%	11
Hungary	5.49%	10
Portugal	5.49%	10
Bulgaria	4.95%	9
Norway	4.95%	9
Sweden	4.95%	9
Ireland	4.40%	8
Luxembourg	3.85%	7
Finland	3.30%	6
Latvia	3.30%	6
Estonia	2.75%	5
Lithuania	2.75%	5
Cyprus	2.20%	4
Slovenia	2.20%	4
Iceland	1.10%	2
Malta	1.10%	2
Liechtenstein	0.55%	1
Total Respondents: 182		

Q4 The CPR has clarified the concept and use of CE marking and its legal meaning. It also sets out how CE marking is to be affixed to the product, or to a label attached to the product, and specifies the information that must follow the CE marking. Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the clarification of CE marking?

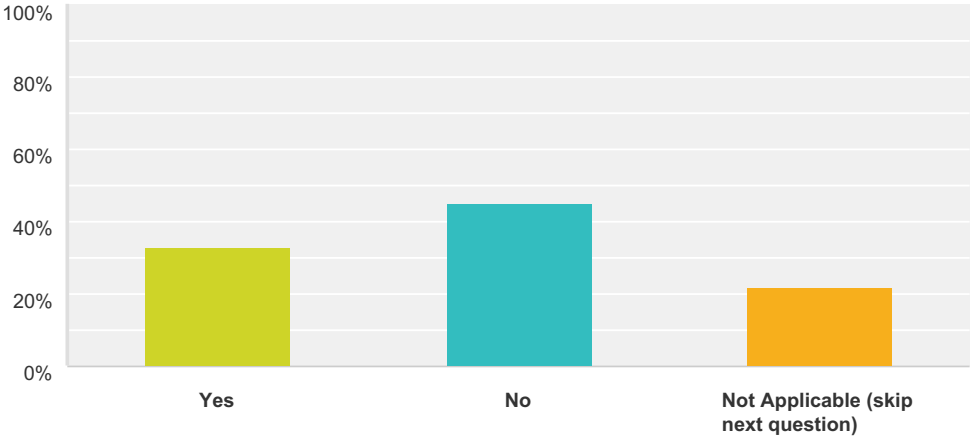
Answered: 165 Skipped: 22



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	61.82% 102
No	24.85% 41
Not Applicable	13.33% 22
Total	165

Q5 Have you have experienced any issues with the implementation of this aspect of the CPR or would like to suggest aspects relating to CE marking that would benefit from further clarification?

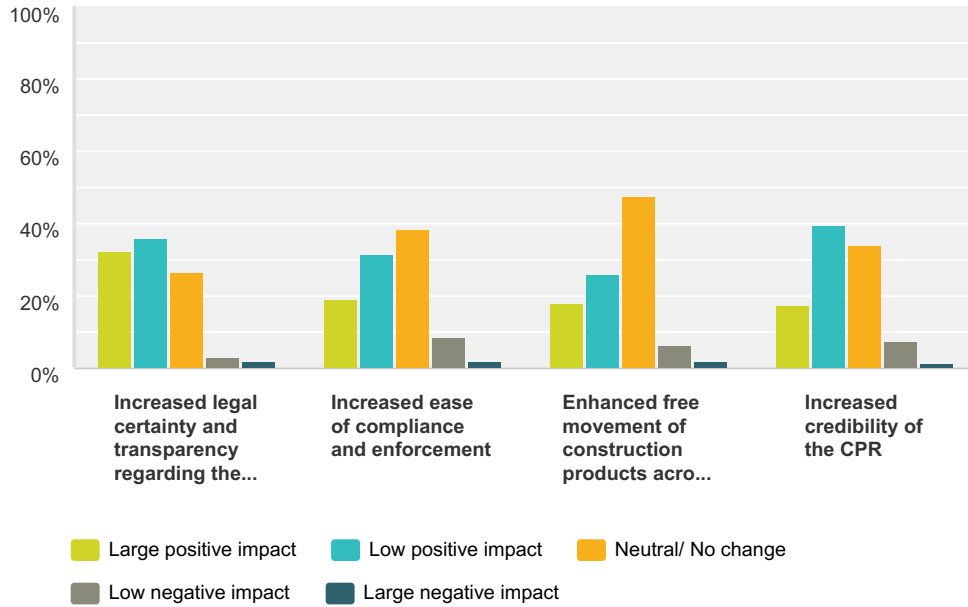
Answered: 164 Skipped: 23



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	32.93%	54
No	45.12%	74
Not Applicable (skip next question)	21.95%	36
Total		164

Q6 Overall, please indicate whether, in your view, there have been positive or negative impacts from the clarification of the concept and use of CE marking (based on the anticipated benefits below).

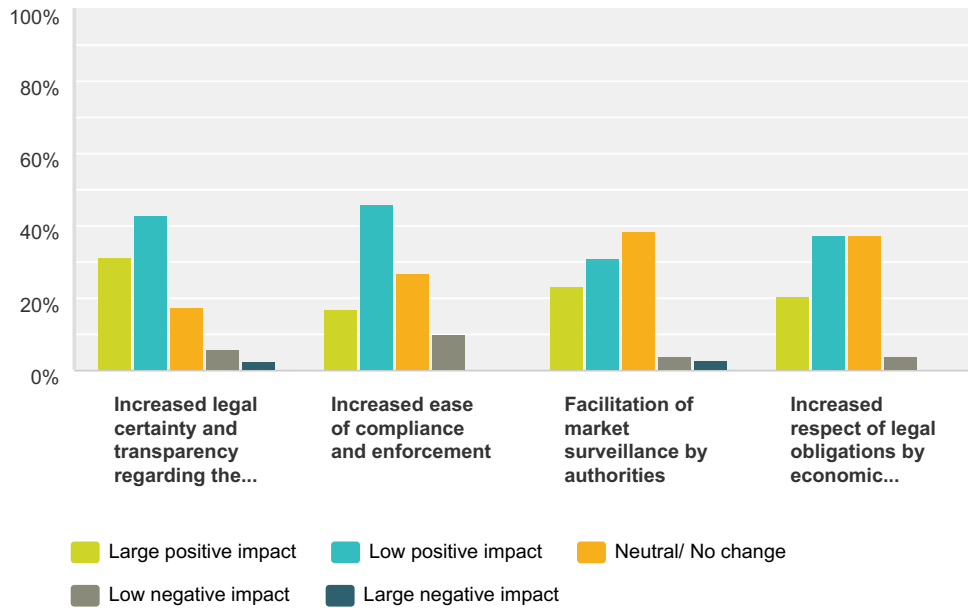
Answered: 144 Skipped: 43



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules	32.64% 47	36.11% 52	26.39% 38	2.78% 4	2.08% 3	144
Increased ease of compliance and enforcement	19.01% 27	31.69% 45	38.73% 55	8.45% 12	2.11% 3	142
Enhanced free movement of construction products across the EU	18.18% 26	25.87% 37	47.55% 68	6.29% 9	2.10% 3	143
Increased credibility of the CPR	17.61% 25	39.44% 56	33.80% 48	7.75% 11	1.41% 2	142

Q7 The CPR has clarified the legal obligations of economic operators dealing with construction products. Overall, please indicate whether, in your view, there have been positive or negative impacts from the clarification of the obligations of economic operators (based on the anticipated benefits below).

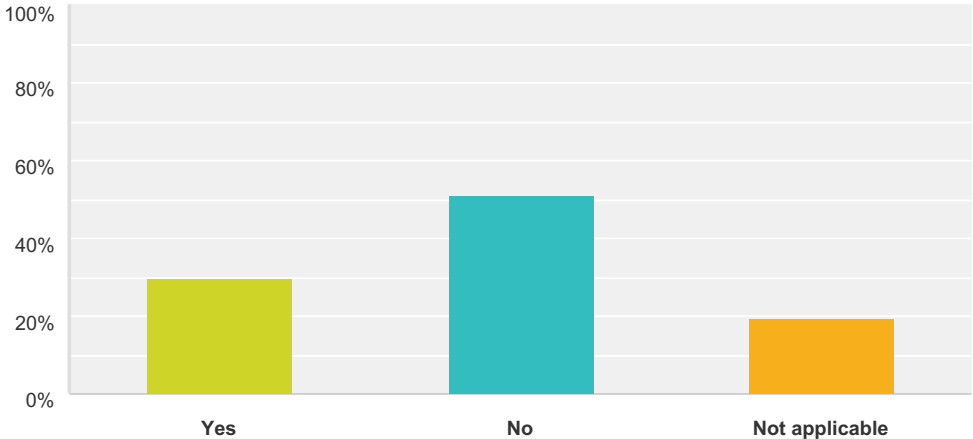
Answered: 156 Skipped: 31



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules	31.41% 49	42.95% 67	17.31% 27	5.77% 9	2.56% 4	156
Increased ease of compliance and enforcement	16.99% 26	45.75% 70	26.80% 41	9.80% 15	0.65% 1	153
Facilitation of market surveillance by authorities	23.38% 36	31.17% 48	38.31% 59	3.90% 6	3.25% 5	154
Increased respect of legal obligations by economic operators	20.65% 32	37.42% 58	37.42% 58	3.87% 6	0.65% 1	155

Q8 Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the clarification of the obligations of economic operators in the CPR or of any aspects relating to the obligations of economic operators that would benefit from further clarification?

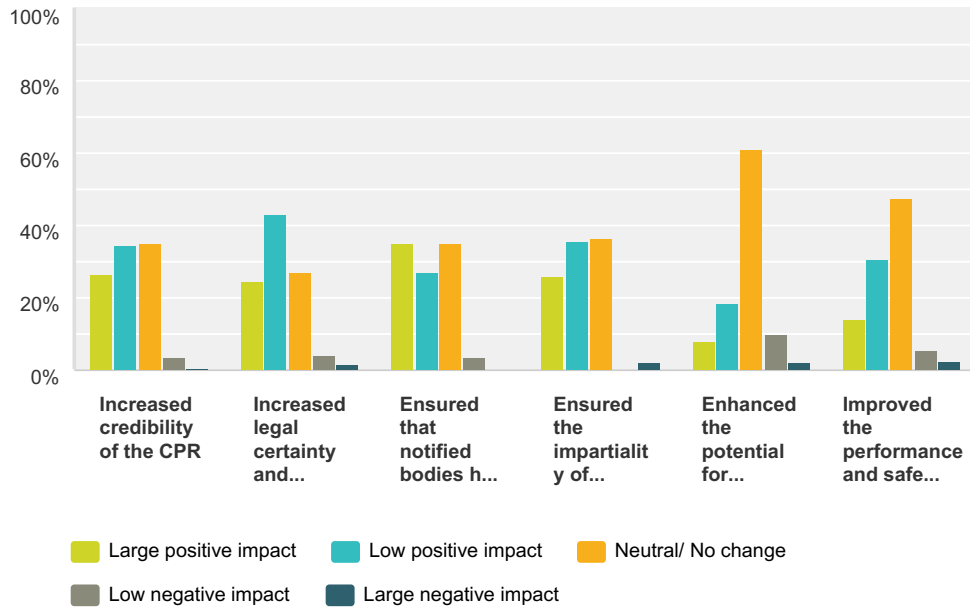
Answered: 155 Skipped: 32



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	29.68%	46
No	50.97%	79
Not applicable	19.35%	30
Total		155

Q9 The CPR sets strict requirements for notified bodies. Please indicate the extent to which there have been positive or negative impacts (since July 2013) from specifying the requirements for notified bodies against the anticipated benefits identified below.

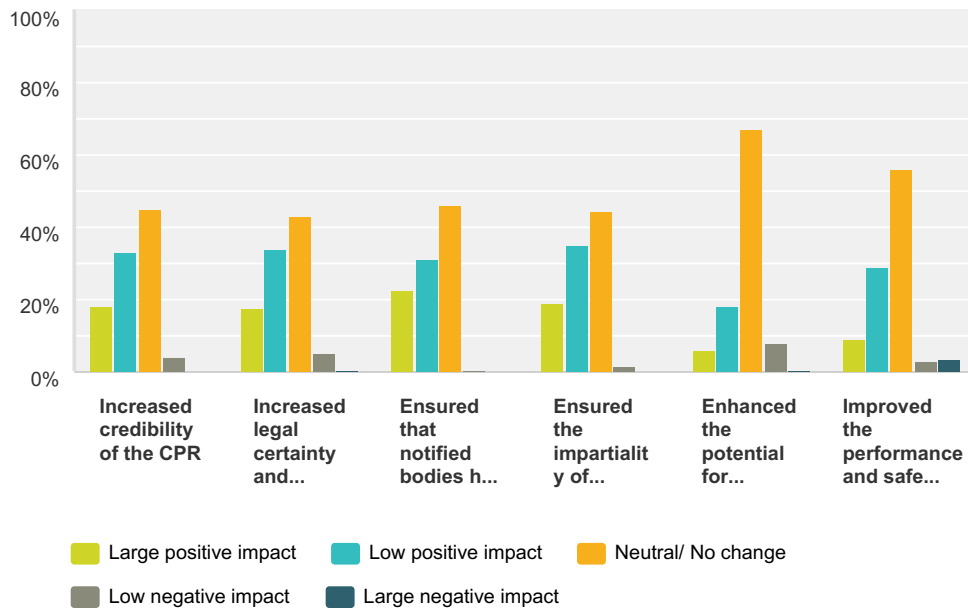
Answered: 151 Skipped: 36



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Increased credibility of the CPR	26.49% 40	34.44% 52	35.10% 53	3.31% 5	0.66% 1	151
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules	24.32% 36	43.24% 64	27.03% 40	4.05% 6	1.35% 2	148
Ensured that notified bodies have the necessary competence (technical and personnel) for carrying out their tasks	34.90% 52	26.85% 40	34.90% 52	3.36% 5	0.00% 0	149
Ensured the impartiality of notified bodies and addressed issues relating to conflicts of interest	26.00% 39	35.33% 53	36.67% 55	0.00% 0	2.00% 3	150
Enhanced the potential for innovation	8.16% 12	18.37% 27	61.22% 90	10.20% 15	2.04% 3	147
Improved the performance and safety of construction products	14.19% 21	30.41% 45	47.30% 70	5.41% 8	2.70% 4	148

Q10 The CPR requires Member States to designate a notifying authority that is responsible for assessing and notifying those independent bodies that will carry out third party tasks for the purposes of the CPR. In your view, have there been positive or negative impacts (based on the anticipated benefits) from the designation of notifying authorities?

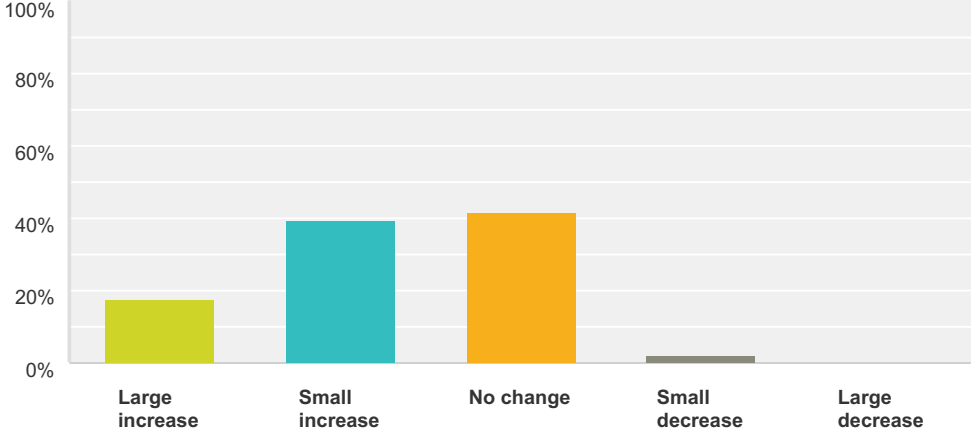
Answered: 149 Skipped: 38



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Increased credibility of the CPR	18.12% 27	32.89% 49	44.97% 67	4.03% 6	0.00% 0	149
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules	17.69% 26	34.01% 50	42.86% 63	4.76% 7	0.68% 1	147
Ensured that notified bodies have the necessary competence (technical and personnel) for carrying out their tasks	22.30% 33	31.08% 46	45.95% 68	0.68% 1	0.00% 0	148
Ensured the impartiality of notified bodies and addressed issues relating to conflicts of interest	18.92% 28	35.14% 52	44.59% 66	1.35% 2	0.00% 0	148
Enhanced the potential for innovation	6.16% 9	17.81% 26	67.12% 98	8.22% 12	0.68% 1	146
Improved the performance and safety of construction products	8.97% 13	28.97% 42	55.86% 81	2.76% 4	3.45% 5	145

Q11 Overall, would you say that the CPR has resulted in an increase or decrease in the credibility of notified bodies, compared with the situation under the old CPD?

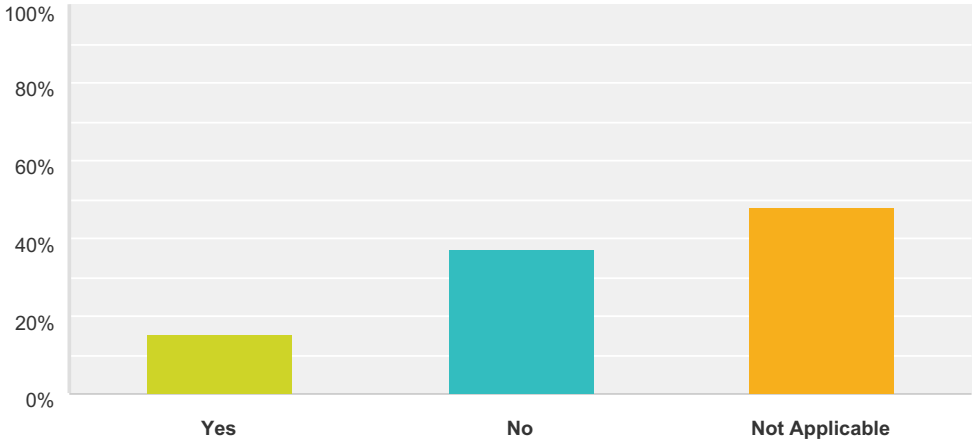
Answered: 150 Skipped: 37



Answer Choices	Responses	
Large increase	17.33%	26
Small increase	39.33%	59
No change	41.33%	62
Small decrease	2.00%	3
Large decrease	0.00%	0
Total		150

Q12 The CPR sets out strict requirements for Technical Assessment Bodies (TABs). Have these clarified requirements resulted in changes in the work of your organisation (or similar organisations) compared with the situation under the old CPD?

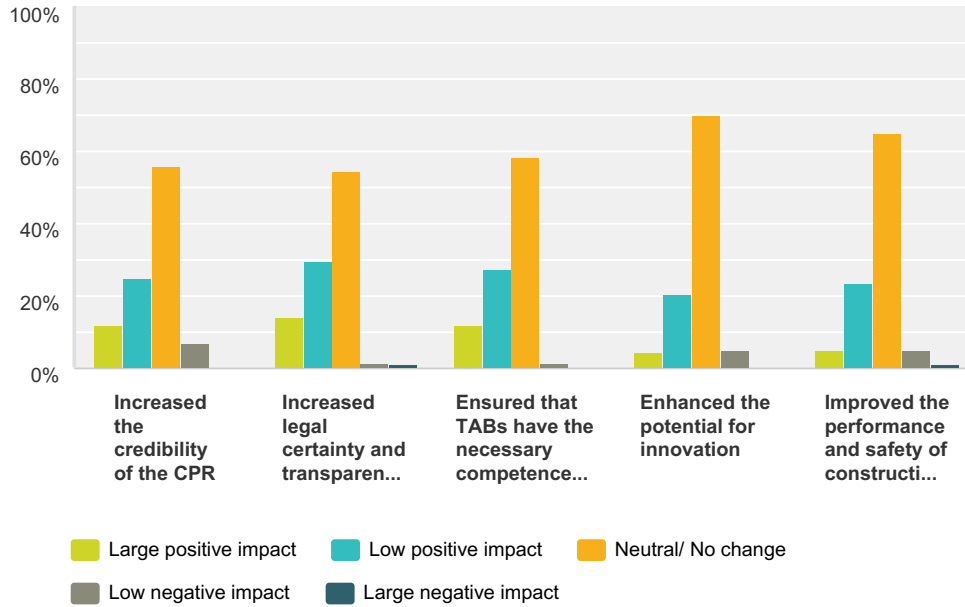
Answered: 151 Skipped: 36



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	15.23%	23
No	37.09%	56
Not Applicable	47.68%	72
Total		151

Q13 Please indicate the extent to which there have been positive or negative impacts (since July 2013) from specifying the requirements for TABs against the anticipated benefits identified below.

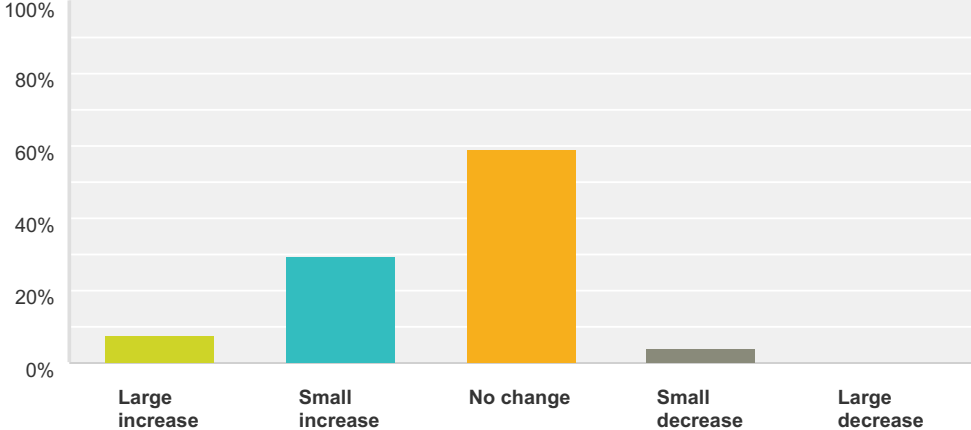
Answered: 117 Skipped: 70



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Increased the credibility of the CPR	12.07% 14	25.00% 29	56.03% 65	6.90% 8	0.00% 0	116
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules	13.79% 16	29.31% 34	54.31% 63	1.72% 2	0.86% 1	116
Ensured that TABs have the necessary competence (technical and personnel) for carrying out their tasks	12.07% 14	27.59% 32	58.62% 68	1.72% 2	0.00% 0	116
Enhanced the potential for innovation	4.27% 5	20.51% 24	70.09% 82	5.13% 6	0.00% 0	117
Improved the performance and safety of construction products	5.22% 6	23.48% 27	65.22% 75	5.22% 6	0.87% 1	115

Q14 Overall, would you say that the CPR has resulted in an increase or decrease in the credibility of TABs, compared with the situation under the old CPD?

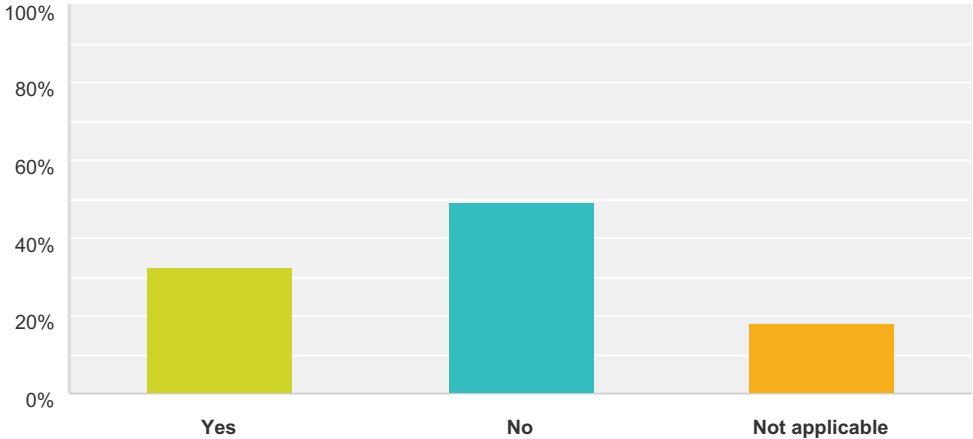
Answered: 119 Skipped: 68



Answer Choices	Responses
Large increase	7.56% 9
Small increase	29.41% 35
No change	58.82% 70
Small decrease	4.20% 5
Large decrease	0.00% 0
Total	119

Q15 Are you aware of any issues which have arisen, or which may arise in the future, from the criteria which notified bodies and technical assessment bodies have to meet?

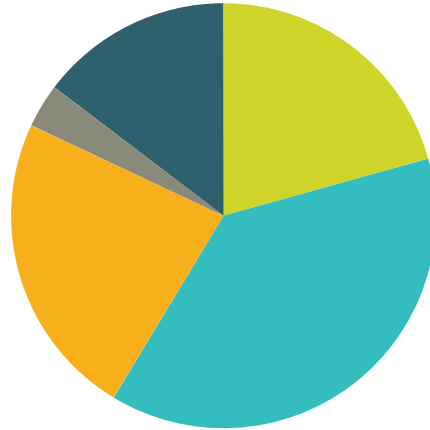
Answered: 144 Skipped: 43



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	32.64%	47
No	49.31%	71
Not applicable	18.06%	26
Total		144

Q17 In your opinion, how serious is the issue of formal non-compliance of economic operators with the CPR (non-compliance includes construction products without a DoP, no CE marking on products, lack of technical documentation, etc.)?

Answered: 150 Skipped: 37



■ Highly Serious
 ■ Serious
 ■ Exists, but minimal
 ■ Not a problem
 ■ Do not know

Answer Choices	Responses	
Highly Serious	20.67%	31
Serious	38.00%	57
Exists, but minimal	23.33%	35
Not a problem	3.33%	5
Do not know	14.67%	22
Total		150

Q18 In your opinion, how serious is the issue of construction products on the market that present a risk to health and safety (even if they comply with the CPR)?

Answered: 149 Skipped: 38



■ Highly Serious
 ■ Serious
 ■ Exists, but minimal
 ■ Not a problem
 ■ Do not know

Answer Choices	Responses	
Highly Serious	24.16%	36
Serious	22.15%	33
Exists, but minimal	30.20%	45
Not a problem	6.04%	9
Do not know	17.45%	26
Total		149

Q19 In your opinion, how serious is the issue of counterfeit products on the EU market (e.g. imitation products)?

Answered: 150 Skipped: 37

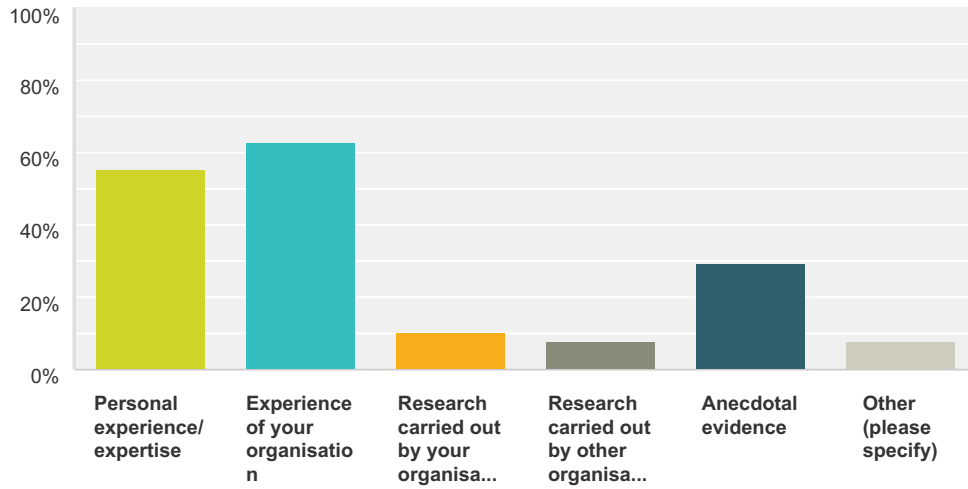


■ Highly Serious
 ■ Serious
 ■ Exists, but minimal
 ■ Not a problem
 ■ Do not know

Answer Choices	Responses	
Highly Serious	23.33%	35
Serious	26.00%	39
Exists, but minimal	24.00%	36
Not a problem	4.00%	6
Do not know	22.67%	34
Total		150

Q20 What evidence do you have for the answers provided in this Section? Please tick all that apply.

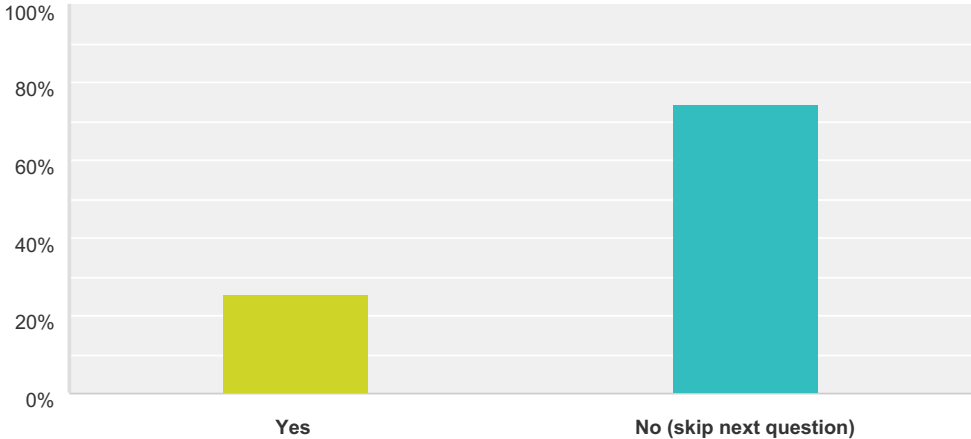
Answered: 140 Skipped: 47



Answer Choices	Responses
Personal experience/expertise	55.71% 78
Experience of your organisation	62.86% 88
Research carried out by your organisation	10.71% 15
Research carried out by other organisations	7.86% 11
Anecdotal evidence	29.29% 41
Other (please specify)	7.86% 11
Total Respondents: 140	

Q21 Are you aware of cases where an economic operator has been required to take corrective action, or withdraw or recall construction products from the market due to non-compliance with the CPR?

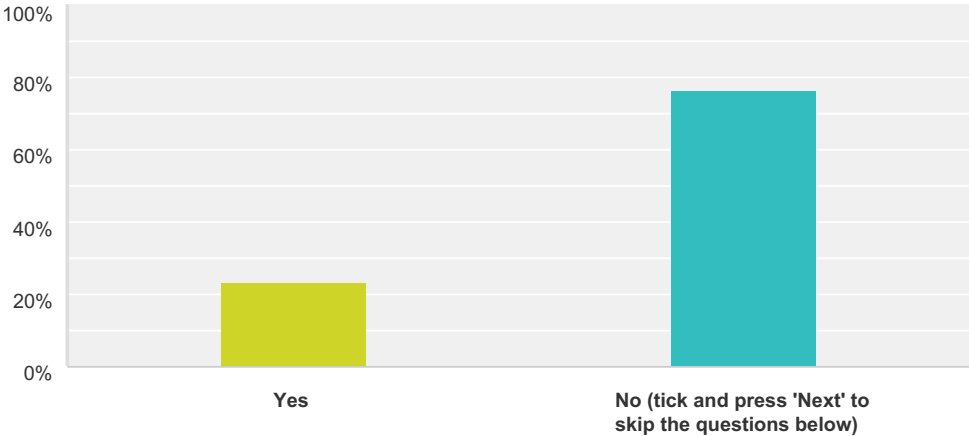
Answered: 148 Skipped: 39



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	25.68% 38
No (skip next question)	74.32% 110
Total	148

Q22 Are you aware of national application marks which are currently in place in Member States and which, in your opinion, interfere with the free movement of CE marked construction products within the EU?

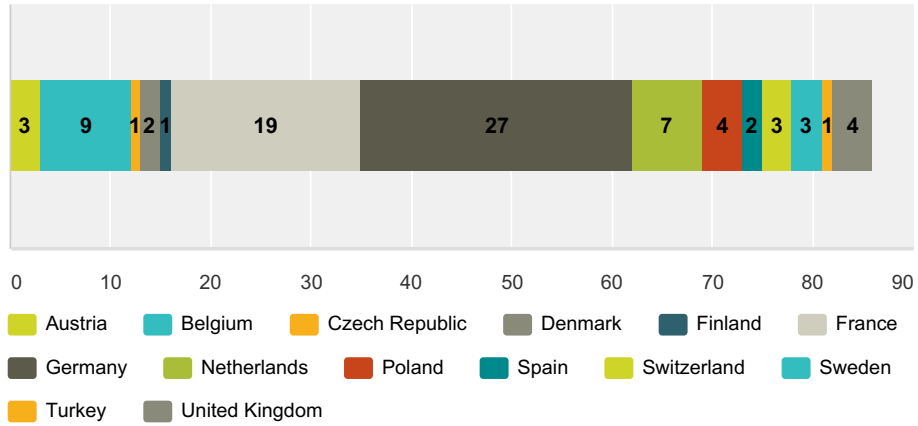
Answered: 145 Skipped: 42



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	23.45% 34
No (tick and press 'Next' to skip the questions below)	76.55% 111
Total	145

Q23 Please indicate the countries where these marks can be found.

