Circular Construction Lexicon

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Platform CB'23

Preface

Working effectively on circular construction calls for the unambiguous use of terminology: we must all "speak the same language". This lexicon produced by Platform CB'23 provides clarity when it comes to the meanings of various terms used in circular construction.

Platform CB'23

Platform CB'23 (Circular Construction 2023) has committed to drafting agreements on circularity in the construction sector. The platform brings stakeholder parties (including market parties, policymakers and scientists) together to talk to each other and reach broadly supported agreements. To achieve this, they work in different action teams.

This is the third and final edition of the Platform CB´23 lexicon. Previous editions date from 2019 and 2020.

Some changes have been made since the previous edition:

- Terms from new Platform CB'23 guides have been added.
- The definitions are worded in the same way as definitions in standards, which means that a definition can replace a term in a text.
- Terms have been harmonised with existing standards, Dutch technical agreements (NTAs) and Dutch practical guidelines (NPRs).

Structure

The lexicon is structured as follows:

- **Principles**: the 'rules' that define which terms have been included and how they have been included.
- **Terms and definitions**: frequently used terms relating to circular construction and their definitions.
- **Sources**: reference to the sources of the definitions.

Principles

The following principles were applied when preparing the list of terms and definitions:

- **No general terms**: Terms that do not specifically apply to circular construction and which are already used uniformly in the sector have not been included.
- **Consistency with existing definitions:** Wherever possible, existing definitions and sources have been used, some of which have been taken from standards and other commonly used and accepted documents. Where this was not possible, the Platform CB'23 action teams drew up their own definitions based on descriptions from literature and practical experience. Some existing definitions were fine-tuned for circularity purposes.
- **Sector-neutral**: The definitions have been drawn up to be sector-neutral as far as possible so that they will apply to both the buildings and the civil engineering sectors. Some existing definitions relating to a sub-sector have been slightly modified.

Terms and definitions

Term	Definition	Note	Synonym/ abbreviation	Source
abiotic	generated from non-living resources	Abiotic contrasts with biotic, or bio-based. Primary abiotic resources are naturally occurring minerals, metals and fossil resources. Many abiotic resources are non-renewable, but abiotic resources can be renewable.		[1]
background process	process that is not directly influenced by the producer or supplier of the product or service and which takes place elsewhere in the supply chain	Background process contrasts with foreground process. The production of electricity and raw materials are examples of background processes.		[2]
adaptive capacity	all characteristics that enable a structure to retain its functionality in a sustainable and economically viable manner throughout its technical service life, even when changes in function, needs and circumstances occur		adaptability	[1]
adoptive structure	structure in which an object from another structure is used	Adoptive structure contrasts with donor structure.		[3]
waste	material or object that the owner discards, intends to discard or is required to discard	Circular construction involves preventing waste as much as possible.	waste substance	[4]
waste management fee	amount that producers and importers pay for each product they put into the market in order to collectively give substance to extended producer responsibility			[5]

Term	Definition	Note	Synonym/ abbreviation	Source
generally binding declaration	declaration that applies to the entire market for a product group	A generally binding declaration of the waste management fee supports extended producer responsibility.	Dutch AVV	[5]
by-product	one of two or more marketable products resulting from the same unit process and not the subject of the assessment	By-products can be considered to be primary or secondary. An example of a by-product considered to be a primary material is steel slag.	co-product, residual product	[6]
bill of materials	list of the component parts of an object and the materials used in it		BOM	[7]
bio-based	derived from biomass	Bio-based contrasts with abiotic.	biotic, biological, organic	[8]
bio-based content	mass percentage of bio-based materials in an object			[9]
bio-based material	material wholly derived from biomass	Bio-based materials are renewable materials. Bio-based materials are part of the biological cycle.		[10]
biodiversity	range of living organisms of all origins, including but not limited to terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes they are a part of	Biodiversity includes the variation in species and ecosystems (from marsh areas to cities) and their interactions.		[8]
biodegradable	capable of decomposing by itself under natural circumstances within a period of ten years	An object that is biodegradable is reintroduced into the biological cycle.	degradable	[1]
biological cycle	cycle through which biological nutrients are returned to the biosphere in a way that rebuilds natural capital and enables the regeneration of renewable resources	The biological cycle contrasts with the technical cycle.		[1]

