

**Interreg
Danube Region**



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Circular DigiBuild

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DRP0200309

D.3.6.3 Better Policies Annexe

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D.3.6.3 – Better Policies Annexe

Applicable and transferable policy improvements for boosting emerging technologies in circular construction · Annexe to the 2030 Danube Region Digital Innovation Strategy for Circular Construction · June 2026, updated October 2026

1. Purpose and Scope

This Better Policies Annexe (D.3.6.3) is a short common document elaborated by the Circular DigiBuild partners and annexed to the 2030 Danube Region Digital Innovation Strategy for Circular Construction (Output 3.2).

It presents the applicable and transferable policy improvements that the partners propose for the national and regional policies of the 13 partner countries, in order to boost the adoption of emerging technologies for more circularity in construction. The improvements are structured around the Strategy's five pillars, ten objectives and 21 KPIs, so that they are directly aligned with the Strategy and measurable.

The Annexe is based on input from all partners: the country policy improvement documents and the Policies Synthesis Report (D.3.6.2), the peer-review workshop (D.3.6.1, 29 May 2026), the Territorial Action Plans (D.3.5.4) and the partners' contributions to this Annexe. It was discussed with national stakeholders in the RMSG 8 meetings (D.3.6.4) and is implemented through the Territorial Action Plans.

2. Strategy Alignment Overview

No.	Strategy pillar	Objectives	KPIs
1	Enabling Policy & Regulatory Frameworks	1.1 Harmonise circular construction standards	1.1.1 Countries adopting common standards

		1.2 Develop financial incentives	1.1.2 Reduction in regulatory barriers 1.2.1 Public/private investment 1.2.2 SMEs using financial incentives
2	Fostering Digital Innovation & Technology Adoption	2.1 Promote BIM and digital technologies 2.2 Digital platforms for material tracking	2.1.1 % projects using BIM 2.1.2 Professionals trained in BIM 2.1.3 Best practices demonstrated 2.2.1 Digital platforms implemented 2.2.2 Materials tracked digitally
3	Building Skills & Capacity	3.1 Education and training programmes 3.2 Knowledge transfer and best practice sharing	3.1.1 Training programmes created 3.1.2 Universities with curricula 3.2.1 Knowledge-sharing events 3.2.2 Cluster members in cross-border projects
4	Strengthening Collaboration & Supply Chains	4.1 Digital regional supply chains 4.2 Research-industry-government collaboration	4.1.1 Recycled materials reused 4.1.2 Businesses in circular supply chains 4.2.1 Collaborative R&D projects 4.2.2 Public-private partnerships
5	Raising Awareness & Changing Mindsets	5.1 Awareness campaigns 5.2 Digital CE business models	5.1.1 Reach of campaigns 5.1.2 Public support for CE policies 5.2.1 Companies adopting digital CE models 5.2.2 Investment in digitalised CE

3. Pillar 1: Enabling Policy & Regulatory Frameworks

Strategy objectives and KPIs: Objectives 1.1 and 1.2 – KPIs 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2.1, 1.2.2

Rationale

Digital and circular policies are developed separately and rarely translated into rules for construction. BIM mandates are not linked to material and waste data, end-of-waste criteria and quality standards for secondary materials are missing, public procurement is based on the lowest price, and there are no dedicated financial instruments for construction SMEs. Construction is a standalone smart specialisation priority in very few countries.

Recommended policy improvements

- A. Link BIM requirements in procurement and permitting to material and CDW data, and coordinate construction, environment and digital policies through inter-ministerial working groups (KPI 1.1.1).
- B. Adopt end-of-waste criteria, quality standards and certification for recycled and bio-based construction materials, and mandatory pre-demolition audits (KPI 1.1.2).

- C. Create dedicated financial instruments – vouchers, grants, credit lines and dedicated windows in existing national and EU programmes – for SMEs adopting digital and circular practices (KPI 1.2.1, 1.2.2).
- D. Introduce lifecycle-cost award criteria, recycled-content requirements and BIM deliverables in public procurement, using model tender clauses (KPI 1.1.2, 1.2.1).
- E. Include construction in the next smart specialisation cycle (KPI 1.1.1).

