Ministry of the Environment Decree

on the building climate survey and the list of construction products

In accordance with the decision of the Ministry of the Environment, pursuant to section 38, subsection 4; section 61, subsection 2; and section 118, subsection 3 of the Construction Act (751/2023), as amended by section 38, subsection 4 and section 61, subsection 4 of the Construction Act, the following is enacted:

Chapter 1

Climate Survey of a building

Section 1

Definitions

For the purposes of this Decree, the following definitions shall apply:

1) *assessment period:* the period for which the low-carbon assessment is carried out;

2) *organic carbon pool:* carbon from the atmosphere absorbed by organic material and designed to be stored in the product or material for at least 100 years; the harvesting of the organic material may not permanently degrade the carbon sink in the ecosystem and its organic raw material must be produced responsibly;

(3) *carbonation* a chemical reaction where atmospheric CO2 is absorbed by decommissioned cement-based building material over a maximum period of 100 years; and

4) *technological carbon pool:* stored CO2 from the atmosphere or industry, designed to be stored in the product or material for at least 100 years.

Section 2

Low-carbon assessment

The assessment of the carbon footprint and handprint of a building and a building site included in the Climate Survey shall be based on the methodology for assessing the low-carbon performance of a building referred to in section 38 of the Construction Act (751/2023) as further specified in this Decree.

The low-carbon assessment shall include both a carbon footprint and a carbon handprint assessment.

This assessment shall cover:

(1) manufacture of construction products;

(2) transport of construction products;

(3) site operations;

(4) replacements of construction products during use of the building;

(5) the energy use of the building;

(6) demolition of the building;

(7) transport of demolition waste;

(8) treatment of demolition waste;
(9) final disposal of demolition waste; and
(10) the potential climate benefits of the construction project.

The responsible person agreed in the building permit or at the kick-off meeting shall indicate in the summary section of the construction inspection document that the construction work is in line with the Climate Survey.

Section 3

Subject matter of the low-carbon assessment

The subject of the low-carbon assessment is the building and the construction site. The assessment of the low-carbon performance of a building and building site shall cover the construction products and technical systems included in the site, structural and internal space elements (infills) used in the building and on the building site as referred to in Annex 1. However, the low-carbon performance assessment may not extend to the temporary facilities, scaffolding and guards needed for the site.

The low-carbon assessment shall be based on the materials contained in the construction products referred to in Annex 1 and their quantities.

In the case of building services engineering systems, the low-carbon assessment shall be based on the quantity data for buildings typical of the national emissions database. The national emission database's typical quantity data for these engineering systems may be replaced, in whole or in part, by actual quantity data.

Section 4

Length of the low-carbon assessment period

The assessment period for the low-carbon phase of a new building is the first 50 years after construction.

Section 5

Data to be used for the low-carbon assessment

The assessment of the low-carbon performance of a new building must be based either on the carbon footprint and the carbon handprint data from the national emissions database referred to in section 15 of the Construction Act or on the environmental characteristics determined using a generally accepted uniform methodology.

The assessment shall be based on the production, recycling and energy technologies in use at the time of the assessment, as well as on future changes in energy and the treatment of construction and demolition waste, known at the time of the assessment.

Chapter 2

Carbon footprint

Section 6

Carbon footprint assessment

Anyone embarking on a construction project shall ensure that the life-cycle carbon footprint of the new building is assessed for the purpose of the Climate Survey. Organic and fossil greenhouse gas emissions before, during and after the use of the building ($kgCO_2e$) and their removal shall be calculated using the formula:

$$C_{footprint} = GWP_{manufacture} + GWP_{replacements} + GWP_{waste\ treatment} + GWP_{final\ disposal} + GWP_{transport} + GWP_{worksite} + GWP_{operational\ energy}$$

where:

$C_{footprint}$ is the carbon footprint of the building's life-cycle;

$GWP_{manufacture}$ is the net greenhouse gas emissions from the extraction (A1), transport (A2) and manufacture (A3) of the raw materials of construction products;

$GWP_{replacements}$ is the greenhouse gas emissions from replacements of construction products (B4);