Term	Definition	Note	Synonym/ abbreviation	Source
biomass	raw material(s) of organic origin, excluding organic resources embedded or formerly embedded in geological formations and fossilised		biomatter	[11]
construction waste	aggregate of all product loss due to breakage during transport, product loss due to damage/breakage at the construction site, sawing waste at the construction site and material additionally ordered (to ensure a smooth process)			[2]
construction product	product manufactured or processed for incorporation in structures	Construction product is a level of scale. Construction products are composed of one or more materials. Examples of construction products are bricks, mortar, window panes, switches and central heating boilers. In the case of prefabrication, construction products are constructed into elements before being supplied to the construction site.		[6]
structure	construction which has been or is to be built, consisting of elements and/or construction products forming one whole and fulfilling a specific function	Structure is a level of scale. Structure can relate to a building or to works in the civil and hydraulic engineering sector. Examples of structures are a residential building, school, hangar, flyover,		[12]

Term	Definition	Note	Synonym/ abbreviation	Source
		broadcasting mast, switching station and a railway line.		
building information modelling	use of a shared digital representation of an object to enable design, construction and management processes to provide a reliable basis for decisions		BIM	[13]
cascade	use an object or part of an object for a different, lower-value application if an object is no longer capable of fulfilling its initial function			[1]
circular tendering	tendering where circular impact is a criterion	Circular tendering is a form of circular procurement.		[14]
circular construction	developing, using and reusing buildings, areas and infrastructure without unnecessarily depleting natural resources, polluting the living environment and affecting ecosystems.	Circular construction is construction that is economically justifiable and contributes to the welfare of people and animals. Here and there, now and in the future. Circular construction contrasts with linear construction.		[15]
circular structure	structure designed and constructed according to circular design principles and/or built using circular products, elements and materials			[16]
circular business model	manner in which the organisation adds value or multiple value as part of the circular economy			[13]
circular procurement	procuring a product, service or object with circular impact as a criterion	Circular procurement can be effected by, for example, basing decisions on technical/content matter-specific circular aspects, taking a longer service life into account, specifying maintenance and return		[13]

Term	Definition	Note	Synonym/ abbreviation	Source
		at the end of the service life, and integrating financial incentives to ensure circular use.		
circular clientship	manner in which an organisation embeds its circular ambition in its business processes and the manner in which it shapes and implements interaction with the market and with supply chain partners internally and externally			[18]
circular risk	technical risk that an object or sub-object will behave differently than desired when used in a subsequent cycle	Examples of circular risks include: an object that cannot be adapted to a new function, an object that no longer meets the structural requirements and an object that is found to be toxic.		[16]
circular demolition	demolishing, dismantling, disassembling and reassembling in such a way that the flows released can be put to high-value use again in other objects			[20]
circular revenue model	manner in which an organisation earns money and circular ambitions have been financially secured	Examples of circular revenue models include: pay-per-use, rental and lease.		[14]
circular economy	economy that is repair-oriented and regenerative by design, and that aims for objects to retain their highest possible usability and value at all times, distinguishing between technical and biological cycles	Circular economy contrasts with linear economy. A circular economy aims to protect the environment and stocks of material and to preserve existing value.		[17]
circular impact	impact on the three goals of circular construction: protecting the environment, protecting stocks of materials and preserving existing value			[16]
circular design strategy	strategy that describes the circular design choices to be made and when to make			[18]

Term	Definition	Note	Synonym/ abbreviation	Source
	them, along with the resources used in order to implement this			
circular strategy	strategy to reduce adverse circular impact	Examples of circular strategies are: service life extension, increasing adaptive capacity and applying the R principles.		[1]
cradle-to-cradle	design philosophy according to which all waste serves as input for something new, clean energy is consumed and no toxic materials are used			[1]
degradation	process by which an action or an object causes a deterioration of one or more properties of an object			[20]
disassemble	non-destructive and simple dismantling of an object enabling easy reassembly without any damage at a later point	Disassembling contrasts with demolition, which is a destructive process.	Design for disassembly is also referred to as "design for deconstruction"	[1]
donor structure	structure from which an object is retrieved for use in another structure	Donor structure contrasts with adoptive structure.		[3]
sustainable (1)	consistent with contemporary needs in the long term without jeopardising future needs			[22]
durable (2)	with a long service life, capable of withstanding chemical, physical and mechanical actions in specific applications			[23]
sustainable development	development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs			[1]
Ecodesign	systematic approach taken during design and development that considers environmental aspects with the aim of reducing adverse environmental impacts throughout a product's life cycle	There is a European Ecodesign Directive.		[24]