Country commitments

Country	Proposed improvement	KPIs
Austria	Map regulatory levers and agree follow-up actions with the competent ministries and federal states (07/2026–06/2027); screen and tag aws, FFG, KPC and regional funding instruments (09/2026–03/2027); staged support from feasibility to market uptake for SMEs; lifecycle, reuse and digital-data criteria in public procurement	1.1.2, 1.2.1, 1.2.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Inter-institutional coordination across state, entity and district levels; BIM guidelines and standards for secondary materials; circular and digital criteria in public procurement	1.1.1, 1.1.2
Bulgaria	Construction as a key and impactful sector in RIS3; guidelines for BIM and digital waste tracking in permits; grant schemes and tax incentives for SMEs	1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.2.2
Croatia	Regulatory working group and national BIM roadmap with a threshold for public projects; financial support for SMEs; “Smart Buildings and Digital Building Operation” as a cross-cutting S3 sub-priority; digital readiness and energy-flexibility indicators among the criteria for public financing of building renovation	1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.2.2
Czech Republic	Align CE, BIM, CDW and procurement policies; standards for secondary materials, pre-demolition audits and material data; GPP and targeted support to create demand	1.1.1, 1.2.1
Germany	BIM requirements in the Model Building Regulations; BIM model submission in building permit procedures; harmonisation across the federal states	1.1.1, 1.1.2
Hungary	Update standards for digital and sustainable building; mandatory BIM for public investments; targeted financing for SMEs	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2.2
Moldova	Inter-ministerial working group; CDW Regulation; ISO 19650 in national norms; model tender clauses in public tenders above €5 million; circular window in ODA SME programmes	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2.1, 1.2.2
Montenegro	National BIM standard (ISO 19650); mandatory BIM in public projects; end-of-waste criteria (Law on Waste); recycled-content quotas in public procurement	1.1.2
Romania	Review of regulatory barriers, including End-of-Waste criteria for recycled aggregates (MDLPA, MMAP, ASRO, 2027–2029); ESG/DNSH and circularity requirements and model green tender criteria in public procurement (ANAP, MDLPA, MMAP, from 2027); targeted SME support schemes (2027–2030); preparation of manufacturers and	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2.1, 1.2.2

	public clients for ISO 19650 and the Digital Product Passport	
Serbia	BIM by-laws linking the 2028 mandate to material and CDW data; standards for secondary and bio-based materials; circular procurement toolkit; Innovation Fund voucher line	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2.1, 1.2.2
Slovakia	National BIM strategy; 70% of public procurement value and contracts through GPP by 2030; TCO/LCC evaluation; pre-demolition audits; updated Decree 344/2022	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2.1
Slovenia	Non-waste status for certified, safe structural secondary materials, with environmental data tracking in eGraditev; mandatory minimum 10% recycled content in all public building and procurement tenders; S5 Circular Transition Grants for SMEs	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2.1, 1.2.2

4. Pillar 2: Fostering Digital Innovation & Technology Adoption

Strategy objectives and KPIs: Objectives 2.1 and 2.2 – KPIs 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.2.1, 2.2.2

Rationale

BIM adoption is uneven and concentrated in large firms. Workflows are fragmented between digital design and paper-based sites and approvals. CDW flows are not traceable, and e-permitting systems, waste registers and project data are not interoperable. The use of digital twins, IoT, AI, reuse of construction materials and material passports remains limited.

Recommended policy improvements

- A. Introduce phased BIM requirements for public projects above defined thresholds and roadmaps for BIM-based e-permitting (KPI 2.1.1).
- B. Develop interoperable national platforms for CDW tracking and material exchange, connected to waste registers (KPI 2.2.1, 2.2.2).
- C. Develop material passport and Digital Product Passport data models and pilots on public buildings (KPI 2.2.1, 2.2.2).
- D. Fund pilot and demonstration projects showcasing digital circular construction solutions, including the CDB pilots (KPI 2.1.3).
- E. Establish common data standards for construction material tracking across the Danube region (KPI 2.2.1).