$GWP_{waste\ treatment}$ is the greenhouse gas emissions from the treatment of the construction and demolition waste generated on a construction site (A5), in the replacement of construction products (B4) and on a demolition site (C3);

$GWP_{final\ disposal}$ is the greenhouse gas emissions from the final disposal of construction and demolition waste (A5, B4, C4);

$GWP_{transport}$ is the greenhouse gas emissions from the transport of construction products from the manufacturing site to the construction site (A4, B4) and the transport of construction and demolition waste from the demolition site to the waste treatment facility (A5, B4, C2);

$GWP_{worksite}$ is the greenhouse gas emissions from the energy consumed on the construction site (A5), in the replacement of construction products (B4) and on the demolition site (C1);

$GWP_{operational\ energy}$ is the greenhouse gas emissions from the energy consumed during the use of the building; (B6).

Section 7

Manufacture of construction products

The carbon footprint assessment of the manufacture of the building's load-bearing and complementary structures, key building services components and construction site structures ($GWP_{manufacture}$) shall be based on data determined with reference to either the national emissions database or a generally accepted uniform methodology.

The assessment shall cover the carbon footprint of the manufacture of the building elements and products referred to in Annex 1.

However, the carbon footprint assessment of the manufacture of construction products shall not include:

(1) the carbon footprint of the manufacture of old construction products to be dismantled at the construction site retroactively;

(2) the carbon footprint of the manufacture of old construction products remaining on the construction site retroactively;

(3) the carbon footprint of the manufacture and preparation for re-use of a construction product or prefabricated element, which has been left over or re-used from elsewhere; or

(4) the carbon footprint of the preparation for the use of natural materials directly recovered from the construction site.

Section 8

Replacements of construction products

The carbon footprint assessment of replacements of construction products ($GWP_{replacements}$) shall be based on data determined with reference to either the national emissions database or a generally accepted uniform methodology. The calculation of the carbon footprint of replacements shall cover all replacements of construction products which, according to section 3, are part of the subject matter of the assessment and which take place during the 50-year assessment period.

The assessment shall include the carbon footprint of the manufacture, transport and installation of the construction product and the dismantlement, transport and waste treatment of the replaced product. However, the assessment shall not extend to major renovations during the life-cycle of the building or replacements of construction products due to unexpected breakdowns.

If, during the assessment period of 50 years, the products or materials referred to in paragraphs 2–4 of section 7, subsection 3 are replaced in a building, the assessment of such replacements shall be based on the assumption that they are replaced with similar products and materials generally available on the market at the time of the assessment.

Section 9

Handling of construction and demolition materials

The carbon footprint assessment of the waste treatment of construction and demolition materials during the construction site phase, in the replacement of construction products, and at the end-of-life stage ($GWP_{waste\ treatment}$) shall be based on data determined with reference to either the national emission database or a generally accepted uniform methodology.

The assessment shall include the carbon footprint of the waste treatment of the buildings, structures or materials to be demolished. However, a building or structure removed from the construction site and reusable elsewhere shall not be included in the assessment.

The default quantity of construction and demolition waste for a new building is the same as the number of construction products in the construction phase. The treatment stage of construction and demolition waste shall include the greenhouse gas emissions corresponding to the organic or technological carbon content of the construction product.

Section 10

Final disposal of construction and demolition waste

The carbon footprint assessment of the final disposal of construction and demolition waste during the construction site phase, in the replacement of construction products and at the end-of-life stage ($GWP_{final\ disposal}$) shall be based on data determined with reference to either the national emission database or a generally accepted uniform methodology.

The assessment shall include the construction and demolition waste referred to in section 9. The assessment period for global warming or cooling due to greenhouse gases or other factors related to construction and demolition waste is 100 years. The assessment period begins at the end of the 50-year assessment period referred to in section 4.

Section 11

Transport

The carbon footprint assessment of transport at the construction or demolition stage ($GWP_{transport}$) shall include the carbon footprint of all transport related to construction, the replacement of building elements, demolition and the treatment of construction and demolition waste as required during the life cycle of the building. The assessment shall be based either on the tabulated values in the national emissions database or, alternatively, on project-by-project calculation.