Term	Definition	Note	Synonym/ abbreviation	Source
ecoinvent	extensive database, at intervention level, with a great deal of data on production processes, energy generation and transport in Europe, based on the LCA method			[2]
economic service life	period of time during which an object is depreciated	Economic service life is different from functional service life.		[1]
economic value	amount expressing the value of an object at a certain moment in the life cycle or at the end of the life cycle	Economic value is distinguished from functional-technical value.		[10]
unit process	smallest element considered in the life cycle inventory analysis quantifying the input and output flows			[6]
end-of-life treatment	any treatment through which an object is reused, recycled or processed as waste		EOL treatment	[25]
end user	person who or organisation which uses a product before that product or its residue is subjected to end-of-life treatment			[1]
element	(abstract) part of a structure which is exclusively distinguished on the basis of a required function	Examples of elements are partitions, load-bearing structures, lighting, heating and security.		[12]
environmental product declaration	independently verified and recorded statement providing comparable information on the environmental impact of products throughout their life cycle		EPD	[1]
functional value	degree to which a construction product or element can be used in the same function during a subsequent cycle	Functional value is distinguished from economic or financial value.		[10]
functional unit	quantified performance of a product for use as a reference unit			[6]

Term	Definition	Note	Synonym/ abbreviation	Source
functional quality	degree to which a construction product or element meets the functional performance requirements for its current function	Functional quality is distinguished from technical quality. A construction product or element may still be fully functional from a technical point of view, but fail to meet the functional performance requirements. For example, this can apply to an outdated fire panel or a wired phone system.		[10]
functional service life	service life of a product during which it remains suitable for its function in its current location	Functional service life is distinguished from economic service life.		[1]
physically scarce	scarce based on existing stocks of raw materials and the risk of their being depleted	Physically scarce is distinguished from socio-economically scarce.		[10]
generic data	data considered to be representative for the group or product group in question	Generic data is less precise than specific data. Generic data can be based on public data sources and on verified data from producers or sectors subject to prior approval for the use of such data for such purposes.		[2]
hazardous waste	waste designated as such under the EWC regulations	The EWC is a waste catalogue published by the European Commission. All types of waste are covered by EWC codes. The catalogue indicates which types of waste are hazardous.		[11]
raw material	raw, unprocessed substance that can be converted into a material	Raw material is a level of scale.		[1]
repurpose	making a new object from parts of discarded products with a different function	Repurposing is an R principle.		[1]

Term	Definition	Note	Synonym/ abbreviation	Source
recondition	returning an object to an acceptable condition by rebuilding it or by repairing major parts that are due to be replaced, even if there are no faults in those parts yet	Reconditioning is an R principle.	recondition	[1]
remanufacture	making objects from parts or components of a discarded object with a similar function	Remanufacturing is an R principle.		[1]
reuse	using objects again in the same function	Reusing is an R principle.		[1]
reuse parameter	quality parameter that influences the possibilities for reuse	Examples of reuse parameters are: load-bearing capacity, residual service life and detachability.		[3]
reuse potential	degree to which a construction product or element can accommodate changes to functions and/or space requirements	Reuse potential depends on several factors, including detachability and whether parts can be reached and physically depend on each other.		[10]
renewable resource	raw material from a source that is grown, naturally replenished or naturally cleansed, on a human timescale	A renewable resource is capable of being extracted, but with proper stewardship can last indefinitely. Examples include: trees in forests, grasses in grassland, fertile soil. A renewable resource can be of abiotic or biotic origin.		[10]
redesign	redesigning an object, based on circular design principles	Redesign is an R principle.	renew	[1]
rethink	intensifying product use by enabling the same object or sub-object to deliver higher "numbers of functions"	Rethink is an R principle. Examples of rethinking include: the shared use of products (such as car sharing or apartments with shared facilities) and making objects multifunctional (such as smartphones or multifunctional printers).		[26]