Country commitments

Country	Proposed improvement	KPIs
Austria	Publish and promote the Urban Mining Screener as open-source best practice (2026–2027); replicate it in further districts, cities and public asset portfolios (2027–2030); guidance for interoperable BIM, GIS and material data and governance (2027–2029); pilots for material passports and selective deconstruction	2.1.1, 2.1.3, 2.2.1, 2.2.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	National framework for digitalisation of construction with BIM roadmap; BIM pilots in public projects; CDW tracking and material	2.1.1, 2.1.3, 2.2.1, 2.2.2

	exchange platforms	
Bulgaria	National platform to support BIM; changes in legislation to stimulate digitalisation and circularity; national material tracking platform	2.1.1, 2.2.1
Croatia	BIM and digital-twin pilots; CDW tracking platform prototype with utilities and recycling centres; innovation vouchers for digital twins of public and commercial buildings; Croatian Building Data Space; anonymised operational data from publicly funded buildings; BIM-to-operations software; open interoperability standards (BACnet, OPC UA); platforms for building participation in flexibility markets	2.1.3, 2.2.1
Czech Republic	Connect BIM implementation with material tracking and passports; interoperable platforms; link to the Digital Building Permit Portal	2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.1
Germany	Pilot projects demonstrating BIM-supported approval procedures; interoperable BIM workflows between authorities and industry	2.1.1, 2.1.3
Hungary	Digital tracking systems; National Construction Economy Register with secondary raw materials; development of e-napló and national digital platforms	2.2.1, 2.2.2
Moldova	Voluntary BIM roadmap (25% of large public tenders by 2030); national BIM helpdesk; CDW tracking and passport platform pilot	2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.2
Montenegro	Functional e-permit system with BIM integration; digital CDW mapping tools; recycling and reuse hub linked to digital mapping	2.2.1
Romania	BIM pilots in significant public projects under the national BIM roadmap (MDLPA, BIM Task Force, 2027–2030); EDIH and cluster test-before-invest services for SMEs on BIM, digital twins, AI and IoT; national platform Construiam Circular for CDW management and secondary-material tracking (PP09 IRCEM, initiated June 2026); standard workflows for digital permitting, BIM submissions and Digital Product Passports (2027–2029)	2.1.1, 2.1.3, 2.2.1, 2.2.2
Serbia	BIM pilots ahead of the 2028 mandate; CDW tracking interoperable with the national waste register; openBIM passports; BIM submissions in eDozvola	2.1.1, 2.1.3, 2.2.1, 2.2.2
Slovakia	BIM handover standards; passport roadmap for public buildings; digital twins; DPP compliance for SMEs; secondary materials in BIM libraries	2.1.1, 2.1.3, 2.2.1, 2.2.2
Slovenia	Phased statutory BIM in all public construction projects by 2028, irrespective of project value; AI Competence Centre under the National AI Strategy delivering open-source predictive analytics tools for construction planning; environmental data tracking in eGraditev; national material exchange platform	2.1.1, 2.2.1

5. Pillar 3: Building Skills & Capacity

Strategy objectives and KPIs: Objectives 3.1 and 3.2 – KPIs 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2

Rationale

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There is a shortage of professionals skilled in BIM, AI, IoT, digital twins, circular design, reuse of materials and LCA/LCC. Training and educational programmes are misaligned with industry needs, and public procurers, permitting authorities and inspectors lack the skills to apply digital and circular requirements.

Recommended policy improvements

- A. Integrate BIM, circular design and digital construction tools into university and VET curricula (KPI 3.1.2).
- B. Create upskilling and reskilling programmes and national certification schemes for construction professionals (KPI 3.1.1, 2.1.2).
- C. Train public procurers, permitting authorities and inspectors in BIM and circular criteria (KPI 3.1.1).
- D. Organise knowledge-sharing platforms and events facilitated by the project partners and the DANUBE CiDiCon Cluster (KPI 3.2.1, 3.2.2).

