
Krožno gospodarstvo v gradbeništvu - Okvir, načela in definicije

Circular economy in the construction sector - Framework, principles, and definitions

Kreislaufwirtschaft (Circular Economy) im Bausektor - Allgemeine Rahmenbedingungen, Grundsätze und Definitionen

Economie circulaire dans le secteur de la construction- Cadre, principes et définitions

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principles, and definitions**

Economie circulaire dans le secteur de la construction -
Cadre, principes et définitions

Kreislaufwirtschaft (Circular Economy) im Bausektor -
Allgemeine Rahmenbedingungen, Grundsätze und
Definitionen

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European foreword

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Introduction

This document addresses the transformation of the construction sector and related branches towards a circular economy. It embraces the different observations of action (raw materials, construction products, and construction works) in the sector, as well as the huge difference in service lifetime for different construction products and construction works.

This document targets stakeholders involved in decision making processes in the built environment. It is part of the CEN/TC 350 series on the sustainability of construction works, and the document is a horizontal standard that brings a foundation for a set of standards supporting the transformation towards a circular economy in the construction sector.

This document supports implementation of the European Green Deal, which is a roadmap and series of policy measures to ensure that the EU's economy is sustainable and meets climate, ecological and environmental targets whilst enabling economic growth. A key focus of the Green Deal is moving towards a circular economy that decouples economic activity from extraction of primary raw materials and waste production.

A central pillar of the Green Deal is the Circular Economy Action Plan (CEAP, 2020) which provides key measures and development of the Monitoring Framework for the Circular Economy using key indicators. The Construction sector is directly addressed in the CEAP setting minimum targets for recycled content for certain construction products as well as material recovery targets for construction and demolition waste (the results from deconstruction as secondary materials and products or end-of-life materials). As part of the CEAP the strategy for a sustainable built environment promotes circular economy principles for building design and promote the use of Level(s), the European assessment and reporting framework for assessing the sustainability of construction works. The Level(s) approach provides indicators and reporting templates linked to macro-objectives: greenhouse gas emissions through a building's life cycle, resource-efficient and circular material life cycles, efficient use of water resources, healthy and comfortable spaces, adaptation and resilience and optimized life cycle cost and value.

This document brings guidance to actors in the construction and real estate sector. It describes the main terms and definitions ([Clause 3](#)), levels of action ([Clause 4](#)), principles, objectives, and actions of circular construction ([Clause 5](#)), actions for implementation of principles and objectives ([Clause 6](#)), and guidance for the assessment of circularity of construction products and construction works ([Clause 7](#)).

A regulatory challenge in the transformation process from a linear economy towards a circular economy is the fact that technical and legal status must be brought together in order to create a basis for the circularity of materials, resources or products. This can be seen, for example, in the discussion about the beginning of waste status, or the beginning of status as a material, resource or product. This discussion and the associated legal status represent a central challenge and foundation for the circular management of materials and products previously used in construction works.