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COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2026/331

of 13 February 2026

supplementing Regulation (EU) 2024/3110 of the European Parliament and of the Council by determining classes of performance in relation to the essential characteristic reaction to fire

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2024/3110 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2024 laying down harmonised rules for the marketing of construction products and repealing Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 ([1]), and in particular Article 5(5), third subparagraph thereof,

Whereas:

(1) In order to enable manufacturers to declare sufficiently detailed classes of performance of products within the harmonised zone established pursuant to Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2024/3110, it is necessary to establish classes of performance that are aligned to the latest technological and market developments.

(2) Classes of performance in relation to the essential characteristic reaction to fire were established by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/364 ([2]) on the basis of Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([3]). However, those classes of performance are not applicable under Regulation (EU) 2024/3110. Therefore, in order to keep the continuity of the system, the CPR Acquis Expert Group advised the Commission to establish the same classes of performance set out by Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/364.

(3) The Commission should therefore determine the classes of performance to be used for the declaration of the essential characteristic reaction to fire,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The classes of performance in relation to the essential characteristic reaction to fire of products shall be those set out in the Annex.

([1]) OJ L, 2024/3110, 18.12.2024, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/3110/oj.

([2]) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/364 of 1 July 2015 on the classification of the reaction to fire performance of construction products pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 68, 15.3.2016, p. 4, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2016/364/oj).

([3]) Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC (OJ L 88, 4.4.2011, p. 5, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2011/305/oj).

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 13 February 2026.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

A. SYMBOLS

For the purposes of this Annex, the following symbols apply:

For all classes	
ΔT	temperature rise
Δm	mass loss
t_f	duration of flaming
PCS	gross calorific potential
LFS	lateral flame spread
SMOGRA	smoke growth rate
For all classes except for classes related to electric cables	
FIGRA	fire growth rate
THR	total heat release
TSP	total smoke production
Fs	flame spread
For classes related to electric cables only	
HRR_{sm30}, kW	heat release rate averaged by a 30-s sliding average
SPR_{sm60}, m^2/s	smoke production rate averaged by a 60-s sliding average
Peak HRR, kW	maximum of HRR_{sm30} between test start and end of test, excluded contribution from ignition source
Peak SPR, m^2/s	maximum of SPR_{sm60} between test start and end of test
THR_{1200}, MJ	total heat release (HRR_{sm30}) from test start until end of test, excluded contribution from ignition source
TSP_{1200}, m^2	total smoke production (HRR_{sm60}) from test start until end of test
FIGRA, W/s	fire growth rate index defined as the highest value of the quotient between HRR_{sm30} excluding the contribution of ignition source and time. Threshold values HRR_{sm30} = 3 kW and THR = 0,4 MJ
FS	flame spread (damaged length)
H	flame spread

B. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Annex the following definitions apply:

(1) 'material' means a single basic substance or uniformly dispersed mixture of substances;

(2) 'homogeneous product' means a product consisting of a single material, having uniform density and composition throughout the product;

(3) 'non-homogeneous product' means a product that does not satisfy the requirements of a homogeneous product and that is composed of one or more components, substantial and/or non-substantial;

(4) 'substantial component' means a material that constitutes a significant part of a non-homogeneous product. A layer with a mass per unit area ≥ 1,0 kg/m² or a thickness ≥ 1,0 mm is considered to be a substantial component;

(5) 'non-substantial component' means a material that does not constitute a significant part of a non-homogeneous product. A layer with a mass per unit area < 1,0 kg/m^2 and a thickness < 1,0 mm is considered to be a non- substantial component. Two or more non-substantial layers that are adjacent to each other, where there are no substantial components in between the layers, are considered as one non-substantial component and are classified in accordance with the criteria for a layer that is a non-substantial component;

(6) 'internal non-substantial component' means a non-substantial component that is covered on both sides by at least one substantial component;

(7) 'external non-substantial component' means a non-substantial component that is not covered on one side by a substantial component.