Country commitments

Country	Proposed improvement	KPIs
Austria	Digital and circular learning outcomes in university, FH and HTL curricula; stackable micro-credentials aligned with BIM/openBIM (2026–2030); practice-based SME training with WKO/WIFI and Bauakademien; annual knowledge-sharing and cross-border exchange	3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIM and circular modules in universities and VET; continuous professional training; knowledge-sharing events	3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1
Bulgaria	Reskilling and upskilling of construction professionals; four new vocational professions; capacity building for businesses and public authorities	3.1.1, 2.1.2
Croatia	Curricula and VET reform; annual national conference and knowledge repository	3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1
Czech Republic	Training and collaborative programmes on BIM, circular design, passports, LCA/LCC and pre-demolition audits; upskilling of SMEs, municipalities and public investors	3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2
Germany	Build institutional BIM knowledge in public administrations; applied research on BIM for circular construction	3.1.1, 3.2.1
Hungary	Circular and digital modules in higher education and VET; adult training and certification (ConstructSkills4LIFE, ÉMI); dual training	3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1
Moldova	CE and digital modules at UTM and CEC; national certification scheme; train-the-procurer programme; national events	3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.1
Montenegro	National certification framework for BIM and circular professionals; curricula in VET and universities; knowledge-sharing platforms	3.1.1, 3.1.2
Romania	Accredited training for the national BIM occupational profiles; BIM-LCA, circular design and digital deconstruction modules in higher education and VET (UTCB, UTCN, 2027–2029); recurring national knowledge-sharing events; capacity building for public procurers and	3.1.1, 3.1.2, 2.1.2, 3.2.1

	project owners (ANAP, MDLPA, from 2027)	
Serbia	Training of public officials; CPD in BIM, LCA/LCC and circular design through the Chamber of Engineers; new university modules	3.1.1, 3.1.2, 2.1.2, 3.2.1
Slovakia	BIM literacy in vocational schools; national certification framework; courses in the national lifelong learning system	3.1.1, 3.1.2
Slovenia	BIM, LCA and circular design embedded in core university and vocational engineering and trade studies; micro-credential schemes for a “digital-first” workforce and for upskilling practising professionals	3.1.1, 3.1.2

6. Pillar 4: Strengthening Collaboration & Supply Chains

Strategy objectives and KPIs: Objectives 4.1 and 4.2 – KPIs 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.2.1, 4.2.2

Rationale

Collaboration between research, industry and government is fragmented, and markets for secondary construction materials are thin because of weak supply chain infrastructure, missing quality assurance and low trust.

Recommended policy improvements

- A. Establish national platforms, networks or hubs for circular and digital construction bringing together research, industry, finance and public authorities (KPI 4.2.1, 4.2.2).
- B. Create digital marketplaces and supply networks for secondary construction materials (KPI 4.1.1, 4.1.2).
- C. Fund collaborative R&D on circular materials, AI-driven resource management and digital twins, and set up living labs (KPI 4.2.1).
- D. Use the DANUBE CiDiCon Cluster as a coordination mechanism for cross-border projects (KPI 3.2.2, 4.2.2).

Country commitments

Country	Proposed improvement	KPIs
Austria	Austrian Circular Digital Construction Working Group as national coordination and advisory platform (07/2026–06/2027), building on DNCC MoUs with Circular Economy Forum Austria, Digital Findet Stadt, IIBW and ZAB; connect demonstrators with cities and public asset owners (2027–2030)	4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.2.1, 4.2.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	National Circular and Digital Construction Platform; permanent public-private working groups; collaborative innovation projects	4.2.1, 4.2.2
Bulgaria	Multi-stakeholder cooperation of policy, research and industry through EDIHCS; CiDiCon as focal point of the supply network	4.2.1, 4.2.2
Croatia	Secondary materials marketplace; living labs in Zagreb or Split; national network of Smart Building Living Labs in university campuses, hospitals, office and public administration buildings; calls for trustworthy AI in building operation; S3 instruments for spin-offs and	4.1.1, 4.2.1, 4.2.2

