



Nordic collaboration to accelerate the green, digital and circular transition in construction

Helle Redder Momsen
28 10 2025

Nordic Sustainable
Construction



Our vision 2030

A **green** Nordic region

Together, we will promote a green transition of our societies and work towards carbon neutrality and a sustainable circular and bio-based economy.

A **competitive** Nordic region

Together, we will promote green growth in the Nordic region based on knowledge, innovation, mobility and digital integration.



**The Nordic
region will
become the most
sustainable and
integrated region
in the world**

A **socially sustainable** Nordic region

Together, we will promote an inclusive, equal and interconnected region with shared values and strengthened cultural exchange and welfare.



Timeline



Nordic Ministerial Declaration, 2023

Nordic Ministers responsible for construction and housing

“We reaffirm our commitment to the ongoing work towards **low carbon solutions** and the integration of **circular principles** in the **Nordic construction and building sector**”

“... reaffirm our commitment to continue our collaboration on **harmonising relevant regulations, methods, data, tools, and policies for carbon neutrality in the built environment**, in accordance with the basic principles of a Roadmap, jointly developed within the Nordic Sustainable Construction network.

“Acknowledge the need to reduce the emissions and waste from the construction process, and work towards emission free construction sites”

“Recognise the potential in **preserving** and **developing existing building stock** as a contribution to reduced emissions”



Nordic commitment to low carbon construction and circular principles in the construction sector – common effort and common gain

The building and construction sector plays a significant part in the shift towards a greener and more climate-friendly built environment. The global climate change and ongoing energy crisis in Europe underline the importance of a joint Nordic effort to cope with the challenges that we are facing.

Adopted: 27.09.2023

Location: Reykjavik

Organisation: Nordic Council of Ministers

We, the Nordic ministers responsible for construction and housing:

Affirm our commitment to fight climate change by facilitating reductions in emissions from the built environment. Further, we state our commitment to work towards making the Nordic construction sector the most sustainable in the world.

Recognise that the construction sector has a significant environmental impact, and that buildings affect the climate throughout their lifespan. At the same time, we recognise the construction sector's potential to play a major part in the transition to a sustainable future.

Call for collaboration in the search for low carbon solutions in the Nordic construction sector, through Nordic co-operation and harmonisation where possible.

Acknowledge the need to reduce the emissions and waste from the construction process, and work towards emission free construction sites.

Will work towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions from building materials.

Recognise the potential in preserving and developing existing building stock as a contribution to reduced emissions

Reaffirm our commitment to continue our collaboration on harmonising relevant regulations, methods, data, tools, and policies for carbon neutrality in the built environment, in accordance with the basic principles of a Roadmap, jointly developed within the Nordic Sustainable Construction network.

Call for continued collaboration on establishing a common framework for calculating greenhouse gas emissions in building projects.

Recognise that using and enhancing EU initiatives, can contribute to making the Nordic countries the most sustainable region in the world.

Call for continued Nordic collaboration on developing a framework for facilitating the circular economy in the building sector.

Stress the importance of continuing and strengthening Nordic collaboration.



Nordic collaboration from 2021-2024 focused on:



WORK PACKAGE 1

Nordic
Harmonisation
of Life Cycle
Assessment



WORK PACKAGE 2

Circular
Business
Models and
Procurement



WORK PACKAGE 3

Sustainable
Construction
Materials
and
Architecture



WORK PACKAGE 4

Emission-
free
Construction
Sites



WORK PACKAGE 5

Competences
for Reuse in
Construction
&
Programme
Secretariat



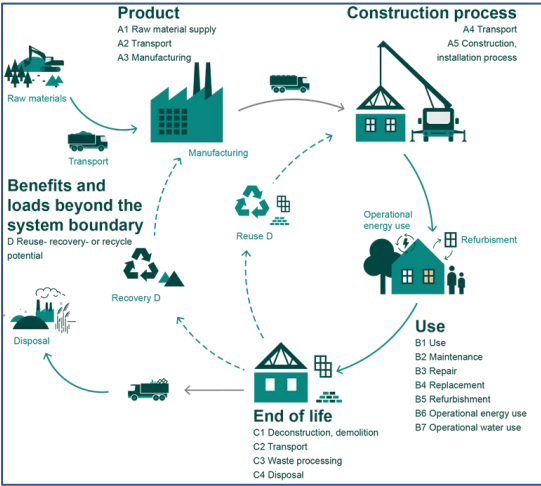
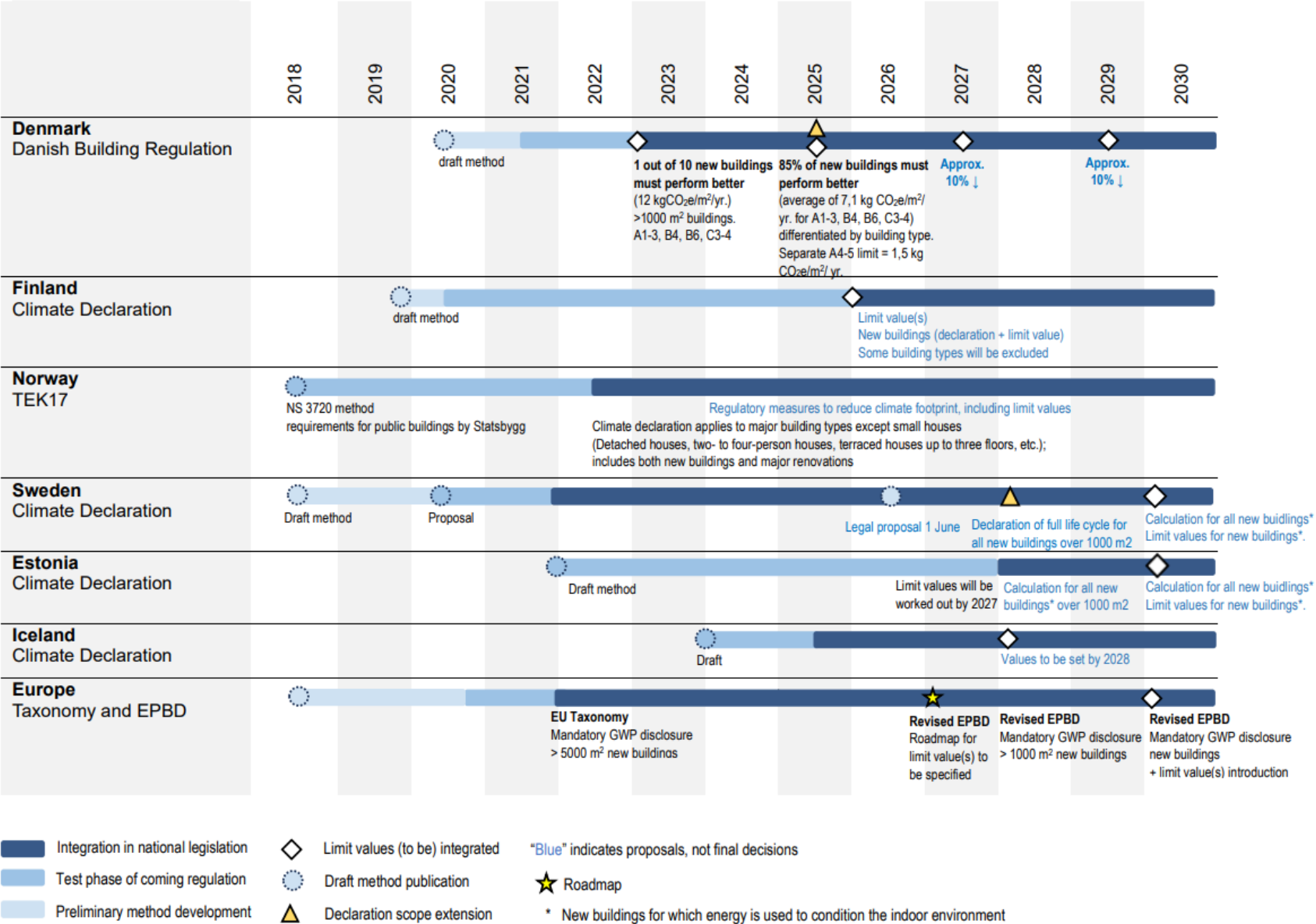
Toolbox for Future-Proof Construction