C. CLASSES OF PERFORMANCE IN RELATION TO THE ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTIC REACTION TO FIRE OF PRODUCTS

General

The relevant definitions, tests and performance criteria are fully described or referenced in the relevant harmonised technical specifications, European assessment documents, European reaction to fire classification standards and European testing standards.

1. **Products excluding floorings, linear pipe thermal insulation products, and electric cables**

Table 1

Class	Test method(s)	Classification criteria	Additional classification
A1	Non-combustibility test ([1]); *and*	$\Delta T \leq 30$ °C; *and* $\Delta m \leq 50$ %; *and* $t_f = 0$ (that is to say, no sustained flaming).	
	Heat of combustion test	PCS ≤ 2,0 MJkg^{-1} ([1]); *and* PCS ≤ 2,0 MJkg^{-1} ([2]) ([3]); *and* PCS ≤ 1,4 MJm^{-2} ([4]); *and* PCS ≤ 2,0 MJkg^{-1} ([5]).	
A2	Non-combustibility test ([1]); *or*	$\Delta T \leq 50$ °C; *and* $\Delta m \leq 50$ %; *and* $t_f \leq 20$ s.	
	Heat of combustion test; *and*	PCS ≤ 3,0 MJkg^{-1} ([1]); *and* PCS ≤ 4,0 MJm^{-2} ([2]); *and* PCS ≤ 4,0 MJm^{-2} ([4]); *and* PCS ≤ 3,0 MJkg^{-1} ([5]).	
	Single burning item test).	$FIGRA_{0,2MJ} \leq 120$ Ws^{-1}; *and* LFS < edge of specimen; *and* $THR_{600s} \leq 7,5$ MJ.	Smoke production ([6]); *and* Flaming droplets/particles ([7]).

Class	Test method(s)	Classification criteria	Additional classification
B	Single burning item test; *and*	$FIGRA_{0,2MJ} \leq 120\ Ws^{-1}$; *and* LFS < edge of specimen; *and* $THR_{600s} \leq 7,5$ MJ.	Smoke production ([6]); *and* Flaming droplets/particles ([7]).
	Ignitability test ([8]): Exposure = 30 s.	Fs ≤ 150 mm within 60 s.	
C	Single burning item test; *and*	$FIGRA_{0,4MJ} \leq 250\ Ws^{-1}$; *and* LFS < edge of specimen; *and* $THR_{600s} \leq 15$ MJ.	Smoke production ([6]); *and* Flaming droplets/particles ([7]).
	Ignitability test ([8]): Exposure = 30 s.	Fs ≤ 150 mm within 60 s.	
D	Single burning item test; *and*	$FIGRA_{0,4MJ} \leq 750\ Ws^{-1}$.	Smoke production ([6]); *and* Flaming droplets/particles ([7]).
	Ignitability test ([8]): Exposure = 30 s.	Fs ≤ 150 mm within 60 s.	
E	Ignitability test ([8]): Exposure = 15 s.	Fs ≤ 150 mm within 20 s.	Flaming droplets/particles ([9])
F	Ignitability test ([8]): Exposure = 15 s.	Fs > 150 mm within 20 s.	

([1]) For homogeneous products and substantial components of non-homogeneous products.
([2]) For any external non-substantial component of non-homogeneous products.
([3]) Alternatively, any external non-substantial component having a PCS ≤ 2,0 MJm^{-2}, provided that the product satisfies the following criteria of Single burning item test: FIGRA ≤ 20 Ws^{-1}; *and*
LFS < edge of specimen; *and*
$THR_{600s} \leq 4,0$ MJ; *and*
s1; *and*
d0.
([4]) For any internal non-substantial component of non-homogeneous products.
([5]) For the product as a whole.
([6]) s1 = SMOGRA ≤ 30 m^2s^{-2} and $TSP_{600s} \leq 50\ m^2$;
s2 = SMOGRA ≤ 180 m^2s^{-2} and $TSP_{600s} \leq 200\ m^2$;
s3 = not s1 or s2.
([7]) d0 = no flaming droplets/particles in Single burning item test within 600 s;
d1 = no flaming droplets/particles persisting longer than 10 s in Single burning item test within 600 s;
d2 = not d0 or d1;
Ignition of the paper in Ignitability test results in a d2 classification.
([8]) Under conditions of surface flame attack and, if appropriate to the intended use of the product, edge flame attack.
([9]) No ignition of the paper = no additional classification;
Ignition of the paper = d2 classification.