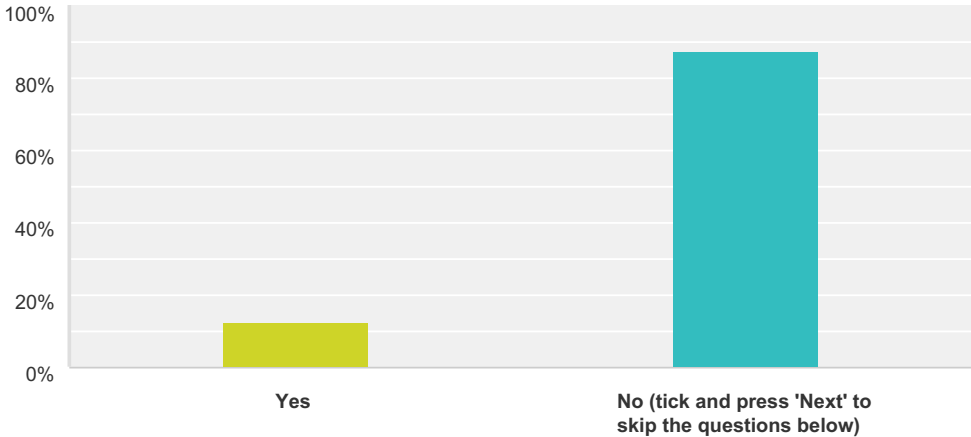
Answered: 40 Skipped: 147



Answer Choices	Responses	
Austria	7.50%	3
Belgium	22.50%	9
Czech Republic	2.50%	1
Denmark	5.00%	2
Finland	2.50%	1
France	47.50%	19
Germany	67.50%	27
Netherlands	17.50%	7
Poland	10.00%	4
Spain	5.00%	2
Switzerland	7.50%	3
Sweden	7.50%	3
Turkey	2.50%	1
United Kingdom	10.00%	4
Total Respondents: 40		

Q25 Are you aware of cases of non-recognition of technical certificates from one country to another?

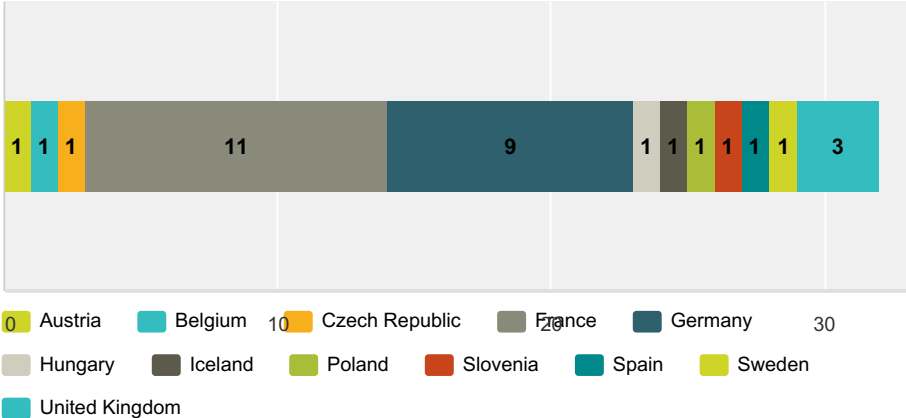
Answered: 151 Skipped: 36



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	12.58% 19
No (tick and press 'Next' to skip the questions below)	87.42% 132
Total	151

Q26 Please indicate the countries where this has occurred?

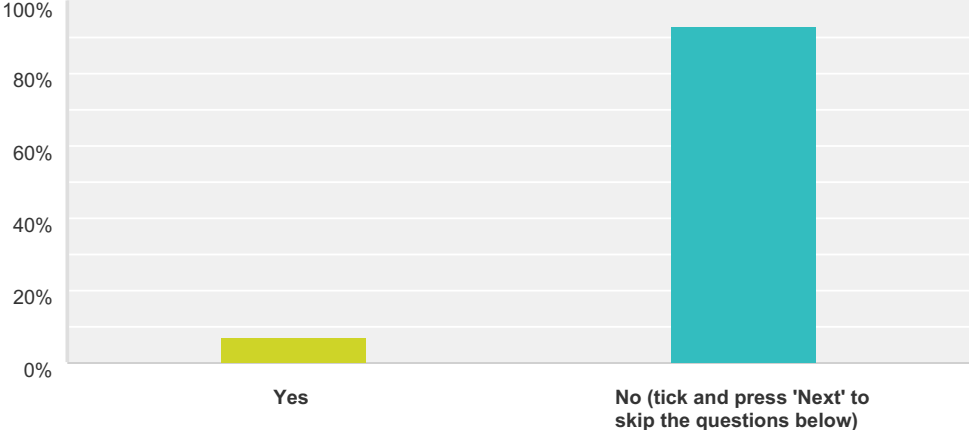
Answered: 20 Skipped: 167



Answer Choices	Responses
Austria	5.00% 1
Belgium	5.00% 1
Czech Republic	5.00% 1
France	55.00% 11
Germany	45.00% 9
Hungary	5.00% 1
Iceland	5.00% 1
Poland	5.00% 1
Slovenia	5.00% 1
Spain	5.00% 1
Sweden	5.00% 1
United Kingdom	15.00% 3
Total Respondents: 20	

Q28 Are you aware of issues arising from the non-harmonised aspects relating to the environmental performance of construction products?

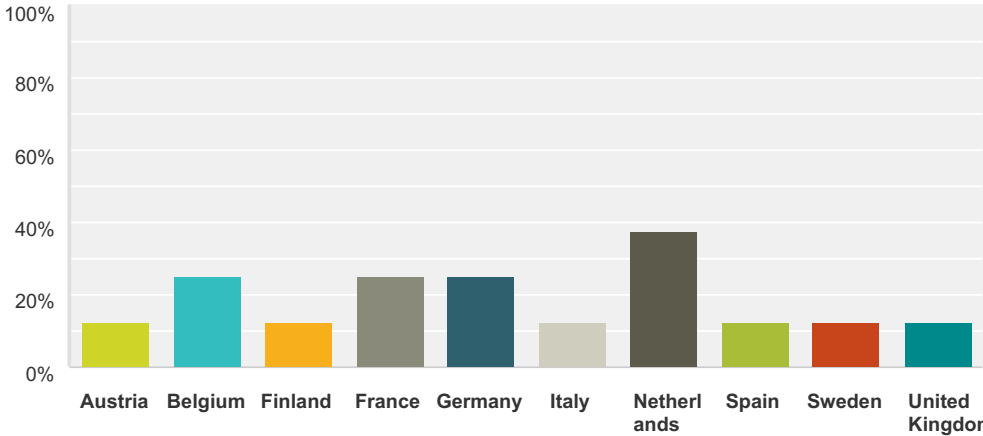
Answered: 148 Skipped: 39



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	6.76% 10
No (tick and press 'Next' to skip the questions below)	93.24% 138
Total	148

Q29 Please indicate the countries where this has occurred?

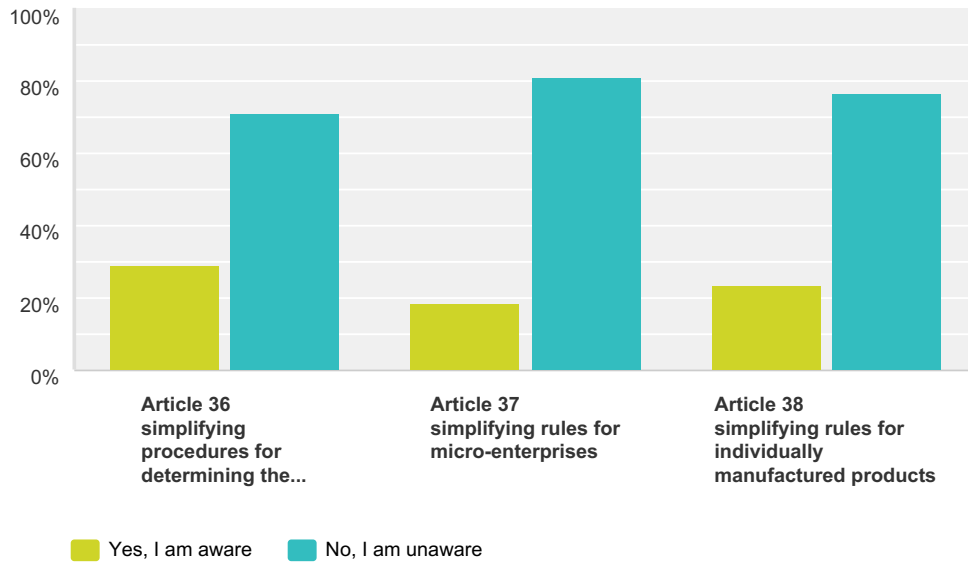
Answered: 8 Skipped: 179



Answer Choices	Responses
Austria	12.50% 1
Belgium	25.00% 2
Finland	12.50% 1
France	25.00% 2
Germany	25.00% 2
Italy	12.50% 1
Netherlands	37.50% 3
Spain	12.50% 1
Sweden	12.50% 1
United Kingdom	12.50% 1
Total Respondents: 8	

Q31 If a product is covered by a harmonised standard, the CPR allows simplified procedures for assessing and determining the performance of products using Appropriate Technical Documentation or simplified procedures for micro-enterprises and for individually manufactured or custom-made products. Are you aware of organisations that have used these simplified provisions?

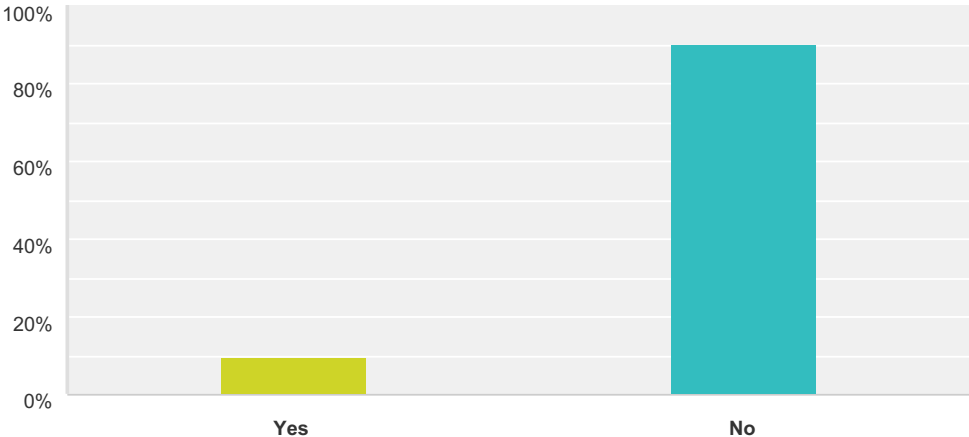
Answered: 146 Skipped: 41



	Yes, I am aware	No, I am unaware	Total
Article 36 simplifying procedures for determining the product type	28.77% 42	71.23% 104	146
Article 37 simplifying rules for micro-enterprises	18.75% 27	81.25% 117	144
Article 38 simplifying rules for individually manufactured products	23.61% 34	76.39% 110	144

Q32 Have these simplified procedures resulted in changes in your work, compared with the situation under the old CPD?

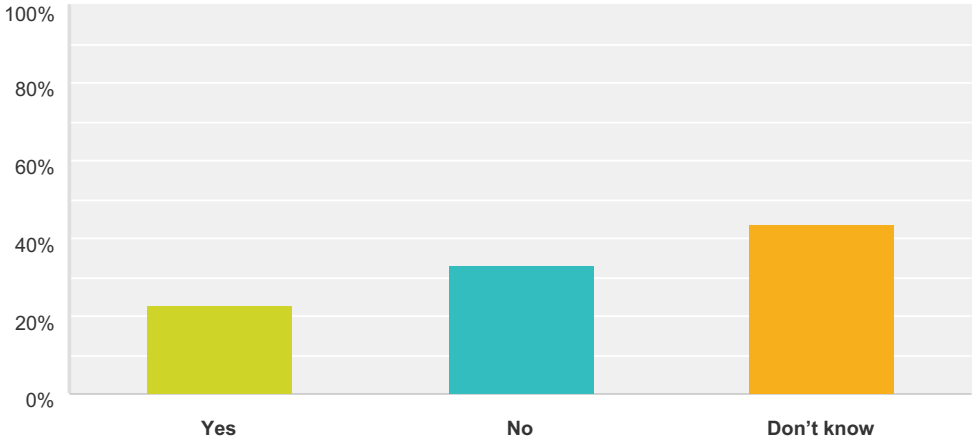
Answered: 131 Skipped: 56



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	9.92% 13
No	90.08% 118
Total	131

Q33 The CPR sets out requirements relating to the development, verification and mandatory value of harmonised standards. Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the new regime for harmonised standards?

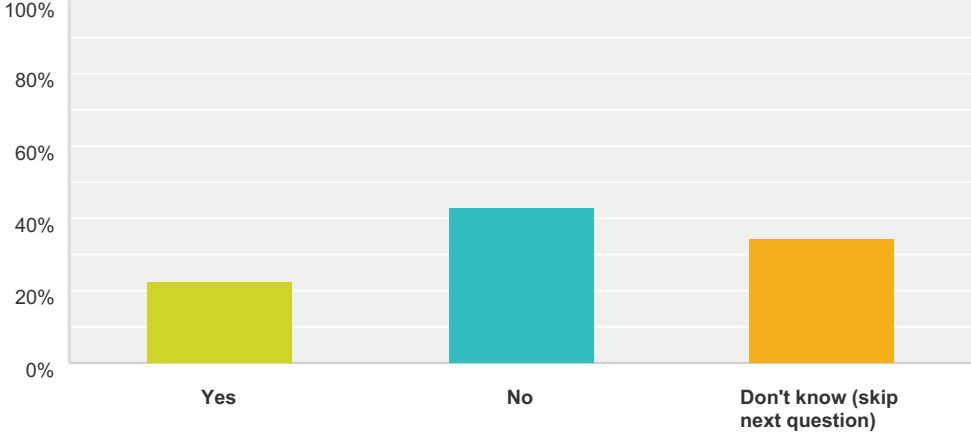
Answered: 148 Skipped: 39



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	22.97%	34
No	33.11%	49
Don't know	43.92%	65
Total		148

Q34 Are you aware or have you experienced any issues with the new regime for European harmonised standards under the CPR?

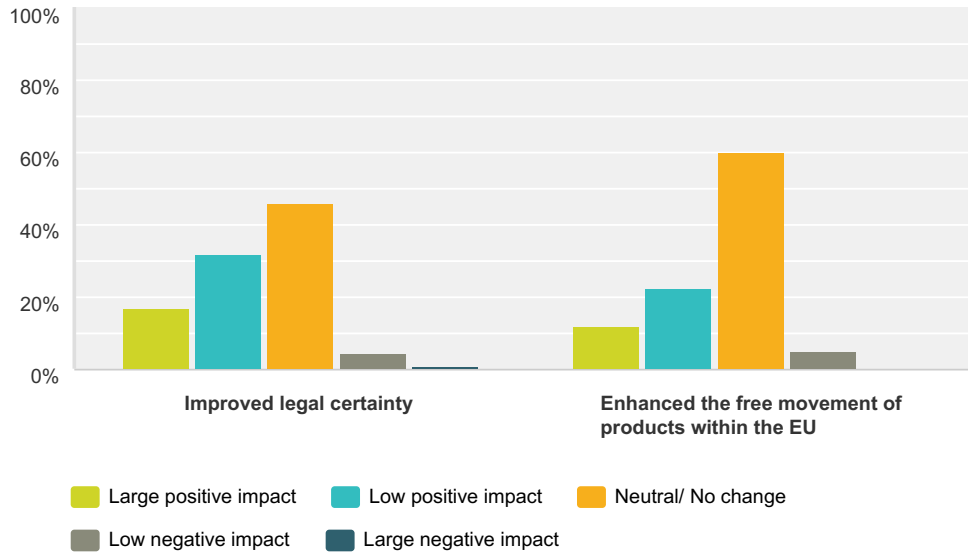
Answered: 148 Skipped: 39



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	22.30%	33
No	43.24%	64
Don't know (skip next question)	34.46%	51
Total		148

Q35 In your view, what has been the overall impact of the new regime for harmonised standards?

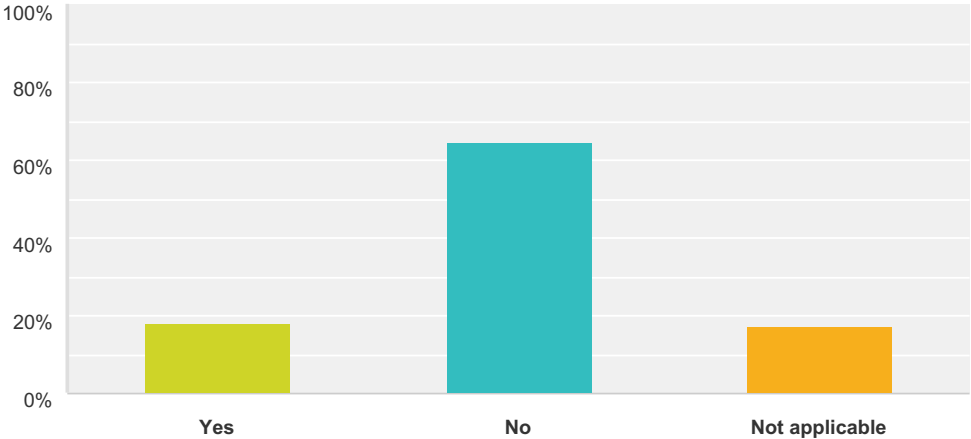
Answered: 115 Skipped: 72



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Improved legal certainty	16.81% 19	31.86% 36	46.02% 52	4.42% 5	0.88% 1	113
Enhanced the free movement of products within the EU	12.17% 14	22.61% 26	60.00% 69	5.22% 6	0.00% 0	115

Q36 Are you aware of any conflicting national standards or provisions that were withdrawn at the end of the coexistence period? If YES, please give details of these below.

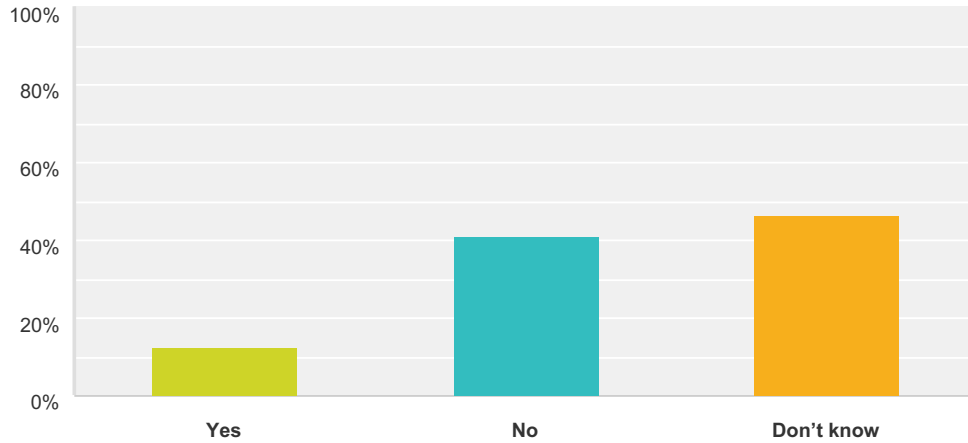
Answered: 145 Skipped: 42



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	17.93%	26
No	64.83%	94
Not applicable	17.24%	25
Total		145

**Q37 The CPR sets out requirements and procedures relating to the development of European Assessment Documents (EADs).
Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the new regime for EADs?**

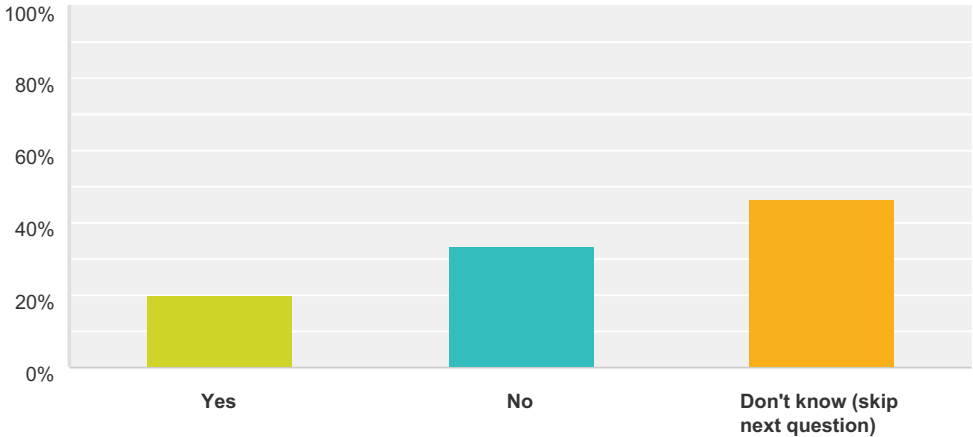
Answered: 144 Skipped: 43



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	12.50%	18
No	40.97%	59
Don't know	46.53%	67
Total		144

Q38 Are you aware or have you experienced any issues with the new regime for European Assessment Documents?

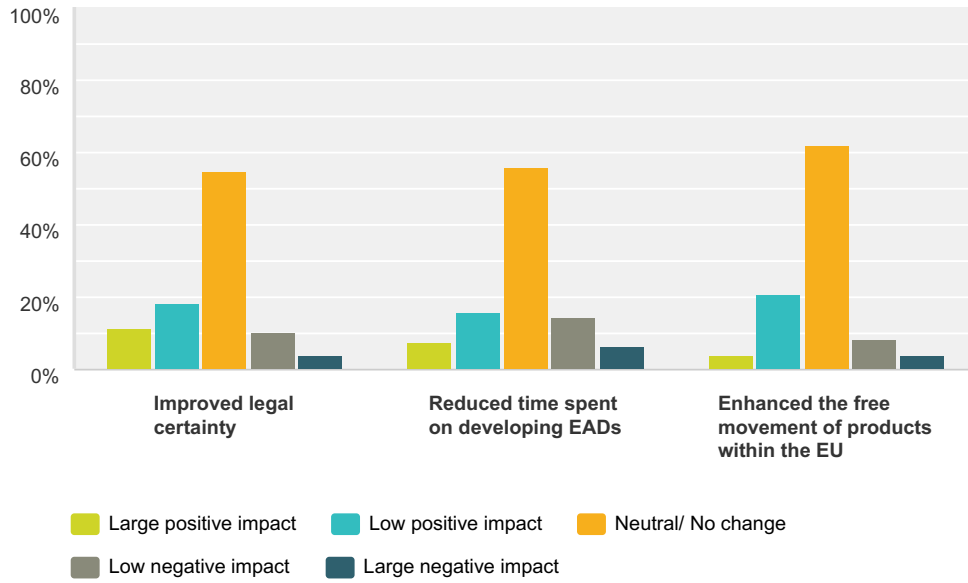
Answered: 146 Skipped: 41



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	19.86% 29
No	33.56% 49
Don't know (skip next question)	46.58% 68
Total	146

Q39 In your view, what has been the impact of the overall new regime for European Assessment Documents?

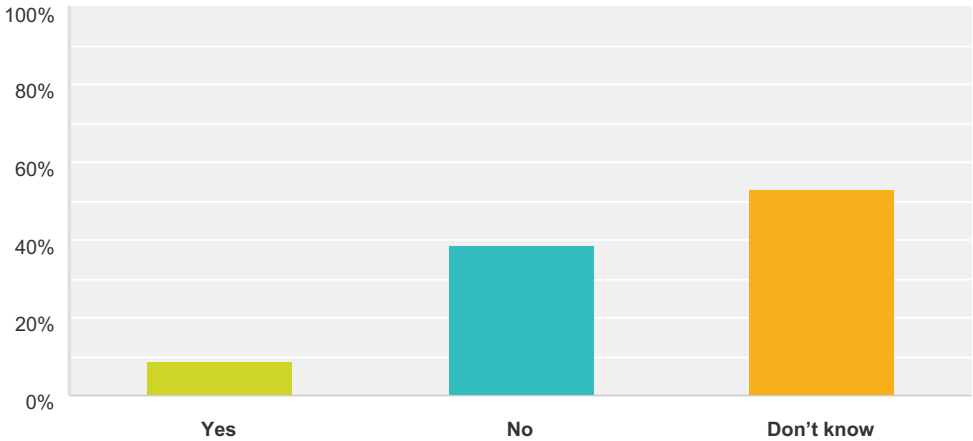
Answered: 96 Skipped: 91



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Improved legal certainty	11.46% 11	18.75% 18	55.21% 53	10.42% 10	4.17% 4	96
Reduced time spent on developing EADs	7.37% 7	15.79% 15	55.79% 53	14.74% 14	6.32% 6	95
Enhanced the free movement of products within the EU	4.21% 4	21.05% 20	62.11% 59	8.42% 8	4.21% 4	95

**Q40 The CPR sets out requirements for European Technical Assessments (ETAs).
Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the clarification of CE marking?**

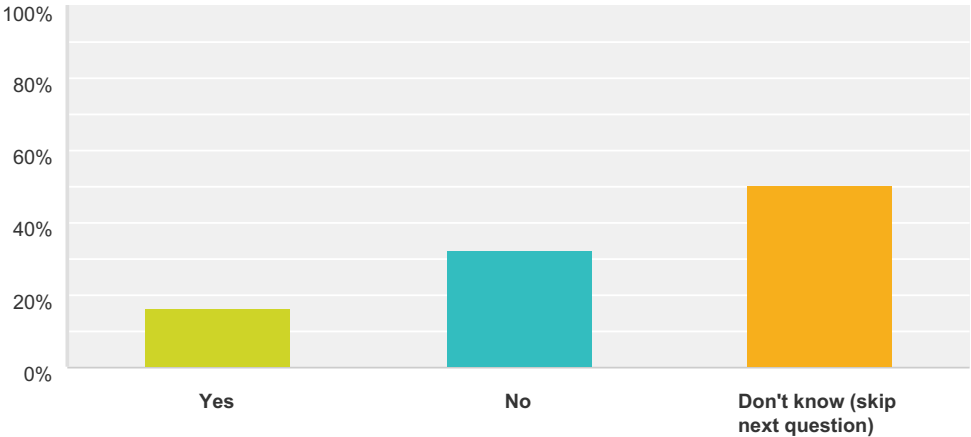
Answered: 138 Skipped: 49



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	8.70% 12
No	38.41% 53
Don't know	52.90% 73
Total	138

Q41 Are you aware or have you experienced any issues with the new regime for European Technical Assessments?

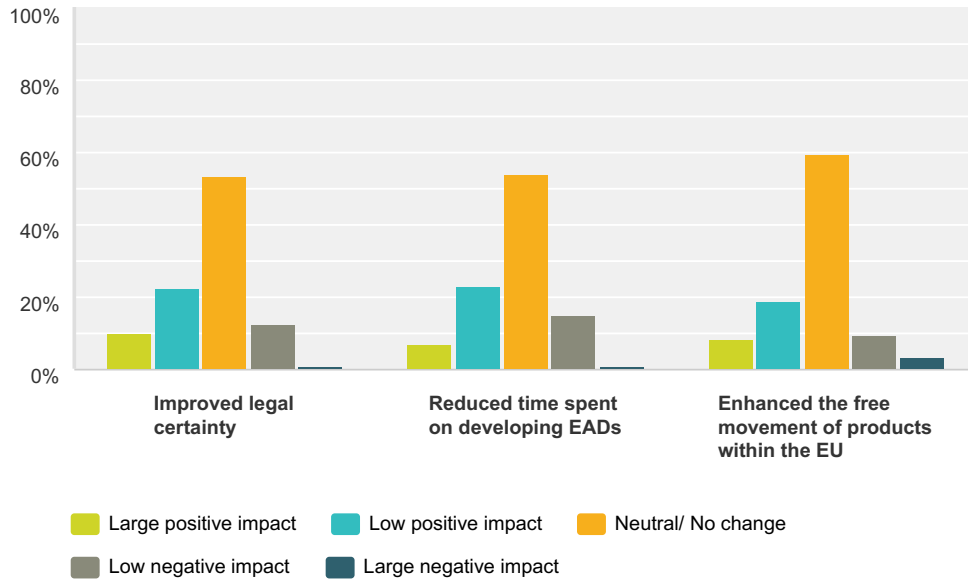
Answered: 144 Skipped: 43



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	16.67% 24
No	32.64% 47
Don't know (skip next question)	50.69% 73
Total	144

Q42 In your view, what has been the overall impact of the new regime for European Technical Assessments?

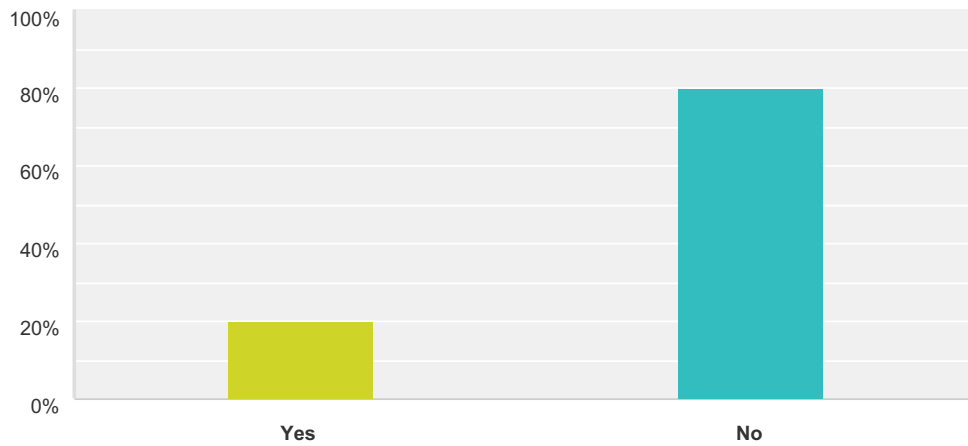
Answered: 88 Skipped: 99



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Improved legal certainty	10.23% 9	22.73% 20	53.41% 47	12.50% 11	1.14% 1	88
Reduced time spent on developing EADs	6.90% 6	22.99% 20	54.02% 47	14.94% 13	1.15% 1	87
Enhanced the free movement of products within the EU	8.33% 7	19.05% 16	59.52% 50	9.52% 8	3.57% 3	84

Q43 The CPR outlines the conditions under which the Commission, European standardisation bodies or TABs may establish classes of performance and threshold levels in relation to the essential characteristics of construction products . Have the new requirements resulted in changes in your work, compared with the situation under the old CPD?

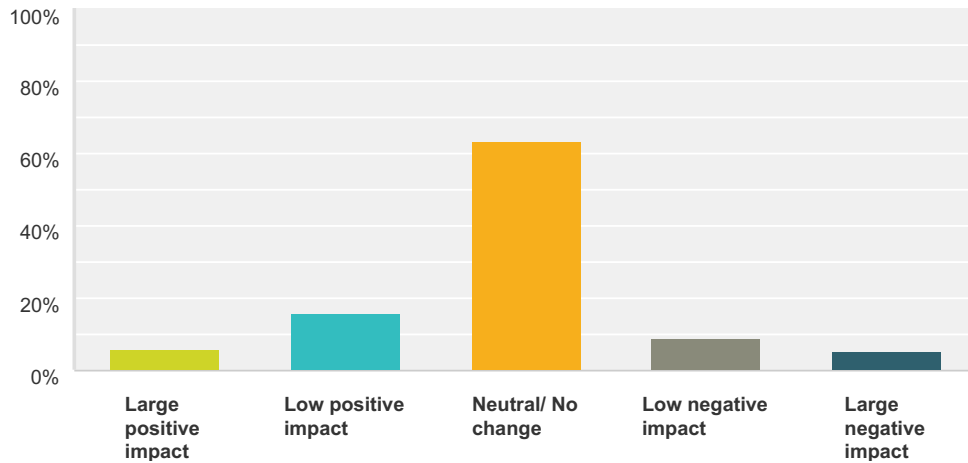
Answered: 131 Skipped: 56



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	19.85% 26
No	80.15% 105
Total	131

Q44 In your view, what has been the impact of the new conditions under which the Commission, European standardisation bodies or TABs may establish classes of performance and threshold levels in relation to the essential characteristics of construction products on your organisation?