Results from the Nordic Sustainable
Construction Programme

2021-2024



Timeline of carbon declaration and limit values integration



Reused products

	 Denmark	 Finland	 Iceland	 Norway	 Sweden
 A1-A3 Raw materials, transport, manufacturing	Zero ✓	Zero ✓	Zero** ✓	Zero, but if there is GWP from processing of the reused products it must be included***	Zero ✓
 A4/A5 Transport to site, installation	Transportation to site and installation is included	Either generic values from national database* or calculate exact emissions	Zero ✓	Either 300 km, generic values****	Either generic values from national database***** or calculate exact values*****
 B2 Maintenance	Not declared	Not declared	Zero ✓	Maintenance is included	Not declared
 B4 Replacement	Zero ✓	Replacement to a new product	Zero ✓	Replacement to a new product	Not declared
 C1/C2 Demolition works, transport	Not declared	Included according to the scenarios in the national database	Zero ✓	Not declared	Not declared
 C3/C4 Waste management, final disposal	Zero ✓	Included according to the scenarios in the national database	Zero ✓	Not declared	Not declared



European Union framework is still under discussion

* Finnish National Database: [CO2data.fi](https://co2data.fi)

** For direct reuse. If processing is needed the associated GWP should be included: [LCA Iceland](#)

*** Not if negligible i.e GWP from washing the reused products

**** Norwegian National LCA Database: [LCA.no](https://lca.no)

***** Swedish National Database: [Climate database from Boverket](#)

***** Replacements are included, an assumption has to be made that if a reused product will be replaced, it will be replaced to a new functionally similar product (not another reused product)

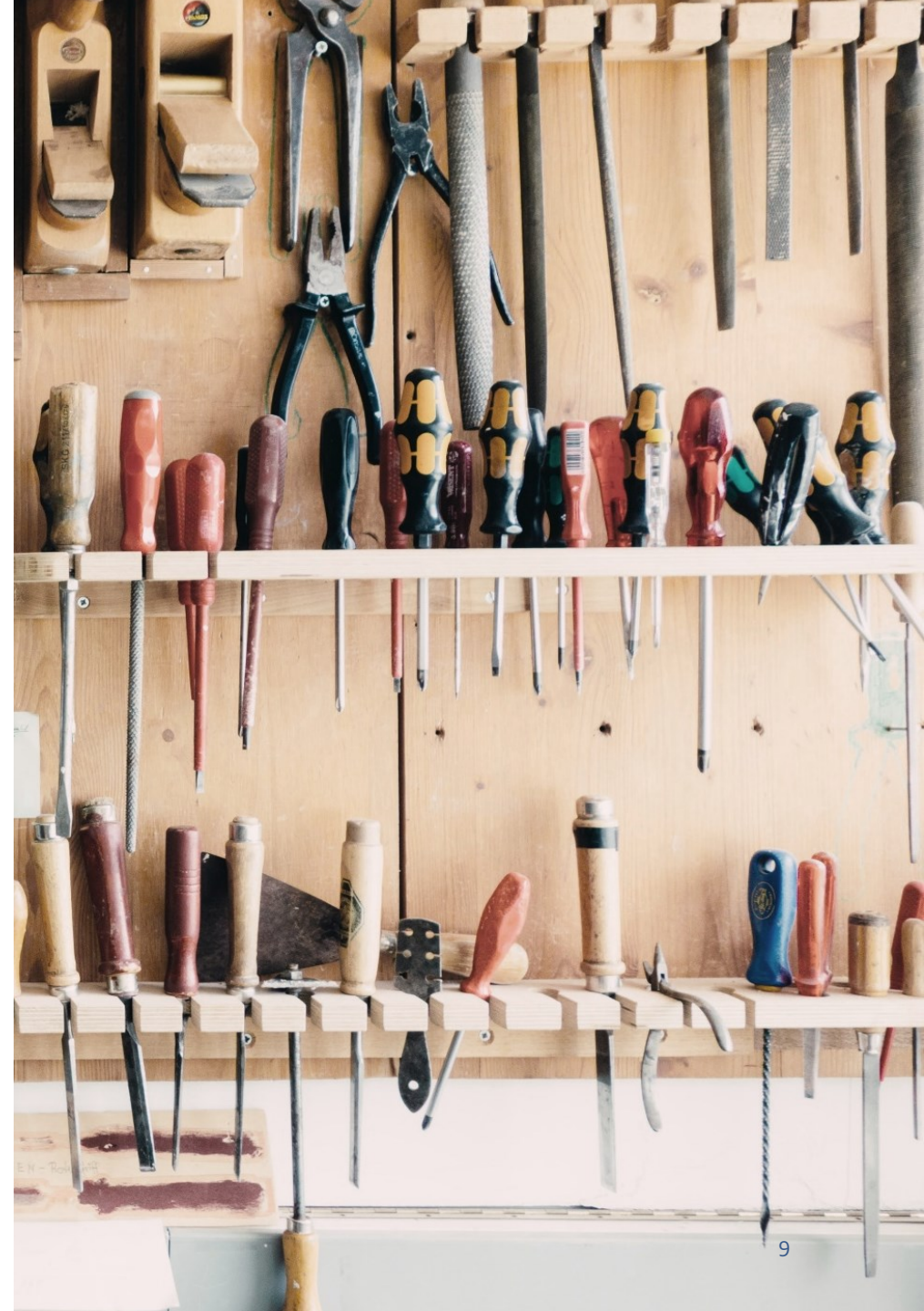


New Nordic Construction Collaboration 2025-2027



Purpose

Nordic Sustainable Construction aims to support the ambition in the Nordic Vision 2030 of establishing the Nordics as a leading region in **sustainable** and **competitive** construction and housing – with minimised **environmental** and **climate** impact.



Purpose

Nordic Sustainable Construction works to:

- accelerate the knowledge and capacity for a green transition in the Nordic construction sector
- strengthen Nordic collaboration
- ensure an aligned Nordic path



Nordic Sustainable Construction 2025-2027

Work Package 1



HMS

Climate

Tasks:

- LCA: Make the implementation of climate regulation more efficient
- Products: Foster innovative, low-carbon and nature-based solutions
- Climate adapt regulation: Effectively address climate adaptation in regulation and practice

Work Package 2



 Danish Authority of
Social Services and Housing

Circularity

Tasks:

- Floor area optimisation, lifetime extension, and transformation
- Create methods for assessing secondary materials for construction
- Harmonisation and green benefits of selected national annex to the Eurocode
- Improve construction skills

Work Package 3



 Boverket

EU

Tasks:

- Overview EU landscape of initiatives that might impact the built environment e.g. housing, resilience, **digitalisation** and preparedness
- Inspire EU by gathering and sharing Nordic input

Secretariat

- Good administration and effective implementation
- Good collaboration between Work Packages
- Efficient internal and external communication

 Danish Authority of
Social Services and Housing

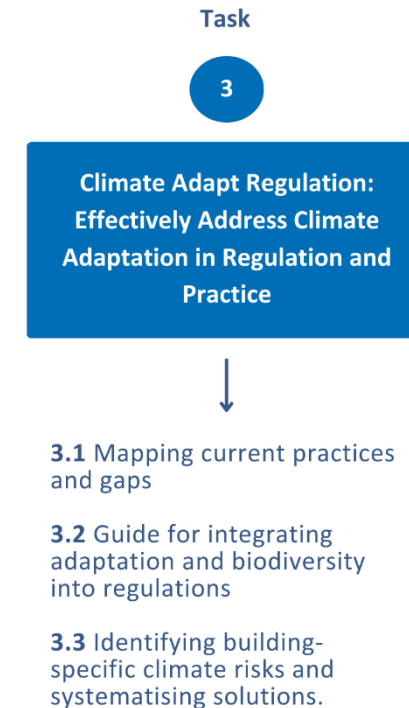
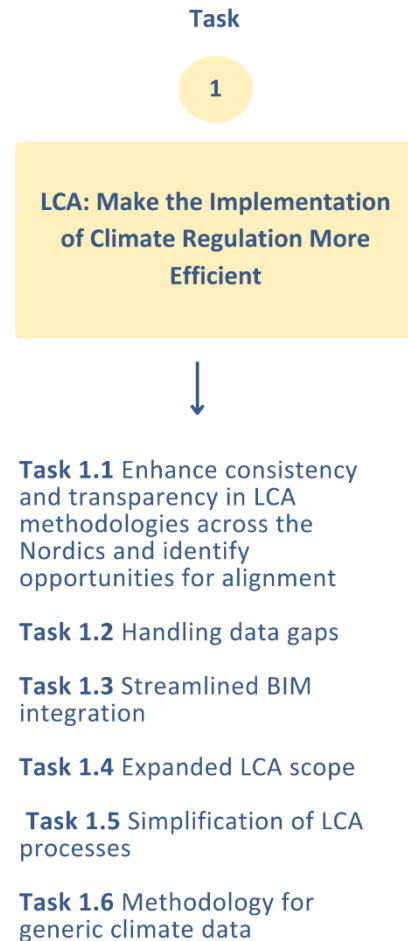