If the assessment is carried out on a project-by-project basis, it shall be based on a calculation made separately for each shipment. The project-by-project calculation shall be based on the following formula:

$$GWP_{kuljetus} = \left[Kuorma_{meno} \times Etäisyys_{meno} \times GWP_{tkm,meno}\right] + \left[Kuorma_{paluu} \times Etäisyys_{paluu} \times GWP_{tkm,paluu}\right]$$

$GWP_{kuljetus}$	$GWP_{transport}$
$Kuorma_{meno}$	$Load_{outbound}$
$Etäisyys_{meno}$	$Distance_{outbound}$
$GWP_{tkm,meno}$	$GWP_{tkm,outbound}$
$Kuorma_{paluu}$	$Load_{inbound}$
$Etäisyys_{paluu}$	$Distance_{inbound}$
$GWP_{tkm,paluu}$	$GWP_{tkm,inbound}$

where:

$GWP_{transport}$ is the greenhouse gas emissions from the transport of construction products from the manufacturing site to the construction site (A4, B4) and the transport of construction and demolition waste from the demolition site to the waste treatment facility (A5, B4, C2), kgCO;$_2$e;

$Load_{outbound}$ is the weight of the load on the outbound trip, t;

$Distance_{outbound}$ is the length of the outbound trip measured in kilometres, according to the information at the time of assessment, km;

$GWP_{tkm,outbound}$ is the greenhouse gas emissions in the national emissions database or calculated according to a generally accepted uniform methodology for the mode of transport, fuel and load factor per tonne-kilometre selected for the outbound trip, $kgCO_2e$/tkm;

$Load_{inbound}$ is the weight of the load on the inbound return trip, t;

$Distance_{inbound}$ is the length of the inbound trip in kilometres measured at the time of assessment, km;

$GWP_{tkm,inbound}$ is the greenhouse gas emissions in the national emissions database or calculated according to a generally accepted uniform methodology for the mode of transport, fuel and load factor per tonne-kilometre selected for the inbound trip, $kgCO_2e$/tkm.

However, the assessment does not include the transport of construction machinery, journeys by construction workers to the site or traffic related to the use of the building.

Section 12

Site operations

The assessment of the carbon footprint of site activities shall include the carbon footprint of the energy consumed:

(1) on the construction site and in the replacement of construction products;

(2) due to the demolition and grubbing activities that may be associated with construction and the replacement of construction products on site; and

(3) the end-of-life demolition of the building.

The assessment of the carbon footprint of site activities shall be based either on tabulated values in the national emissions database or, alternatively, on project-by-project calculation.

The assessment of the project-specific carbon footprint energy and fuels of purchased for site operations shall be based on a calculation made separately for each form of energy. The project-by-project calculation shall be based on the following formula:

$$GWP_{työmaa} = \left[E \times GWP_E \right]$$

$GWP_{työmaa}$	$GWP_{worksite}$

where:

$GWP_{työmaa}$ *on työmaatoiminnoista aiheutuvat kasvihuonekaasupäästöt ;*

$GWP_{työmaa}$ on työmaatoiminnoista aiheutuvat kasvihuonekaasupäästöt;	$GWP_{worksite}$ is the greenhouse gas emissions from site activities;

E is the amount of purchased energy consumed in different activities and by various machines at the site, kWh or MJ;

GWP_E is the greenhouse gas emissions from purchased energy and fuel consumption in the national emissions database or calculated according to a generally accepted uniform method, $kgCO_2e/kWh$ or $kgCO_2e/MJ$.

The assessment of the carbon footprint of temporary facilities at the worksite shall include all the energy consumed therein. The assessment of such temporary facilities, as well as ancillary activities serving more than one building, shall be based on the share of their carbon footprint from site use in relation to the net floor area of the construction projects served by the temporary facilities.