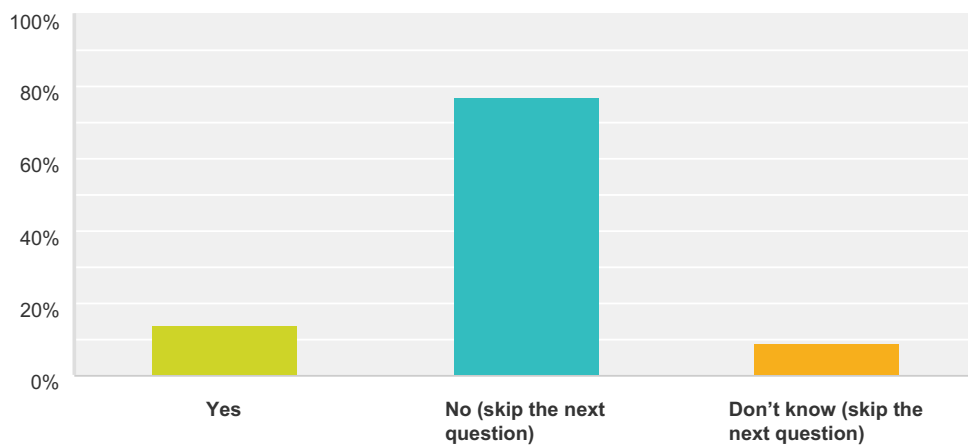
Answered: 132 Skipped: 55



Answer Choices	Responses	
Large positive impact	6.06%	8
Low positive impact	15.91%	21
Neutral/ No change	63.64%	84
Low negative impact	9.09%	12
Large negative impact	5.30%	7
Total		132

Q45 The CPR sets out the requirements for five systems of Assessment and Verification of Constancy of Performance (AVCP) which, to varying degrees and as necessary, assess the performance of construction products and their factory production. Have these new requirements resulted in changes in the work of your organisation (or similar organisations) compared with the situation under the old CPD?

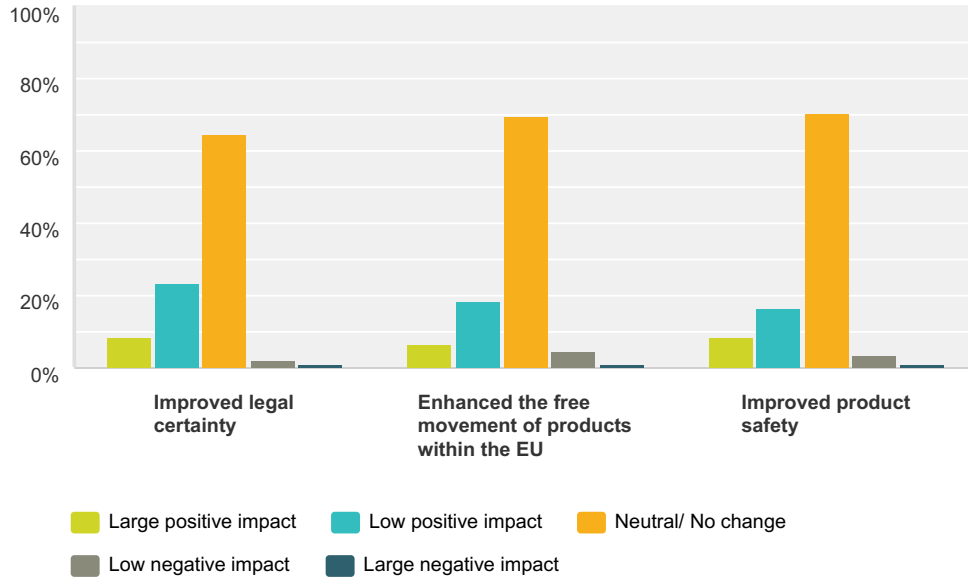
Answered: 142 Skipped: 45



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	14.08%	20
No (skip the next question)	76.76%	109
Don't know (skip the next question)	9.15%	13
Total		142

Q46 In your view, what has been the impact of the new systems of Assessment and Verification of Constancy of Performance (AVCP) on your organisation?

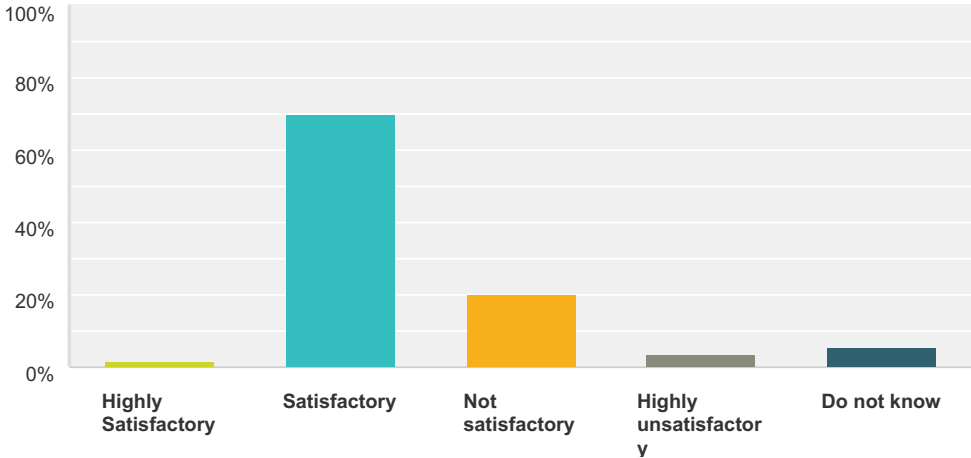
Answered: 93 Skipped: 94



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Improved legal certainty	8.60% 8	23.66% 22	64.52% 60	2.15% 2	1.08% 1	93
Enhanced the free movement of products within the EU	6.52% 6	18.48% 17	69.57% 64	4.35% 4	1.09% 1	92
Improved product safety	8.70% 8	16.30% 15	70.65% 65	3.26% 3	1.09% 1	92

Q47 Overall, how would you rate the implementation of the CPR to date?

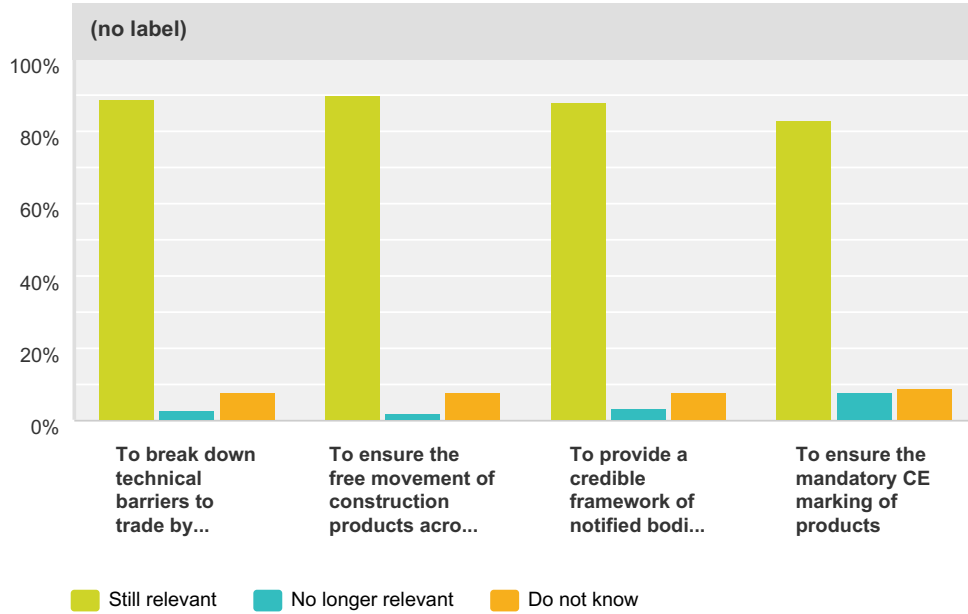
Answered: 150 Skipped: 37



Answer Choices	Responses
Highly Satisfactory	1.33% 2
Satisfactory	70.00% 105
Not satisfactory	20.00% 30
Highly unsatisfactory	3.33% 5
Do not know	5.33% 8
Total	150

Q48 Do you think that the objectives of the CPR (as set out below) are valid and relevant for dealing with the current situation in the market and for the construction sector?

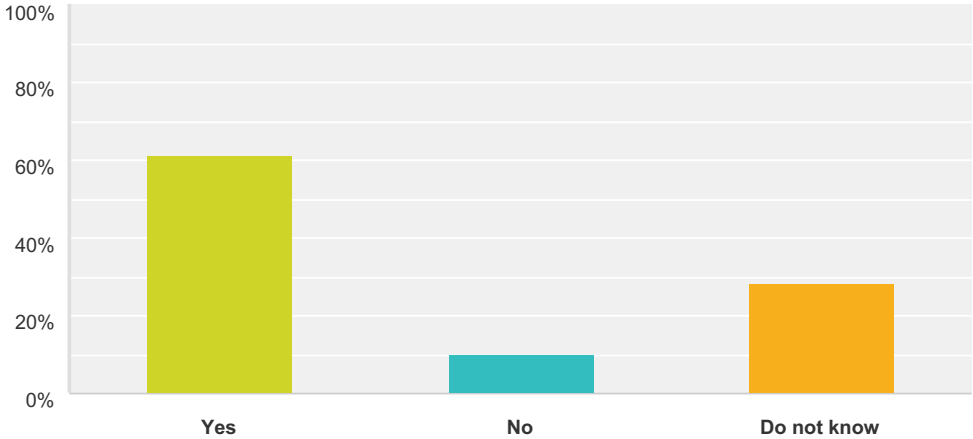
Answered: 138 Skipped: 49



(no label)				
	Still relevant	No longer relevant	Do not know	Total
To break down technical barriers to trade by introducing a system of harmonised technical specifications and a harmonised system of attestation of performance and of assessment and verification of constancy of performance for each product family	89.13% 123	2.90% 4	7.97% 11	138
To ensure the free movement of construction products across Member States within the European Union, by removing and avoiding restrictions on making construction products available on the market	89.86% 124	2.17% 3	7.97% 11	138
To provide a credible framework of notified bodies and technical assessment bodies	88.24% 120	3.68% 5	8.09% 11	136
To ensure the mandatory CE marking of products	83.21% 114	8.03% 11	8.76% 12	137

Q49 In your view, is the CPR consistent with other EU policies or strategies in the areas of competitiveness, innovation and sustainability? If NO, please explain your answer

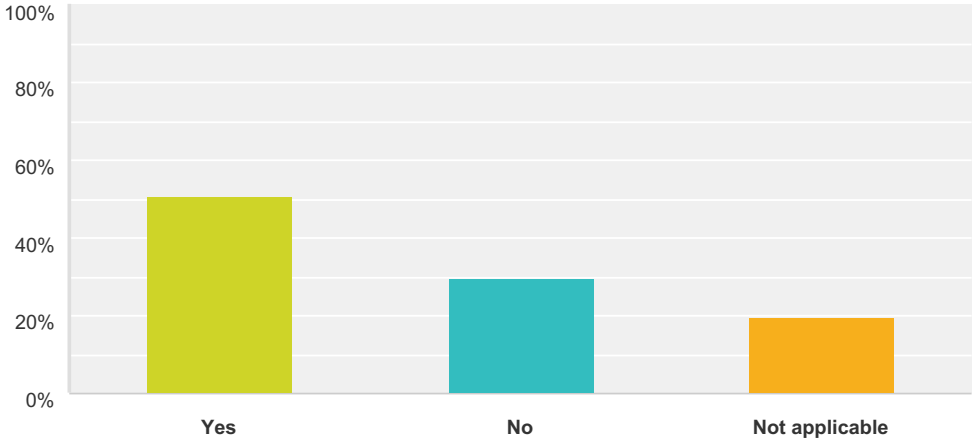
Answered: 145 Skipped: 42



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	61.38%	89
No	10.34%	15
Do not know	28.28%	41
Total		145

Q50 Do you think that the CPR acts as an adequate information communication technology system (i.e. a structure for creating, communicating, disseminating and storing information)?

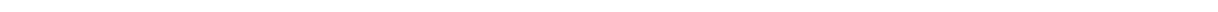
Answered: 144 Skipped: 43



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	50.69%	73
No	29.86%	43
Not applicable	19.44%	28
Total		144

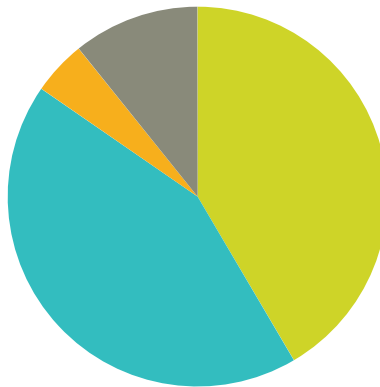
RESPONSES TO QUESTIONNAIRE 3

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES



Q2 Please tick which of the following best describes your organisation.

Answered: 65 Skipped: 0

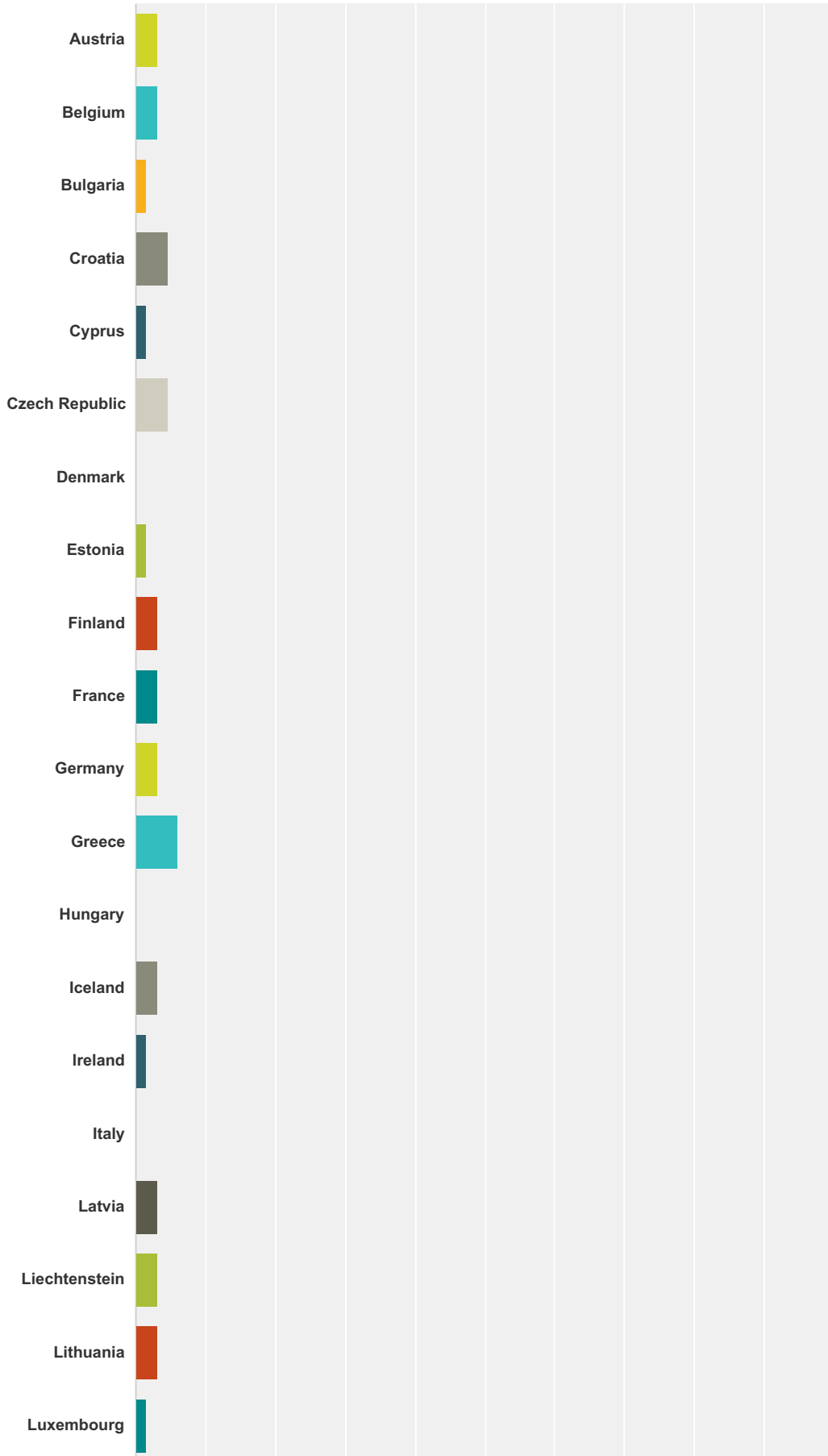


■ National/Regional Public Authority
 ■ Market Surveillance Authority
■ Inspectors/Enforcement Officers
 ■ Product Contact Point

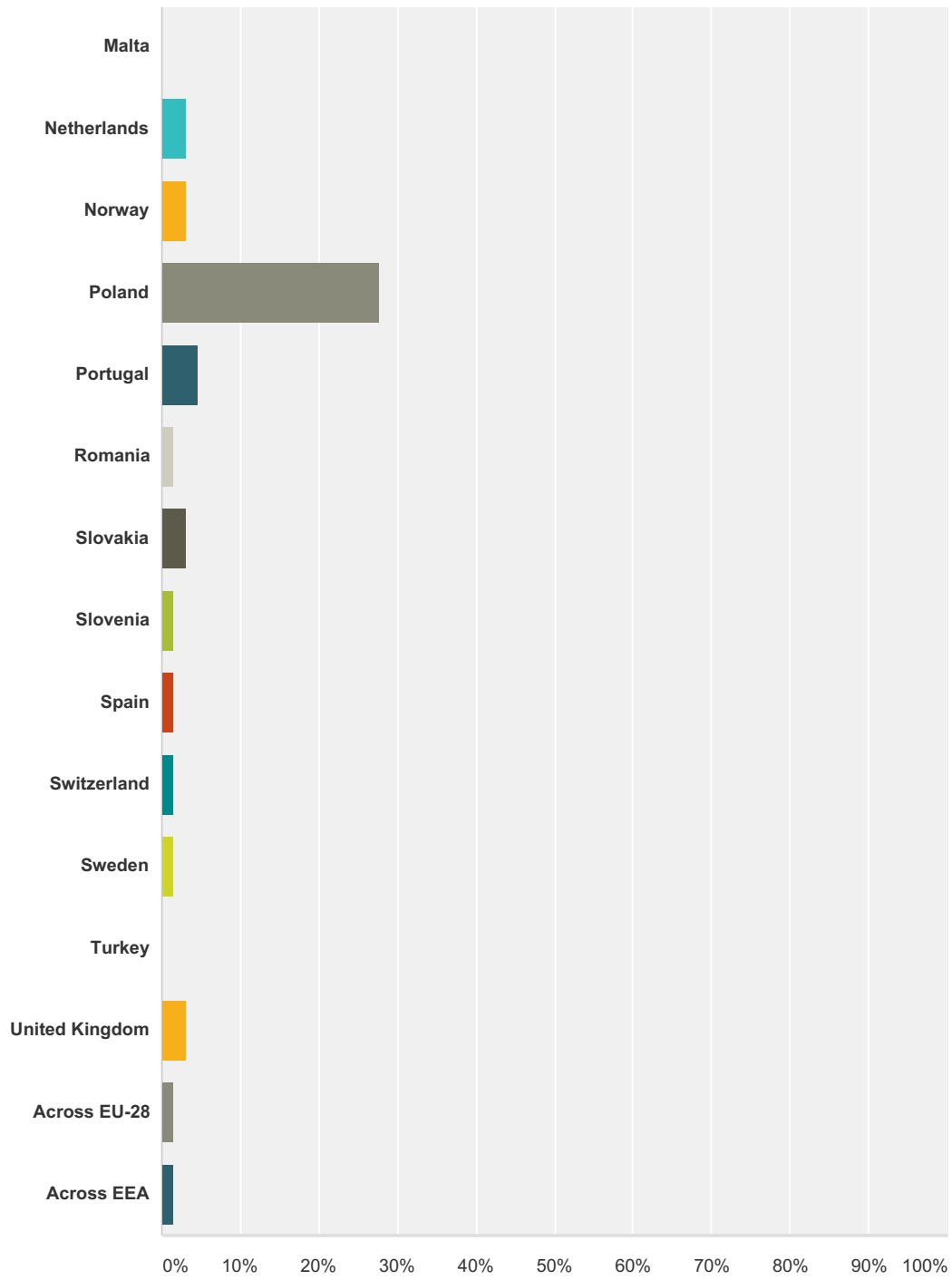
Answer Choices	Responses	
National/Regional Public Authority	41.54%	27
Market Surveillance Authority	43.08%	28
Inspectors/Enforcement Officers	4.62%	3
Product Contact Point	10.77%	7
Total		65

Q3 Please indicate where your organisation is operating within the EU and EEA.

Answered: 65 Skipped: 0



CPR Implementation Q3 - AUTHORITIES



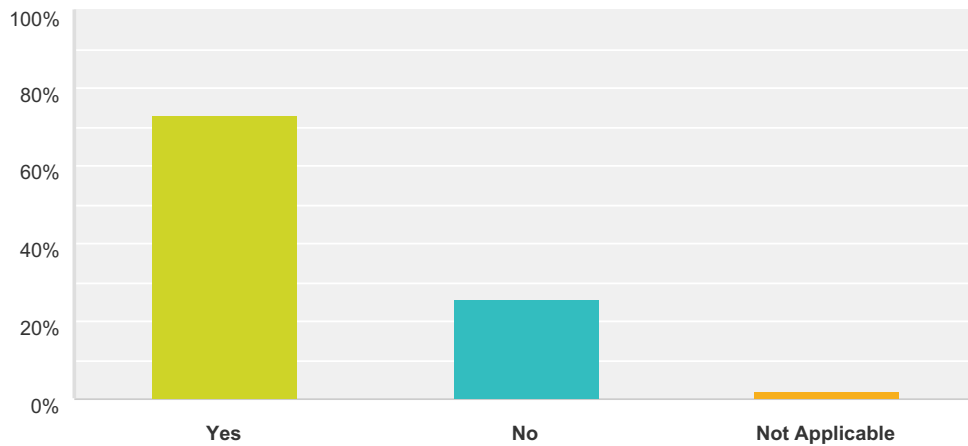
Answer Choices	Responses	Count
Austria	3.08%	2
Belgium	3.08%	2
Bulgaria	1.54%	1
Croatia	4.62%	3
Cyprus	1.54%	1
Czech Republic	4.62%	3
Denmark	0.00%	0
Estonia	1.54%	1

CPR Implementation Q3 - AUTHORITIES

Finland	3.08%	2
France	3.08%	2
Germany	3.08%	2
Greece	6.15%	4
Hungary	0.00%	0
Iceland	3.08%	2
Ireland	1.54%	1
Italy	0.00%	0
Latvia	3.08%	2
Liechtenstein	3.08%	2
Lithuania	3.08%	2
Luxembourg	1.54%	1
Malta	0.00%	0
Netherlands	3.08%	2
Norway	3.08%	2
Poland	27.69%	18
Portugal	4.62%	3
Romania	1.54%	1
Slovakia	3.08%	2
Slovenia	1.54%	1
Spain	1.54%	1
Switzerland	1.54%	1
Sweden	1.54%	1
Turkey	0.00%	0
United Kingdom	3.08%	2
Across EU-28	1.54%	1
Across EEA	1.54%	1
Total Respondents: 65		

Q4 The CPR has clarified the concept and use of CE marking and its legal meaning. It also sets out how CE marking is to be affixed to the product, or to a label attached to the product, and specifies the information that must follow the CE marking. Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the clarification of CE marking?

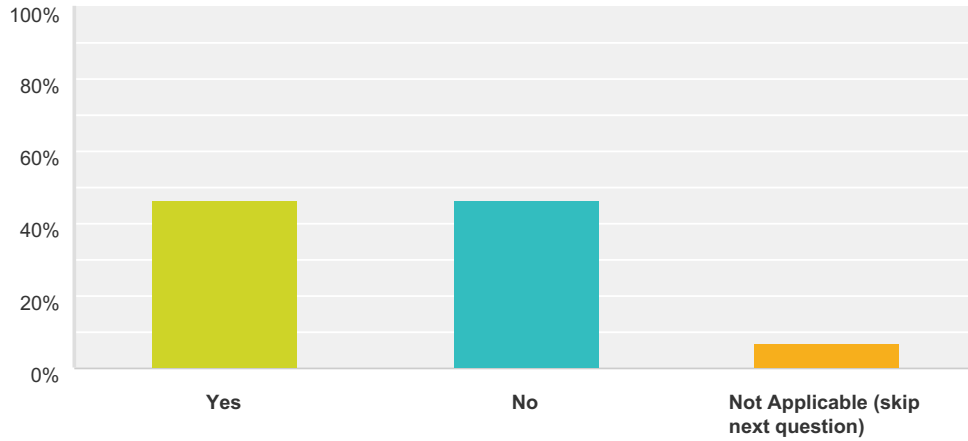
Answered: 59 Skipped: 6



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	72.88%	43
No	25.42%	15
Not Applicable	1.69%	1
Total		59

Q5 Have you have experienced any issues with the implementation of this aspect of the CPR or would like to suggest aspects relating to CE marking that would benefit from further clarification?

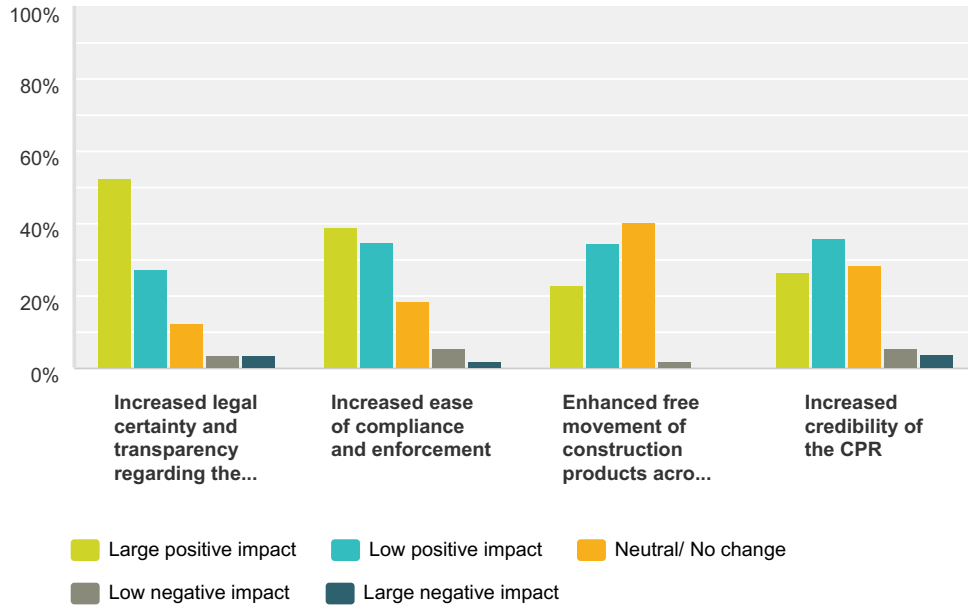
Answered: 58 Skipped: 7



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	46.55% 27
No	46.55% 27
Not Applicable (skip next question)	6.90% 4
Total	58

Q6 Overall, please indicate whether, in your view, there have been positive or negative impacts from the clarification of the concept and use of CE marking (based on the anticipated benefits below).

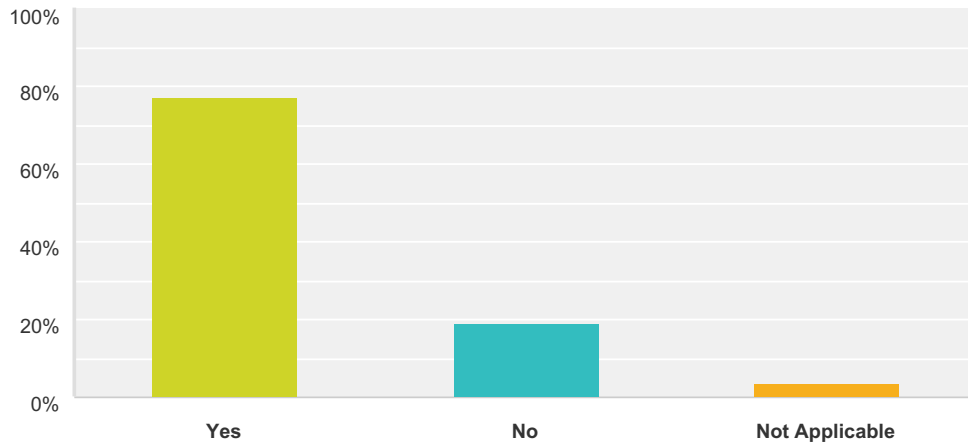
Answered: 55 Skipped: 10



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules	52.73% 29	27.27% 15	12.73% 7	3.64% 2	3.64% 2	55
Increased ease of compliance and enforcement	38.89% 21	35.19% 19	18.52% 10	5.56% 3	1.85% 1	54
Enhanced free movement of construction products across the EU	23.08% 12	34.62% 18	40.38% 21	1.92% 1	0.00% 0	52
Increased credibility of the CPR	26.42% 14	35.85% 19	28.30% 15	5.66% 3	3.77% 2	53

Q7 The CPR has clarified the legal obligations of economic operators dealing with construction products. Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the clarification of the obligations of economic operators in the CPR?

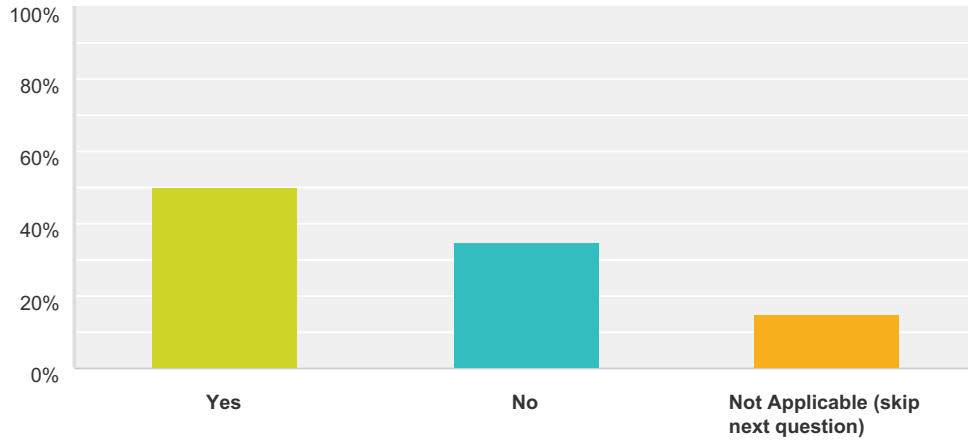
Answered: 53 Skipped: 12



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	77.36%	41
No	18.87%	10
Not Applicable	3.77%	2
Total		53

Q8 Have you have experienced any issues with the implementation of this aspect of the CPR or are there any aspects relating to the obligations of economic operators that would benefit from further clarification?

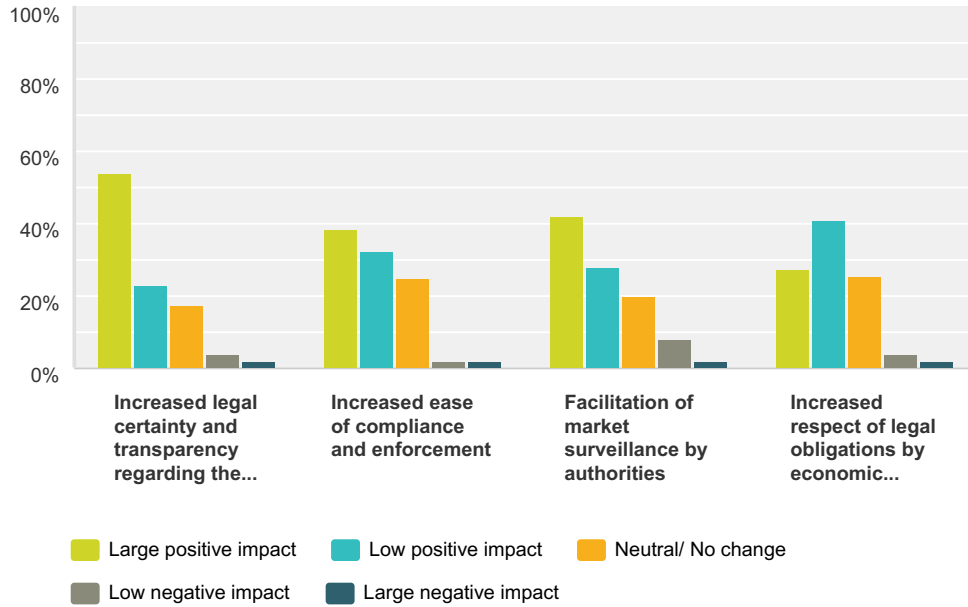
Answered: 54 Skipped: 11



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	50.00% 27
No	35.19% 19
Not Applicable (skip next question)	14.81% 8
Total	54

Q9 Overall, please indicate whether, in your view, there have been positive or negative impacts from the clarification of the obligations of economic operators (based on the anticipated benefits below).