Tasks



Work Package Climate

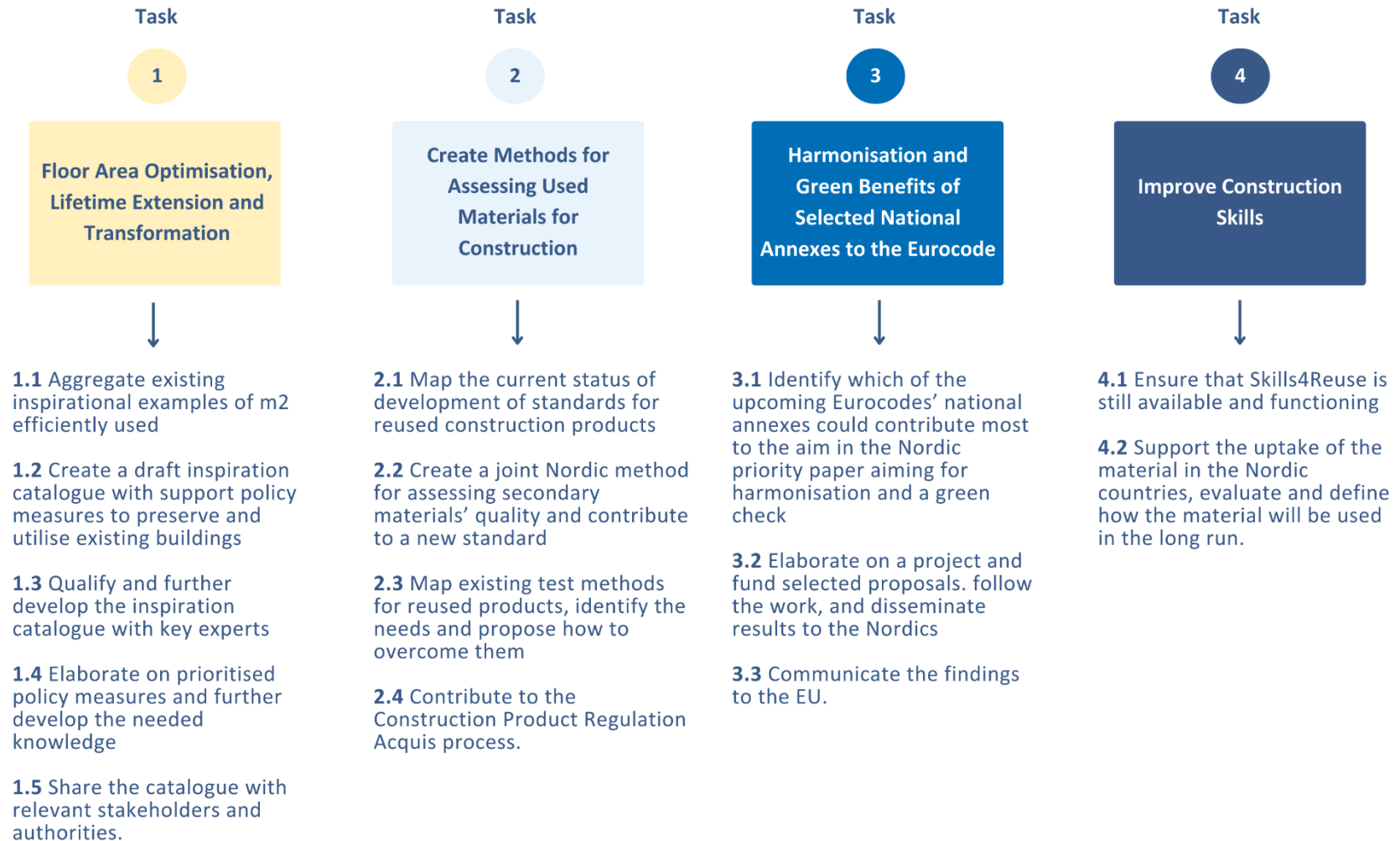
HANIS



Tasks



Work Package Circularity



Tasks



Work Package EU



Task

1

EU Overview



1.1 Monitor and disseminate information to Nordic construction authorities about EU initiatives on built environment.

Task

2

Communicate and Share the Knowledge with the Nordic Countries



2.1 Share findings from task 1 with relevante stakeholders in the Nordic countries.

Task

3

Contribute to the EU



3.1 Bring the Nordic construction authorities together on prioritized EU initiatives and identify common interests to focus forces on together.

3.2 Plan advocacy activities and launch them on the prioritized topics.



Find details in Nordic knowledge centre

Knowledge Centre

Dive into our knowledge centre to gather inspiration, information and the newest knowledge on our common path to sustainable construction



Publications and Reports

All publications and reports from our programme and other related programmes.



Webinars: recordings and slides

Browse through recorded webinars and presentations from our programme



Nordic Climate Forum for Construction

An annual event about the Nordic approach to reducing the climate impact of the construction sector

→ www.nordicsustainableconstruction.com/knowledge-centre



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Visit our website www.nordicsustainableconstruction.com

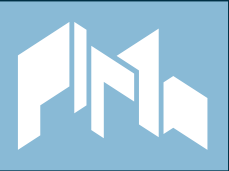


Nordic Sustainable Construction - financed by the Nordic Council of Ministers

HMS Húsnæðis- og
mannvirkjastofnun

 Danish Authority of
Social Services and Housing


Boverket

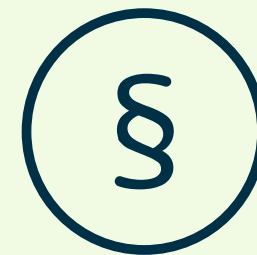


NORWEGIAN
BUILDING AUTHORITY

The Norwegian National Building Authority

Status on LCA regulations, digitalisation and better use of existing
building stock

1. Existing climate regulations



Existing regulation

- For new construction and major renovation of housing blocks and commercial/industrial buildings
- Based on the method in NS 3720:2018 *Method for greenhouse gas calculations for buildings*
- Includes the lifecycle stages A1–A4, B2 and B4 and waste from construction site
- Includes building elements 215, 216 and 22–26

Building part	Building element
215 216	Pile foundation Shallow foundation
22	Load-bearing structures
23	External walls
24	Internal walls
25	Floors (slabs/decks)
26	Roof structure(external)



3. Preparations for new climate regulations



Climate Partnership for the Construction Sector

- Agreement between government and construction sector (until 2026)
- *Building Acts and Regulations* as secretariat and coordinator
- Dialogue meetings and follow-up on climate and energy goals
- Positive feedback from industry on cooperation



Input from the construction industry and other relevant actors and Insights

- March 2024 – Public input meeting
- January 2025– Stakeholder meeting
- Dialogues with a handfull of public governmental bodies and private industries, including Enova, The Norwegian State Housing Bank, Futurebuilt and Norwegian Green Building Council, LCA experts from Skanska and Context
- Insights: *Baseline, Stakeholder survey, GHG emission levels and mitigation suggestions*



Key considerations

- New requirements at a time where the industry experiences high building costs and interest rates.
- The industry consist of those who find todays requirements sufficient, or even challenging, and those who find them lacking ambition
- The industry seeks predictability, yet future requirements cannot always be prescribed without a clear understanding of their effects.
- Scope and methodology choices meet stakeholder interest:
 - Biogenic carbon and permanent/ temporary storge
 - Future scenarios for reuse of building materials



Aim of the new proposals

Regulations that will contribute to a reduced climate footprint from construction, whilst keeping construction costs as low as possible.

The proposals are based on existing standards and methods.



4. Digitalisation



Reporting and analytics platform

We have established a **reporting** platform that supports data intake and integration with permit processes.



Data validation and automated control of specific values

Control of data quality and data lineage is key to have trustworthy and comparable results. Mechanisms are developed to for example support:

- Validation of **origin** of emission data
- Check on **expected range** of specific values
- Control of GHG **limit values**

Errors and alerts are retuned by API, and users can **resend reviewed data or edit data**.

Oppsummering

1. Prosjektinformasjon

2. Levert avfall

3. Rapport og avfallsmengde

⚠ Potensielle feil oppdaget

Det er oppdaget noen potensielle feil i avfallsrapporten, sjekk om verdiene med gul bakgrunn i utdraget av levert avfall under stemmer.

Avfallsklasse	Fraksjon	Mengde	Avfallsmottak	Disponeringsmåte	Rediger	
Trevirke	Tonn	0.45	Heggstadmoen	Lever direkte til ombruk	Rediger	● ▼
Gips	Tonn	6000	Heggstadmoen	Lever til godkjent avfallsmottak	Rediger	● ▲
⚠ Verifiser at 6000 Tonn er korrekt verdi, hvis dette ikke stemmer kan du redigere oppføringen her.						
Betong	Tonn	3.5	Heggstadmoen	Lever til godkjent avfallsmottak	Rediger	● ▼
Trevirke	Tonn	0.45	Heggstadmoen	Lever direkte til ombruk	Rediger	● ▼
Gips	Tonn	3.5	Heggstadmoen	Lever til godkjent avfallsmottak	Rediger	● ▼

5. Optimising the use of existing buildings



Old buildings, new opportunities!