	deep-tech start-ups; national platform within the CiDiCon Cluster	
Czech Republic	Cooperation of SMEs, research, municipalities and hubs; material reuse networks and circular construction clusters; PPPs	4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.2.1, 4.2.2
Germany	Dialogue between policy makers, authorities, academia and industry; transfer of pilot results into practice	4.2.1
Hungary	National Digital and Circular Construction Innovation Network; R&D calls on secondary materials, AI and digital twins; Horizon Europe participation	4.2.1, 4.2.2
Moldova	GreenBuild Lab innovation hub; supplier database; digital supply chain pilot at the collection centres; R&D calls and PPPs	4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.2.1, 4.2.2
Montenegro	R&D programmes linking SMEs and universities on CDW mapping and passports; pilots on safe reuse of CDW in public works	4.1.1, 4.2.1
Romania	Mapping of producers and recyclers of secondary materials (ADR Vest, 2027); digital marketplaces for secondary construction materials (2028–2030); collaborative R&D on digital circular construction with UTCB, UTCN, research centres, SMEs and EDIHs (2027–2030); coordination through the RMSG, clusters and PPPs	4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.2.1, 4.2.2
Serbia	National Platform for Circular and Digital Construction; secondary-materials exchange; living lab for bio-based materials; PPPs for recycled aggregates	4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.2.1, 4.2.2
Slovakia	Regional digital material exchange platforms (material banks); online knowledge hub	4.1.1, 4.1.2
Slovenia	Digital Innovation Hubs and construction clusters supporting SMEs with digital supply chain tools; one-stop-shop for national, cross-border and EU funding information; national material exchange platform; SRIP partnerships for circular construction	4.1.1, 4.2.1, 4.2.2

7. Pillar 5: Raising Awareness & Changing Mindsets

Strategy objectives and KPIs: Objectives 5.1 and 5.2 – KPIs 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.2.1, 5.2.2

Rationale

The construction sector is conservative, companies fear the cost and risk of digitalisation, and awareness of circular principles among investors, municipalities and the public is low. Technology alone is not enough without a cultural shift.

Recommended policy improvements

- A. Launch targeted awareness campaigns on the economic and environmental benefits of digital circular construction (KPI 5.1.1, 5.1.2).
- B. Support companies in moving from linear to circular business models through coaching, vouchers and awards (KPI 5.2.1, 5.2.2).
- C. Showcase success stories and pilot results, including the CDB pilots (KPI 5.1.1, 2.1.3).

- D. Engage decision-makers through policy dialogues, RMSG meetings and high-level events (KPI 5.1.2).

Country commitments

Country	Proposed improvement	KPIs
Austria	Showcase the Urban Mining Screener and Austrian good practices through events, sector networks and digital channels; orientation and networking for SMEs through awis, FFG, KPC and regional intermediaries (from 2027)	5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.2.1, 5.2.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	National awareness campaigns; demonstration projects; engagement of authorities, SMEs and associations	5.1.1, 5.1.2
Bulgaria	Showcase the EDIHCS multi-actor model; campaigns including smaller municipalities; coaching and masterclasses	5.1.1, 5.2.1
Croatia	Awareness campaigns with NGOs; coaching and circular business models in incubation programmes	5.1.1, 5.2.1
Czech Republic	Targeted communication and dissemination of Czech and Danube pilot examples; workshops, site visits and case studies	5.1.1
Germany	Showcase BIM pilot results as evidence for regulatory change	5.1.1
Hungary	National campaigns on BIM, e-log and circular materials; use of social media, professional forums and university days	5.1.1, 5.1.2
Moldova	“Construim Circular” campaign; annual attitude survey; Circular Construction Innovation Award; co-financing of BIM licences	5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.2.1, 5.2.2
Montenegro	Coordinated campaign on digitalisation in construction as part of S3 2026–2031; professional events	5.1.1
Romania	National and regional awareness campaign on circular and digital construction (2027–2030); showcasing of pilots through events, media and the CiDiCon platform; coaching and mentorship for SMEs on digital-circular business models (from 2027); RMSG and policy dialogues	5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.2.1, 5.2.2
Serbia	National campaign on the 2028 BIM mandate; demonstrations of BIM pilots, CornHusk and the Novi Sad hub; incubation and mentoring	5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.2.1, 5.2.2
Slovakia	National campaign; Slovak reference cases; annual national event on circular and digital construction	5.1.1, 5.1.2
Slovenia	Expert advisory support through digital innovation hubs for SMEs and start-ups moving to circular business models; stakeholder meetings, conferences and workshops; promotion of the Circular DigiBuild Platform	5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.2.1