Term	Definition	Note	Synonym/ abbreviation	Source
upcycling	process of converting secondary objects into new objects of better quality, improved functionality and/or higher value	Upcycling contrasts with downcycling.	upcycle	[1]
ancillary material	material or product used by the unit process when producing the product, but which is not part of the product	The difference between an ancillary material and production waste is that ancillary materials are of a type of material that does not end up in the object itself. Production waste is of a type of material which does end up in the object. An example of an ancillary material is a wooden post in a coal mine.		[6]
IFD	industrial, flexible and suitable for disassembly			[27]
input	flow used to make or repair an object and to adjust it within the life cycle	Input contrasts with output. Input can be both primary and secondary.		[10]
climate-neutral	not contributing to climate change and CO_2-compensating			[1]
critical raw material	raw material essential for certain branches of industry and whose security of supply is low		critical resource, critical material, CRM	[1]
downcycling	process of converting secondary objects into new objects of a lower quality, with reduced functionality or of lower value than their original application.	Downcycling contrasts with upcycling. Contamination and mixing are two processes that may result in downcycling rather than upcycling. Contamination and mixing are often the consequence of a lack of detachability.	downcycle, low-quality reuse	[1]
life cycle	consecutive and interlinked stages of a product or service system from the acquisition of raw materials or the		life-cycle	[1]

Term	Definition	Note	Synonym/ abbreviation	Source
	generation of natural resources to final disposal			
life cycle analysis	method for establishing and evaluating the inputs, outputs and potential environmental impacts of a product system throughout its life cycle		life cycle assessment, LCA	[1]
life cycle phase	phase in the life cycle of an object	Life cycle phases are those phases considered as part of Stichting NMD's Determination Method. Examples of life cycle phases are the production phase, the construction phase, the use phase and the demolition and processing phase.		
life cycle inventory analysis	method for taking stock of the nature and quantity of all the inputs and outputs of a product during its life cycle		LCI	[6]
life cycle cost	cost throughout the life cycle of a product		LCC	[1]
service life	period during which an object in use meets or exceeds the expected performance requirements			[28]
service life extension	circular strategy to ensure that an object lasts longer than its previously estimated technical service life	Some aspects by means of which the service life can be extended are adaptive capacity, maintenance and repair.		[10]
linear construction	construction that requires continuous extraction of new raw materials to produce new materials and products that are destroyed after use	Linear construction contrasts with circular construction. Linear construction is also referred to as "take, make, waste".		[3]
linked data	data on the web that is structured and connected using standardised formats and protocols, such as RDF (Resource Description Framework) and URIs (Uniform Resource Identifiers)	Linked data is important when preparing passports for the construction sector. Linked data enables data to be published, linked and consumed in a machine-readable format. This promotes interoperability and		[16]

Term	Definition	Note	Synonym/ abbreviation	Source
		enables seamless integration between different datasets and applications.		
detachability	extent to which an object can be disassembled non-destructively at all levels of scale without impairing its function or that of objects in the vicinity, thus retaining existing value	In circular construction, disassembling detachable construction products or elements should preferably be as easy as possible.	disassemblability, disassemblable, suitable for disassembly	[29]
material	naturally or artificially produced substance intended to be processed into a product	Material is a level of scale.		[30]
materials balance	overview of flows that are part of a system or process under study	A materials balance is the result of a material flow analysis.		[10]
material circularity indicator	measurement method for determining the circularity of a production chain	The MCI method was developed by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation.	MCI	[31]
material flow analysis	method for analysing material flows within a properly defined system		MFA	[10]
human timescale	time span of 100 years or less, more or less equal to the time span of a human lifetime	The human timescale contrasts with the timescale against which geological processes take place (geological timescale).		
environment	natural environment, including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, people, cosmic space and their interrelationships			[32]
environmental impact	unfavourable or favourable change in the environment, fully or partly resulting from an organisation's activities or products	Environmental impact is based on the life cycle analysis and is described in more detail in Stichting NMD's Determination Method.		[1]
environmental impact category	category representing an environmental aspect to which results from an LCI can be assigned	Examples of environmental impact categories include: resource depletion, enhanced greenhouse effect and human toxicity.	effect category, environmental effect category	[33]

Term	Definition	Note	Synonym/ abbreviation	Source
environmental cost	financial interpretation of any negative environmental impact resulting from the production and use of an object		external costs	[1]
environmental cost indicator	unit used to express environmental costs (in euros)	The ECI is used in the buildings sector and the civil and hydraulic engineering sector. In the buildings sector, the ECI is often converted to the environmental performance of buildings (ECI per gross floor area). The ECI is calculated using Stichting NMD's Determination Method.	ECI	[1]
environmental performance	performance with respect to environmental impact and environmental aspects	In the Netherlands, environmental performance is expressed as a 1-point score for the Environmental Performance of Buildings (MPG) or the Environmental Cost Indicator for the civil engineering sector (ECI)		[6]
environmental performance of buildings	summary of the environmental costs per gross floor area and a measure of the sustainability of a building in terms of net energy consumption and environmental burden due to the use of materials	The environmental performance of buildings is calculated using Stichting NMD's Determination Method. An MPG (environmental performance of buildings) score is required when applying for an environmental permit for new-build homes and office buildings of more than 100 square metres.	MPG	[26]
environmental profile	outcome of a life cycle analysis	An environmental profile shows which environmental impacts play the most important role in the life cycle. The environmental profile is made up of the environmental impact categories.		[2]