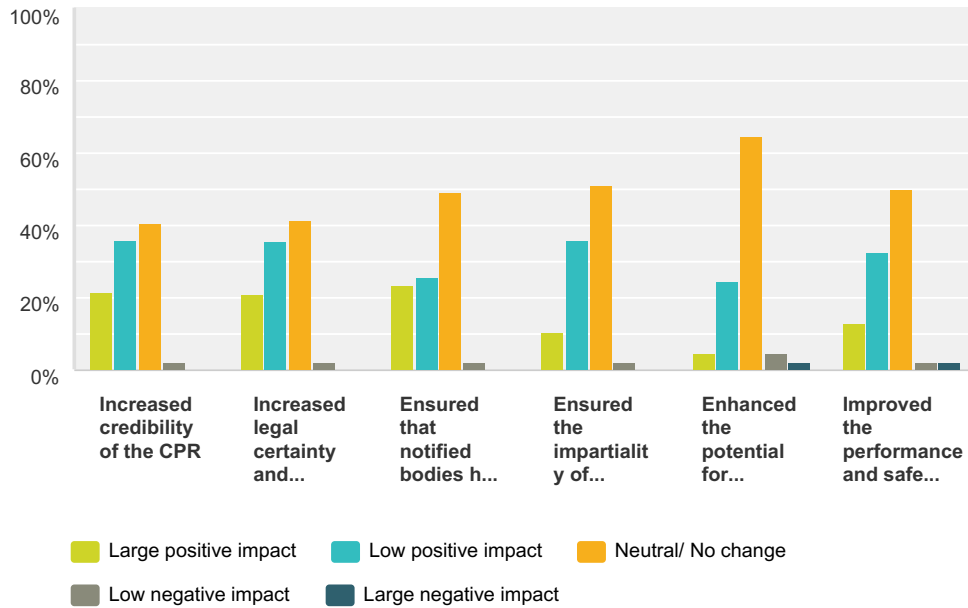
Answered: 52 Skipped: 13



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules	53.85% 28	23.08% 12	17.31% 9	3.85% 2	1.92% 1	52
Increased ease of compliance and enforcement	38.46% 20	32.69% 17	25.00% 13	1.92% 1	1.92% 1	52
Facilitation of market surveillance by authorities	42.00% 21	28.00% 14	20.00% 10	8.00% 4	2.00% 1	50
Increased respect of legal obligations by economic operators	27.45% 14	41.18% 21	25.49% 13	3.92% 2	1.96% 1	51

Q10 The CPR sets strict requirements for notified bodies. Please indicate the extent to which there have been positive or negative impacts (since July 2013) from specifying the requirements for notified bodies against the anticipated benefits identified below.

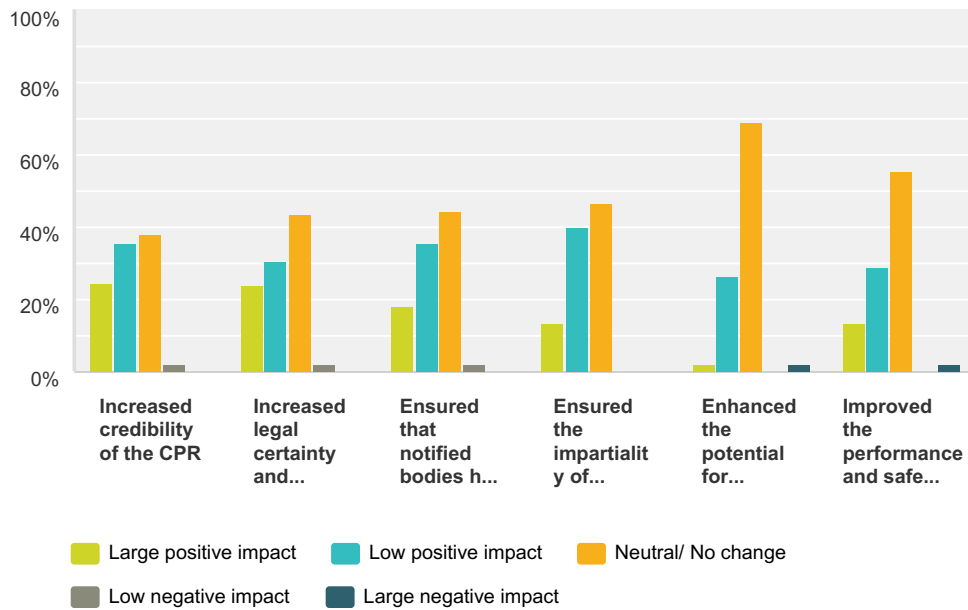
Answered: 48 Skipped: 17



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Increased credibility of the CPR	21.28% 10	36.17% 17	40.43% 19	2.13% 1	0.00% 0	47
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules	20.83% 10	35.42% 17	41.67% 20	2.08% 1	0.00% 0	48
Ensured that notified bodies have the necessary competence (technical and personnel) for carrying out their tasks	23.40% 11	25.53% 12	48.94% 23	2.13% 1	0.00% 0	47
Ensured the impartiality of notified bodies and addressed issues relating to conflicts of interest	10.64% 5	36.17% 17	51.06% 24	2.13% 1	0.00% 0	47
Enhanced the potential for innovation	4.44% 2	24.44% 11	64.44% 29	4.44% 2	2.22% 1	45
Improved the performance and safety of construction products	13.04% 6	32.61% 15	50.00% 23	2.17% 1	2.17% 1	46

Q11 The CPR requires Member States to designate a notifying authority that is responsible for assessing and notifying those independent bodies that will carry out third party tasks for the purposes of the CPR. In your view, have there been positive or negative impacts (based on the anticipated benefits) from the designation of notifying authorities?

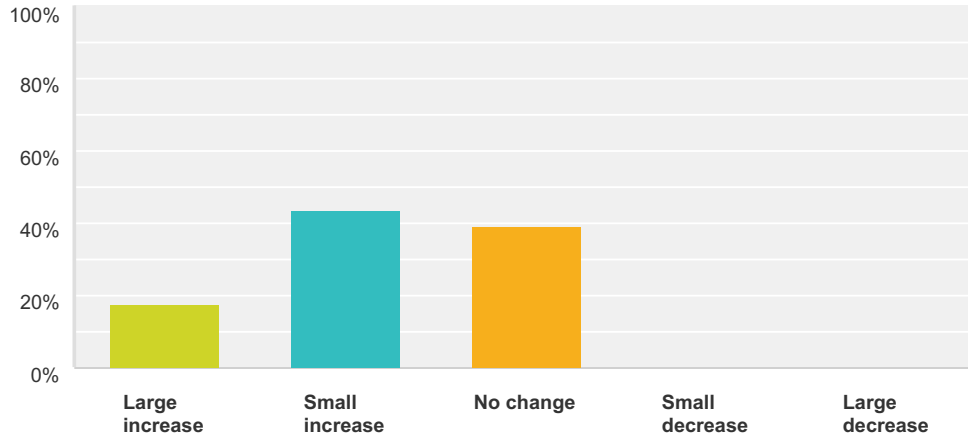
Answered: 46 Skipped: 19



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Increased credibility of the CPR	24.44% 11	35.56% 16	37.78% 17	2.22% 1	0.00% 0	45
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules	23.91% 11	30.43% 14	43.48% 20	2.17% 1	0.00% 0	46
Ensured that notified bodies have the necessary competence (technical and personnel) for carrying out their tasks	17.78% 8	35.56% 16	44.44% 20	2.22% 1	0.00% 0	45
Ensured the impartiality of notified bodies and addressed issues relating to conflicts of interest	13.33% 6	40.00% 18	46.67% 21	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	45
Enhanced the potential for innovation	2.22% 1	26.67% 12	68.89% 31	0.00% 0	2.22% 1	45
Improved the performance and safety of construction products	13.33% 6	28.89% 13	55.56% 25	0.00% 0	2.22% 1	45

Q12 Overall, would you say that the CPR has resulted in an increase or decrease in the credibility of notified bodies, compared with the situation under the old CPD?

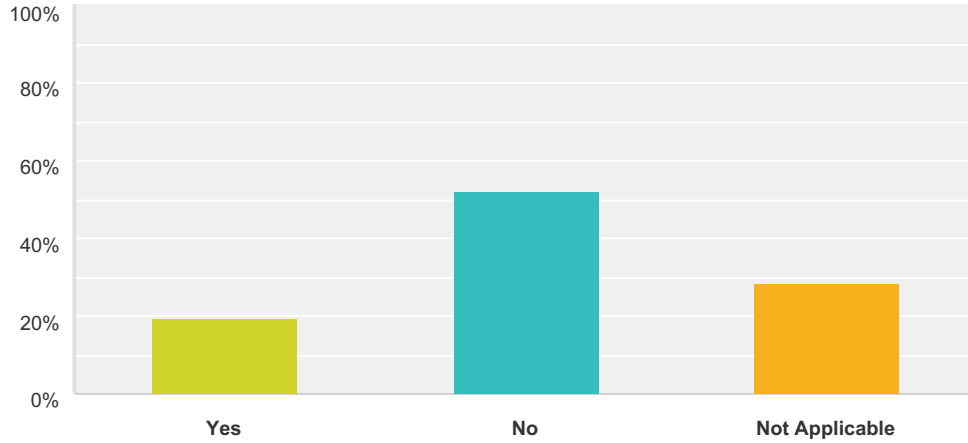
Answered: 46 Skipped: 19



Answer Choices	Responses	
Large increase	17.39%	8
Small increase	43.48%	20
No change	39.13%	18
Small decrease	0.00%	0
Large decrease	0.00%	0
Total		46

Q13 The CPR sets out strict requirements for Technical Assessment Bodies (TABs). Have these clarified requirements resulted in changes in the work of your organisation (or similar organisations) compared with the situation under the old CPD?

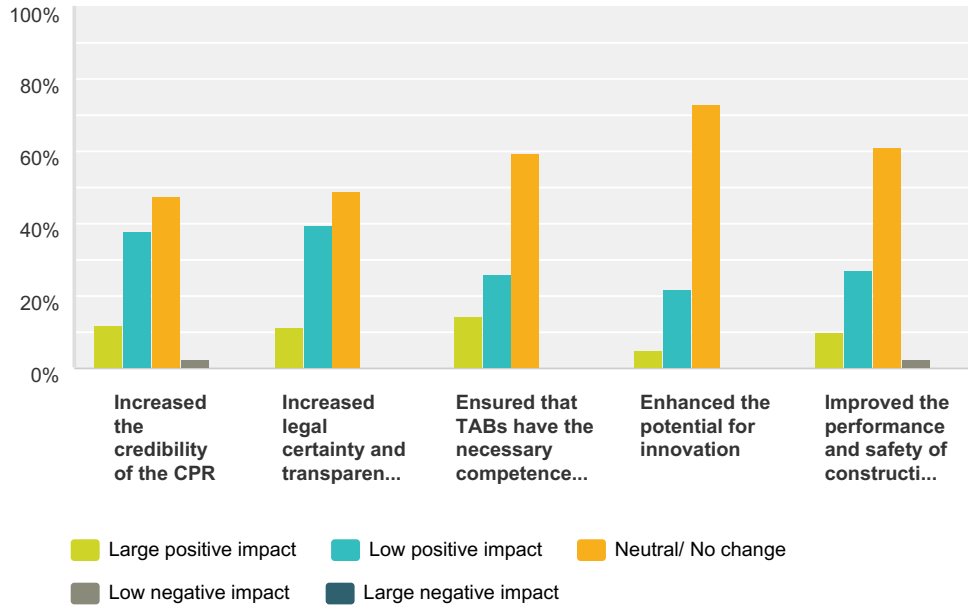
Answered: 46 Skipped: 19



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	19.57%	9
No	52.17%	24
Not Applicable	28.26%	13
Total		46

Q14 Please indicate the extent to which there have been positive or negative impacts (since July 2013) from specifying the requirements for TABs against the anticipated benefits identified below.

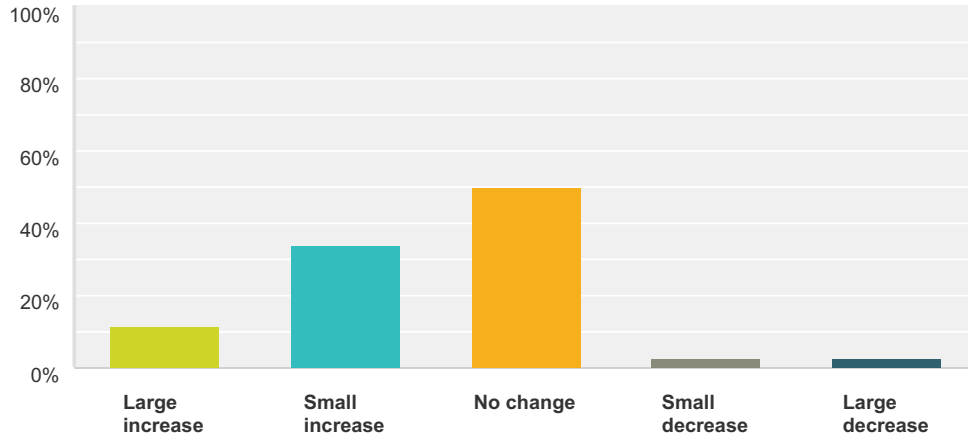
Answered: 43 Skipped: 22



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Increased the credibility of the CPR	11.90% 5	38.10% 16	47.62% 20	2.38% 1	0.00% 0	42
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules	11.63% 5	39.53% 17	48.84% 21	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	43
Ensured that TABs have the necessary competence (technical and personnel) for carrying out their tasks	14.29% 6	26.19% 11	59.52% 25	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	42
Enhanced the potential for innovation	4.88% 2	21.95% 9	73.17% 30	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	41
Improved the performance and safety of construction products	9.76% 4	26.83% 11	60.98% 25	2.44% 1	0.00% 0	41

Q15 Overall, would you say that the CPR has resulted in an increase or decrease in the credibility of TABs, compared with the situation under the old CPD?

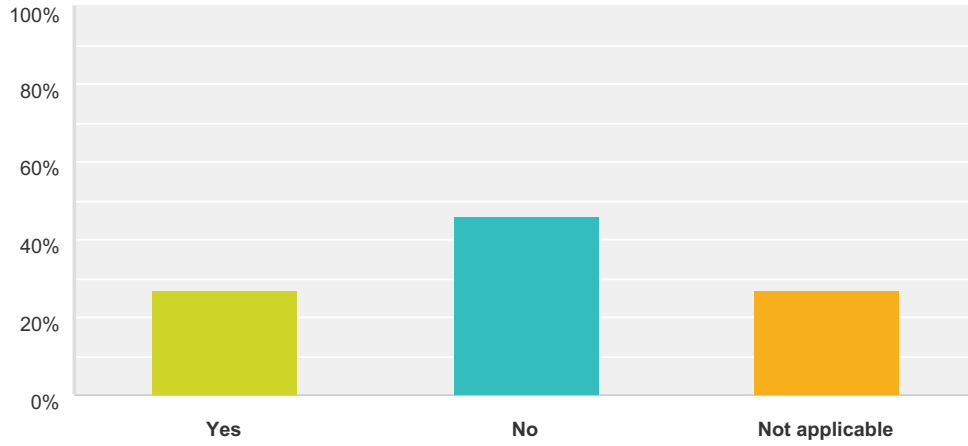
Answered: 44 Skipped: 21



Answer Choices	Responses	
Large increase	11.36%	5
Small increase	34.09%	15
No change	50.00%	22
Small decrease	2.27%	1
Large decrease	2.27%	1
Total		44

Q16 Are you aware of any issues that have arisen, or that may arise in the future, from the criteria which notified bodies and technical assessment bodies have to meet?

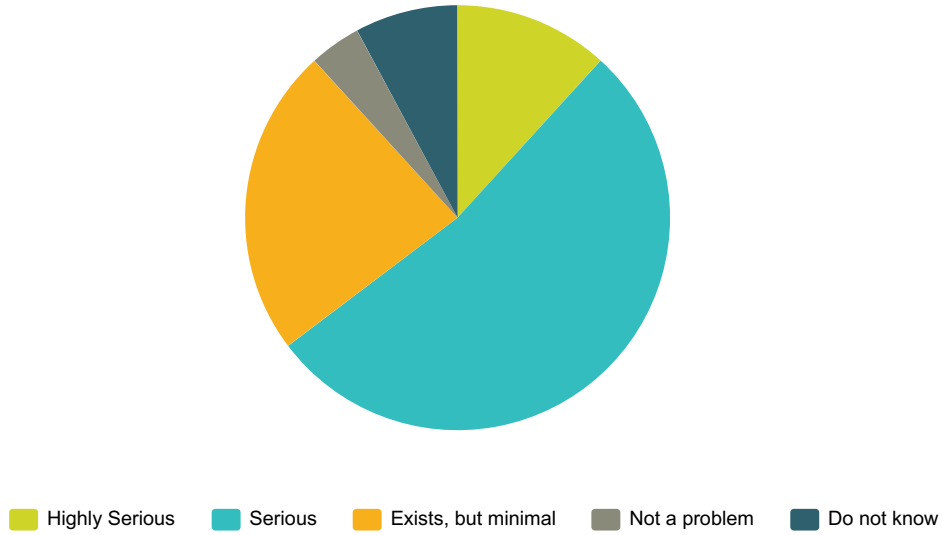
Answered: 48 Skipped: 17



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	27.08%	13
No	45.83%	22
Not applicable	27.08%	13
Total		48

Q17 In your opinion, how serious is the issue of formal non-compliance of economic operators with the CPR (non-compliance includes construction products without a DoP, no CE marking on products, lack of technical documentation, etc.)?

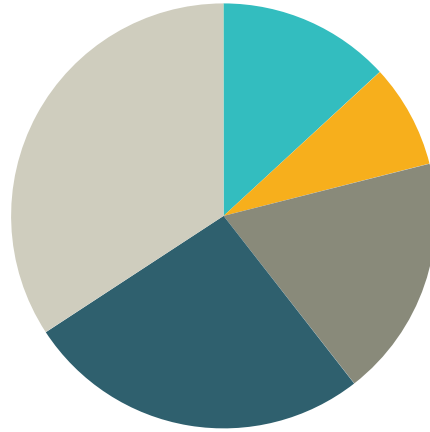
Answered: 51 Skipped: 14



Answer Choices	Responses	
Highly Serious	11.76%	6
Serious	52.94%	27
Exists, but minimal	23.53%	12
Not a problem	3.92%	2
Do not know	7.84%	4
Total		51

Q18 If “highly serious” or “serious”, what proportion of economic operators placing construction products on the market are currently not complying with the CPR?

Answered: 38 Skipped: 27



■ Less than 1%
 ■ 1 – 5%
 ■ 5 – 10%
 ■ 10 – 25%
 ■ > 25%
 ■ Do not know

Answer Choices	Responses	
Less than 1%	0.00%	0
1 – 5%	13.16%	5
5 – 10%	7.89%	3
10 – 25%	18.42%	7
> 25%	26.32%	10
Do not know	34.21%	13
Total		38

Q19 In your opinion, how serious is the issue of construction products on the market that present a risk to health and safety (even if they comply with the CPR)?

Answered: 50 Skipped: 15

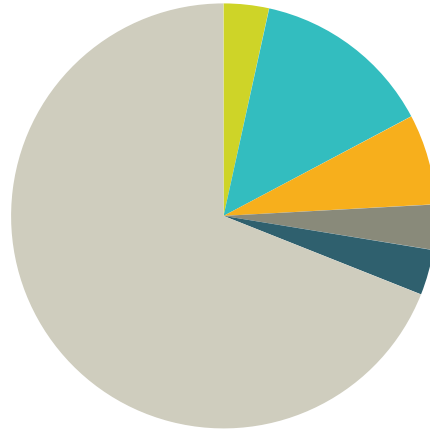


■ Highly Serious
 ■ Serious
 ■ Exists, but minimal
 ■ Not a problem
 ■ Do not know

Answer Choices	Responses	
Highly Serious	14.00%	7
Serious	16.00%	8
Exists, but minimal	28.00%	14
Not a problem	14.00%	7
Do not know	28.00%	14
Total		50

Q20 If “highly serious” or “serious”, what is the percentage of these construction products which are currently on the market?

Answered: 29 Skipped: 36

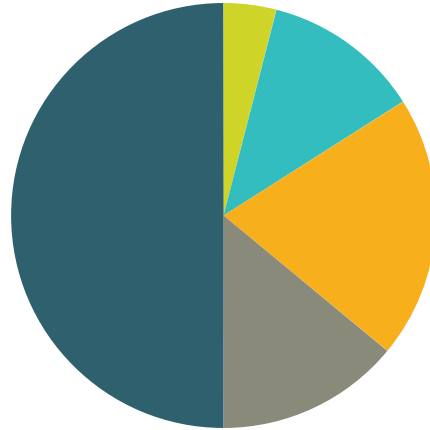


■ Less than 1%
 ■ 1 – 5%
 ■ 5 – 10%
 ■ 10 – 25%
 ■ > 25%
 ■ Do not know

Answer Choices	Responses	
Less than 1%	3.45%	1
1 – 5%	13.79%	4
5 – 10%	6.90%	2
10 – 25%	3.45%	1
> 25%	3.45%	1
Do not know	68.97%	20
Total		29

Q21 In your opinion, how serious is the issue of counterfeit products on the EU market (e.g. imitation products)?

Answered: 50 Skipped: 15

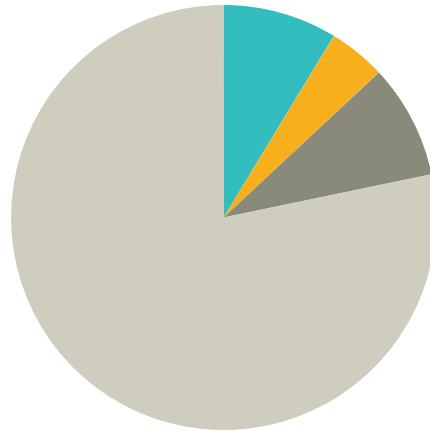


■ Highly Serious
 ■ Serious
 ■ Exists, but minimal
 ■ Not a problem
 ■ Do not know

Answer Choices	Responses	
Highly Serious	4.00%	2
Serious	12.00%	6
Exists, but minimal	20.00%	10
Not a problem	14.00%	7
Do not know	50.00%	25
Total		50

Q22 If “highly serious” or “serious”, what is the percentage of counterfeit construction products currently on the market?

Answered: 23 Skipped: 42

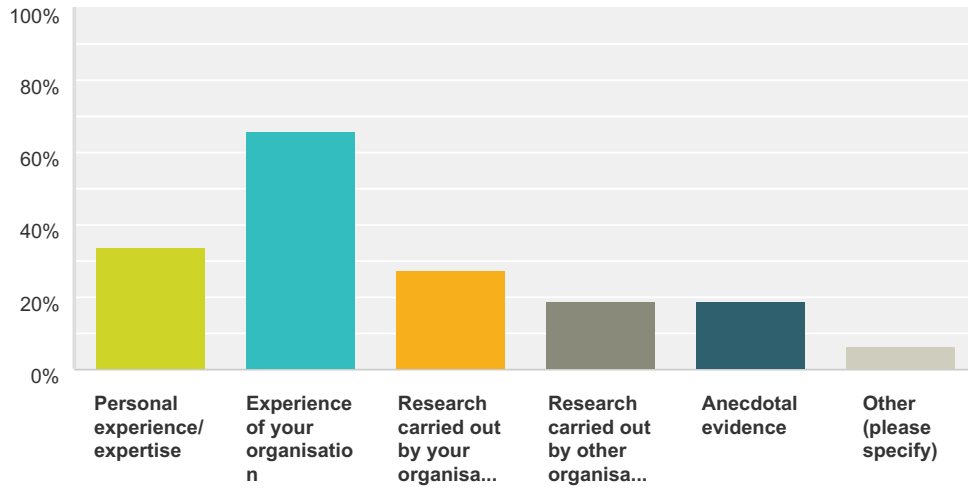


■ Less than 1%
 ■ 1 - 5%
 ■ 5 - 10%
 ■ 10 - 25%
 ■ > 25%
 ■ Do not know

Answer Choices	Responses	
Less than 1%	0.00%	0
1 - 5%	8.70%	2
5 - 10%	4.35%	1
10 - 25%	8.70%	2
> 25%	0.00%	0
Do not know	78.26%	18
Total		23

Q23 What evidence do you have for the answers provided in this Section? Please tick all that apply.

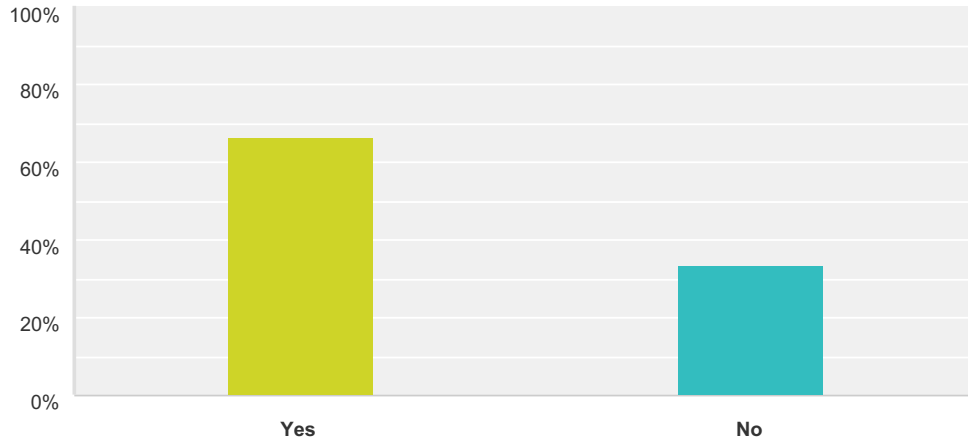
Answered: 47 Skipped: 18



Answer Choices	Responses	
Personal experience/expertise	34.04%	16
Experience of your organisation	65.96%	31
Research carried out by your organisation	27.66%	13
Research carried out by other organisations	19.15%	9
Anecdotal evidence	19.15%	9
Other (please specify)	6.38%	3
Total Respondents: 47		

Q25 Are you aware of cases where an economic operator has been required to take corrective action, or withdraw or recall construction products from the market due to non-compliance with the CPR?

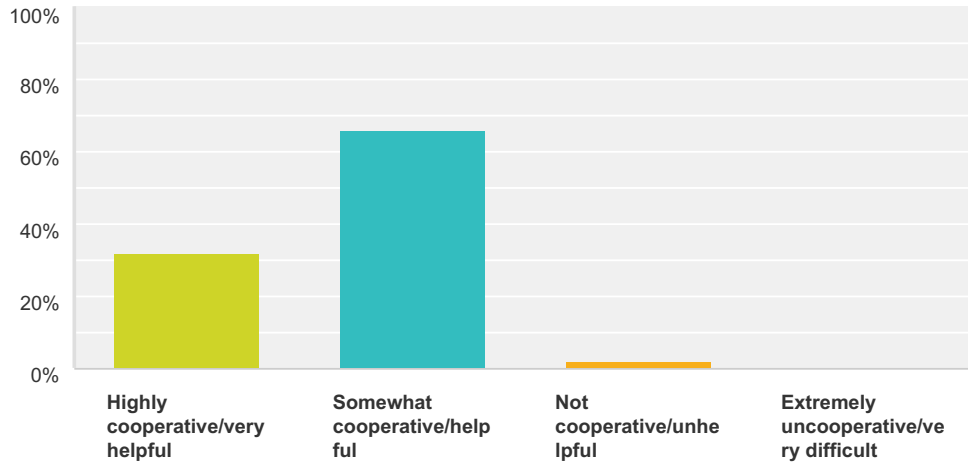
Answered: 51 Skipped: 14



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	66.67%	34
No	33.33%	17
Total		51

Q26 How would you rank the extent/degree of cooperation of economic operators when required by public authorities to provide documentation, information and support on investigations and when required to take corrective actions?

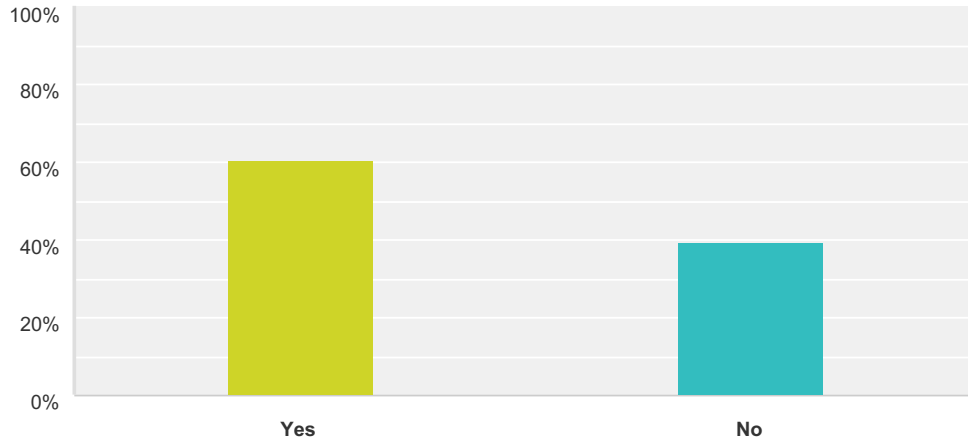
Answered: 47 Skipped: 18



Answer Choices	Responses
Highly cooperative/very helpful	31.91% 15
Somewhat cooperative/helpful	65.96% 31
Not cooperative/unhelpful	2.13% 1
Extremely uncooperative/very difficult	0.00% 0
Total	47

Q27 In your opinion, are appropriate enforcement measures being taken with regard to restricting or prohibiting the movement of non-compliant construction products from entering the EU market?

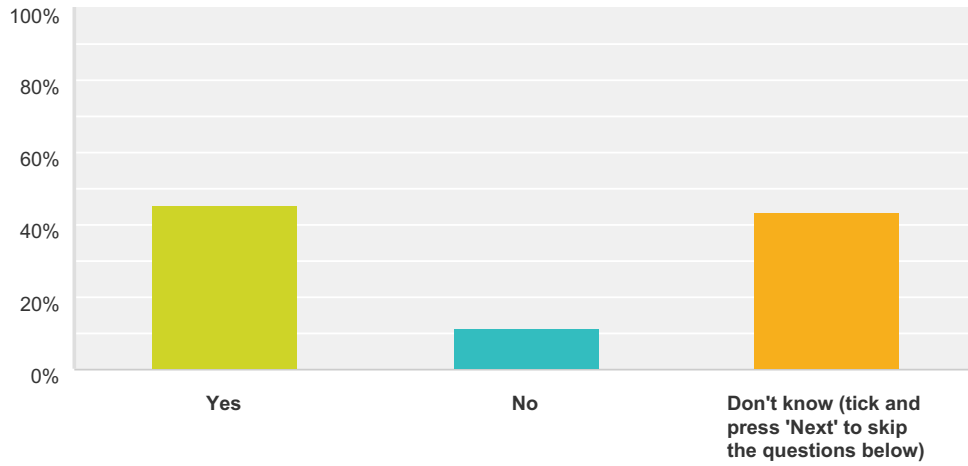
Answered: 43 Skipped: 22



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	60.47%	26
No	39.53%	17
Total		43

Q29 In your view, has the CPR enhanced the free movement of construction products within the EU?

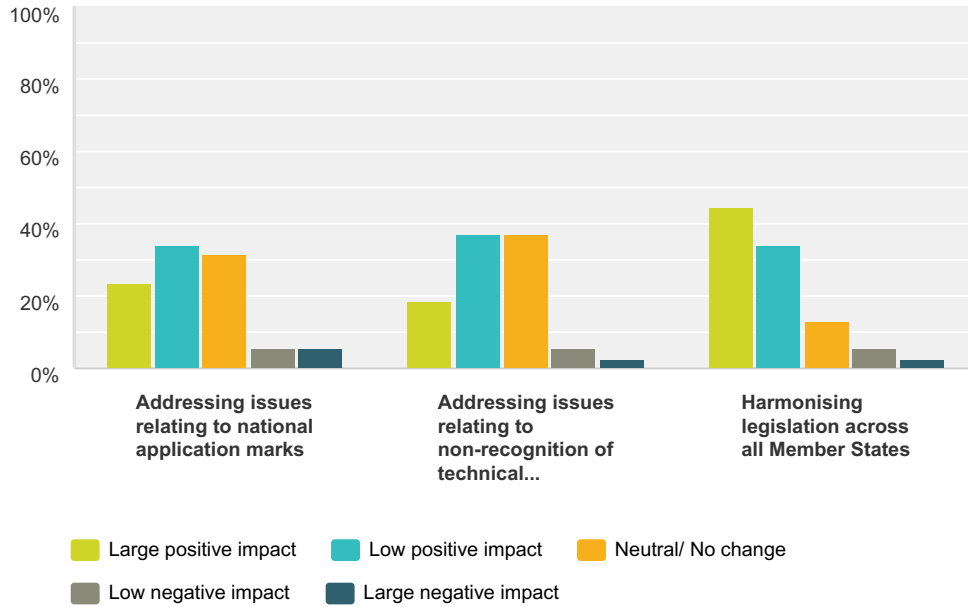
Answered: 53 Skipped: 12



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	45.28%	24
No	11.32%	6
Don't know (tick and press 'Next' to skip the questions below)	43.40%	23
Total		53

Q31 Please indicate whether the actions introduced by the CPR to enhance the free movement of construction products within the EU have resulted in positive or negative impacts.