Section 13

Energy use in the building

The carbon footprint assessment of energy consumption while the building is being used ($GWP_{operational\ energy}$) shall be carried out over a 50-year assessment period. The calculation of the carbon footprint of energy use shall be based on the total for the carbon footprints of the different forms of energy used in all years of the assessment period according to the following formula:

$$GWP_{käyttöenergia} = \sum_{i=1}^{t} \left[\mathrm{E} \times GWP_{E,i} \right]$$

$GWP_{käyttöenergia}$	$GWP_{operational\ energy}$

where:

$GWP_{operational\ energy}$ is the greenhouse gas emissions from energy while the building is being used;

E is the calculated purchased energy consumption of a building for each form of energy consumed in the building and calculated according to the Decree of the Ministry of the Environment on the Energy Performance of New buildings (1010/2017), kWh;

$GWP_{E,i}$ is the specific annual greenhouse gas emission in the national emissions database that results from the consumption of purchased energy and includes the future emission reduction for the form of energy assumed in the national emissions database, $kgCO_2e/kWh$;

i is the year of calculation;

t is the length of the assessment period.

The energy use of the building shall be calculated from the year in which the building is intended to be used for the first time, but no later than five years after the application for a building permit. However, the assessment of energy use shall not include the previous energy use of buildings that may be demolished on the building site with retroactive effect.

Chapter 3

Carbon handprint

Section 14

Carbon handprint assessment

Anyone embarking on a construction project shall ensure that the carbon handprint of the new building's life-cycle is assessed for the purpose of the Climate Survey. The carbon handprint assessment shall only include avoided and eliminated greenhouse gas emissions that would not result but for the construction project.

The assessment of greenhouse gas emissions avoided and eliminated before, during and after the use of the building ($kgCO_2e$) shall include the following components of the carbon handprint:

1) the greenhouse gas emissions avoided through the re-use of building elements and products ($GWP_{re\text{-}use}$);

(2) the greenhouse gas emissions avoided through the recycling of materials contained in building elements and products ($GWP_{recycling}$);

(3) the greenhouse gas emissions avoided through the surplus renewable energy generated in the building or on-site ($GWP_{renewable\ energy}$);

(4) the greenhouse gas emissions avoided through the long-term organic or technological carbon pool of construction products ($GWP_{carbon\ storage}$); and

(5) the CO2 removed from the atmosphere through carbonation ($GWP_{carbonation}$).

If one of the carbon handprint components referred to in subsection 2 is irrelevant to the low-carbon nature of the construction project, it may be left unassessed. The components of the carbon handprint are not aggregated and are not deducted from the carbon footprint.

Section 15

Re-use

The carbon handprint assessment of the re-use of building elements and products ($GWP_{re\text{-}use}$) shall be based on data determined on the basis of either the national emissions database or a generally accepted uniform methodology.

The carbon handprint assessment shall cover those building elements and products included in the assessment of the carbon footprint of the treatment of construction and demolition waste in accordance with section 9.

Section 16

Recycling

The carbon handprint assessment of the recycling of materials in building elements and products ($GWP_{recycling}$) shall be based on data determined on the basis of either the national emissions database or a generally accepted uniform methodology.

The carbon handprint assessment shall cover those building elements and products included in the assessment of the carbon footprint of the treatment of construction and demolition waste in accordance with section 9.

Section 17

Surplus renewable energy

The assessment of the carbon handprint of the surplus renewable energy produced in a building, on the building site or by energy production close to the building site with a fixed transmission connection shall be based on a calculation in accordance with the Decree of the Ministry of the Environment on the energy performance of the new building; and data determined by the national emission database or a generally accepted uniform method and calculation using the following formula:

$$GWP_{uusiutuva\,energia} = E_{viety\,sähkö} \times \left(GWP_{viety\,sähkö} - GWP_{korvattava\,sähkö} \right) + E_{viety\,lämpö} \times \left(GWP_{viety\,lämpö} - GWP_{korvattava\,lämpö} \right)$$