- Section 31-2 of the Planning and Building Act — Requirements applicable to work on existing buildings
- Section 31-4 – The municipality's authority to grant full or partial exemptions from requirements
 - a. The building's age, formal protection status, type, purpose, location, duration of the measure, and current technical condition
 - b. Factors that can reduce negative consequences if an exemption is granted
 - c. Benefits achieved with the measure.



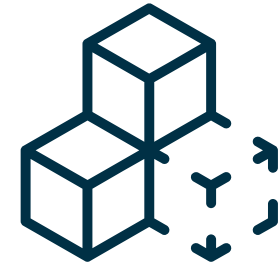
Future outlook



Evaluate the **feedback** from the industry on the proposal and the digital solutions



Continue with **sharing** of best practices and knowledge with the Nordic countries



Further **development** of regulations and digital validation and reporting services

Thank you for your attention!

Marie Karvel Kyllingstad

Senior climate engineer

mkk@dibk.no





Boverket

Current status LCA regulation in Sweden

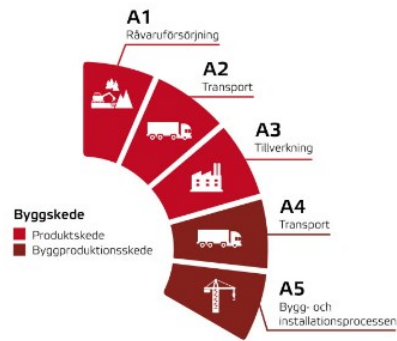
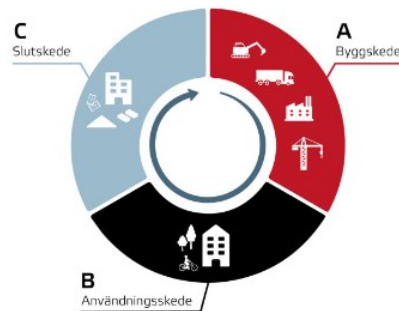
Kristina Einarsson, project manager, expert environment and climate, M.Sc.

Nordic Climate Forum for Construction 2025-10-28 in Copenhagen

Introduction of LCA regulation in Sweden

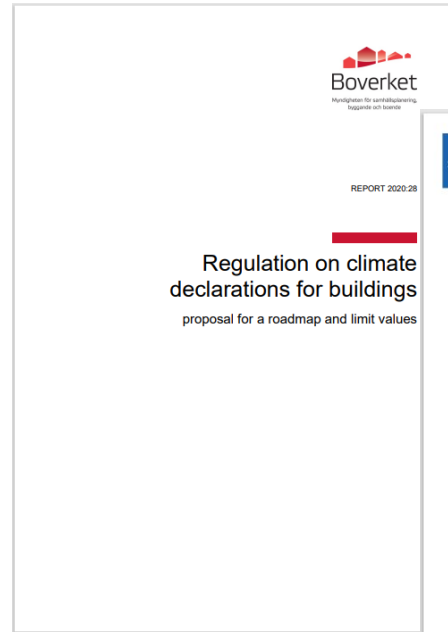
Climate declaration for new buildings 1 Jan 2022

- The developer is responsible to register a climate declaration *before* final clearance from the municipality.
- Climate impact from all construction products in the building envelope, load-bearing structures and interior walls.
- Climate impact for module A1-A5 in kg CO₂e/m² GFA.
- National register with climate declarations at Boverket.
- National climate database with generic data at Boverket.
- National supervision by Boverket.



Investigations – development of LCA regulation

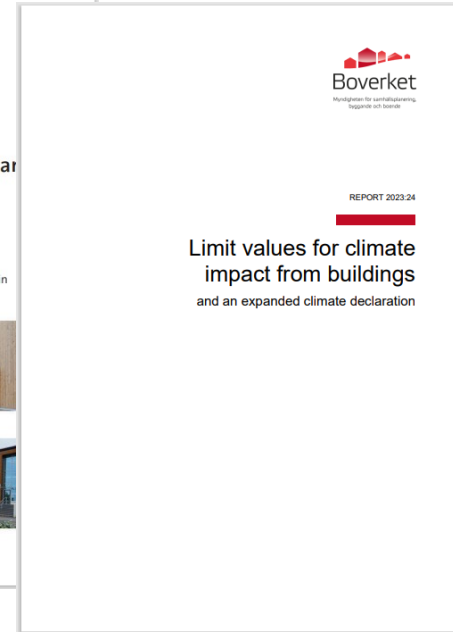
- **Roadmap** from 2020
- **Study** reference values for buildings climate impact from 2022, updated 2023.
- **Legal proposal** about limit values and extended climate declaration from 2023. Public consultation in 2024.
- The government chose not to proceed with the proposed regulations but instead to wait for the EPBD.



[Roadmap Report 2020:28](#) (ENG)



[Study reference values Report version 3, 2023.](#)
(SWE)



[Legal proposal, Report 2023:24](#) (ENG)

Government assignment dec 2024

Implementation of life-cycle GWP in EPBD

- Develop legislative proposals on requirements to calculate and report **life-cycle GWP** for new buildings and **limit values** for the climate impact of buildings by 1 June 2026.

Implementation of assignment

Starting points

- Boverket's legislative proposal in report 2023:20.
- Introduce minimum requirements according to EPBD and delegated act.
- The *timetable* in the EPBD on the introduction of life cycle GWP (Jan 2028 and 2030) and limit values (Jan 2030).
- Guidance from EU-COM on life cycle GWP and roadmap from June 2025.
- Delegated act on life cycle-GWP from EU-COM Dec 2025.
- KTH and WSP has been commissioned to submit proposals for revised limit values compared to the report 2023:20. Public hearing in August 2025.



Limit values for climate impact from buildings and an expanded climate declaration

Steps towards digitalisation and automatization of LCA

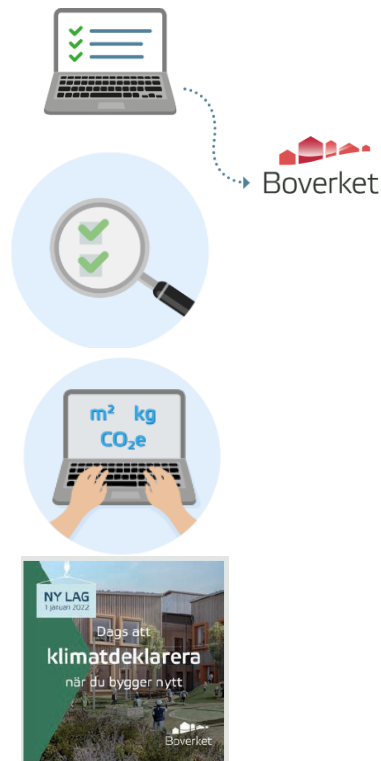


Work beyond the legal proposal

Prerequisite for implementing life-cycle GWP in the EPBD

Development of the national:

- Climate Declaration Register
- **Method for supervision** of climate declarations (by Boverket)
- Climate database with new climate data
- Information and guidance



Development of supervision

New concept from 2028 is planned:

- Climate impact from **all** the climate declaration registered at Boverket shall be **validity checked**.
- The developer shall attach the **calculation basis** when the climate declaration is registered.
- Verification of **purchased** and **delivered** construction products used in the building (quantity and unit).
- The climate declaration, calculation basis and verification shall be submitted **digitally** in a **format** and **structure** determined by Boverket.



Development of supervision

- The *climate declaration* is a public document.
- The *calculation basis* and *verification* is confidential.

Verification = Verification of **purchased** and **delivered** construction products used in the building (quantity and unit).



Development of supervision

- We plan for a more **automated** supervision of climate declarations when the new rules are introduced.

Need of:

- Decisions on use of a **classification systems** for **buildings** for the climate declaration, calculations basis, starting point IEC/ISO 813 46
- Decision on the **digital format** and **structure** of climate declaration, calculation basis and verification
- Nordic collaboration and EU outlook

Initiatives to optimise usage of existing m²



Two initiatives

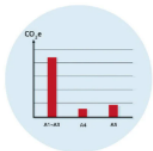
- Boverket submitted a **legislative proposal** on **climate declaration for alteration** in [report 2023:24](#). No decision from the government to proceed with the proposal.
- Boverket submitted a **legislative proposal** in [June 2025 proposals](#) for **amendments** to the planning and building legislation. Proposals to change the essential technical requirements for buildings during alterations. To significantly reduce the requirements and thereby the costs – to enable better use of the existing building stock. **Resource management** is introduced in the legislation as a reason for adapting the requirements when a building is altered. The aim is to promote a circular economy.