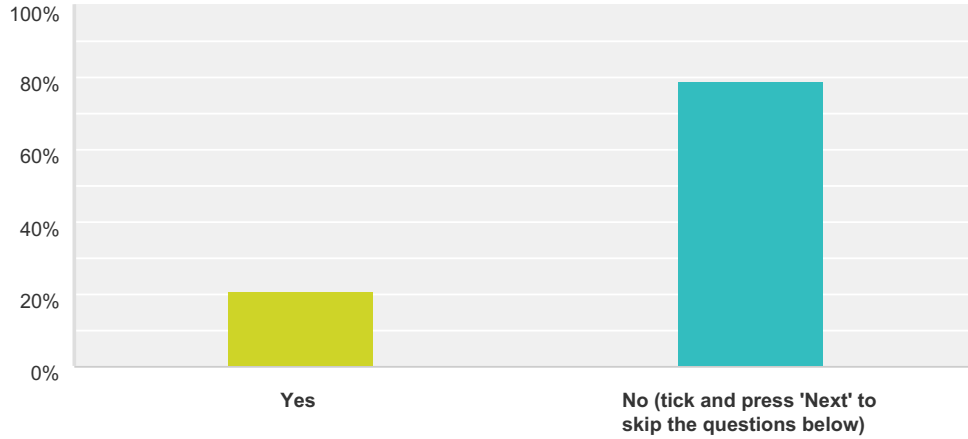
Answered: 38 Skipped: 27



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Addressing issues relating to national application marks	23.68% 9	34.21% 13	31.58% 12	5.26% 2	5.26% 2	38
Addressing issues relating to non-recognition of technical certificates	18.42% 7	36.84% 14	36.84% 14	5.26% 2	2.63% 1	38
Harmonising legislation across all Member States	44.74% 17	34.21% 13	13.16% 5	5.26% 2	2.63% 1	38

Q32 Are you aware of national application marks which are currently in place in Member States and which, in your opinion, interfere with the free movement of CE marked construction products within the EU?

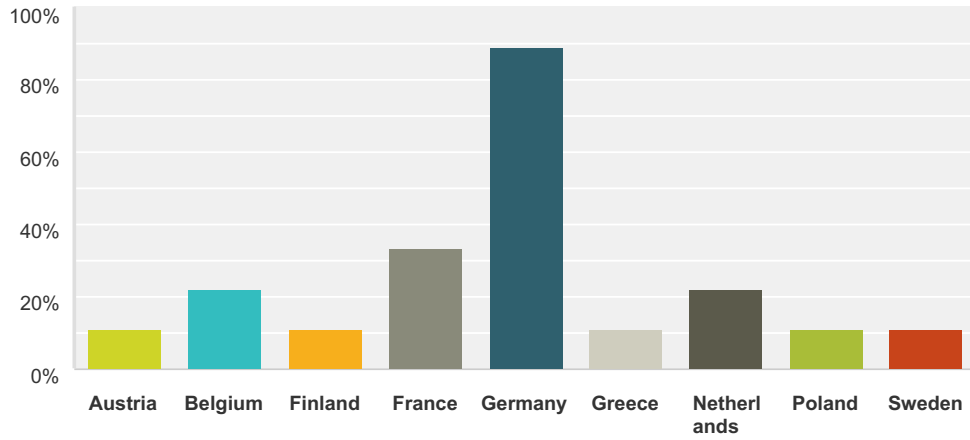
Answered: 52 Skipped: 13



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	21.15%	11
No (tick and press 'Next' to skip the questions below)	78.85%	41
Total		52

Q33 Please indicate the countries where these marks can be found.

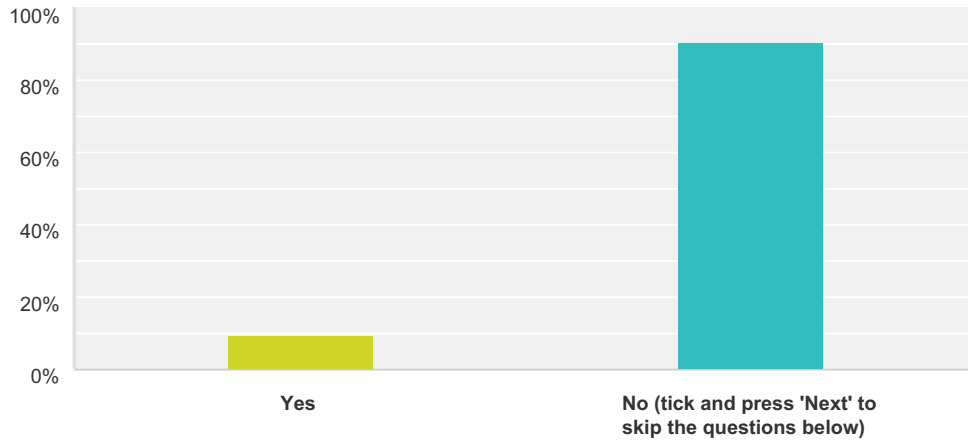
Answered: 9 Skipped: 56



Answer Choices	Responses
Austria	11.11% 1
Belgium	22.22% 2
Finland	11.11% 1
France	33.33% 3
Germany	88.89% 8
Greece	11.11% 1
Netherlands	22.22% 2
Poland	11.11% 1
Sweden	11.11% 1
Total Respondents: 9	

Q35 Are you aware of cases of non-recognition of technical certificates from one country to another?

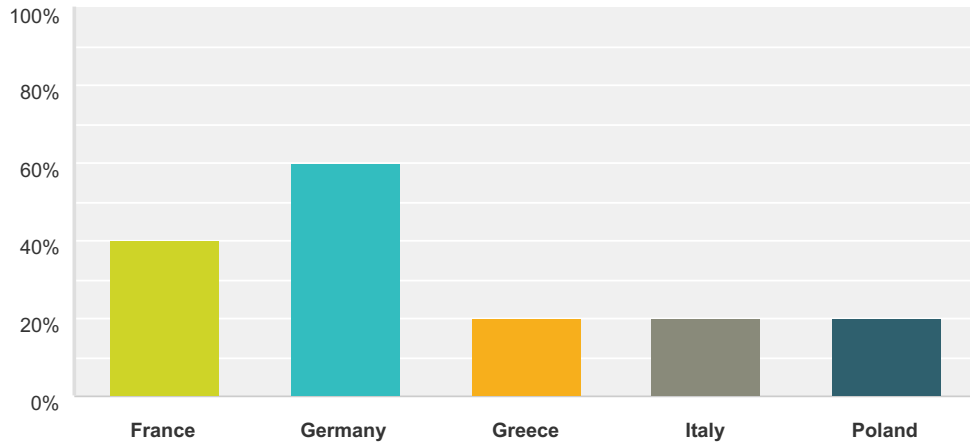
Answered: 53 Skipped: 12



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	9.43%	5
No (tick and press 'Next' to skip the questions below)	90.57%	48
Total		53

Q36 Please indicate the countries where this has occurred?

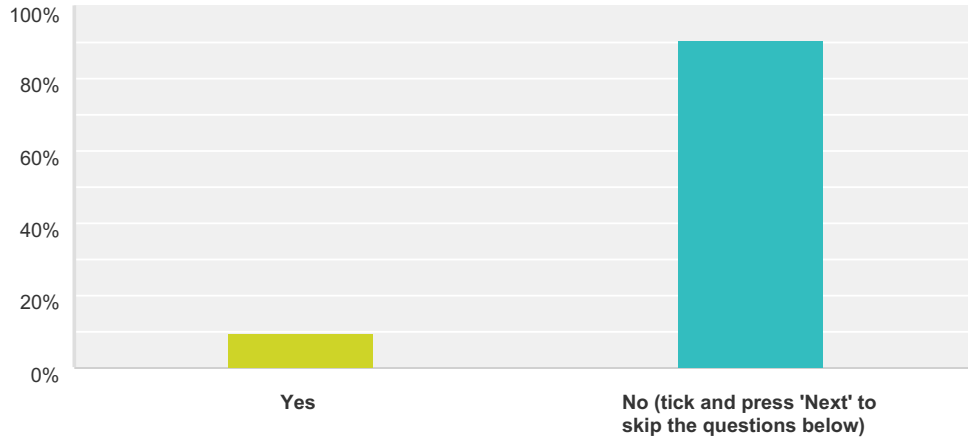
Answered: 5 Skipped: 60



Answer Choices	Responses
France	40.00% 2
Germany	60.00% 3
Greece	20.00% 1
Italy	20.00% 1
Poland	20.00% 1
Total Respondents: 5	

Q38 Are you aware of issues arising from the non-harmonised aspects relating to the environmental performance of construction products?

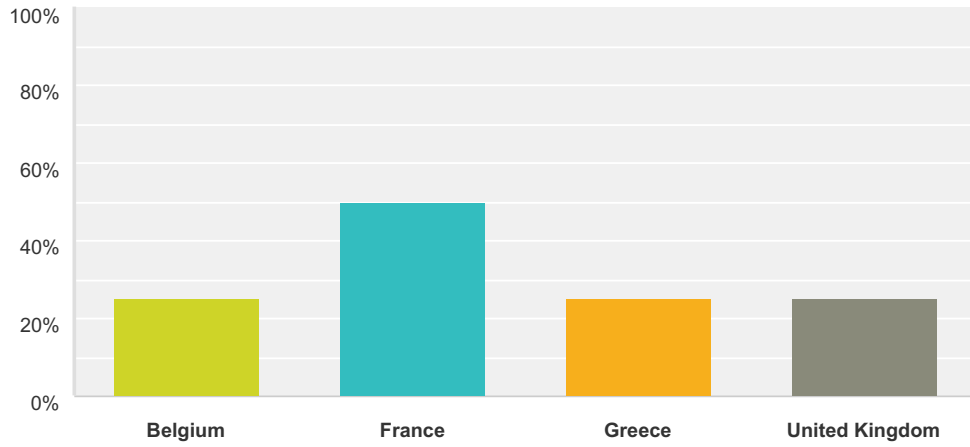
Answered: 52 Skipped: 13



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	9.62%	5
No (tick and press 'Next' to skip the questions below)	90.38%	47
Total		52

Q39 Please indicate the countries where this has occurred?

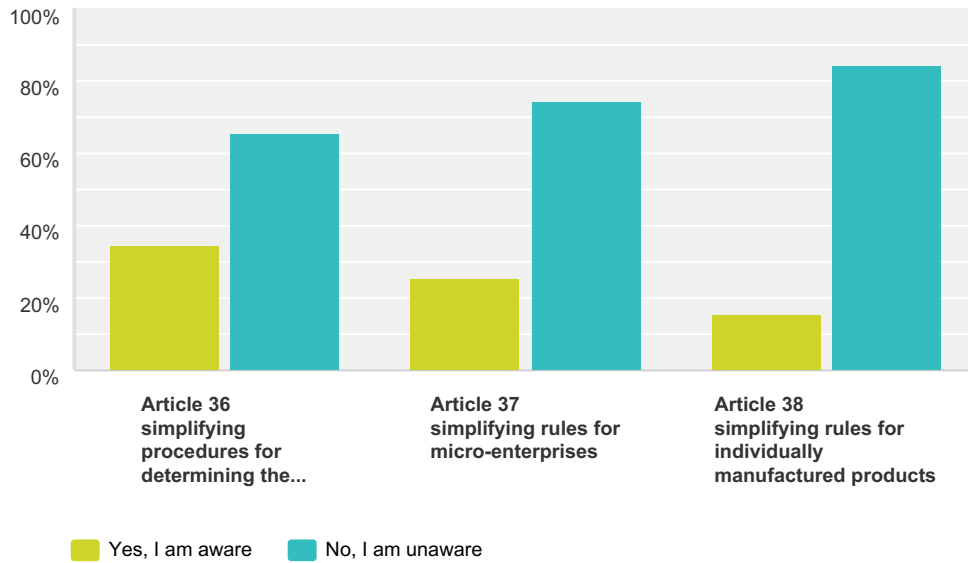
Answered: 4 Skipped: 61



Answer Choices	Responses
Belgium	25.00% 1
France	50.00% 2
Greece	25.00% 1
United Kingdom	25.00% 1
Total Respondents: 4	

Q41 If a product is covered by a harmonised standard, the CPR allows simplified procedures for assessing and determining the performance of products using Appropriate Technical Documentation or simplified procedures for micro-enterprises and for individually manufactured or custom-made products. Are you aware of organisations that have used these simplified provisions?

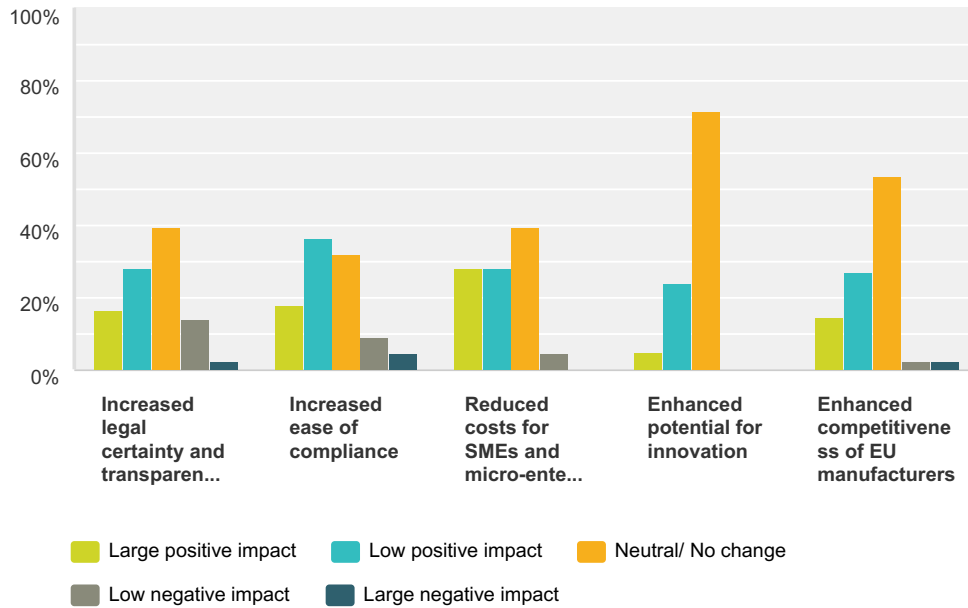
Answered: 52 Skipped: 13



	Yes, I am aware	No, I am unaware	Total
Article 36 simplifying procedures for determining the product type	34.62% 18	65.38% 34	52
Article 37 simplifying rules for micro-enterprises	25.49% 13	74.51% 38	51
Article 38 simplifying rules for individually manufactured products	15.69% 8	84.31% 43	51

Q42 Please indicate the extent to which there have been positive or negative impacts from the simplification of the rules relating to procedures for assessing and determining the performance of products from the list of anticipated benefits set out below.

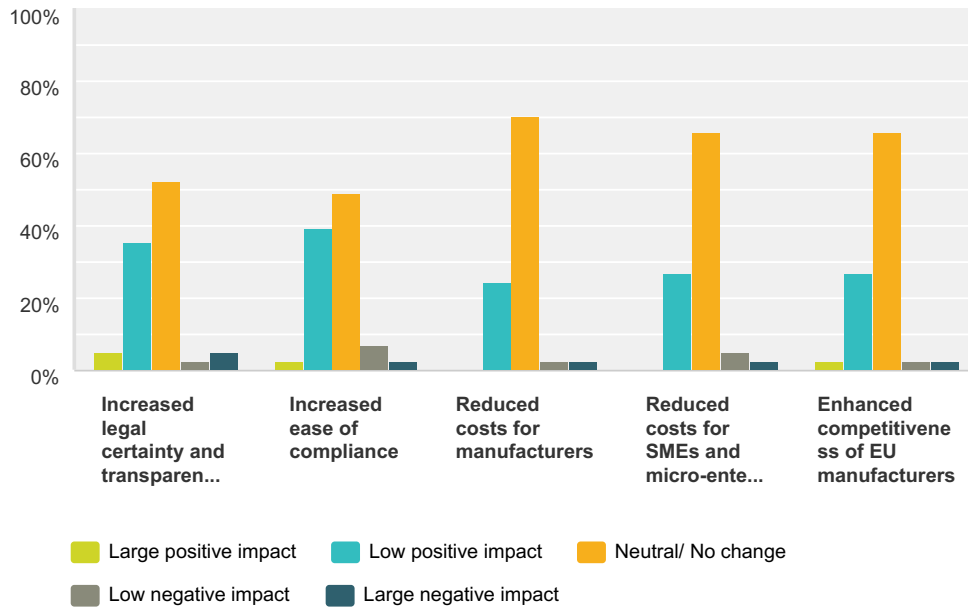
Answered: 44 Skipped: 21



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules	16.28% 7	27.91% 12	39.53% 17	13.95% 6	2.33% 1	43
Increased ease of compliance	18.18% 8	36.36% 16	31.82% 14	9.09% 4	4.55% 2	44
Reduced costs for SMEs and micro-enterprises	27.91% 12	27.91% 12	39.53% 17	4.65% 2	0.00% 0	43
Enhanced potential for innovation	4.76% 2	23.81% 10	71.43% 30	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	42
Enhanced competitiveness of EU manufacturers	14.63% 6	26.83% 11	53.66% 22	2.44% 1	2.44% 1	41

Q43 In your opinion, to what extent has this simplification for products not (fully) covered by a harmonised European standard (e.g. moving from the system under CPD of ETAG/CUAP/ETA to the system under the CPR (EAD/ETA)) resulted in positive or negative impacts against the anticipated benefits listed below.

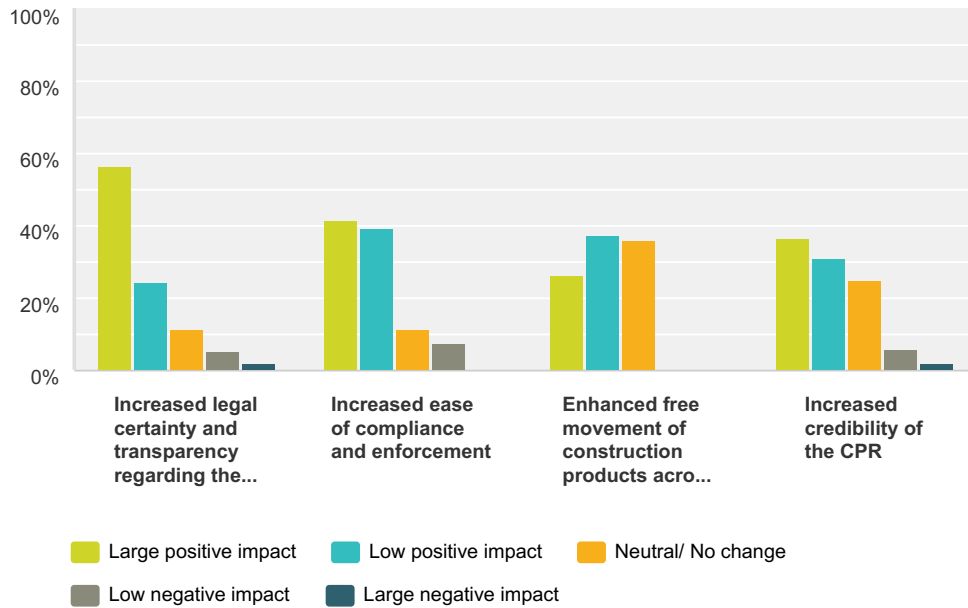
Answered: 43 Skipped: 22



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules	4.76% 2	35.71% 15	52.38% 22	2.38% 1	4.76% 2	42
Increased ease of compliance	2.33% 1	39.53% 17	48.84% 21	6.98% 3	2.33% 1	43
Reduced costs for manufacturers	0.00% 0	24.39% 10	70.73% 29	2.44% 1	2.44% 1	41
Reduced costs for SMEs and micro-enterprises	0.00% 0	26.83% 11	65.85% 27	4.88% 2	2.44% 1	41
Enhanced competitiveness of EU manufacturers	2.44% 1	26.83% 11	65.85% 27	2.44% 1	2.44% 1	41

Q45 The CPR sets out requirements and procedures relating to the Declaration of Performance (DoP). Please indicate to what extent there have been positive or negative impacts from the new requirements for DoP. Please tick which of the impacts are applicable from the list of anticipated benefits set out below.

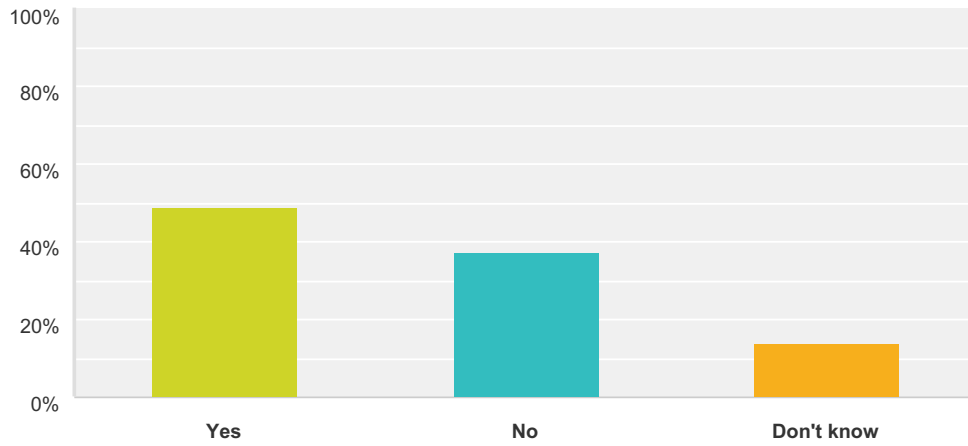
Answered: 53 Skipped: 12



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules	56.60% 30	24.53% 13	11.32% 6	5.66% 3	1.89% 1	53
Increased ease of compliance and enforcement	41.51% 22	39.62% 21	11.32% 6	7.55% 4	0.00% 0	53
Enhanced free movement of construction products across the EU	26.42% 14	37.74% 20	35.85% 19	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	53
Increased credibility of the CPR	36.54% 19	30.77% 16	25.00% 13	5.77% 3	1.92% 1	52

Q46 The CPR requires Member States to designate Product Contact Points for construction (PCPC). It stipulates that these PCPC may be designated from existing product contact points. Is the PCPC in your country designated from an existing product contact point?

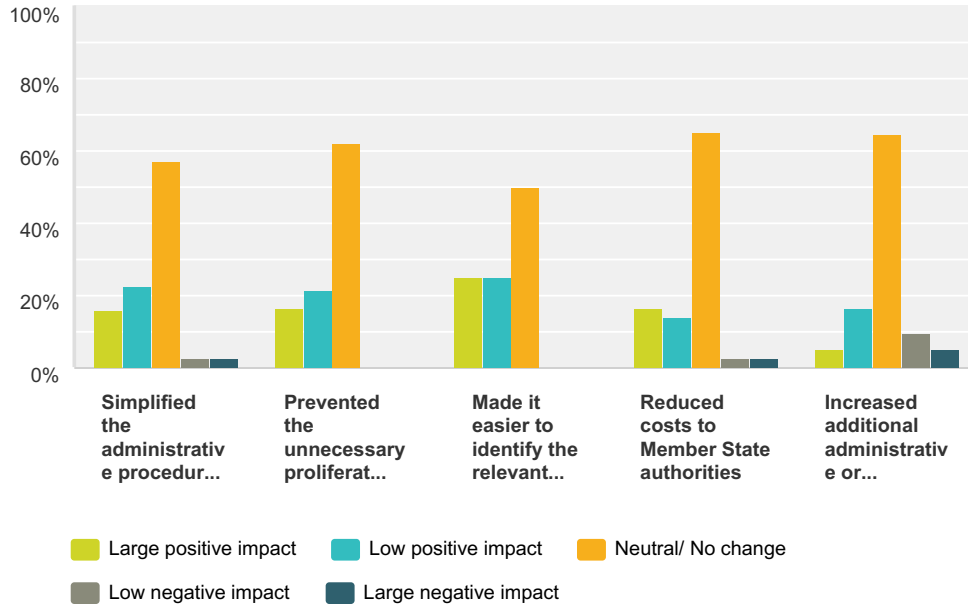
Answered: 51 Skipped: 14



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	49.02%	25
No	37.25%	19
Don't know	13.73%	7
Total		51

Q47 In your opinion, to what extent did allowing PCPCs to be designated from existing contact points result in the impacts identified below.

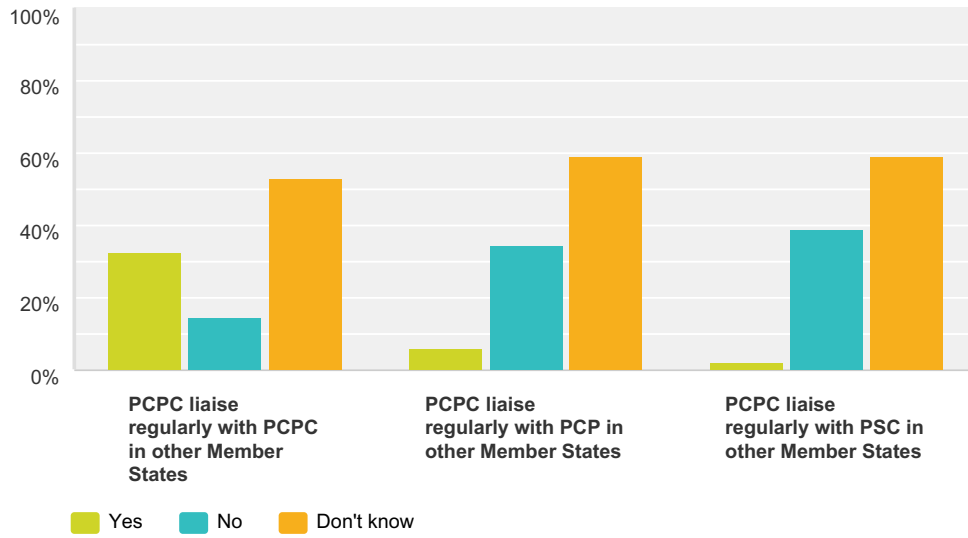
Answered: 44 Skipped: 21



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Simplified the administrative procedures for Member States	15.91% 7	22.73% 10	56.82% 25	2.27% 1	2.27% 1	44
Prevented the unnecessary proliferation of Product Contact Points	16.67% 7	21.43% 9	61.90% 26	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	42
Made it easier to identify the relevant Product Contact Point to contact	25.00% 11	25.00% 11	50.00% 22	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	44
Reduced costs to Member State authorities	16.28% 7	13.95% 6	65.12% 28	2.33% 1	2.33% 1	43
Increased additional administrative or financial burden on existing Product Contact Points	4.76% 2	16.67% 7	64.29% 27	9.52% 4	4.76% 2	42

Q48 Does the newly created PCPC in your country liaise regularly with PCPC, product contact points for non-harmonized products (PCP) or with Points of Single Contact (PSC, established under the EU Services Directive 2006/123/EC) from other Member States?

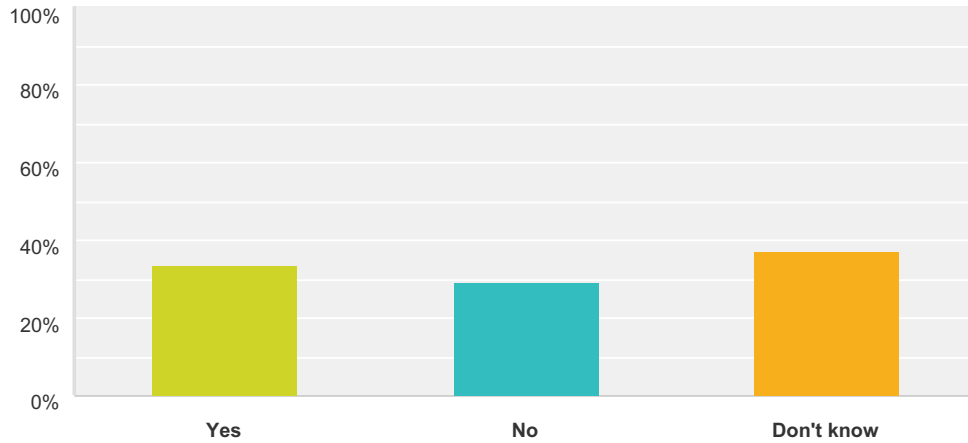
Answered: 49 Skipped: 16



	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
PCPC liaise regularly with PCPC in other Member States	32.65% 16	14.29% 7	53.06% 26	49
PCPC liaise regularly with PCP in other Member States	6.12% 3	34.69% 17	59.18% 29	49
PCPC liaise regularly with PSC in other Member States	2.04% 1	38.78% 19	59.18% 29	49

Q50 The CPR sets out requirements relating to the development, verification and mandatory value of harmonised standards. Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the new regime for harmonised standards?

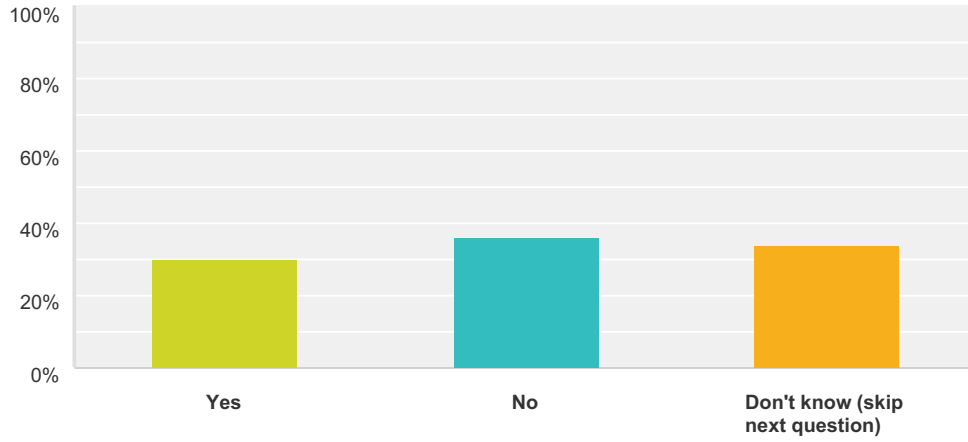
Answered: 51 Skipped: 14



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	33.33% 17
No	29.41% 15
Don't know	37.25% 19
Total	51

Q51 Are you aware or have you experienced any issues with the new regime for European harmonised standards under the CPR?

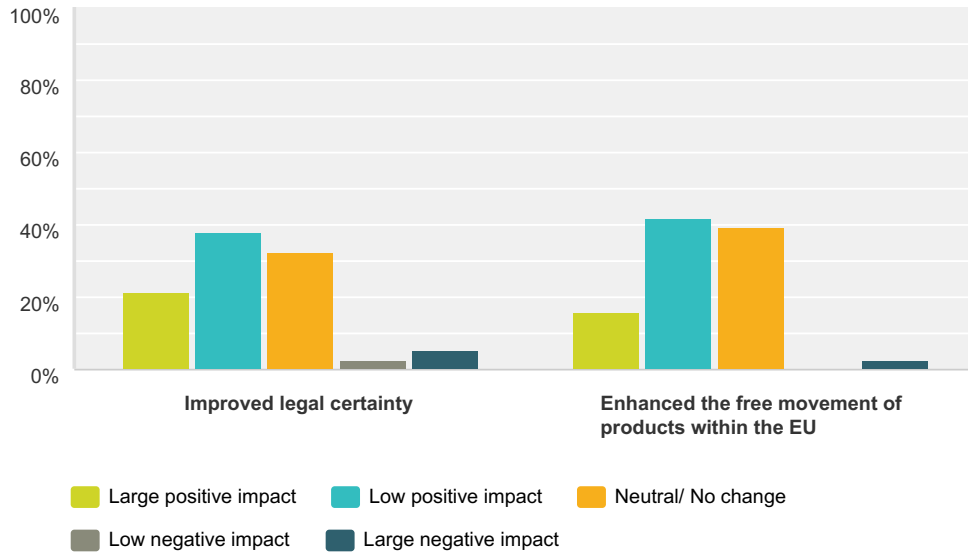
Answered: 50 Skipped: 15



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	30.00%	15
No	36.00%	18
Don't know (skip next question)	34.00%	17
Total		50

Q52 In your view, what has been the overall impact of the new regime for harmonised standards?

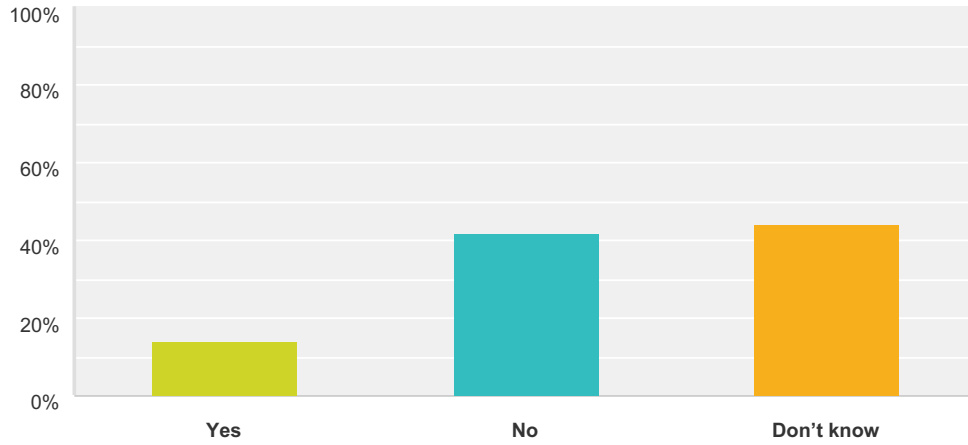
Answered: 38 Skipped: 27



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Improved legal certainty	21.62% 8	37.84% 14	32.43% 12	2.70% 1	5.41% 2	37
Enhanced the free movement of products within the EU	15.79% 6	42.11% 16	39.47% 15	0.00% 0	2.63% 1	38

Q53 The CPR sets out requirements and procedures relating to the development of European Assessment Documents (EADs). Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the new regime for EADs?