$GWP_{uusiutuva\ energia}$	$GWP_{renewable\ energy}$
$E_{viety\ sähkö}$	$E_{electricity\ exported}$
$GWP_{viety\ sähkö}$	$GWP_{electricity\ exported}$
$GWP_{korvattava\ sähkö}$	$GWP_{electricity\ to\ be\ replaced}$
$E_{viety\ lämpö}$	$E_{heat\ exported}$
$GWP_{viety\ lämpö}$	$GWP_{heat\ exported}$
$GWP_{korvattava\ lämpö}$	$GWP_{heat\ to\ be\ replaced}$
$E_{viety\ kylmä}$	$E_{cold\ exported}$
$GWP_{viety\ kylmä}$	$GWP_{cold\ exported}$
$GWP_{korvattava\ kylmä}$	$GWP_{replaced\ cold}$

where:

$GWP_{renewable\ energy}$ is the greenhouse gas emissions avoided by the building's surplus renewable energy;

$E_{electricity\ exported}$ is the amount of surplus renewable electricity exported above the balance limit of the building minus the conversion losses within the building's balance limit, kWh;

$GWP_{electricity\ exported}$ is the greenhouse gas emissions from the production of electricity exported to the energy grid above the balance limit of the building, $kgCO;_2e/kWh$;

$GWP_{electricity\ to\ be\ replaced}$ is the greenhouse gas emissions from the production of electricity, taking into account the assumed emissions trend for the forms of energy in the national emissions database, $kgCO_2e/kWh$;

$E_{heat\ exported}$ is the amount of surplus thermal energy exported above the balance limit of the building minus transmission losses within the building's balance limit, kWh;

$GWP_{heat\ exported}$ is the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the production of heat exported to the energy grid above the building's balance limit, $kgCO_2e/kWh$;

$GWP_{heat\ to\ be\ replaced}$ is the greenhouse gas emissions from thermal energy production, taking into account the assumed emissions trend for forms of energy in the national emissions database, kg CO_2e/kWh;

$E_{cold\ exported}$ is the amount of surplus cooling energy exported above the balance limit of the building minus transmission losses within the building's balancing limit, kWh;

$GWP_{cold\ exported}$ is the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from cold production above the balance limit of the building into the energy grid, $kgCO_2e/kWh$;

$GWP_{replaced\ cold}$ is the greenhouse gas emissions from the production of cooling energy, taking into account the assumed emissions trend in forms of energy in the national emissions database, kgCO;$_2$e/kWh.

The assessment of the carbon handprint of surplus renewable energy supplied to the electricity or district heating network while the building is being used shall be based on an assessment of the surplus renewable energy in kWh over a 50-year assessment period.

The assessment of the carbon footprint of a building shall include the life-cycle carbon footprint of the equipment needed to produce surplus renewable energy, as well as the life-cycle carbon footprint of the nearby energy production equipment needed to produce surplus renewable energy.

Section 18

Carbon pool of construction products

The carbon handprint assessment of the organic or technological carbon pool of construction products ($GWP_{carbon\ storage}$) shall be based on data on the carbon content of materials determined either from the national emissions database or using a generally accepted uniform methodology.

The carbon handprint assessment shall cover those building elements and products included in the assessment of the carbon footprint of the treatment of construction and demolition waste in accordance with section 9 and designed to be stored in the building or construction site for at least 100 years.

Carbon in fossil or very slowly renewable materials shall not be included in the carbon pool of construction products unless it is part of a technological carbon pool. However, side streams and production waste from the manufacture of products, as well as materials used in packaging, worksite scaffolding, moulds and guards, shall not be included in the organic or technological carbon pool.

Section 19

Carbonation

The carbon handprint assessment of the carbonation of cement-based materials ($GWP_{carbonation}$) shall be based on data determined using either the national emissions database or a generally accepted uniform methodology.

The carbonation assessment shall cover only those building elements and products that are included in the assessment of the carbon footprint of the treatment of construction and demolition waste in accordance with section 9 and which have an impact on greenhouse gas removal their new application after recycling and outside the life-cycle of the building.

The carbon handprint assessment of carbonation shall be based on the same cement types as those used to assess the carbon footprint. It should be assumed that carbonation takes place

only in the case of cement-based products which are in contact with air during the assessment period referred to in section 10(2).

