



Standardisation in Civil Engineering

The Construction Products Regulation

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DIN

- is a service provider for standardization
- deals with topics from acoustics to water and airtransportation in 70 standardization committees
- is a non-profit association and is supported by the private sector
- has 400 employees, 2.100 members and 32.000 experts
- represents german interests in european and international standardisation
- is the only german standards organisation responsible for european and international standardisation activities (contract with the federal republic of germany)



100 Years DIN

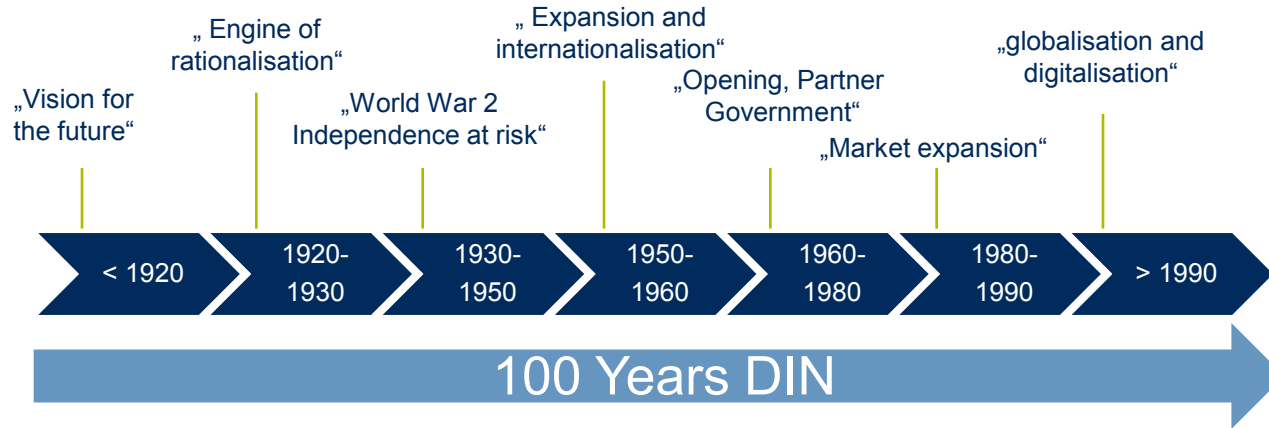


Just ten weeks after DIN was founded (under the name Standards Committee of German Industry) in December 1917, the first standard - DI Standard 1 - was published. This set out the dimensions of tapered pins.

Tapered pins are conical connecting elements that fit into corresponding holes to hold machine parts together (in releasable connections). The last edition of DIN 1 was published in 1981 and replaced by a European standard, DIN EN 22339, in October 1992.



100 Years DIN - Timeframe



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1917-2017



German Standardization Objectives

- The standardisation acting as a catalyst for innovations.
- The digitalisation poses new challenges to the standardisation. Only with common standards the global digital transformation of the economy and our everyday lives will be successful.
- Companies should use standardization as a strategic tool in the european and internaional market.”



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Standardisation Objectives

Objective 1

International and European trade is facilitated by standardisation.

Objective 2

Standardization relieve and support government regulation.

Objective 3

Standardisation in future topics (like the digitalisation) setting up new processes and open platforms for the coordination of stakeholder interests.

Objective 4

Economy and society interests are the “driving” forces in standardization.

Objective 5

Standardization are used by companies as a strategic and attractive instrument.

Objective 6

Standardization has a high priority in public perception.

Standards as pioneers in the internal market

Babylon or Communication?
Concurrence or with each other?

560 million people and 20 billion
things in the EU single market.
Without rules and standards?

The agreement on common
standards and a common
language makes the difference!

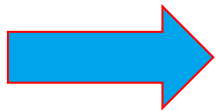
The European Market

First thesis:

The European Commission regulates processes that are better regulated by the national states.

Second thesis

The European Commission protects citizens in the European Union from injustice through trade restrictions.

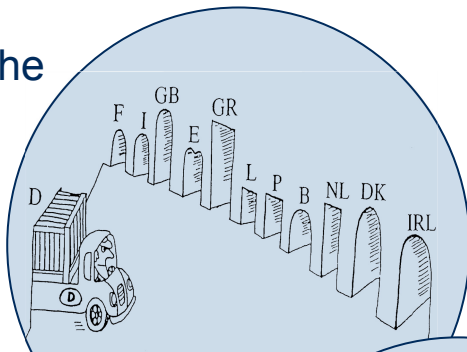


The intention of the commission is free trade in the european single market

The European Single Market

The initial situation!

Trade barriers hindered the European economy

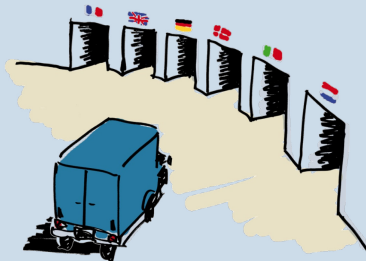


...as an instrument
for harmonising the european
market for construction
products

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The Idea:
Free trade throughout
the European Union (510
million people)

The Objective
with the CPR...