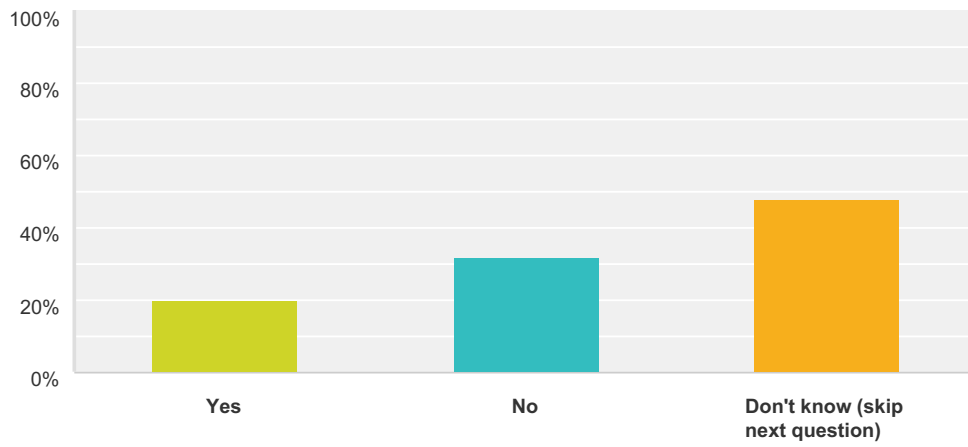
Answered: 50 Skipped: 15



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	14.00%	7
No	42.00%	21
Don't know	44.00%	22
Total		50

Q54 Are you aware or have you experienced any issues with the new regime for European Assessment Documents?

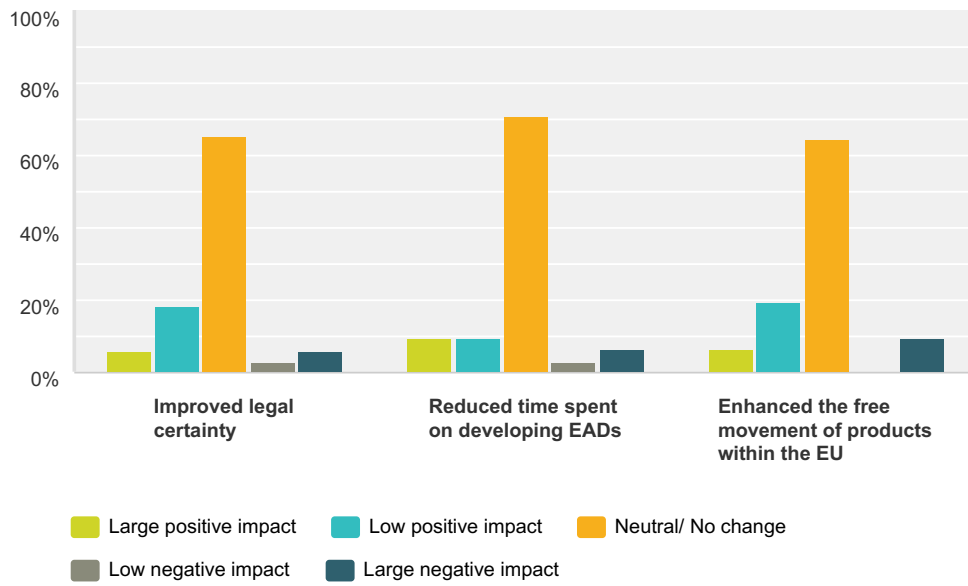
Answered: 50 Skipped: 15



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	20.00%	10
No	32.00%	16
Don't know (skip next question)	48.00%	24
Total		50

Q55 In your view, what has been the overall impact of the new regime for European Assessment Documents?

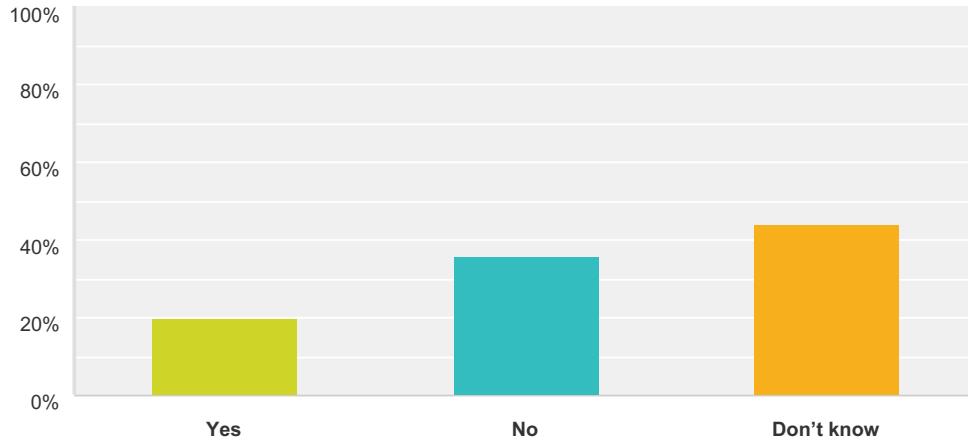
Answered: 32 Skipped: 33



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Improved legal certainty	6.25% 2	18.75% 6	65.63% 21	3.13% 1	6.25% 2	32
Reduced time spent on developing EADs	9.68% 3	9.68% 3	70.97% 22	3.23% 1	6.45% 2	31
Enhanced the free movement of products within the EU	6.45% 2	19.35% 6	64.52% 20	0.00% 0	9.68% 3	31

**Q56 The CPR sets out requirements for European Technical Assessments (ETAs).
Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the clarification of CE marking?**

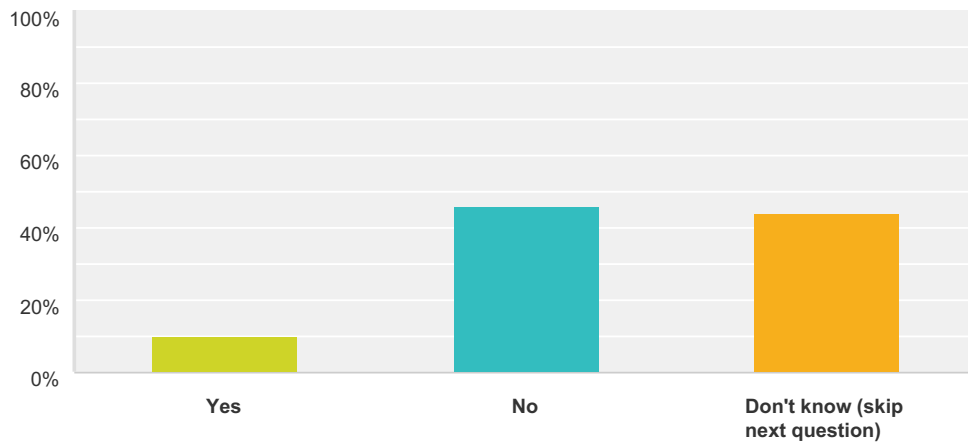
Answered: 50 Skipped: 15



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	20.00%	10
No	36.00%	18
Don't know	44.00%	22
Total		50

Q57 Are you aware or have you experienced any issues with the new regime for European Technical Assessments?

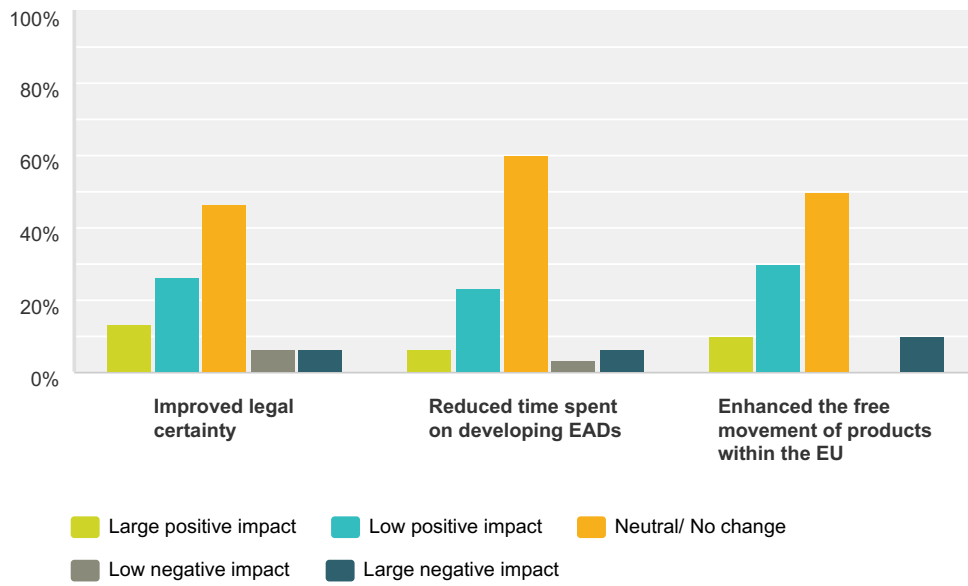
Answered: 50 Skipped: 15



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	10.00% 5
No	46.00% 23
Don't know (skip next question)	44.00% 22
Total	50

Q58 In your view, what has been the overall impact of the new regime for European Technical Assessments?

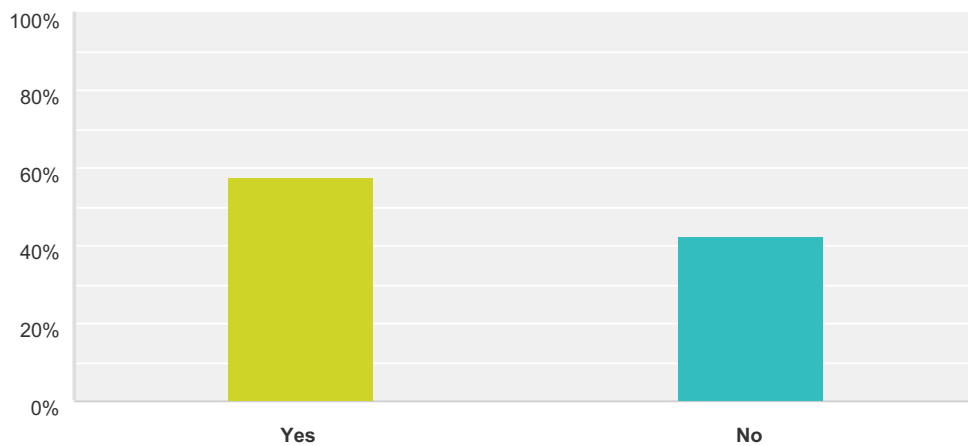
Answered: 30 Skipped: 35



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Improved legal certainty	13.33% 4	26.67% 8	46.67% 14	6.67% 2	6.67% 2	30
Reduced time spent on developing EADs	6.67% 2	23.33% 7	60.00% 18	3.33% 1	6.67% 2	30
Enhanced the free movement of products within the EU	10.00% 3	30.00% 9	50.00% 15	0.00% 0	10.00% 3	30

Q59 The CPR notes that the European Commission and Member States should, in collaboration with stakeholders, launch information campaigns to inform the construction sector, particularly economic operators and users of construction products about the changes under the CPR. Are you aware of any relevant information campaigns in your country in the last two years providing information to the construction sector about changes under the CPR?

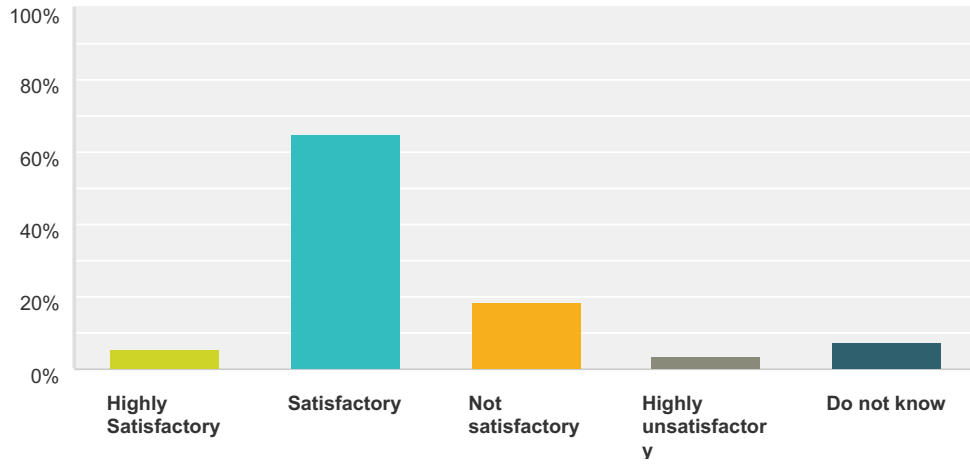
Answered: 52 Skipped: 13



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	57.69%	30
No	42.31%	22
Total		52

Q60 Overall, how would you rate the implementation of the CPR to date?

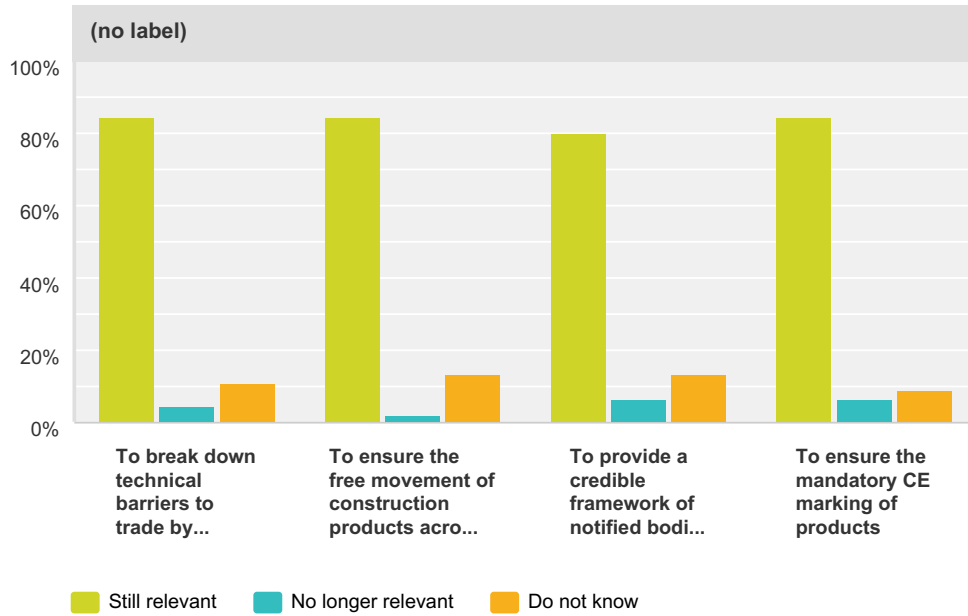
Answered: 54 Skipped: 11



Answer Choices	Responses	
Highly Satisfactory	5.56%	3
Satisfactory	64.81%	35
Not satisfactory	18.52%	10
Highly unsatisfactory	3.70%	2
Do not know	7.41%	4
Total		54

Q61 Do you think that the objectives of the CPR (as set out below) are valid and relevant for dealing with the current situation in the market and for the construction sector?

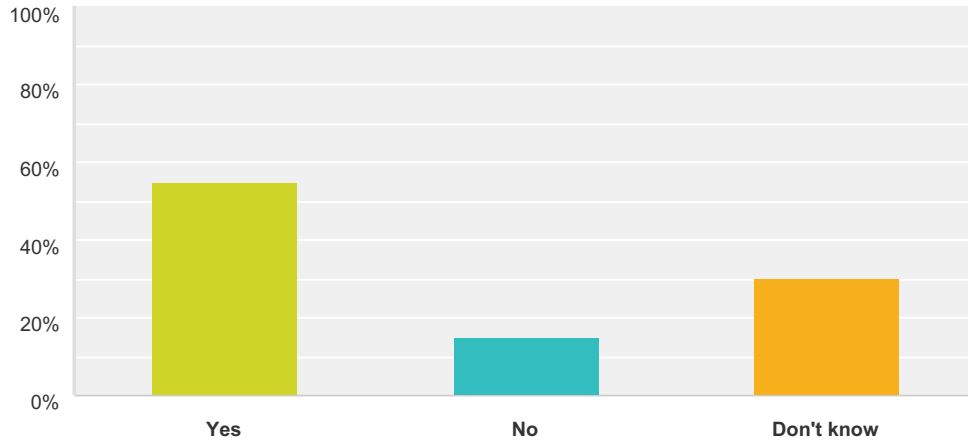
Answered: 45 Skipped: 20



(no label)	Still relevant	No longer relevant	Do not know	Total
To break down technical barriers to trade by introducing a system of harmonised technical specifications and a harmonised system of attestation of performance and of assessment and verification of constancy of performance for each product family	84.44% 38	4.44% 2	11.11% 5	45
To ensure the free movement of construction products across Member States within the European Union, by removing and avoiding restrictions on making construction products available on the market	84.44% 38	2.22% 1	13.33% 6	45
To provide a credible framework of notified bodies and technical assessment bodies	80.00% 36	6.67% 3	13.33% 6	45
To ensure the mandatory CE marking of products	84.44% 38	6.67% 3	8.89% 4	45

Q62 In your view, is the CPR consistent with other EU policies or strategies in the areas of competitiveness, innovation and sustainability? If NO, please explain your answer

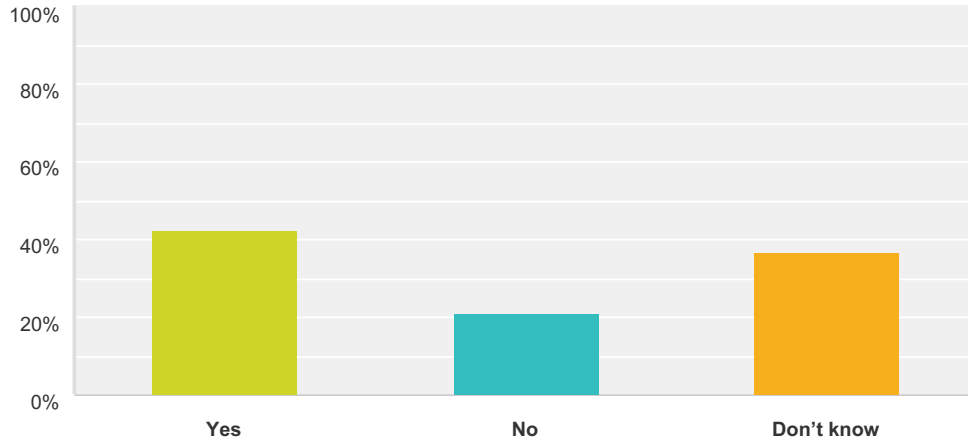
Answered: 53 Skipped: 12



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	54.72%	29
No	15.09%	8
Don't know	30.19%	16
Total		53

Q63 Are small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) faced with any specific problems and challenges in complying with the requirements of the CPR?

Answered: 52 Skipped: 13

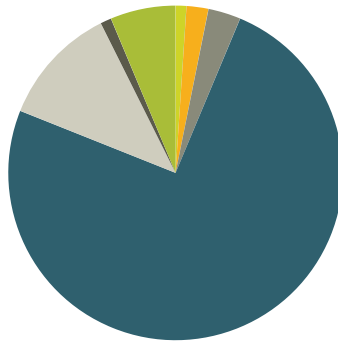


Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	42.31% 22
No	21.15% 11
Don't know	36.54% 19
Total	52

RESPONSES TO QUESTIONNAIRE 4
ASSOCIATIONS AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY STAKEHOLDERS

Q2 Please tick which of the following best describes your organisation

Answered: 95 Skipped: 0

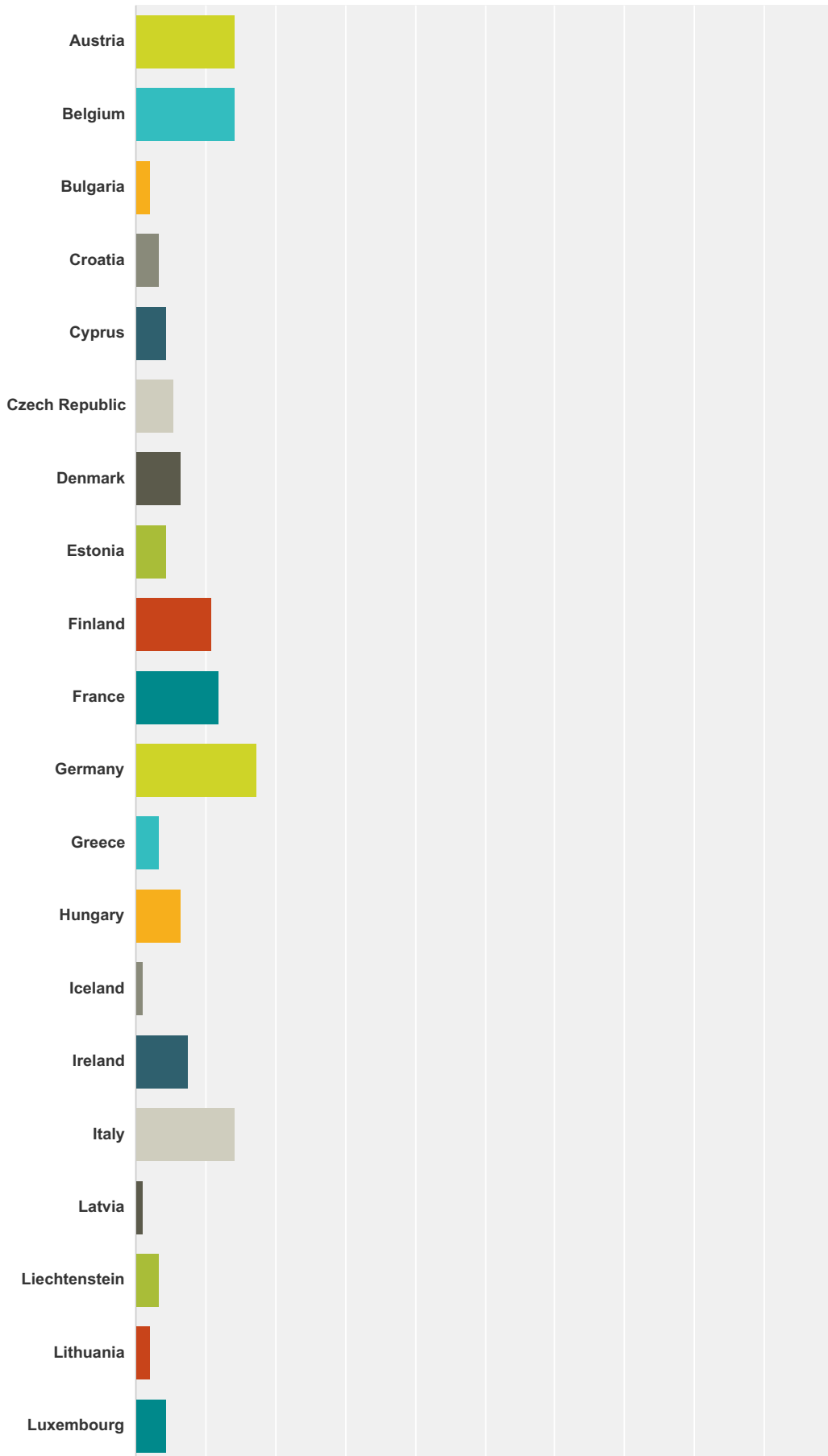


- Consumer organisation
- Environmental NGO
- Tendering / contracting authority
- Chambers of Commerce
- Industry association
- Professional organisation
- Individual practitioner
- Other (please specify)

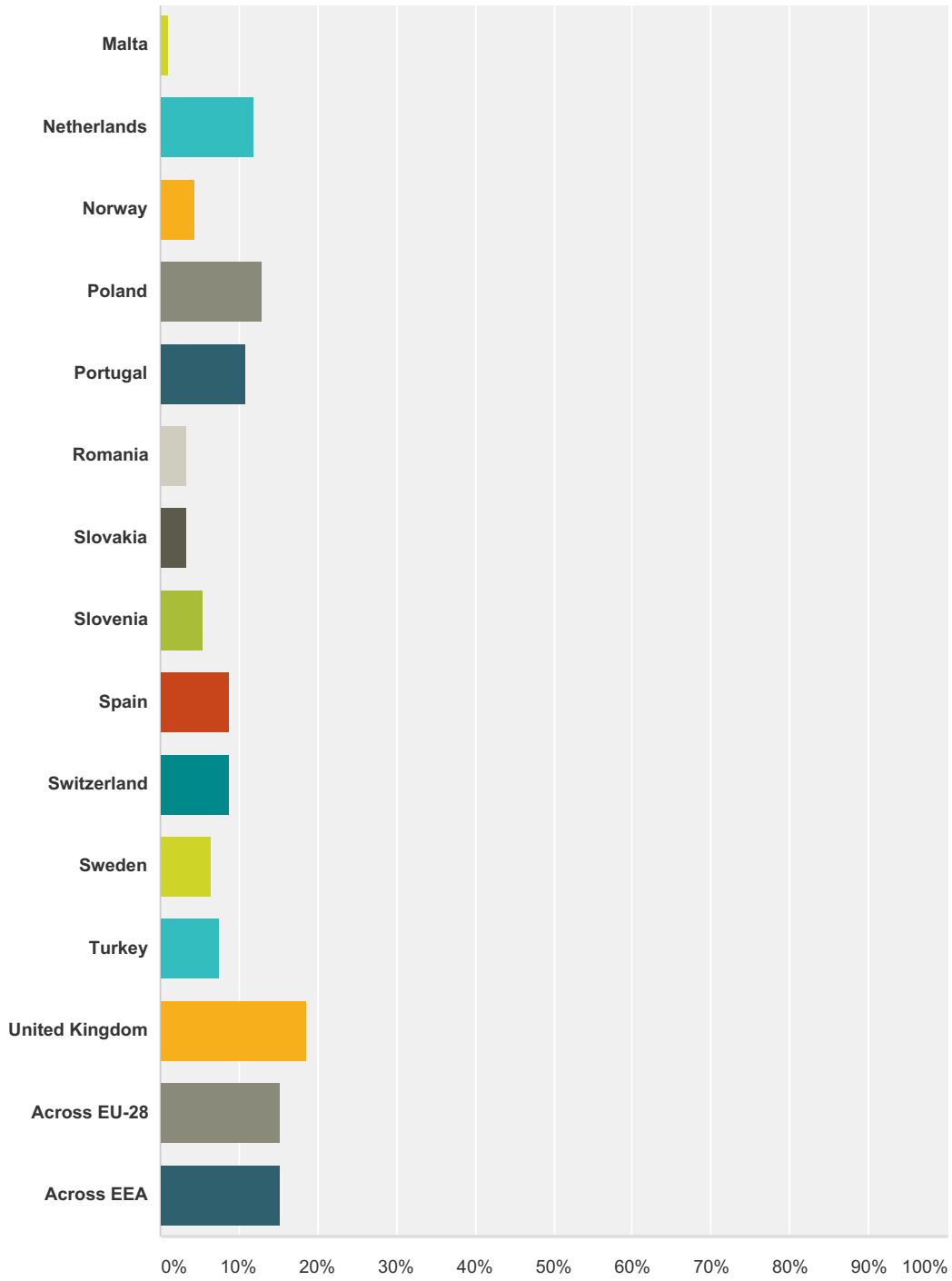
Answer Choices	Responses	
Consumer organisation	1.05%	1
Environmental NGO	0.00%	0
Tendering / contracting authority	2.11%	2
Chambers of Commerce	3.16%	3
Industry association	74.74%	71
Professional organisation	11.58%	11
Individual practitioner	1.05%	1
Other (please specify)	6.32%	6
Total		95

Q3 Please indicate where your organisation is operating within the EU and EEA.

Answered: 92 Skipped: 3



CPR Implementation Q4 - ASSOCIATION, ORGANISATIONS, OTHER



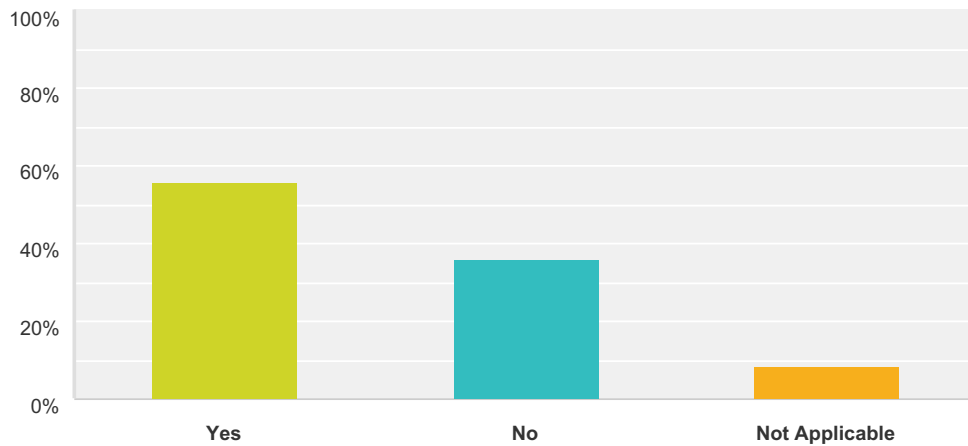
Answer Choices	Responses	Count
Austria	14.13%	13
Belgium	14.13%	13
Bulgaria	2.17%	2
Croatia	3.26%	3
Cyprus	4.35%	4
Czech Republic	5.43%	5
Denmark	6.52%	6
Estonia	4.35%	4

CPR Implementation Q4 - ASSOCIATION, ORGANISATIONS, OTHER

Finland	10.87%	10
France	11.96%	11
Germany	17.39%	16
Greece	3.26%	3
Hungary	6.52%	6
Iceland	1.09%	1
Ireland	7.61%	7
Italy	14.13%	13
Latvia	1.09%	1
Liechtenstein	3.26%	3
Lithuania	2.17%	2
Luxembourg	4.35%	4
Malta	1.09%	1
Netherlands	11.96%	11
Norway	4.35%	4
Poland	13.04%	12
Portugal	10.87%	10
Romania	3.26%	3
Slovakia	3.26%	3
Slovenia	5.43%	5
Spain	8.70%	8
Switzerland	8.70%	8
Sweden	6.52%	6
Turkey	7.61%	7
United Kingdom	18.48%	17
Across EU-28	15.22%	14
Across EEA	15.22%	14
Total Respondents: 92		

Q4 The CPR has clarified the concept and use of CE marking and its legal meaning. It also sets out how CE marking is to be affixed to the product, or to a label attached to the product, and specifies the information that must follow the CE marking. Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the clarification of CE marking?

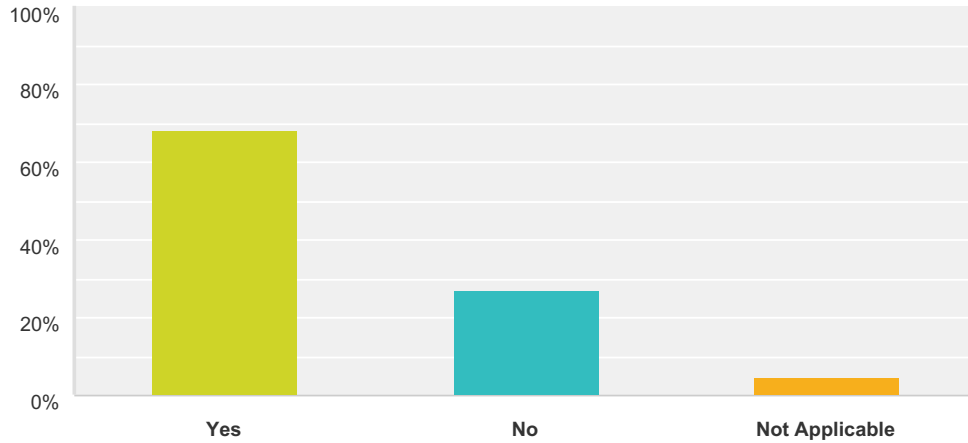
Answered: 84 Skipped: 11



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	55.95% 47
No	35.71% 30
Not Applicable	8.33% 7
Total	84

Q5 Have you have experienced any issues with the implementation of this aspect of the CPR or would like to suggest aspects relating to CE marking that would benefit from further clarification

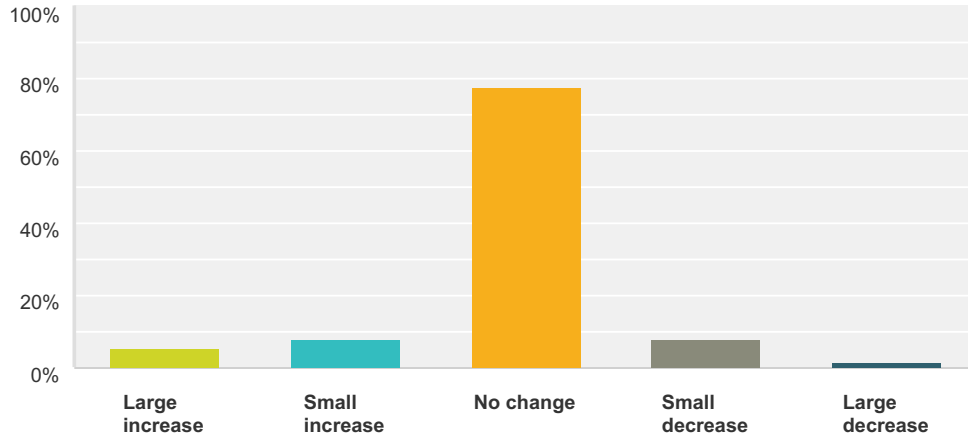
Answered: 82 Skipped: 13



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	68.29%	56
No	26.83%	22
Not Applicable	4.88%	4
Total		82

Q6 Overall, would you say that the CPR has resulted in an increase or decrease in the credibility of notified bodies, compared with the situation under the old CPD?