More information



[Climate database from Boverket](#)

The National Board of Housing, Building and Planning (Boverket) provides a climate database for calculating the climate impact during the construction stage. In cases where the developer wants to use generic climate data in a climate declaration, the data must be retrieved from here.



[Climate declaration follow-up and statistics](#)

Here, you can learn more about current follow-ups of and statistics on climate declarations for buildings in Sweden.



[Questions and answers about climate declarations](#)

The most common questions about climate declarations of buildings.

LCA regulation in Sweden

- [Climate declaration for new buildings - Boverket](#)



Status of GWP regulation in Finland

Maria Tiainen, Ministry of the Environment Finland

Climate declaration

- **Enters into force** on 1 January 2026
- **As-built phase:** climate declaration to be prepared for the final inspection, limit value will be verified
- **Scope:** row houses; apartment buildings; office buildings and health centres; commercial buildings, department stores, shopping centres, wholesale and retail trade buildings, market halls, theatres, opera, concert and conference buildings, cinemas, libraries, archives, museums, art galleries and exhibition venues; tourist accommodation buildings, hotels, residential homes, senior housing, residential care homes and medical care institutions; educational buildings and kindergartens; sports halls; hospitals; storage buildings, transport buildings, swimming pools and ice rinks with a net heated area of more than 1 000 square metres.

Excluded: e.g. small family buildings, renovation projects, extensions, buildings that do not need EPC

- **Next steps:** During the fall 2025 implementation of GWP requirements of the new EPBD will be prepared. The scope of the construction act needs to be amended and national assessment method needs to be changed to be in line with Commission's guidance.



Limit values for carbon footprint

- The decree on limit values will enter into force 1.1.2026
- The carbon footprint of a new building may not exceed the threshold value laid down for each category of intended uses of building
- Limit values take into account specific situations in which achieving a value below the limit value would be particularly difficult
- Limit values apply only on buildings, not building site.
- Carbon hand print does not have limit values
- Limit value includes following lifecycle stages: A1-A4, B4, B6, C1-C4
 - Identical with climate declaration
- Degree on limit values is currently under notification



Limit values for carbon footprint

Building type	Limit value 2026–2027 (kgCO _{2e} /m ² /a)	Limit value 2028 → (kgCO _{2e} /m ² /a)
Row houses	16,0	13,0
Apartment buildings	16,0	12,0
Office buildings	20,0	17,0
Commercial building, department store, shopping center, store building, store hall, theater, opera, concert and congress hall, cinema, library, archive, museum, art gallery, exhibition hall	22,0	18,0
Accommodation buildings, hotels, dormitories, serviced apartments, nursing homes and care facilities	25,0	22,0
Educational buildings and kindergartens	20,0	16,0
Sport halls	21,0	18,0
Hospitals	29,0	28,0
Warehouse buildings, transport buildings, swimming pools and ice rinks with a heated net area of over 1000 m ²	24,0	21,0



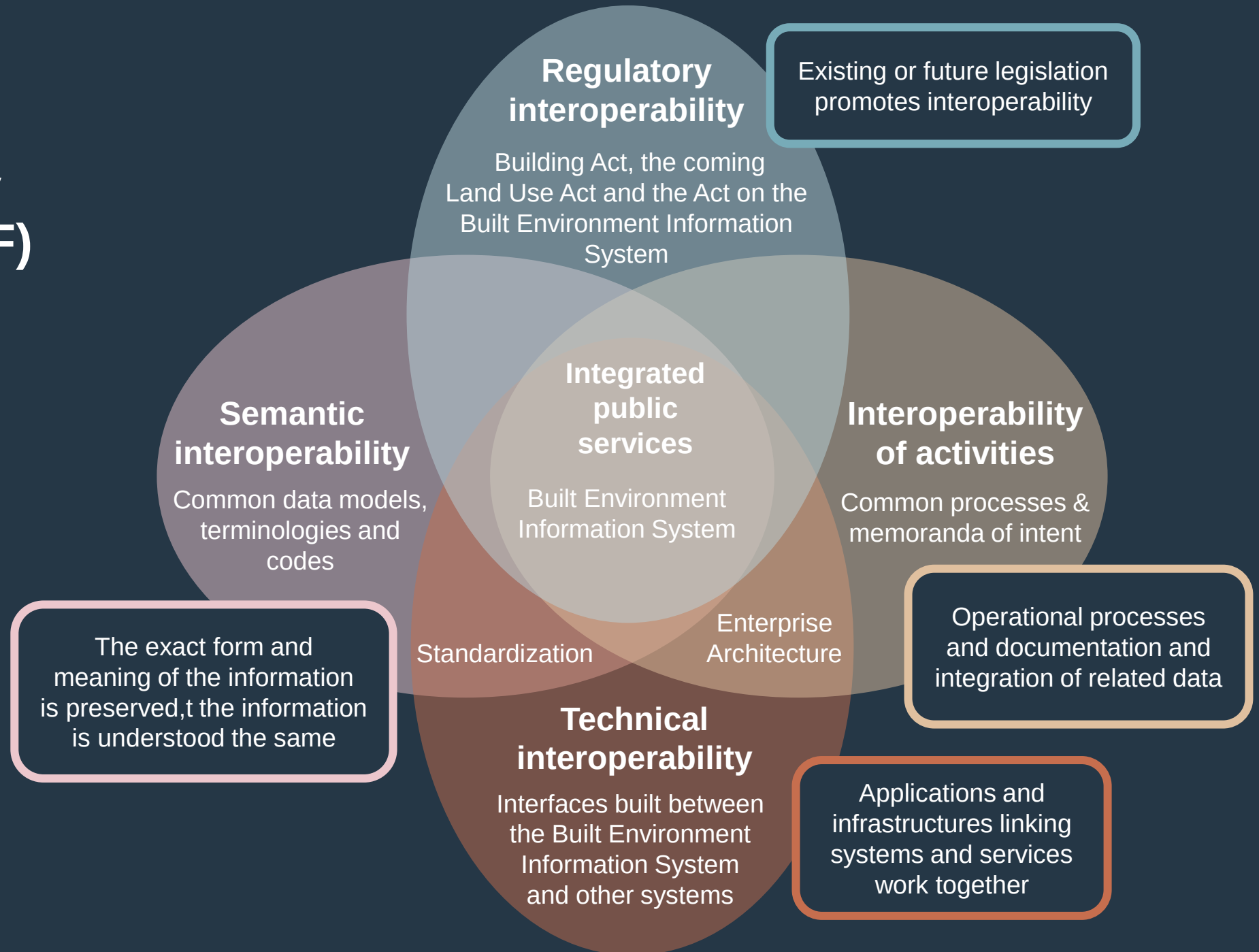


European Interoperability Framework (EIF) in the built environment

Act on Information Management in Public Administration

(906/2019, 6 §)

Each ministry shall, within its own mandate, see to the up-to-datedness of the contents of the information management map of public administration and maintain the general strategies to promote the interoperability of shared information pools and information systems.



Initiatives to optimize usage of existing m2 - – Finland

Harri Hakaste
Ministry of the Environment Finland



Ympäristöministeriö
Miljöministeriet
Ministry of the Environment

Finnish policies promoting efficient use of existing building stock

1. The new Construction Act

- New essential technical demand for lifecycle performance of buildings (39 §)
- Renovation of building can be executed using original building methods (30 §)
- Deviation permission (57 §) makes change of use for existing buildings easier than before
- Temporary building (10 §); enables easier conversion of existing building for 10 years use

2. Guidelines for more efficient use, evaluating building values and extending building service life

- Hierarchy for resource efficient building
- Guidelines, publications

3. Circular economy Green Deal

- A voluntary commitment for municipalities, companies and other organisations for improving circularity