2. **Floorings**

Table 2

Class	Test method(s)	Classification criteria	Additional classification
$A1_{FL}$	Non-combustibility test ([1]); *and*	$\Delta T \leq 30$ °C; *and* $\Delta m \leq 50$ %; *and* $t_f = 0$ (that is to say, no sustained flaming).	
	Heat of combustion test.	PCS ≤ 2,0 $MJkg^{-1}$ ([1]); *and* PCS ≤ 2,0 $MJkg^{-1}$ ([2]); *and* PCS ≤ 1,4 MJm^{-2} ([3]); *and* PCS ≤ 2,0 $MJkg^{-1}$ ([4]).	
$A2_{FL}$	Non-combustibility test ([1]); *or*	$\Delta T \leq 50$ °C; *and* $\Delta m \leq 50$ %; *and* $t_f \leq 20$ s.	
	Heat of combustion test; *and*	PCS ≤ 3,0 $MJkg^{-1}$ ([1]); *and* PCS ≤ 4,0 MJm^{-2} ([2]); *and* PCS ≤ 4,0 MJm^{-2} ([3]); *and* PCS ≤ 3,0 $MJkg^{-1}$ ([4]).	
	Determination of the burning behaviour using a radiant heat source test ([5]).	Critical flux ([6]) ≥ 8,0 kWm^{-2}.	Smoke production ([7]).
B_{FL}	Determination of the burning behaviour using a radiant heat source test ([5]); *and*	Critical flux ([6]) ≥ 8,0 kWm^{-2}.	Smoke production ([7]).
	Ignitability test ([8]): Exposure = 15 s.	Fs ≤ 150 mm within 20 s.	
C_{FL}	Determination of the burning behaviour using a radiant heat source test ([5]); *and*	Critical flux ([6]) ≥ 4,5 kWm^{-2}.	Smoke production ([7]).
	Ignitability test ([8]): Exposure = 15 s.	Fs ≤ 150 mm within 20 s.	

Class	Test method(s)	Classification criteria	Additional classification
D_{FL}	Determination of the burning behaviour using a radiant heat source test ([5]); *and*	Critical flux ([6]) ≥ 3,0 kWm^{-2}.	Smoke production ([7]).
	Ignitability test ([8]): Exposure = 15 s.	Fs ≤ 150 mm within 20 s.	
E_{FL}	Ignitability test ([8]): Exposure = 15 s.	Fs ≤ 150 mm within 20 s.	
F_{FL}	Ignitability test ([8]): Exposure = 15 s.	Fs > 150 mm within 20 s.	

([1]) For homogeneous products and substantial components of non-homogeneous products.
([2]) For any external non-substantial component of non-homogeneous products.
([3]) For any internal non-substantial component of non-homogeneous products.
([4]) For the product as a whole.
([5]) Test duration = 30 minutes.
([6]) Critical flux is defined as the radiant flux at which the flame extinguishes or the radiant flux after a test period of 30 minutes, whichever is the lower (i.e. the flux corresponding with the furthest extent of spread of flame).
([7]) s1 = smoke ≤ 750 %.min;
s2 = not s1.
([8]) Under conditions of surface flame attack and, if appropriate to the intended use of the product, edge flame attack.