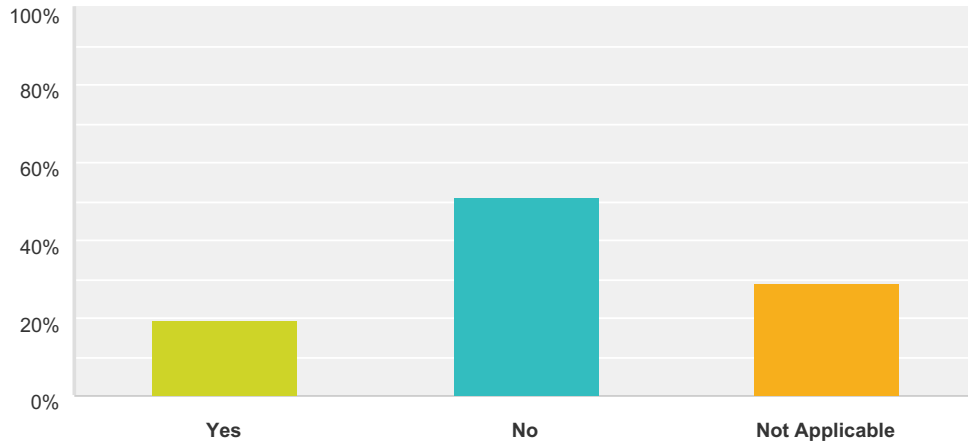
Answered: 75 Skipped: 20



Answer Choices	Responses	
Large increase	5.33%	4
Small increase	8.00%	6
No change	77.33%	58
Small decrease	8.00%	6
Large decrease	1.33%	1
Total		75

Q7 The CPR sets out strict requirements for Technical Assessment Bodies (TABs). Have these clarified requirements resulted in changes in the work of your organisation (or similar organisations) compared with the situation under the old CPD?

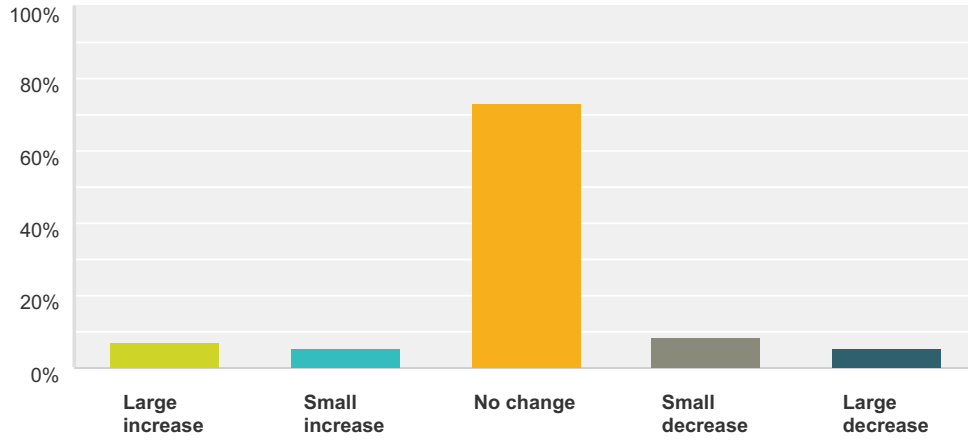
Answered: 76 Skipped: 19



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	19.74%	15
No	51.32%	39
Not Applicable	28.95%	22
Total		76

Q8 Overall, would you say that the CPR has resulted in an increase or decrease in the credibility of TABs, compared with the situation under the old CPD?

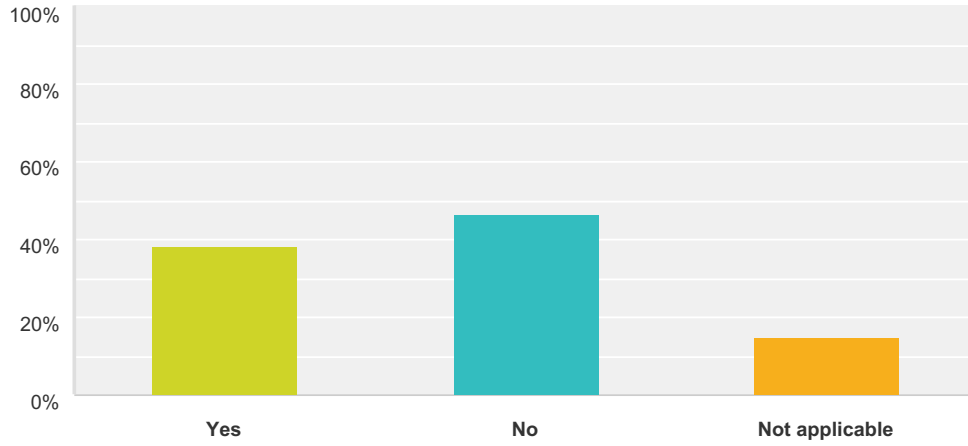
Answered: 71 Skipped: 24



Answer Choices	Responses	
Large increase	7.04%	5
Small increase	5.63%	4
No change	73.24%	52
Small decrease	8.45%	6
Large decrease	5.63%	4
Total		71

Q9 Are you aware of any issues which have arisen, or which may arise in the future, from the criteria which notified bodies and technical assessment bodies have to meet?

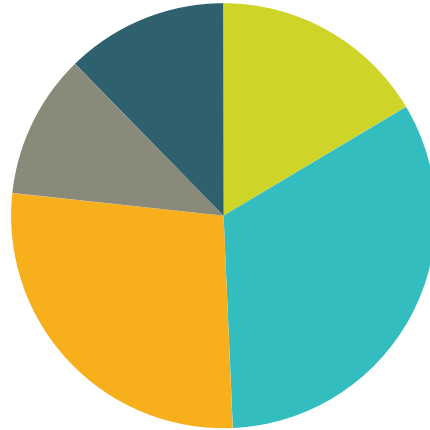
Answered: 73 Skipped: 22



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	38.36%	28
No	46.58%	34
Not applicable	15.07%	11
Total		73

Q10 In your opinion, how serious is the issue of formal non-compliance of economic operators with the CPR (non-compliance includes construction products without a DoP, no CE marking on products, lack of technical documentation, etc.)?

Answered: 73 Skipped: 22

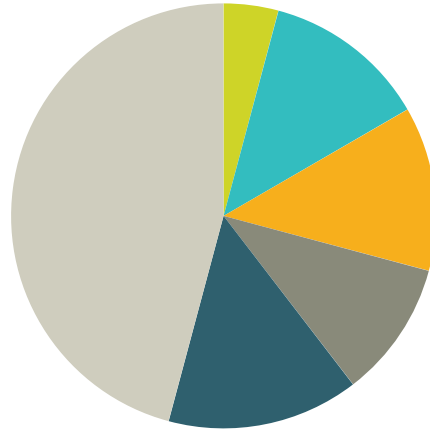


■ Highly Serious
 ■ Serious
 ■ Exists, but minimal
 ■ Not a problem
 ■ Do not know

Answer Choices	Responses	
Highly Serious	16.44%	12
Serious	32.88%	24
Exists, but minimal	27.40%	20
Not a problem	10.96%	8
Do not know	12.33%	9
Total		73

Q11 If “highly serious” or “serious”, what proportion of economic operators placing construction products on the market are currently not complying with the CPR?

Answered: 48 Skipped: 47

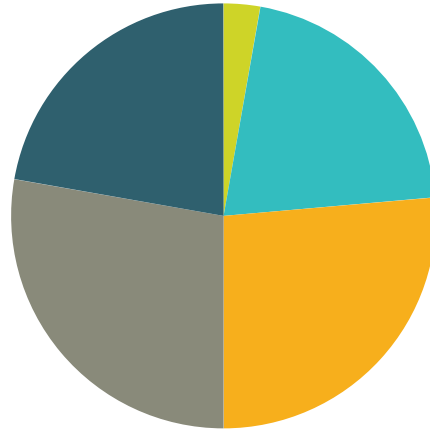


■ Less than 1%
 ■ 1 - 5%
 ■ 5 - 10%
 ■ 10 - 25%
 ■ > 25%
 ■ Do not know

Answer Choices	Responses	
Less than 1%	4.17%	2
1 - 5%	12.50%	6
5 - 10%	12.50%	6
10 - 25%	10.42%	5
> 25%	14.58%	7
Do not know	45.83%	22
Total		48

Q12 In your opinion, how serious is the issue of construction products on the market that present a risk to health and safety (even if they comply with the CPR)?

Answered: 72 Skipped: 23

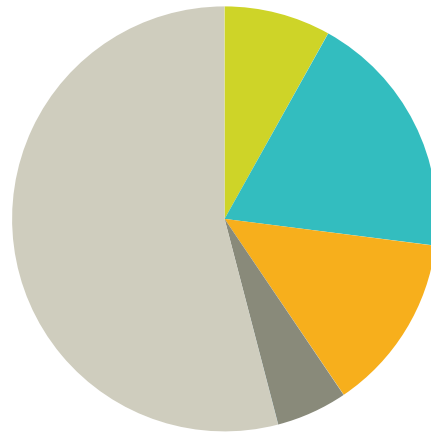


■ Highly Serious
 ■ Serious
 ■ Exists, but minimal
 ■ Not a problem
 ■ Do not know

Answer Choices	Responses	
Highly Serious	2.78%	2
Serious	20.83%	15
Exists, but minimal	26.39%	19
Not a problem	27.78%	20
Do not know	22.22%	16
Total		72

Q13 If “highly serious” or “serious”, what is the percentage of these construction products which are currently on the market?

Answered: 37 Skipped: 58

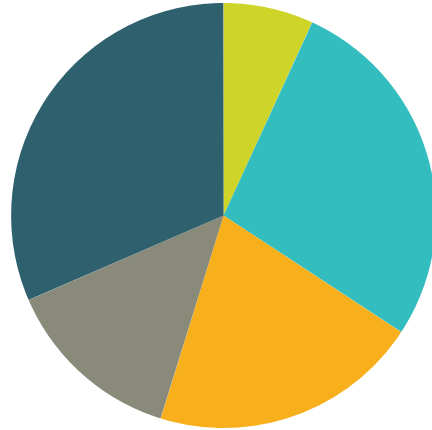


■ Less than 1%
 ■ 1 – 5%
 ■ 5 – 10%
 ■ 10 – 25%
 ■ > 25%
 ■ Do not know

Answer Choices	Responses	
Less than 1%	8.11%	3
1 – 5%	18.92%	7
5 – 10%	13.51%	5
10 – 25%	5.41%	2
> 25%	0.00%	0
Do not know	54.05%	20
Total		37

Q14 In your opinion, how serious is the issue of counterfeit products on the EU market (e.g. imitation products)?

Answered: 73 Skipped: 22

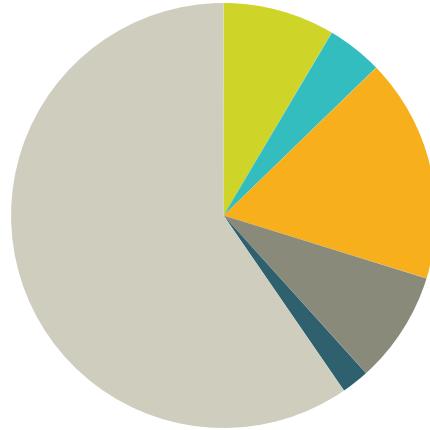


■ Highly Serious
 ■ Serious
 ■ Exists, but minimal
 ■ Not a problem
 ■ Do not know

Answer Choices	Responses	
Highly Serious	6.85%	5
Serious	27.40%	20
Exists, but minimal	20.55%	15
Not a problem	13.70%	10
Do not know	31.51%	23
Total		73

Q15 If “highly serious” or “serious”, what is the percentage of counterfeit construction products currently on the market?

Answered: 47 Skipped: 48

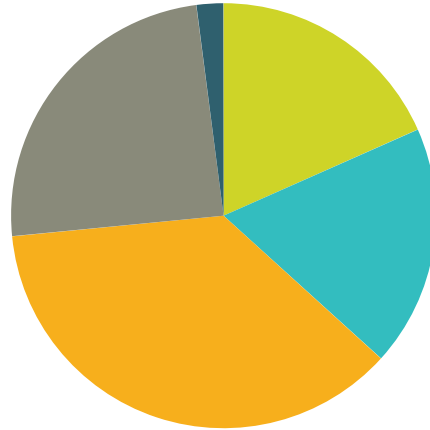


■ Less than 1%
 ■ 1 - 5%
 ■ 5 - 10%
 ■ 10 - 25%
 ■ > 25%
 ■ Do not know

Answer Choices	Responses	
Less than 1%	8.51%	4
1 - 5%	4.26%	2
5 - 10%	17.02%	8
10 - 25%	8.51%	4
> 25%	2.13%	1
Do not know	59.57%	28
Total		47

Q16 How would you rate the market surveillance activities carried out by the authorities responsible for construction products in your country? If you operate in more than one country, do not answer this question.

Answered: 49 Skipped: 46

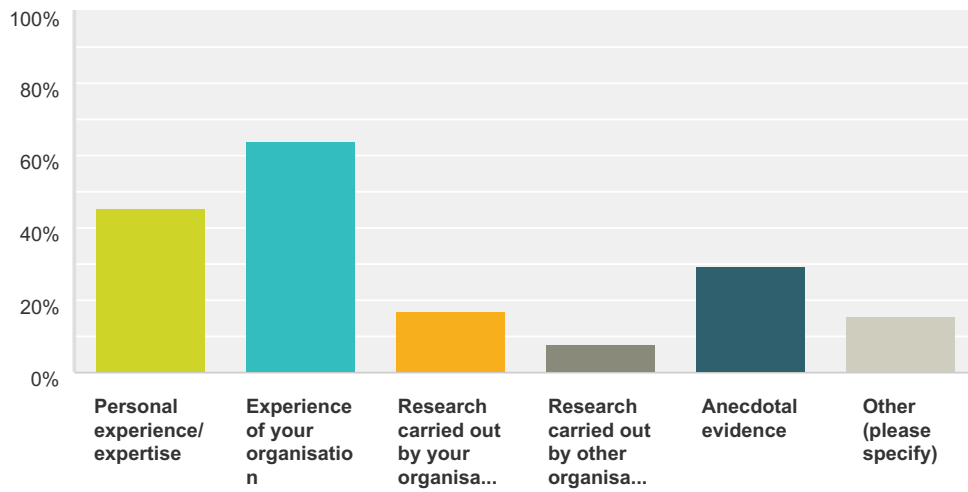


■ Not Sure
 ■ Non-existent
 ■ Poor Fair
 ■ Good
 ■ Very Good

Answer Choices	Responses
Not Sure	18.37% 9
Non-existent	18.37% 9
Poor Fair	36.73% 18
Good	24.49% 12
Very Good	2.04% 1
Total	49

Q17 What evidence do you have for the answers provided in this Section? Please tick all that apply.

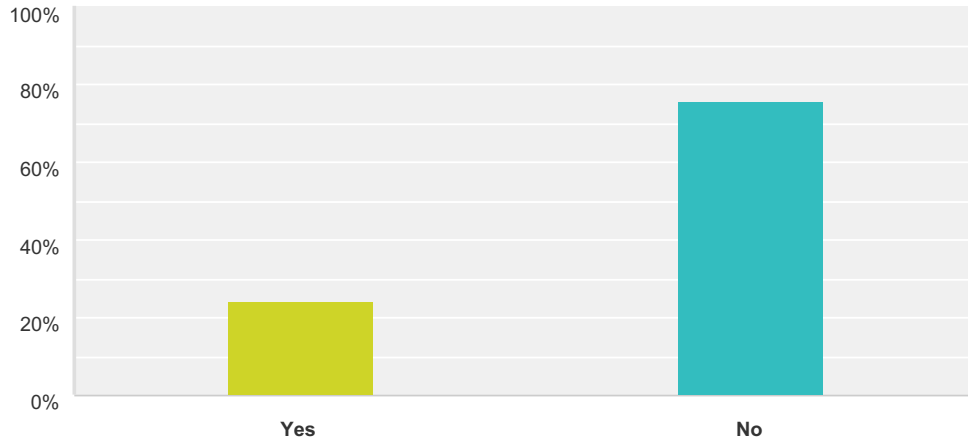
Answered: 64 Skipped: 31



Answer Choices	Responses	
Personal experience/expertise	45.31%	29
Experience of your organisation	64.06%	41
Research carried out by your organisation	17.19%	11
Research carried out by other organisations	7.81%	5
Anecdotal evidence	29.69%	19
Other (please specify)	15.63%	10
Total Respondents: 64		

Q20 Are you aware of cases where an economic operator has been required to take corrective action, or withdraw or recall construction products from the market due to non-compliance with the CPR?

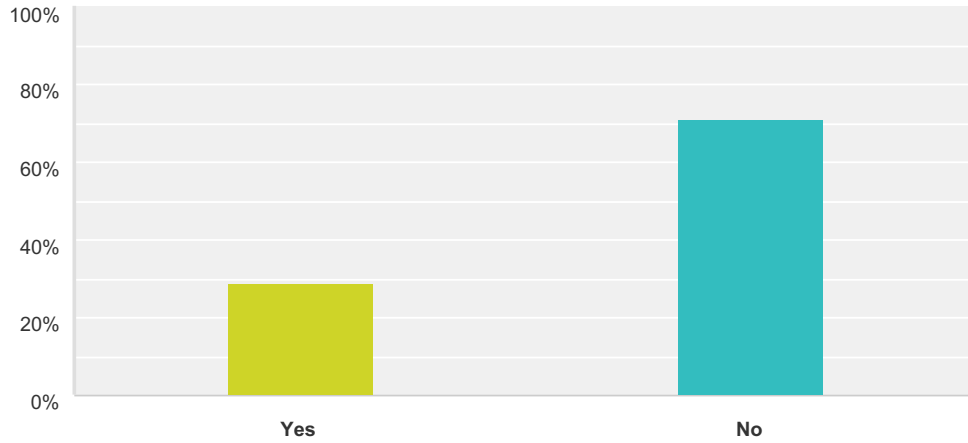
Answered: 70 Skipped: 25



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	24.29%	17
No	75.71%	53
Total		70

Q21 In your opinion, are appropriate enforcement measures being taken with regard to restricting or prohibiting the free movement of non-compliant construction products from entering the EU market?

Answered: 62 Skipped: 33



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	29.03%	18
No	70.97%	44
Total		62

Q22 In your view, has the CPR enhanced the free movement of construction products within the EU?

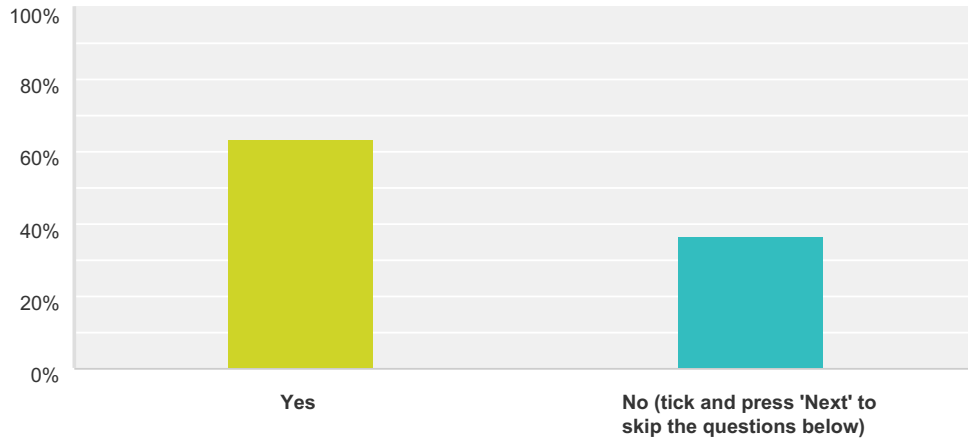
Answered: 73 Skipped: 22



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	34.25%	25
No	47.95%	35
Don't know (tick and press 'Next' to skip the questions below)	17.81%	13
Total		73

Q24 Are you aware of national application marks which are currently in place in Member States and which, in your opinion, interfere with the free movement of CE marked construction products within the EU?

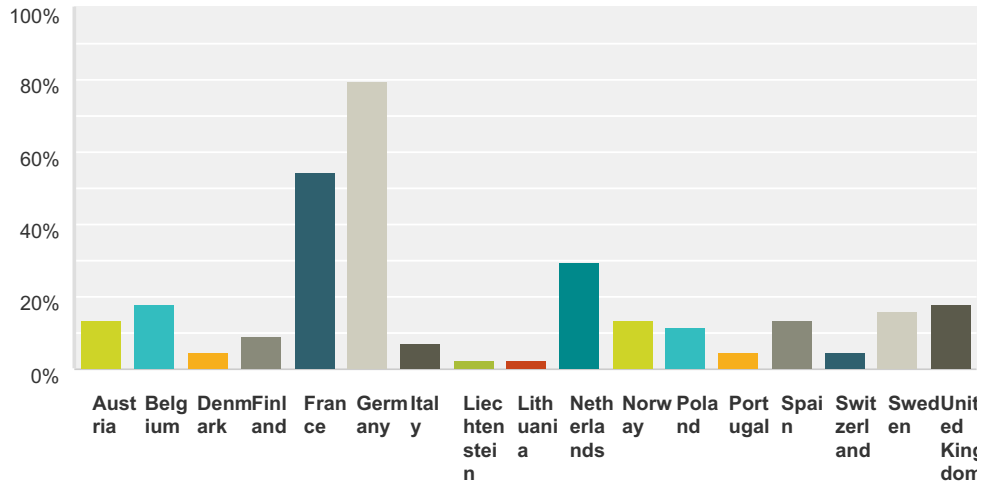
Answered: 71 Skipped: 24



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	63.38%	45
No (tick and press 'Next' to skip the questions below)	36.62%	26
Total		71

Q25 Please indicate the countries where these marks can be found.

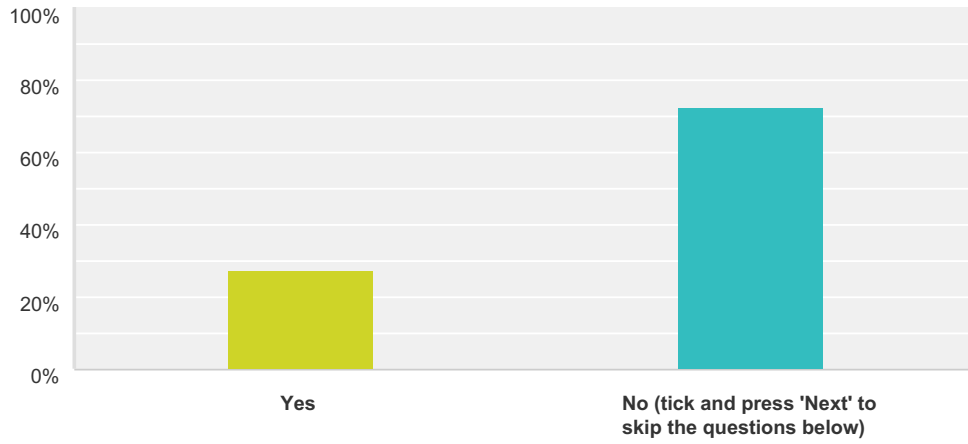
Answered: 44 Skipped: 51



Answer Choices	Responses	
Austria	13.64%	6
Belgium	18.18%	8
Denmark	4.55%	2
Finland	9.09%	4
France	54.55%	24
Germany	79.55%	35
Italy	6.82%	3
Liechtenstein	2.27%	1
Lithuania	2.27%	1
Netherlands	29.55%	13
Norway	13.64%	6
Poland	11.36%	5
Portugal	4.55%	2
Spain	13.64%	6
Switzerland	4.55%	2
Sweden	15.91%	7
United Kingdom	18.18%	8
Total Respondents: 44		

Q27 Are you aware of cases of non-recognition of technical certificates from one country to another?

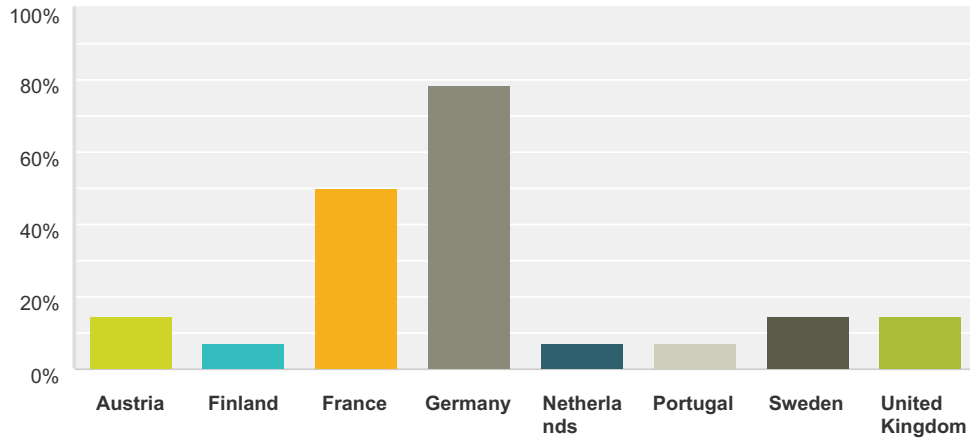
Answered: 69 Skipped: 26



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	27.54% 19
No (tick and press 'Next' to skip the questions below)	72.46% 50
Total	69

Q28 Please indicate the countries where this has occurred?

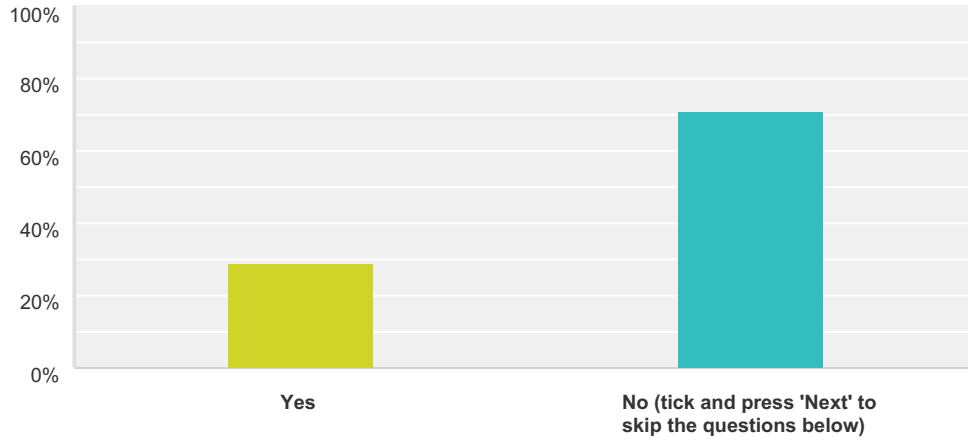
Answered: 14 Skipped: 81



Answer Choices	Responses	
Austria	14.29%	2
Finland	7.14%	1
France	50.00%	7
Germany	78.57%	11
Netherlands	7.14%	1
Portugal	7.14%	1
Sweden	14.29%	2
United Kingdom	14.29%	2
Total Respondents: 14		

Q30 Are you aware of issues arising from the non-harmonised aspects relating to the environmental performance of construction products?

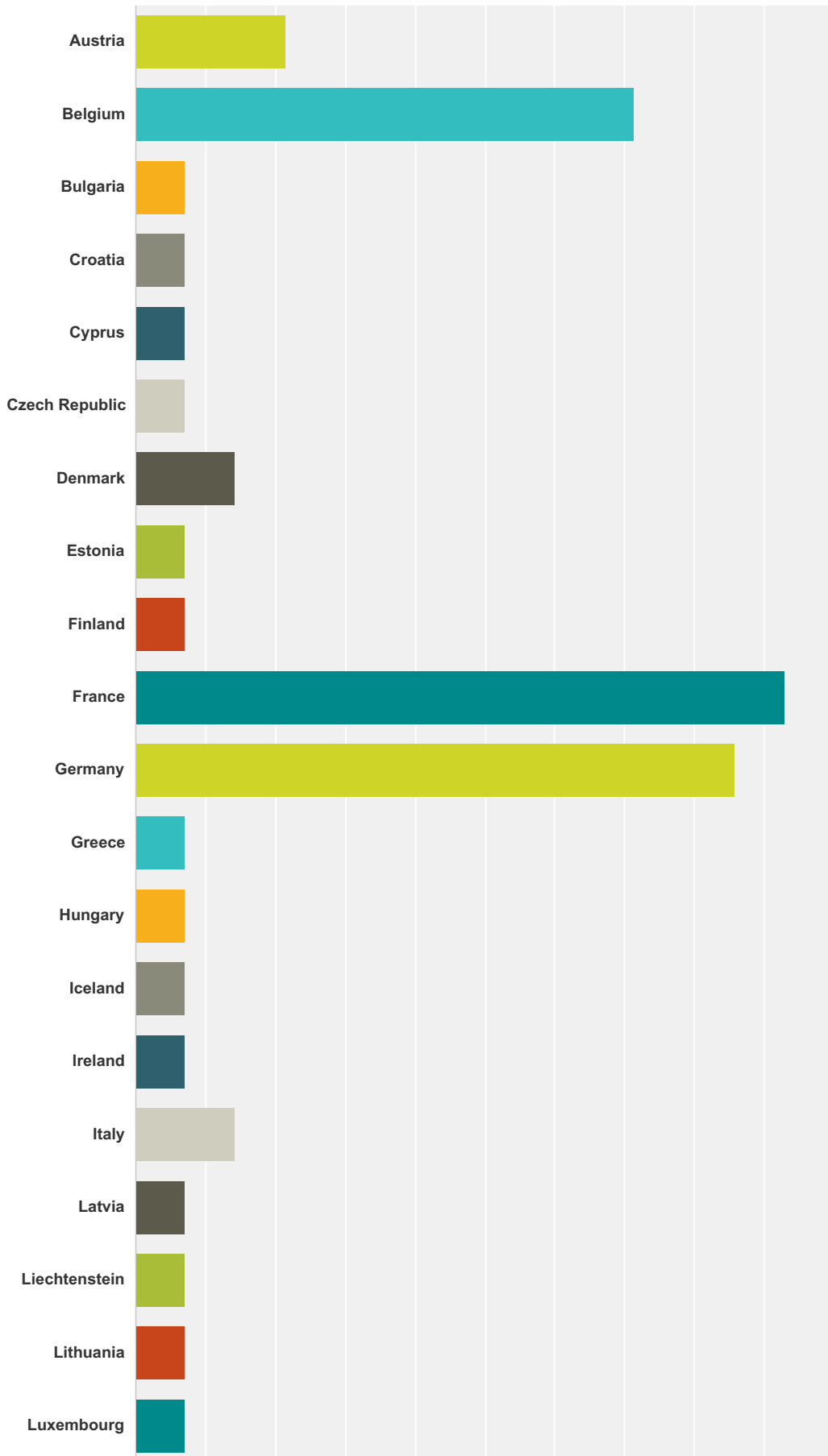
Answered: 73 Skipped: 22



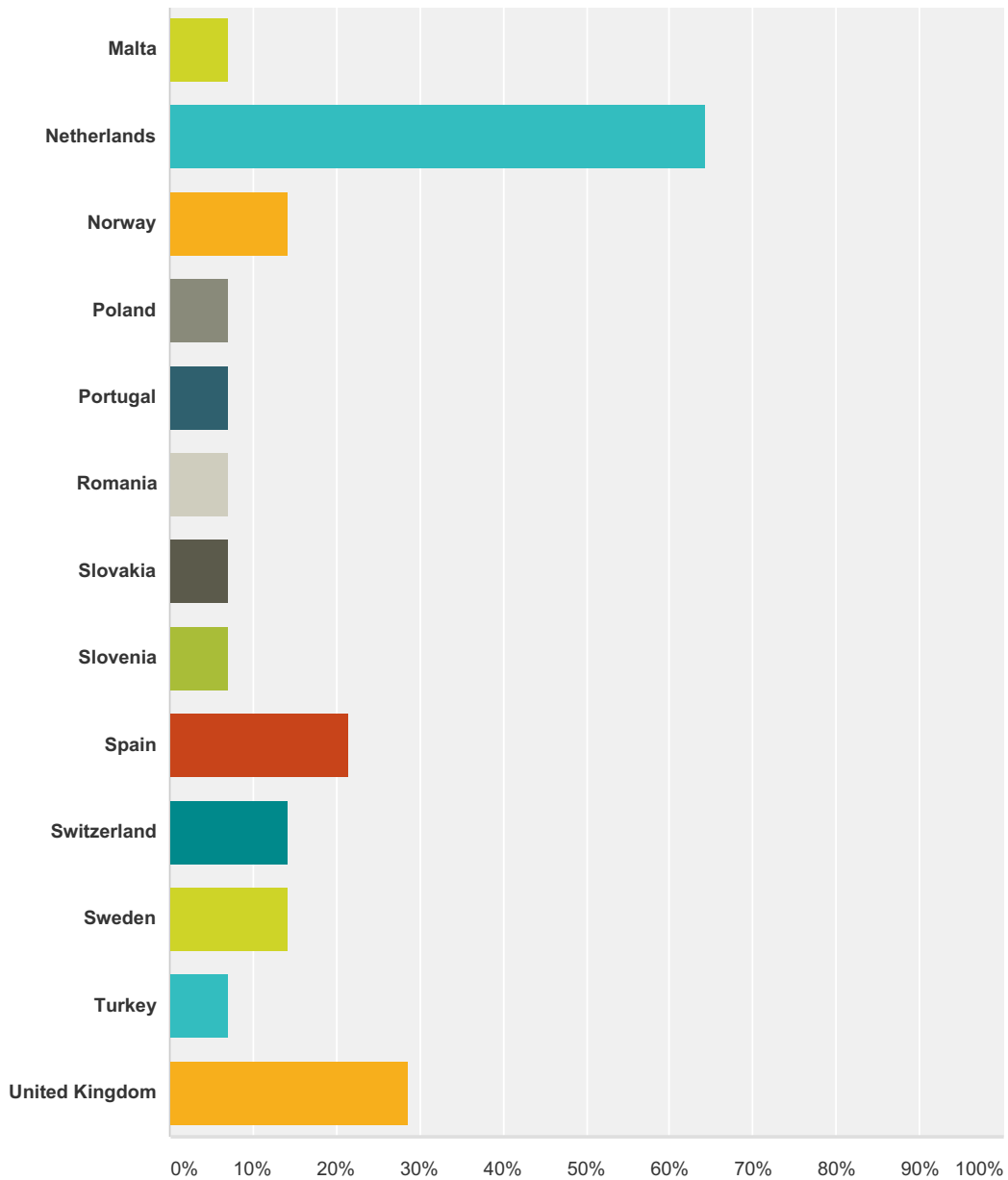
Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	28.77% 21
No (tick and press 'Next' to skip the questions below)	71.23% 52
Total	73

Q31 Please indicate the countries where this has occurred?