Chapter 4

Presentation of the results in the Climate Survey

Section 20

Content of the Climate Survey

Anyone embarking on a construction project shall ensure that the Climate Survey contains, in an interoperable and machine-readable format, at least the following information:

(1) a permanent building code;
(2) the category or categories of use of the building;
(3) the net heated area of the new building;
(4) the surface area of the construction site;
(5) the results of the low-carbon assessment separately for each category of use and their total;
(6) the number of intended users of the building;
(7) the calculated purchased energy consumption of the building;
(8) the main construction material for the load-bearing structures included in the assessment;
(9) the target lifetime of the building;
(10) the calculation software used for the assessment;
(11) the date of the Climate Survey;
(12) the name of the author of the Survey.

Section 21

Presentation of the results of the low-carbon assessment in the Climate Survey

The Climate Survey shall include the results of the low-carbon assessment for each stage of the life-cycle of the building to be assessed, broken down separately for both the building and the building site, as set out in the following table:

	Carbon footprint	
	Building	**Building site**
A1-3 Manufacture of construction products	$kgCO_2e/m^2/a$	$kgCO_2e/m^2/a$
A4 Transport	$kgCO_2e/m^2/a$	$kgCO_2e/m^2/a$
A5 Worksite operations	$kgCO_2e/m^2/a$	$kgCO_2e/m^2/a$
B4 Replacements of construction products	$kgCO_2e/m^2/a$	$kgCO_2e/m^2/a$
B6 Energy use	$kgCO_2e/m^2/a$	$kgCO_2e/m^2/a$
C1 Demolition	$kgCO_2e/m^2/a$	$kgCO_2e/m^2/a$
C2 Transport of demolition waste	$kgCO_2e/m^2/a$	$kgCO_2e/m^2/a$
C3 Disposal of demolition waste	$kgCO_2e/m^2/a$	$kgCO_2e/m^2/a$
C4 Final disposal of demolition waste	$kgCO_2e/m^2/a$	$kgCO_2e/m^2/a$

Total carbon footprint	**kgCO_2e/m^2/a**	**kgCO_2e/m^2/a**
	kgCO_2total e	**kgCO_2total e**

	Carbon handprint	
	Building	**Building site**
D1 Re-use	kgCO_2e/m^2/a	kgCO_2e/m^2/a
D2 Recycling	kgCO_2e/m^2/a	kgCO_2e/m^2/a
D3 Surplus renewable energy	kgCO_2e/m^2/a	kgCO_2e/m^2/a
D4 Carbon pool effect of products	kgCO_2e/m^2/a	kgCO_2e/m^2/a
D5 Carbonation	kgCO_2e/m^2/a	kgCO_2e/m^2/a

kgCO_2e means greenhouse gases expressed in kilograms of CO2 equivalent and rounded symmetrically to the first decimal place;

m^2 is the net heated area of the building;

a means the length of the 50-year assessment period in years.

If any of the components of the carbon handprint are thought irrelevant, the box is left blank.

Section 22

Allocation of the Climate Survey results to different uses

The results of the low-carbon assessment of the new building shall apply to the categories of use of buildings referred to in section 38, subsection 1, paragraphs 1 to 9 of the Construction Act.

If a new building has more than one category of use, the Climate Survey shall include the results of the assessment in relation to the net area of the space in the different categories of use, as follows:

(1) the effects of construction products and systems contained in structures at the boundary of areas for different uses, allocated to different categories of use;

(2) the effects of construction products and systems jointly serving different uses, allocated to the categories of use they serve;

(3) the effects of transport in accordance with section 11, allocated to the different categories of use;

(4) the effects of the site referred to in section 12, allocated to the different categories of use; and

(5) the effects of the energy used on the premises in accordance with section 13, allocated to the different categories of use.

Where the net area of a space in a building is less than 10 % of the total net area of the building or the net area of the space included in the building is less than 50 m², the space in the building may be included in the largest category of use. If there are spaces in the building which are not included in the assessment in accordance with section 3, their share of the effects referred to in subsection 2 are not assessed. The results of the low-carbon assessment of the construction site shall be allocated to the different categories of use.