3. **Linear pipe insulation products**

Table 3

Class	Test method(s)	Classification criteria	Additional classification
$A1_L$	Non-combustibility test ([1]); *and*	$\Delta T \leq 30$ °C; *and* $\Delta m \leq 50$ %; *and* $t_f = 0$ (that is to say, no sustained flaming).	
	Heat of combustion test.	PCS ≤ 2,0 $MJkg^{-1}$ ([1]); *and* PCS ≤ 2,0 $MJkg^{-1}$ ([2]); *and* PCS ≤ 1,4 MJm^{-2} ([3]); *and* PCS ≤ 2,0 $MJkg^{-1}$ ([4]).	
$A2_L$	Non-combustibility test ([1]); *or*	$\Delta T \leq 50$ °C; *and* $\Delta m \leq 50$ %; *and* $t_f \leq 20$ s.	

Class	Test method(s)	Classification criteria	Additional classification
	Heat of combustion test; *and*	PCS ≤ 3,0 $MJkg^{-1}$ ([1]); *and* PCS ≤ 4,0 MJm^{-2} ([2]); *and* PCS ≤ 4,0 MJm^{-2} ([3]); *and* PCS ≤ 3,0 $MJkg^{-1}$ ([4]).	
	Single burning item test.	$FIGRA_{0,2MJ}$ ≤ 270 Ws^{-1}; *and* LFS < edge of specimen; *and* THR_{600s} ≤ 7,5 MJ.	Smoke production ([5]); *and* Flaming droplets/particles ([6]).
B_L	Single burning item test; *and*	$FIGRA_{0,2MJ}$ ≤ 270 Ws^{-1}; *and* LFS < edge of specimen; *and* THR_{600s} ≤ 7,5 MJ.	Smoke production ([5]); *and* Flaming droplets/particles ([6]).
	Ignitability test ([7]): Exposure = 30 s.	Fs ≤ 150 mm within 60 s.	
C_L	Single burning item test; *and*	$FIGRA_{0,2MJ}$ ≤ 460 Ws^{-1}; *and* LFS < edge of specimen; *and* THR_{600s} ≤ 15 MJ.	Smoke production ([5]); *and* Flaming droplets/particles ([6]).
	Ignitability test ([7]): Exposure = 30 s.	Fs ≤ 150 mm within 60 s.	
D_L	Single burning item test; *and*	$FIGRA_{0,4MJ}$ ≤ 2 100 Ws^{-1}; *and* THR_{600s} ≤ 100 MJ.	Smoke production ([5]); *and* Flaming droplets/particles ([6]).
	Ignitability test ([7]): Exposure = 30 s.	Fs ≤ 150 mm within 60 s.	
E_L	Ignitability test ([7]): Exposure = 15 s.	Fs ≤ 150 mm within 20 s.	Flaming droplets/particles ([8]).
F_L	Ignitability test ([7]): Exposure = 15 s.	Fs > 150 mm within 20 s.	

([1]) For homogeneous products and substantial components of non-homogeneous products.
([2]) For any external non-substantial component of non-homogeneous products.
([3]) For any internal non-substantial component of non-homogeneous products.
([4]) For the product as a whole.
([5]) s1 = SMOGRA ≤ 105 m^2s^{-2} and TSP_{600s} ≤ 250 m^2;
s2 = SMOGRA ≤ 580 m^2s^{-2} and TSP_{600s} ≤ 1 600 m^2;
s3 = not s1 or s2.
([6]) d0 = no flaming droplets/particles in Single burning item test within 600 s;
d1 = no flaming droplets/particles persisting longer than 10 s in Single burning item test within 600 s;
d2 = not d0 or d1;
Ignition of the paper in Ignitability test results in a d2 classification.
([7]) Under conditions of surface flame attack and, if appropriate to the intended use of the product, edge flame attack.
([8]) No ignition of the paper = no additional classification;
Ignition of the paper = d2 classification.