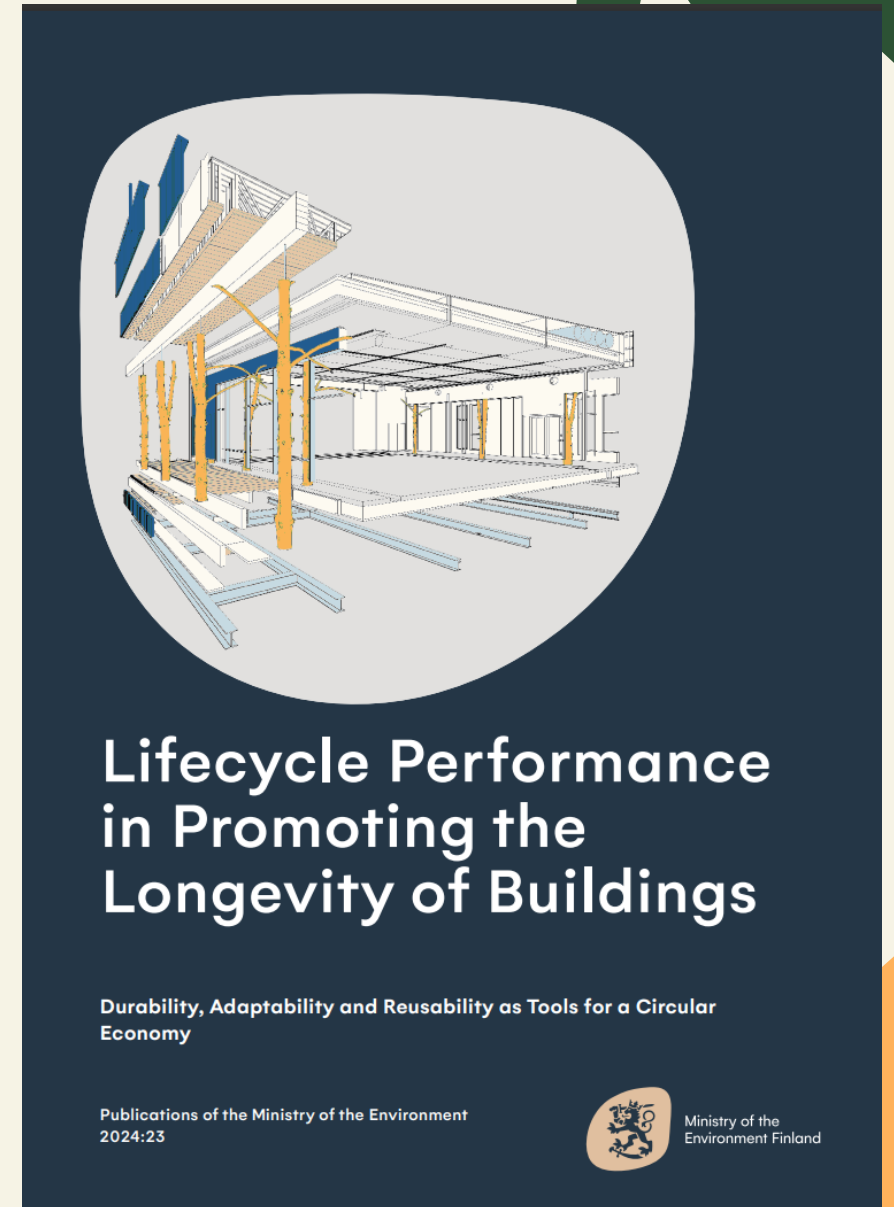
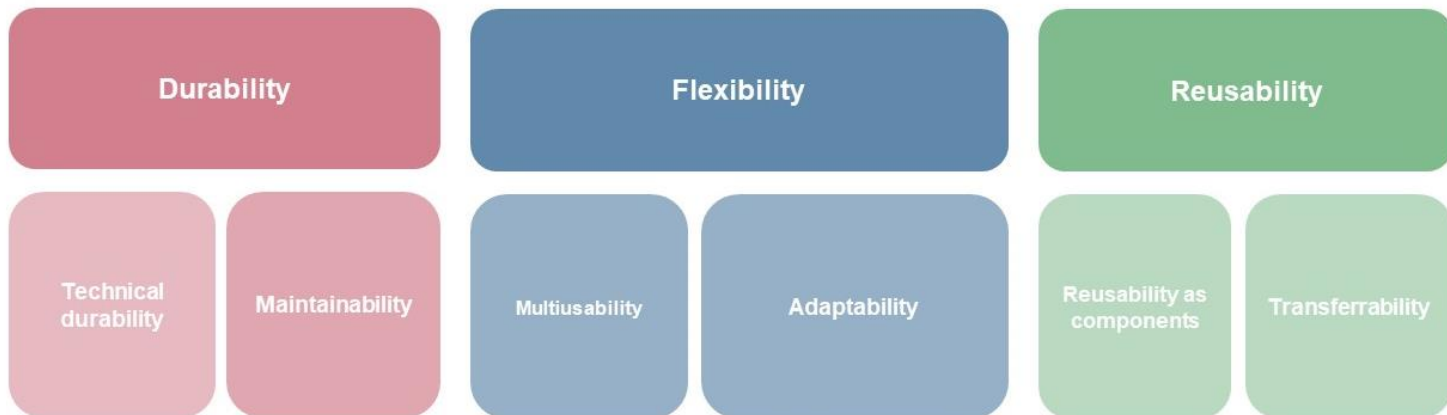
4. Metrics for measuring utilization rate of building

- A proposal for common methodology for measuring utilization rate of building as a basis for improving space efficiency.



Lifecycle performance of buildings in the Construction Act

- Promotion of long service life of new buildings and construction products
 - Promotion of efficient use of building stock (multiusability, flexibility, energy saving)
 - Avoiding premature demolition of buildings and carbon peaks of new construction
 - Enabling transferrability of buildings and dismantling and reuse of building products



Guidance for building owners for making educated choices



Ecologic values

- Mitkä ovat materiaalien valmistuksen ja energiantuotannon ilmastopäästöt lyhyellä ja pitkällä aikavälillä?
- Miten minimoidaan luonnonvarojen eli materiaalien kulutus?
- Miten vältetään jätteen syntyä?
- Millaisia luonnon monimuotoisuusarvoja kohteeseen sisältyy?



Economic values

- Kuinka paljon ja minkälaisia pääomia kohteeseen sitoutuu?
- Mitkä ovat korjaamisen investointikustannukset? Paljonko se työllistää?
- Tarjoaako kohde mahdollisuuden lisä- tai täydennysrakentamiseen?
- Onko varmistettu, ettei tuottoja tavoitella ympäristön kustannuksella?



Cultural values

- Mitä kohde kertoo historiasta ja yhteiskunnallisesta kehityksestä?
- Mitä kohde kertoo aikansa rakennustavasta ja arkkitehtuurista?
- Mikä on kohteen rooli maisemassa, kylä- tai kaupunkikuvassa?
- Onko kohteella symbolimerkitys, kuvastaako se alueen identiteettiä?

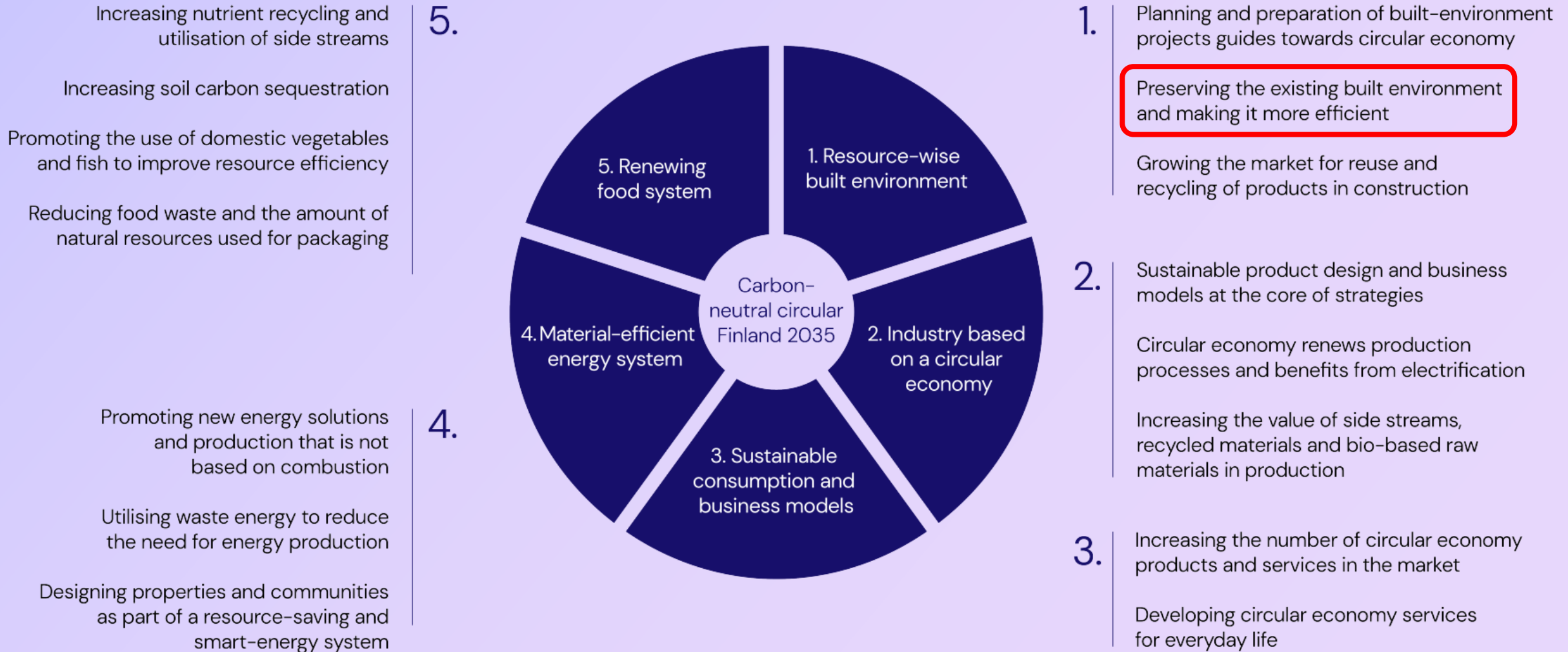


Social values

- Millaisia merkityksiä paikalliset liittävät kohteeseen? Koetaanko paikka viihtyisänä?
- Onko ihmisillä mahdollisuus osallistua ja vaikuttaa elinympäristöään koskeviin päätöksiin?
- Onko kohteen ympärillä paikallista toimintaa, jonka on vaikea siirtyä muualle?