8. National Targets for 2030

Several partners translated the improvements into quantified national targets in their Territorial Action Plans and Annexe contributions. They are indicative and will be monitored against the T0 baselines.

Country	Examples of 2030 targets	KPIs
Austria	No binding national targets yet: a T0 baseline (07–12/2026) will set starting values before quantified targets are confirmed; first milestones are the Working Group and funding-instrument tagging (by 03/2027)	All (baseline)
Bulgaria	≥5 BIM pilot projects; ≥250 professionals trained; 1 national platform; ≥10,000 people reached	2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 5.1.1
Croatia	BIM use in 40–45% of projects; CDW recycling of 55%	2.1.1, 4.1.1
Hungary	≥15 collaborative R&D projects; ≥100,000 people reached; +25% public support	4.2.1, 5.1.1, 5.1.2
Moldova	BIM in 25% of public tenders above €5 million; 150 professionals trained; 2,000 t of materials tracked per year; 15,000 people reached	2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.2, 5.1.1
Montenegro	≥3 revised regulations by 2028; ≥1 national platform; ≥3 training programmes; ≥5 R&D projects; ≥20,000 people reached	1.1.2, 2.2.1, 3.1.1, 4.2.1, 5.1.1
Romania	BIM in 50% of large public investments; 1,000 professionals trained in BIM occupations (2028); 10 digital best-practice pilots (2028); 2 interoperable digital platforms (2028); +20% digitally tracked material volume; 8 training programmes and 6 universities/VET institutions (2028); 50 companies in circular supply chains (2028); +15% secondary-material market share; 5 collaborative R&D projects (2028); 100 SMEs using incentives (2028); 10,000 people reached; 40 companies with digital-circular business models	2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.2.1, 1.2.2, 5.1.1, 5.2.1
Serbia	~40% of large public projects with BIM; ~1,500 BIM-trained professionals; ≥2 CDW platforms; ≥10 R&D projects	2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 4.2.1
Slovakia	70% of public procurement value and 70% of contracts through GPP	1.1.2, 1.2.1
Slovenia	BIM in all public construction projects by 2028, irrespective of value; minimum 10% recycled content in all public building tenders	2.1.1, 1.1.2

9. Transferable Models Across the Region

The following models have been identified by the partners as transferable. Several of them have already been selected by other partners for adaptation (see D.3.6.2).

Transferable model	Origin	Description	Pillars
EDIHCS hub model	Bulgaria	Multi-stakeholder digital innovation hub bridging industry, education and research in close collaboration with public authorities	2, 3, 4, 5
Digital lifecycle management of municipal materials	Bulgaria	Unique digital identifiers and lifecycle tracking of infrastructure materials (CDB pilot, Municipality of Varna)	2, 4
Building(s) Tomorrow	Austria	Targeted funding for construction innovation, awareness, networking and know-how exchange	1, 5
VIE.CYCLE / Circular City Wien	Austria	Circular construction implemented at city scale	1, 4