Term	Definition	Note	Synonym/ abbreviation	Source
environmental product declaration	information about a product consisting of materials, quantities per functional unit, service lives (cycles), emissions, use phase, construction waste and end-of-life treatment			[2]
environmentally friendly procurement	procuring products or services that avoid or minimise any adverse impact on the environment or that make a positive contribution to the environment, for example by creating natural values	Examples of areas for attention for environmentally friendly procurement include: energy and climate, materials and raw materials, water and soil, living environment, nature, biodiversity and space, health and well-being.		[14]
modular construction	using factory-assembled elements on the construction site			[34]
Nationale Milieudatabase (Dutch National Environmental Database)	database of environmental declarations and corresponding environmental profiles used in order to determine the environmental performance of structures		NMD	[2]
natural capital	stock of renewable and non-renewable natural resources (e.g. air, minerals and plant and animal species) that combine to yield a supply of services that support people's prosperity and well-being			[35]
non-renewable resource	resource material that exists in a finite quantity and cannot be supplemented within 100 years	Non-renewable resource contrasts with renewable resource. Examples of non-renewable raw materials include: minerals, metals, oil, gas and coal.		[6]
non-scarce	amply available, based on the extent of the stock of a resource or material, its extractability and the security of supply in the event of geopolitical changes or changes to society			[10]

Term	Definition	Note	Synonym/ abbreviation	Source
object	physical or functional entity in the construction sector	Objects can be at different levels of scale. For example, both a building and a façade can be an object.	object or sub-object	[36]
maintenance	action taken during the use phase of an object to ensure that it remains in a condition that enables it to continue to perform its function as required	Maintenance is an R principle (part of repair and maintain).		[1]
upgradable	ability to improve or replace the individual parts of an object without having to replace the entire object			[33]
output	flow that leaves an object within or at the end of that object's life cycle	Output contrasts with input. Output can be reused or recycled, but it can also be lost (through incineration or by going to landfill).		[34]
passport for the construction sector	digital dataset recording an object in the buildings and the civil and hydraulic engineering sectors	A passport for the construction sector documents what an object consists of both in qualitative and quantitative terms, how it was built and where it is located. It documents the ownership of the entire object and/or its parts.	materials passport	[36]
pay-per-use	revenue model in which a user pays for the use of a product			[37]
recycled content	proportion (by mass) of materials from recycling in an object		percentage of recycled material	[24]
performance declaration	document in which the manufacturer records the performance of the product according to the harmonised product standard		Declaration of Performance, DoP	[38]
primary material	material applied in a product for the first time	Primary material contrasts with secondary material.		[1]

Term	Definition	Note	Synonym/ abbreviation	Source
		A primary material is produced from primary raw materials.		
primary raw material	raw material dug up from the earth and used for the production of materials, components, parts and products			[1]
producer responsibility organisation	organisation that organises the logistics system for extended producer responsibility and ensures that parties comply with agreements	The producer responsibility organisation can also levy the waste management fee.	producer organisation, PRO	
product	that which is marketed by the supplier and purchased by the buyer for use during the service life of a structure	Product is *not* a level of scale. There are products at different levels of scale (element and construction product). A product can be a physical product (e.g. one square metre of window frame) or an activity (e.g. one kilometre of rail transport).		[2]
product as a service	revenue model in which the ability to use a product is offered as a service	In the case of product as a service, the service provider remains the owner of the product.		[37]
product group	group of technically or functionally comparable products			[39]
product system	collection of unit processes with interventions (emissions and extractions) and product flows fulfilling one or more defined functions and describing the life cycle of a product			[6]
recycled content	percentage (by mass) of recycled material an object			[40]
recycle	recover materials and raw materials from discarded products and reuse them to make new products again	Recycle is an R principle.		[4]