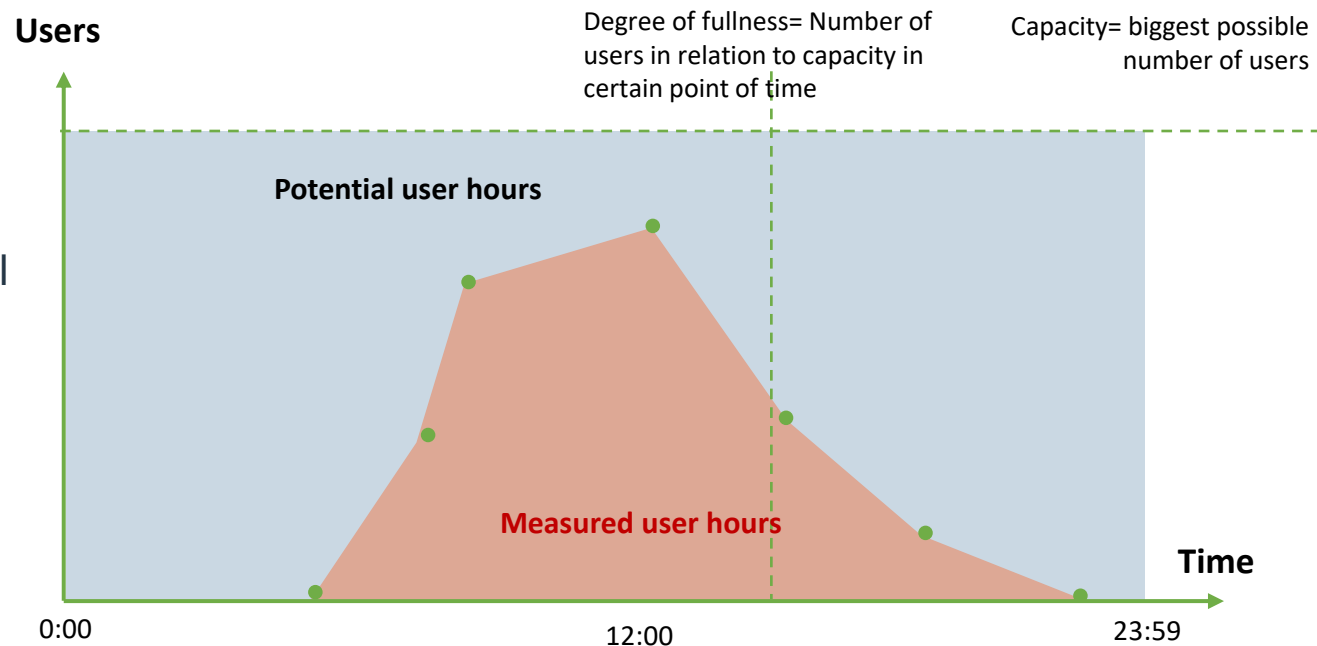
FINNISH CIRCULAR ECONOMY GREEN DEAL

- A voluntary commitment for companies and municipalities to promote circular economy
- Commitment can be made in 5 thematic areas and minimum in 2 action areas



Development of metrics for measuring utilization rate

- Ongoing project funded by MoE Finland, execution Finnish Consulting Group FCG
- The project aims at providing
 - a common methodology and clear reporting for all building types
 - a good starting point for improving efficient use of buildings and spaces (cf energy efficiency), also for organisations joined in Circular Economy Green deal
- Target building types offices, assembly facilities and educational buildings
- Proposed methodology is being tested by three building owners
- Measuring/collection of occupancy data is done by mobile phone sensors at building exits
- Final report in November -25





Thank you!



Status in Estonia

LCA of new buildings
Utilizing existing buildings

Hannamary Seli

Head of Sustainable Construction



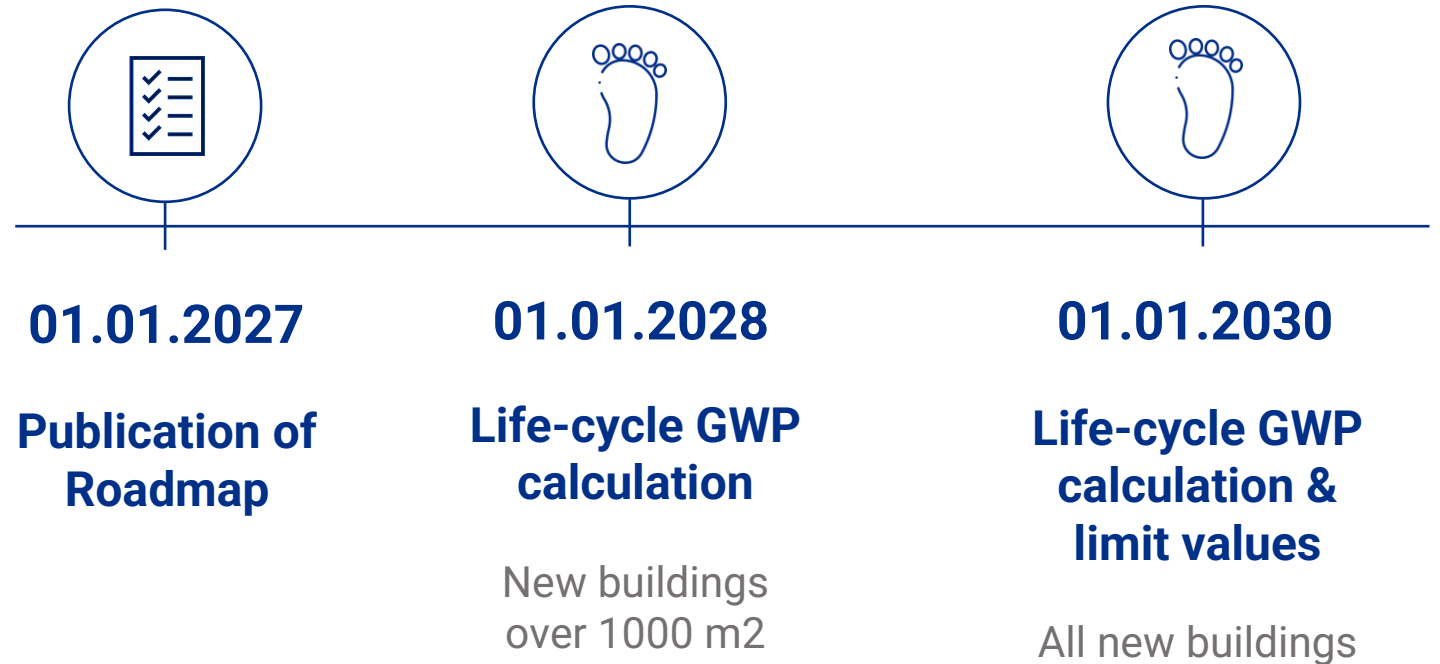
REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA
MINISTRY OF CLIMATE

LCA and digitalization



EPBD: life-cycle GWP calculation

- Roadmap detailing the introduction of limit values
- Mandatory calculation 2028/2030
- LC GWP results integrated to EPC





Estonia's first BIM-based building permit

- Since early 2024, applicants can submit a BIM model together with a building permit application.
- The system automatically checks whether the design complies with regulatory requirements, making the permitting process faster and more efficient
- In March 2025, AS Tallinna Sadam and KOKO Architects received Estonia's first BIM-based building permit for a new substation in the Port of Tallinn



Source: <https://www.vanasadam.ee/en/eesti-esimese-bim-ehitusloa-sai-tallinna-sadam-koos-koko-arhitektidega/>