4. **Electric cables**

Table 4

Class	Test method(s)	Classification criteria	Additional classification
A_{ca}	Heat of combustion test.	PCS ≤ 2,0 $MJkg^{-1}$ ([1]).	
$B1_{ca}$	Burning behaviour and smoke production of bunched cable test (30 kW flame source); *and*	FS ≤ 1,75 m; *and* $THR_{1\,200s}$ ≤ 10 MJ *and* Peak HRR ≤ 20 kW *and* FIGRA ≤ 120 Ws^{-1}.	Smoke production ([2]) ([3]); *and* Flaming droplets/particles ([4]); *and* Acidity (pH and conductivity) ([5]).
	Vertical flame spread of single cable test.	H ≤ 425 mm.	
$B2_{ca}$	Burning behaviour and smoke production of bunched cable test (20,5 kW flame source); *and*	FS ≤ 1,5 m; *and* $THR_{1\,200s}$ ≤ 15 MJ *and* Peak HRR ≤ 30 kW *and* FIGRA ≤ 150 Ws^{-1}.	Smoke production ([2]) ([6]); *and* Flaming droplets/particles ([4]); *and* Acidity (pH and conductivity) ([5]).
	Vertical flame spread of single cable test.	H ≤ 425 mm.	
C_{ca}	Burning behaviour and smoke production of bunched cable test (20,5 kW flame source); *and*	FS ≤ 2,0 m; *and* $THR_{1\,200s}$ ≤ 30 MJ; *and* Peak HRR ≤ 60 kW; *and* FIGRA ≤ 300 Ws^{-1}.	Smoke production ([2]) ([6]); *and* Flaming droplets/particles ([4]); *and* Acidity (pH and conductivity) ([5]).
	Vertical flame spread of single cable test.	H ≤ 425 mm.	
D_{ca}	Burning behaviour and smoke production of bunched cable test (20,5 kW flame source); *and*	$THR_{1\,200s}$ ≤ 70 MJ; *and* Peak HRR ≤ 400 kW; *and* FIGRA ≤ 1 300 Ws^{-1}.	Smoke production ([2]) ([6]); *and* Flaming droplets/particles ([4]); *and* Acidity (pH and conductivity) ([5]).
	Vertical flame spread of single cable test.	H ≤ 425 mm.	
E_{ca}	Vertical flame spread of single cable test.	H ≤ 425 mm.	

Class	Test method(s)	Classification criteria	Additional classification
F_{ca}	Vertical flame spread of single cable test.	H > 425 mm.	

([1]) For the product as a whole, excluding metallic materials, and for any external component (that is to say, sheath) of the product.
([2]) s1 = $TSP_{1200} \leq 50\ m^2$ *and* Peak SPR ≤ 0,25 m^2/s;
s1a = s1 and transmittance in accordance with Smoke production of burning cable test ≥ 80 %;
s1b = s1 and transmittance in accordance with Smoke production of burning cable test ≥ 60 % < 80 %;
s2 = $TSP_{1200} \leq 400\ m^2$ and Peak SPR ≤ 1,5 m^2/s;
s3 = not s1 or s2.
([3]) The smoke class declared for class $B1_{ca}$ cables must originate from the Burning behaviour and smoke production of bunched cable test (30 kW flame source).
([4]) d0 = no flaming droplets/particles within 1 200 s;
d1 = no flaming droplets/particles persisting longer than 10 s within 1 200 s;
d2 = not d0 or d1.
([5]) Acidity of gases produced by burning cables test:
a1 = conductivity < 2,5 µS/mm and pH > 4,3;
a2 = conductivity < 10 µS/mm and pH > 4,3;
a3 = not a1 or a2.
([6]) The smoke class declared for class $B2_{ca}$, C_{ca}, D_{ca} cables must originate from the Burning behaviour and smoke production of bunched cable test (20,5 kW flame source).