The European Single Market

Fact: The Construction Products Regulation is an instrument for harmonising the internal market for construction products.

Therefore: Construction products must be in accordance with the following seven basic requirements:

- Mechanical strength and stability
- Fire protection
- Hygienic, health and environmental protection
- Security and accessibility during use
- Noise protection
- Energy saving and thermal insulation
- Sustainable use of natural resources

These are the key factors for the safety level of construction products.

The European Single Market



- EU regulations (like the CPR) are directly applicable legal acts which do not require transposition into national law in the member states.
- The CPR regulates under which conditions the construction products can be traded in the European Union.
- Standards are the key for the EU-single market. They are fulfilling the abstract legal concept of the regulation (CPR) with technical content.

The European Single Market



- The member states in the european union are responsible for “the national safety level” in construction engineering with respect to the basic requirements.
- This national “safety level” must be notified by the member states in the european union. The “national safety level” is an regulatory issue.
- With respect to the notified national safety level (regulatory issues) the commission create a standardisation mandate for a construction product / respectively a product family.

The European Single Market



- The Commission hands over the standardisation mandate to CEN (European Standardisation Committee).
- The technical details for specifying the regulatory issues are drawn up by CEN and the European Standardisation Bodies (ESB) in the European Standard (EN).

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The European Single Market



In Fact:

- Standards that have been developed as technical rules by CEN on the basis of the mandate are cited in the EU Official Journal.
- With the citation they are referred as "harmonised standards".
- Harmonised standards are mandatory for the free trade of construction products in the European Union.

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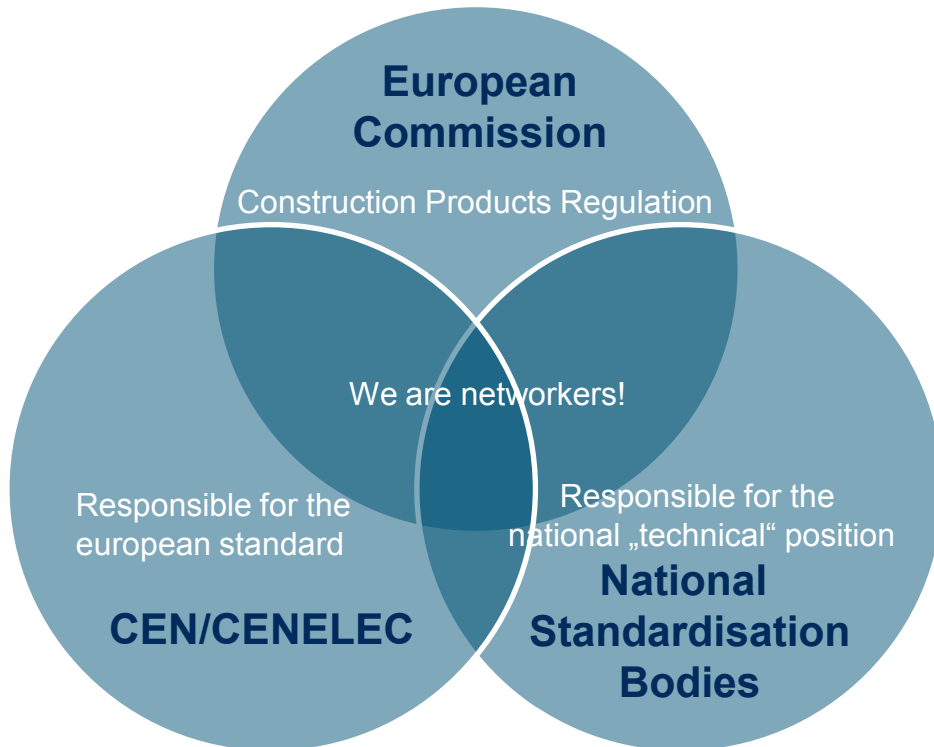
The European Single Market



- Harmonised standards contain an annex ZA. The annex contains the declaration of performance of the product.
- The technical details of the product on the basis of the basic requirements are specified in the standard.
- On the basis of the declaration of performance, the product is labelled with the CE mark.
- This means that the product is tradable within the internal market without restrictions.

The European Single Market

Creating the future together



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The European Single Market



- With respect to the regulations of the European member states, buildings can be designed and constructed with harmonised construction products in such a way that they neither endanger the safety of people, pets or goods nor damage the environment.
- Structures fulfilling the basic requirements during normal use over an economically reasonable period of time.

Summary

Summary to the CPR

- Harmonised standards contain an Annex ZA. This contains the declaration of performance of the product.
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- On the basis of the declaration of performance, the product is labelled with the CE mark.
- This means that the product is free tradable in the internal market without restrictions.

www.din.de



Thank you for your attention

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