Renovation – utilizing existing m²



Long-term renovation strategy

- **Main goal:** completely renovate the building stock to energy performance class C by 2050
- **Renovate 54 mln m² of buildings:**
 - 100,000 detached houses
 - 14,000 apartment buildings and
 - 27,000 non-residential buildings
- R&D program **LIFE IP BuildEST:** starter for building renovation marathon
 - <https://kliimaministeerium.ee/en/buildest>



Industrial renovation

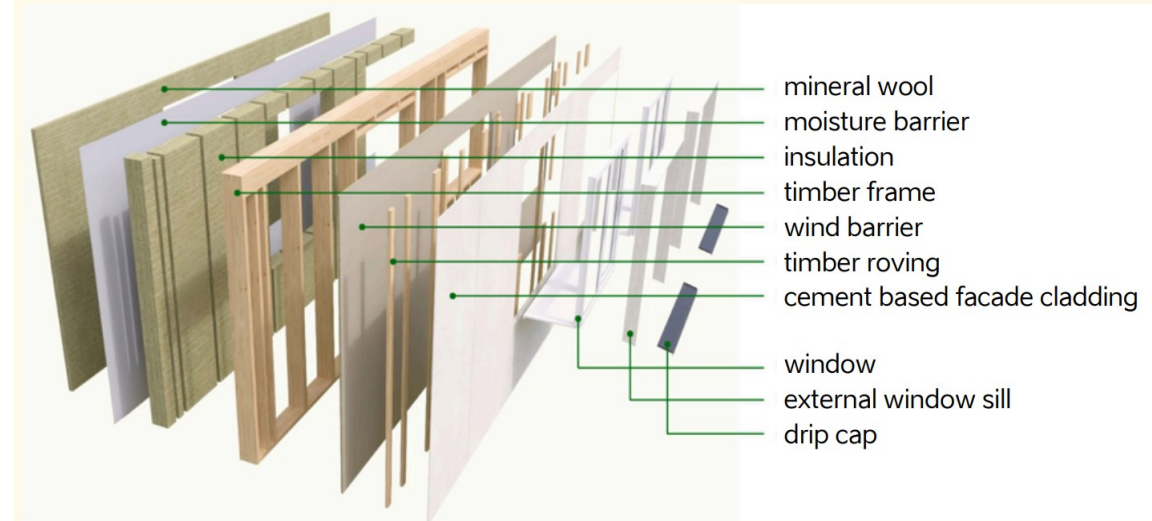
- Supports **large-scale renovation** and efficient use of existing building stock
- **Factory-made elements** incl insulation, external cladding, windows, and ventilation ducts
- Produced off-site, then transported and installed on existing façades

Benefits:

- Approx. 50-60% energy savings
- Shorter renovation period
- Optimized material use, less construction waste
- No scaffolding around the building
- Residents can stay in their homes



Technical solution







KOULU 71

71

VÄRAV 2

OHUTSÖÖNI
OHUTSÖÖNI
OHUTSÖÖNI

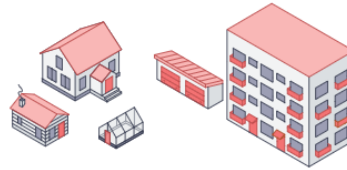


Digital construction guide

- Online tool provides a clear, visual overview of construction requirements by building type and activity
- Easier for citizens and companies to understand and follow the regulation
- Ehitusgiid supports Estonia's broader goal to simplify and digitalize the construction sector
- www.ehitusgiid.ee

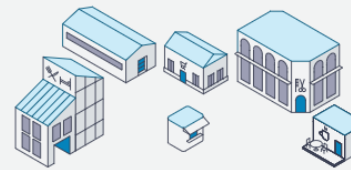
Ehitusgiid

Ehitusgiid on ehitamisel teejuhik: selgitab mõisteid ja õigusraamistikku, kirjeldab olulisimaid tegevusi ja nõudeid ning juhendab, kas ja milliseid lube või kooskõlastusi on vaja



Elamu

Elamiseks mõeldud hoone või selle osa, näiteks eramaja, ridaelamu, kortermaja, suvila ja nende abihoone (saun, garaaz, kasvuhoone jms)



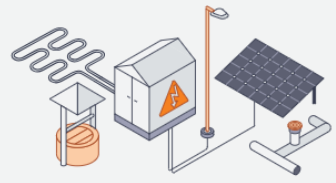
Mitteelamu

Hoone või selle osa, mis pole elamiseks, näiteks kontor, kauplus, kool, kultuurimaja, hotell ja tootmishoone



Rajatis

Ilma kinnise siseruumita ehitised, näiteks mängu- ja spordiväljak, piirdead, prügimaja, rattamaja, vaatetorn, tee ja tänav



Tehnosüsteem ja tehnorajatis

Ehitise toimimiseks vajalik süsteem või iseseisev tehnorajatis, näiteks päikesepaneel, soojuspump, puurkaev ja reoveepuhasti

Vali elamu ehitustegevus

Elamu ja selle abihoonega seotud ehitustööd



Remont

Viimistlustööd või hoone osa asendamine samaväärsega. Hoone maht ja pindala ei muutu

- Värvimine
- Krohviparandused
- Siseviimistlus
- Akende asendamine samaväärsetega
- Fassaadimaterjali asendamine samaväärsega



Ümberehitamine

Hoone rekonstrueerimine. Hoone omadused või materjalid muutuvad

- Soojustamine
- Konstruktsiooni või välisseinte muutmine
- Vundamentitööd



Laiendamine

Elamule juurdeehitise tegemine. Hoone maht ja pindala muutuvad

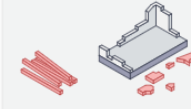
- Rõdu, veranda, tuulekoja või terrassi ehitamine
- Katuse tõstmine



Uue elamu ehitamine

Elamu püstitamine

- Ehitamine vanale vundamendile
- Moodulmaja ehitamine
- Olemasoleva hoone lahtivõtmine ja mujal kokkupanek
- Ajutise elamu või selle abihoone ehitamine



Lammutamine

Hoone eemaldamine või likvideerimine

- Lammutusluba
- Tööd lammutusplatsil
- Jäätmed ja taaskasutus



Tööd hoovis

Eluhoonet ümbritseva õueala

- Haljastamine ja pinnasetööd
- Sissesõidutee ja sillutis
- Piirdead
- Hoovirajatised



Andmete korraldamine

Olemasolev eluhoone

- Andmete muutmine EHRis
- Kasutusloa taotlemine või kasutusteate esitamine
- Kasutusotstarbe muutmine
- Seadustamine



Renovation guide – work in progress

Väikeelamute klahvist sisselülitatav vaade

Renoveerimisviisid

Renoveerimisviisid on seaduslikult määratletud viisid, kuidas elamusi renoveerida, et parandada nende seisundit ja pikeneda nende kasutusajaks ja energiatõhusaks muutmiseks.



Väikeelamud
Eramu, paarmaja, nõualamu



Korterialamud
Puh, shv ja paneelkorterid

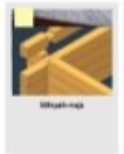


Muinsuskodud
Muinsuskaitsealused hooned ja
müütmajad



Mäestehooned
Korteri kaupluse, kooli, kultuurimaja,
hoovi ja tootmishoone

Väikeelamute tüübid väliseinte alusel



Korterialamute klahvist sisselülitatav vaade

Renoveerimisviisid

Renoveerimisviisid on seaduslikult määratletud viisid, kuidas elamusi renoveerida, et parandada nende seisundit ja pikeneda nende kasutusajaks ja energiatõhusaks muutmiseks.



Väikeelamud
Eramu, paarmaja, nõualamu



Korterialamud
Puh, shv ja paneelkorterid

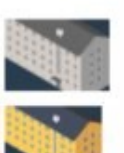
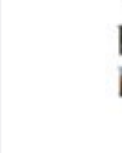


Muinsuskodud
Muinsuskaitsealused hooned ja
müütmajad



Mäestehooned
Korteri kaupluse, kooli, kultuurimaja,
hoovi ja tootmishoone

Korterialamute tüübid



Muinsuskodude klahvist sisselülitatav vaade

Renoveerimisviisid

Renoveerimisviisid on seaduslikult määratletud viisid, kuidas elamusi renoveerida, et parandada nende seisundit ja pikeneda nende kasutusajaks ja energiatõhusaks muutmiseks.



Väikeelamud
Eramu, paarmaja, nõualamu



Korterialamud
Puh, shv ja paneelkorterid



Muinsuskodud
Muinsuskaitsealused hooned ja
müütmajad



Mäestehooned
Korteri kaupluse, kooli, kultuurimaja,
hoovi ja tootmishoone

Muinsus- ja müütmajade tüübid