Answered: 14 Skipped: 81



CPR Implementation Q4 - ASSOCIATION, ORGANISATIONS, OTHER



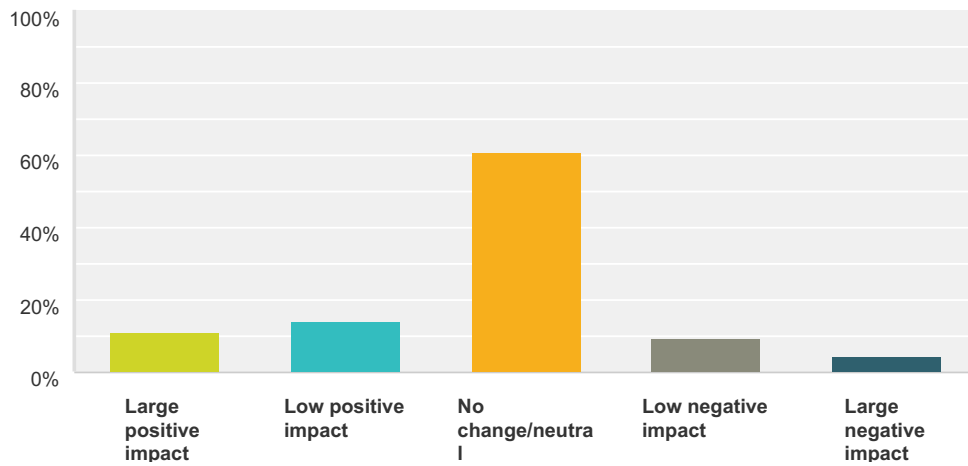
Answer Choices	Responses	Count
Austria	21.43%	3
Belgium	71.43%	10
Bulgaria	7.14%	1
Croatia	7.14%	1
Cyprus	7.14%	1
Czech Republic	7.14%	1
Denmark	14.29%	2
Estonia	7.14%	1
Finland	7.14%	1
France	92.86%	13
Germany	85.71%	12

CPR Implementation Q4 - ASSOCIATION, ORGANISATIONS, OTHER

Greece	7.14%	1
Hungary	7.14%	1
Iceland	7.14%	1
Ireland	7.14%	1
Italy	14.29%	2
Latvia	7.14%	1
Liechtenstein	7.14%	1
Lithuania	7.14%	1
Luxembourg	7.14%	1
Malta	7.14%	1
Netherlands	64.29%	9
Norway	14.29%	2
Poland	7.14%	1
Portugal	7.14%	1
Romania	7.14%	1
Slovakia	7.14%	1
Slovenia	7.14%	1
Spain	21.43%	3
Switzerland	14.29%	2
Sweden	14.29%	2
Turkey	7.14%	1
United Kingdom	28.57%	4
Total Respondents: 14		

Q33 If a product is covered by a harmonised standard, the CPR allows simplified procedures for assessing and determining the performance of products using Appropriate Technical Documentation or simplified procedures for micro-enterprises and for individually manufactured or custom-made products. In your view, what has been the overall impact of the simplified procedure?

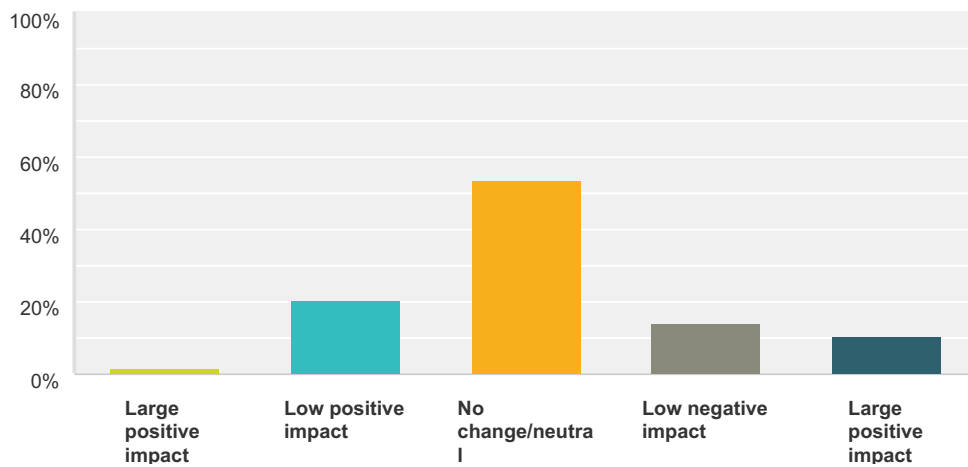
Answered: 64 Skipped: 31



Answer Choices	Responses	
Large positive impact	10.94%	7
Low positive impact	14.06%	9
No change/neutral	60.94%	39
Low negative impact	9.38%	6
Large negative impact	4.69%	3
Total		64

Q34 The CPR clarifies and simplifies the procedures for products not (fully) covered by a harmonised standard. Under the CPR, a manufacturer may benefit from an EU recognised assessment and affix the CE marking on its products, when these products are not covered or not fully covered by a harmonised standard, by requesting a European Technical Assessment (ETA). In your view, what has been the overall impact of the simplified procedure?

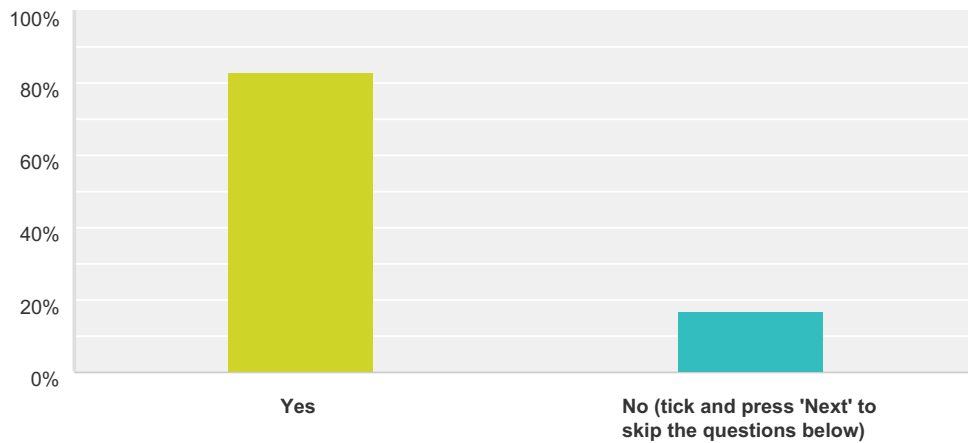
Answered: 58 Skipped: 37



Answer Choices	Responses	Count
Large positive impact	1.72%	1
Low positive impact	20.69%	12
No change/neutral	53.45%	31
Low negative impact	13.79%	8
Large positive impact	10.34%	6
Total		58

Q35 The CPR sets out a detailed system for drawing up the declaration of performance (DoP) of construction products. This system has been complemented by two Commission Regulations which increases flexibility and legal certainty on the information to be provided in the DoP and sets out rules for supplying the DoP through a website. Are you aware of the system for drawing up a DoP?

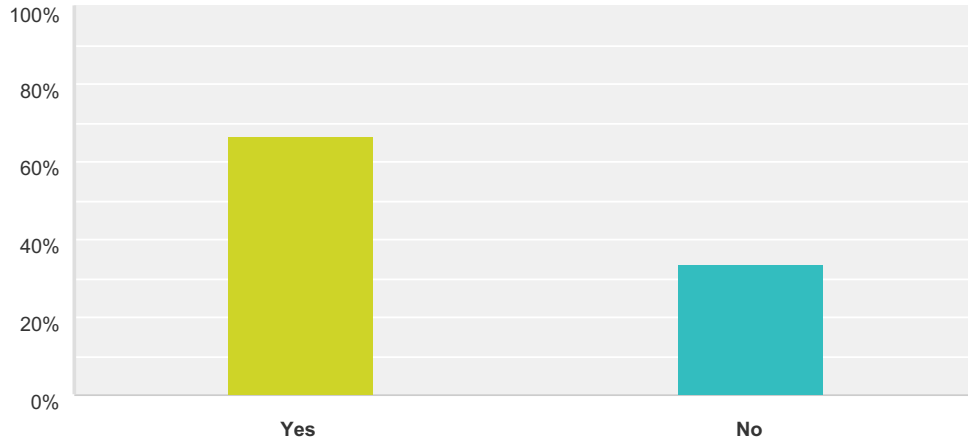
Answered: 71 Skipped: 24



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	83.10%	59
No (tick and press 'Next' to skip the questions below)	16.90%	12
Total		71

Q36 Has the new system for drawing up a DoP resulted in changes in your work, compared with the situation under the old CPD?

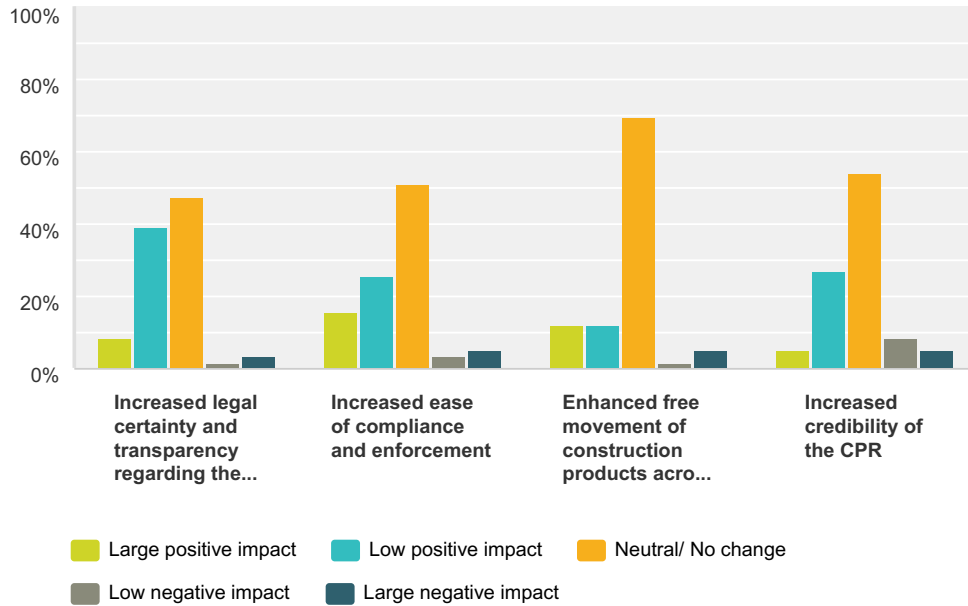
Answered: 63 Skipped: 32



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	66.67%	42
No	33.33%	21
Total		63

Q37 Please indicate to what extent there have been positive or negative impacts from the new requirements for DoP. Please tick which of the impacts are applicable to your organisation from the list of anticipated benefits set out below.

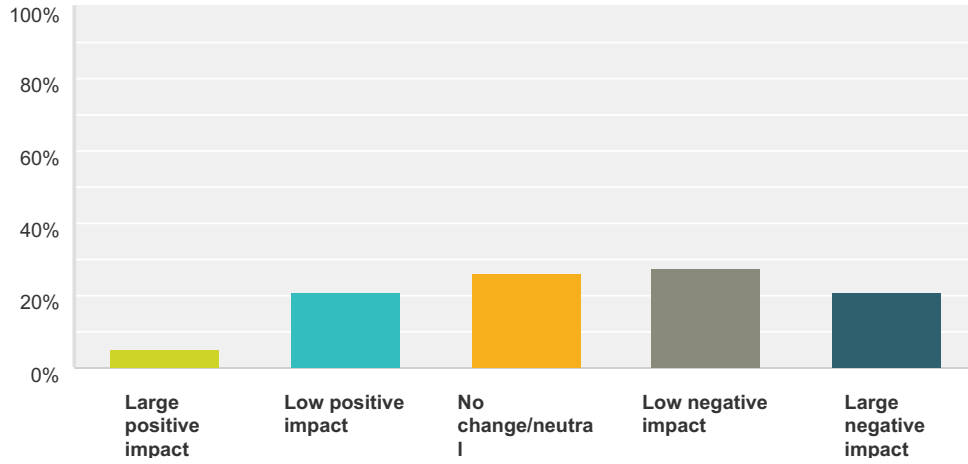
Answered: 59 Skipped: 36



	Large positive impact	Low positive impact	Neutral/ No change	Low negative impact	Large negative impact	Total
Increased legal certainty and transparency regarding the rules	8.47% 5	38.98% 23	47.46% 28	1.69% 1	3.39% 2	59
Increased ease of compliance and enforcement	15.25% 9	25.42% 15	50.85% 30	3.39% 2	5.08% 3	59
Enhanced free movement of construction products across the EU	11.86% 7	11.86% 7	69.49% 41	1.69% 1	5.08% 3	59
Increased credibility of the CPR	5.08% 3	27.12% 16	54.24% 32	8.47% 5	5.08% 3	59

Q39 In your view, what has been the overall impact of the requirements of the CPR on small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs)?

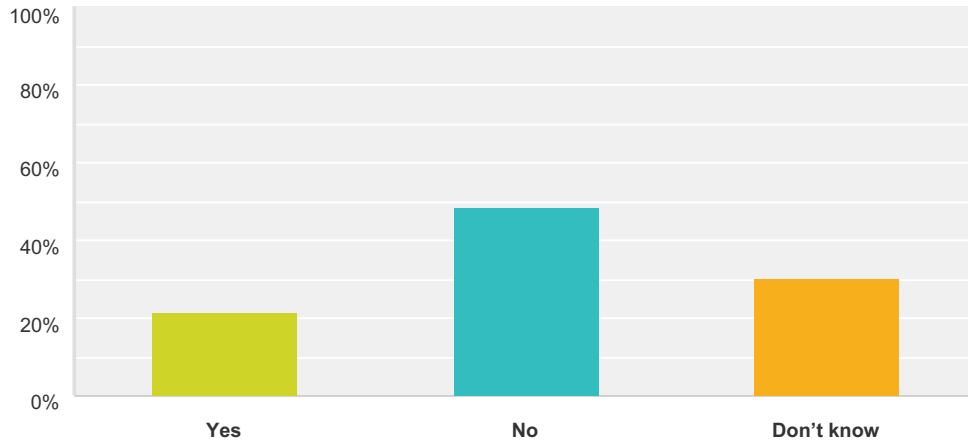
Answered: 62 Skipped: 33



Answer Choices	Responses	
Large positive impact	4.84%	3
Low positive impact	20.97%	13
No change/neutral	25.81%	16
Low negative impact	27.42%	17
Large negative impact	20.97%	13
Total		62

Q40 The CPR sets out requirements relating to the development, verification and mandatory value of harmonised standards. Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the new regime for harmonised standards?

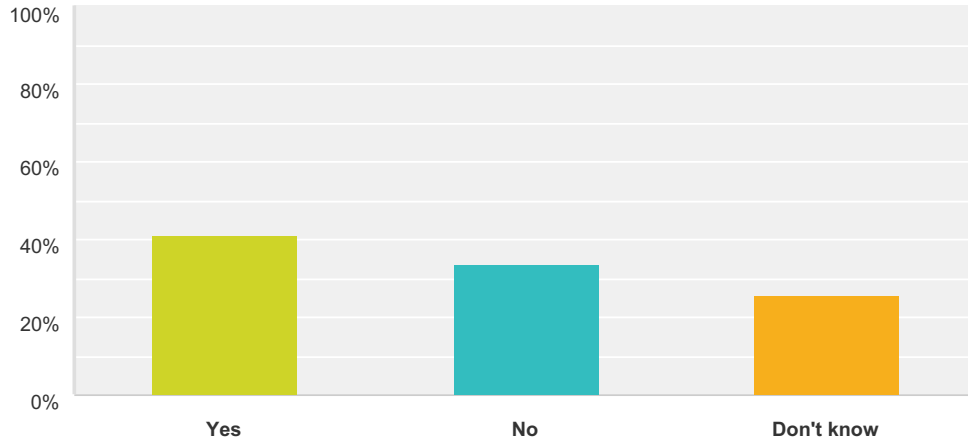
Answered: 66 Skipped: 29



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	21.21%	14
No	48.48%	32
Don't know	30.30%	20
Total		66

Q41 Are you aware or have you experienced any issues with the new regime for European harmonised standards under the CPR?

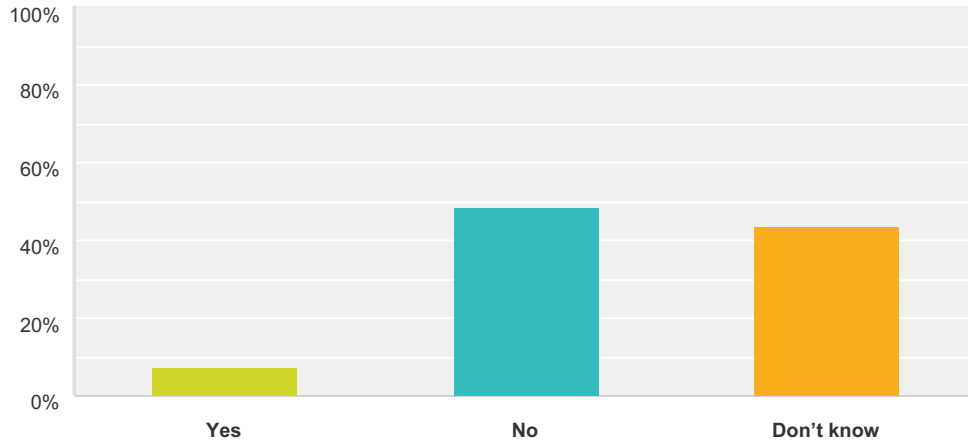
Answered: 66 Skipped: 29



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	40.91%	27
No	33.33%	22
Don't know	25.76%	17
Total		66

Q42 The CPR sets out requirements, transparent and simplified procedures relating to the development of European Assessment Documents (EADs). Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the new regime for EADs?

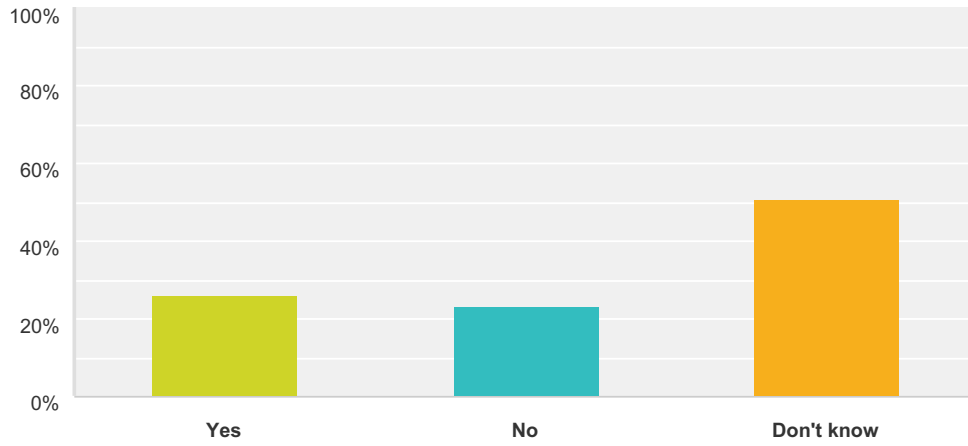
Answered: 66 Skipped: 29



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	7.58%	5
No	48.48%	32
Don't know	43.94%	29
Total		66

Q43 Are you aware or have you experienced any issues with the new regime for European Assessment Documents?

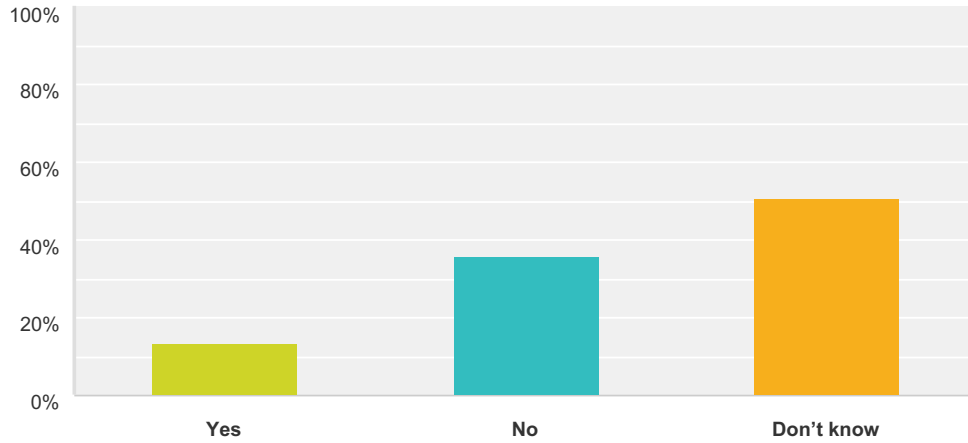
Answered: 65 Skipped: 30



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	26.15%	17
No	23.08%	15
Don't know	50.77%	33
Total		65

**Q44 The CPR sets out requirements for European Technical Assessments (ETAs).
Are you aware of any benefits (whether current or future) relating to the clarification of CE marking?**

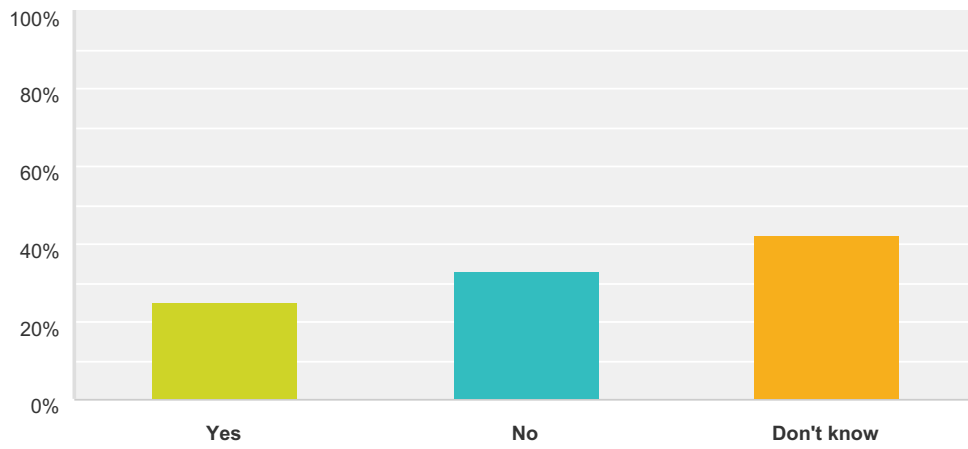
Answered: 67 Skipped: 28



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	13.43%	9
No	35.82%	24
Don't know	50.75%	34
Total		67

Q45 Are you aware or have you experienced any issues with the new regime for European Technical Assessments?

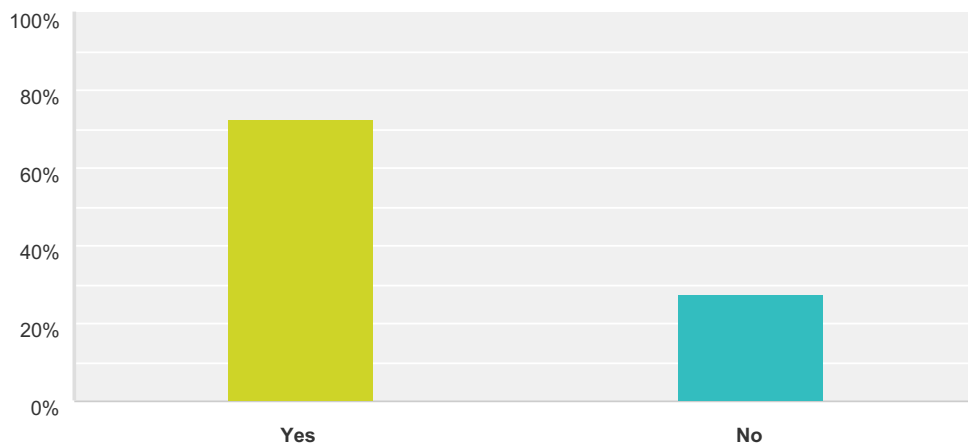
Answered: 64 Skipped: 31



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	25.00%	16
No	32.81%	21
Don't know	42.19%	27
Total		64

Q46 The CPR notes that the European Commission and Member States should, in collaboration with stakeholders, launch information campaigns to inform the construction sector, particularly economic operators and users of construction products about the changes under the CPR. Are you aware of any relevant information campaigns in your country in the last two years providing information to the construction sector about changes under the CPR?

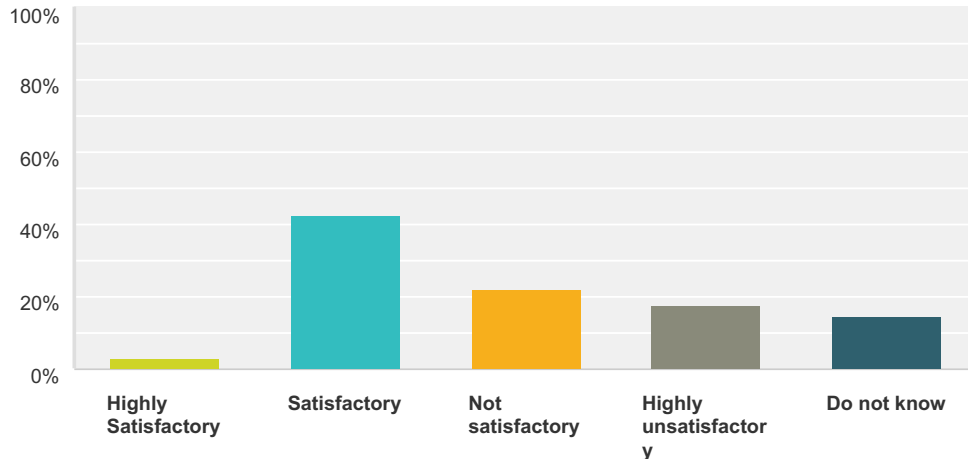
Answered: 66 Skipped: 29



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	72.73%	48
No	27.27%	18
Total		66

Q47 Overall, how would you rate the implementation of the CPR to date?

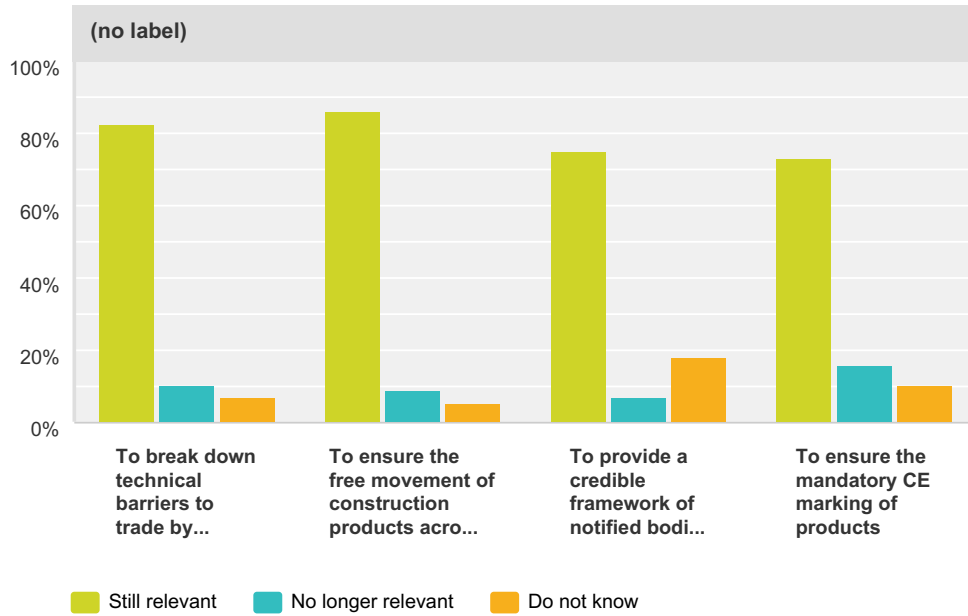
Answered: 68 Skipped: 27



Answer Choices	Responses	
Highly Satisfactory	2.94%	2
Satisfactory	42.65%	29
Not satisfactory	22.06%	15
Highly unsatisfactory	17.65%	12
Do not know	14.71%	10
Total		68

Q48 Do you think that the objectives of the CPR (as set out below) are valid and relevant for dealing with the current situation in the market and for the construction sector?

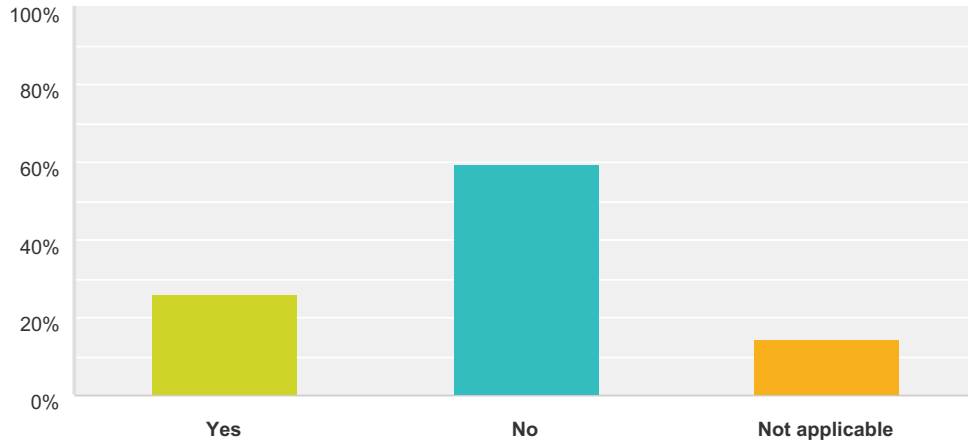
Answered: 57 Skipped: 38



(no label)	Still relevant	No longer relevant	Do not know	Total
To break down technical barriers to trade by introducing a system of harmonised technical specifications and a harmonised system of attestation of performance and of assessment and verification of constancy of performance for each product family	82.46% 47	10.53% 6	7.02% 4	57
To ensure the free movement of construction products across Member States within the European Union, by removing and avoiding restrictions on making construction products available on the market	85.96% 49	8.77% 5	5.26% 3	57
To provide a credible framework of notified bodies and technical assessment bodies	75.00% 42	7.14% 4	17.86% 10	56
To ensure the mandatory CE marking of products	73.21% 41	16.07% 9	10.71% 6	56

Q49 Do you think that the CPR acts as an adequate information communication technology system (i.e. a structure for creating, communicating, disseminating and storing information)?

Answered: 69 Skipped: 26



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	26.09%	18
No	59.42%	41
Not applicable	14.49%	10
Total		69

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