Term	Definition	Note	Synonym/ abbreviation	Source
reduce	applying fewer new raw materials and fewer raw materials while ensuring the same functionality and quality			[2]
reference service life	known service life of an object under certain circumstances or conditions of use, i.e. a reference of conditions of use, and that can serve as a basis for estimating the service life under other conditions of use			[26]
suitable for reassembly	designed for disassembly and subsequent upcycling	A product that is suitable for reassembly can easily be disassembled and reassembled without damage.		[41]
renovate (structures)	restoring and/or improving the technical and/or functional quality of a structure that still functions well in its own right	Renovate is an R principle.	revamp, make over	[16]
refurbish (products or parts)	doing up or improving an existing object by using parts from a discarded object with a comparable function	Refurbish is an R principle.		[1]
repair	applying preventive or corrective maintenance during the use phase of an object, so that the object can be used for longer	Repair is an R principle.		[1]
residual service life	assumed period during which an existing or converted object or part of an object can be used for its intended purpose			[42]
residual value	market value of objects or materials at the end of their useful life or technical service life for which a (return) guarantee may possibly be offered by a producer or supplier			[1]
return guarantee	guarantee that a producer will take back a product at the end of a life cycle			[16]

Term	Definition	Note	Synonym/ abbreviation	Source
return value	financial value of a product when returned at the end of a life cycle	Return value is a financial incentive to assure circular use, comparable to a deposit.		[1]
R principles	circular strategies starting with the letter R in English	Different lists exist, listing seven to ten R principles. Examples of R principles are recycle, reuse and refurbish.		[10]
scenario	collection of assumptions and information about an expected sequence of possible future events	A scenario often concerns maintenance, repairs, replacements and renewal, and end-of-life treatment.		[6]
level of scale	classification of a structure (and sometimes its surroundings) into logical units based on size and/or function, for instance	Examples of levels of scale are: area, complex, structure, element, construction product, material and raw material.		[43]
scarce	available to a limited extent, based on the size of the stock of a resource, raw material or material, its extractability and the security of supply if any geopolitical or social changes occur			[10]
secondary material	material recovered from previous use or from residual flows from another product system that substitutes primary materials or other secondary materials			[6]
demolish	fully or partially tearing down, breaking up or dismantling structures	Demolition contrasts with disassembly and circular demolition.	dismantle	[11]
socio-economically scarce	scarce based on economic importance and security of supply			[10]
specific data	data about one specific producer	Specific data is more precise than generic data.		[2]
tariff differentiation (for extended producer responsibility)	difference in waste management fees between producers based on criteria for circular construction	Examples of criteria include: the proportion by mass of secondary input from recycling and the distance travelled by the secondary input.		[5]

Term	Definition	Note	Synonym/ abbreviation	Source
technical cycle	cycle through which products, components and materials are restored (through human action) in order to enable them to be used again as products, parts and materials			[1]
technical quality	degree to which a construction product or element meets the technical performance requirements for the subsequent cycle	Technical quality is distinguished from functional quality.		[10]
technical service life	period during which an object is assumed to be able to retain a certain technical level			[44]
buy-back warranty	contractual arrangement whereby a product will be bought back at the end of its useful life			[1]
recover (energy)	extract energy from raw materials through combustion		recovery	[1]
reclaim (raw materials)	reclaim raw materials from flows that would otherwise have been waste or would have been incinerated		reclamation	[7]
future value	the extent to which a structure has a positive long-term usage value and is therefore capable of meeting the needs of its users and social developments over the course of several life cycles			[45]
total cost of ownership	financial costs across the entire service life or useful life of a product, including purchase, maintenance, use and end-of-life treatment			[1]
toxic substance	substance that is dangerous to people and the environment to a certain extent	For example, a toxic substance may be dangerous because it is carcinogenic, disrupts reproduction or accumulates in the food chain	Dutch ZZS: a substance of very high concern	[16]
extended producer responsibility	system that makes producers and importers (co-)responsible in terms of finance,		EPR	[1]

Term	Definition	Note	Synonym/ abbreviation	Source
	organisation and information for the waste management of products they put into the market			
refuse	preventing the use of products, elements or materials	Refuse in an R principle.	avoid, prevent	[16]
foreground process	process that is directly influenced by the producer or supplier of the product or service (at least their own production)	Foreground process is distinguished from background process.		[2]
value retention	retaining functional and/or economic value by extending the service life of or preserving objects and/or their raw materials with the highest level of functionality possible at the end of the life cycle			[10]

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