



Module B: Legislative Framework

European Builders Confederation



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1. European Green Deal and the Renovation Wave:

The European Green Deal outlines the EU's strategy to become climate-neutral by 2050, which includes the construction sector. In the same vein, the Renovation Wave initiative strategy is aimed at doubling the annual renovation rate of buildings in the next ten years. BIO4EEB aligns with the Renovation Wave by developing **innovative bio-based building materials** and **renovation practices** that improve energy efficiency and support circular economy principles.

2. Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) (2010/31/EU, revised in 2024):

The EPBD aims to improve the energy performance of buildings within the EU, contributing to the goal of reaching a climate-neutral building stock by 2050. The new EPBD is requiring Member states to establish energy performance standards and national trajectories for buildings and promote the use of energy-efficient building technologies, while setting a new zero-emission building (ZEB) standard for new buildings. BIO4EEB supports this directive by developing bio-based building materials that enhance building energy performance, targeting **net zero energy standards** and significant energy savings.

3. Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) (revised in 2023):

The EED sets measures to enhance energy efficiency across the EU, including requirements for energy savings and energy-efficient renovations. Its also attributes to public buildings and exemplary role. BIO4EEB contributes to the EED goals by **promoting deep renovations** and the use of advanced bio-based materials to reduce energy consumption and CO2 emissions in buildings.



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4. EU Taxonomy Regulation:

This regulation establishes a **classification system for environmentally sustainable economic activities**, which includes criteria for sustainable building renovation. BIO4EEB aims to meet these criteria by ensuring that its bio-based building solutions contribute to energy efficiency, reduced emissions, and sustainable building practices.

Indicatively, the Taxonomy's Environmental Delegated Act includes provisions targeted to construction. **Annex 2 dedicated to the Transition to a circular economy** includes the following construction-specific activities such as Construction of new buildings, Renovation of existing buildings, and Demolition or wrecking of buildings and other structures.

These include provisions on **the inclusion of secondary raw materials** in new and renovated buildings. It is foreseen that the use of primary raw material in the construction of a new building or the renovation of an existing building “is minimised through the use of secondary raw materials” with a detailed and restrictive list of materials and corresponding percentages being introduced.



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5. Construction Products Regulation:

The CPR lays down harmonized rules for the marketing of construction products in the EU. The Regulation provides a **common technical language** to assess the performance of construction products. It ensures that reliable information is available to professionals, public authorities, and consumers, so they can compare the performance of products from different manufacturers in different countries. The revised CPR, which is aligned with the European Green Deal and circular economy ambitions, broadens its focus from merely product performance to also encompass sustainability aspects such as environmental impact and resource efficiency

When it comes to bio-based construction products, the regulatory framework currently leverages both **established standards and European Assessment Documents (EADs)** to guide their integration. Presently, bio-based standards concern materials derived from wood, which lays the foundation for assessing inherent performance characteristics.

EADs extend this guidance by **detailing assessment methodologies and criteria for products** like natural fiber insulations—crafted from plant and animal origins—and ensuring that sustainability factors such as recyclability and compostability are clearly documented. When a product is covered by an EAD, it means that it lacks a harmonized standard but can still undergo a structured evaluation to demonstrate compliance with essential CPR requirements, if the manufacturer wishes to. This process enables manufacturers to obtain a European Technical Assessment (ETA), which allows the product to bear the CE marking and be marketed across the EU.





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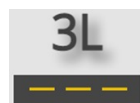
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