Chapter 5

List of construction products

Section 23

The list of construction products

Anyone embarking on a construction project shall ensure that a list of construction products in an interoperable and machine-readable format is drawn up when applying for a building permit.

The responsible person agreed in the building permit or at the kick-off meeting shall indicate in the summary section of the construction inspection document that the construction work conforms to the list of construction products.

Section 24

Content of the list of construction products

Anyone embarking on a construction project shall ensure that the list of construction products contains at least the following information:

(1) a permanent building code;
(2) the category or categories of use of the building;
(3) the construction products used in the building and on-site in accordance with section 25;
(4) the construction products or building elements recovered in the building and on-site in accordance with section 26;
(5) the date of the list of construction products; and
(6) the name of the author of the list of construction products.

The list of construction products shall provide details of the products used in construction separately for the building and the construction site.

Section 25

Construction products included in the list of construction products

The list of construction products shall contain, at a minimum, the known details based on the master drawing of the construction products used in the building and on the site of the building and the building site. In the case of a building, the list shall cover at least the following known products included in the building elements and internal space elements (infills):

(1) base floor;
2) frame;
(3) façades;
(4) doors and windows;
(5) outdoor platforms and balconies;
(6) roofing structures;
(7) dividing elements;
(8) surfaces;
(9) fittings; and
(10) flues.

For the construction site, the list shall cover at least the site structures, paved areas, supports and foundations for the products included in the site and building elements. The listing of construction products shall be based on the number of items, mass or other quantitative data.

However, the list shall not include construction products which were present on the site prior to the application for a building permit and which have not been re-used in the construction project under examination or which are removed from the construction site in the course of construction.

Section 26

Recovery of construction products and materials

At the final review stage, the list of construction products shall include the number of items, masses or other quantity details for re-used and surplus construction products, as well as recycled materials used in the building elements included in the list of construction products referred to in section 24 if they reduce the building's carbon footprint more significantly.

The quantitative data for re-used and surplus construction products and recycled materials shall be based either on the actual construction solutions for the building, on product-specific material data defined using a generally accepted methodology or on data from the national emissions database.

Chapter 6

Entry into force and transitional provisions

Section 27

Entry into force

This Decree enters into force on 1 January 2026.

An application for a building permit pending at the time of entry into force of this Decree will be subject to the provisions in force at the time of entry into force of this Decree.

Helsinki x.x.2024

Minister for the Environment and Climate Change

Senior Specialist

Annex 1

	Included in Low Carbon Assessment		**Not included in the Low Carbon Assessment**
	Building	**Building site**	
Site elements	–	- Ground elements - Supports - Paved areas - Site structures - Grubbing up - Structures or buildings to be demolished on the road of a new building	- Trenches and canals - Site equipment - Packaging of products - Necessary for the site temporary facilities, scaffolding and guards - Trees, other vegetation, soil and water
Building elements	- Base floors - Frame - Façades, doors and windows - External platforms and balconies - Roof structures	- Foundations	- Separate nails, screws, adhesives, gaskets, joints and other fixtures not included in products - Smoke extractors - Packaging of products
Internal space elements (infills)	- Dividing elements (partitions, doors, stairs) - Surfaces (floors, ceilings, walls) with their surface treatment - Internal space equipment (fixed furniture) - Flues and fireplaces		- Mouldings and corner reinforcements - Handrails/bannisters - Internal signage - Separate nails, screws, adhesives, gaskets, joints and other fixtures not included in products - Packaging of products
Building services	- Main components of the heating system - Main components of the water and drainage system - Main components of the air-conditioning system - Main components of the cooling system - Main components of the sprinkler system - Main components of the electrical system - Lifts and escalators	- Building services components located outside the building that do not serve the building but the building site (e.g. site lighting or outdoor canopy electrical system)	- IT systems - Building automation systems - Emergency power systems - Separate machinery and equipment - Packaging of products and equipment