BauKarussell	Austria	Selective deconstruction and reuse combining circular and social value	1, 4, 5
Urban Mining Screener	Austria	Open-source tool estimating material stocks of buildings and districts (CDB pilot)	2, 4
BIM in building regulation	Germany	BIM requirements in the Model Building Regulations and BIM-based permit procedures, supported by pilots	1, 2
Digital CDW platforms	Hungary	Online platforms connecting CDW producers with architects, developers and re-users	2, 4
Innovation vouchers	Slovakia	Small grants for SMEs adopting digital and circular solutions	1, 5
BIM Act and national BIM strategy	Czech Republic	Mandatory BIM for above-limit public tenders from 2027	1, 2
“Partnership For” voluntary agreement	Czech Republic	Voluntary partnership for apartment buildings from low-emission materials	4
NCS 4.0 and circular construction platforms	Czech Republic	National platforms connecting research, industry and public actors (NCS 4.0, CirkArena)	4
UCEEB TISMIC tool	Czech Republic	Digital tool developed by the University Centre for Energy Efficient Buildings (CTU)	2
Circular construction courses and MOOC (ReBuilt)	Czech Republic	Courses and an online course on circular and digital construction	3
eDozvola e-permitting	Serbia	Fully digital permitting in all local governments; permitting time cut from about 150 to under 30 days	1, 2
Novi Sad CDW Recycling Hub	Serbia	Regional CDW recycling centre with quality control and digital registration of material flows	2, 4
CornHusk bio-based insulation	Serbia	Insulation panels from corn husks, closing an agri-to-construction material loop	4, 5
Soft sensors for smart buildings	Croatia	Machine-learning models replacing physical sensors in building operation (CDB pilot)	2, 4
T0-T2-T4 KPI tracking	Croatia	Baselines, targets and data-quality grading for each KPI	All
GreenBuild Lab	Moldova	Living lab for local participation in circular construction	4, 5
Public-private working groups	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Working groups bridging the public and private sectors	4
SRIP partnerships and eGraditev	Slovenia	Quadruple-helix strategic partnerships and national e-permitting	1, 4
RIS3 West model	Romania	Integration of circularity into a regional smart specialisation strategy	1
Construim Circular platform	Romania	National digital platform for CDW management and secondary-material tracking, initiated by PP09 IRCCEM	2, 4

10. Implementation and Monitoring

The improvements are implemented through the Territorial Action Plans (D.3.5.4), which translate the Strategy's objectives and KPIs into national actions with responsible bodies, timelines and funding sources. The DANUBE CiDiCon Cluster coordinates monitoring along the Strategy's T0–T4 milestones. In Romania, for example, MDLPA is the principal national coordinator, supported by the BIM Task Force and by ADR Vest for regional monitoring, with quarterly progress tracking and annual reviews; the Romanian TAP is also endorsed through a Letter of Intent by the FIRST foundation (Fundația pentru Inovare Regională Științifică și Tehnologică).

Phase	Actions	CDB link
Validate	Partners discuss the Annexe with their RMSGs and key stakeholders confirm their roles	D.3.6.4 (RMSG 8)
Translate	Partners integrate the improvements into the Territorial Action Plans with KPI targets and T0 baselines	D.3.5.4
Communicate	Presentation to regional and European policy makers at the events in Hungary	D.3.6.5, D.3.6.6
Monitor	The Cluster tracks KPI progress through the T1–T4 milestones with annual reviews	DANUBE CiDiCon Cluster

11. Partner Endorsement

This Annexe has been jointly elaborated by the Circular DigiBuild partners. The partners commit to advocating for the improvements in their national and regional contexts, to discussing them with their RMSGs and policy owners, and to integrating them into their Territorial Action Plans.

Partner	Country	Role in implementation
LP01 BAA	Bulgaria	Lead of Activity 3.6; TAP secretariat; DANUBE CiDiCon Cluster
PP2 ReCheck	Bulgaria	Pilot on digital lifecycle management of municipal materials
PP17 EDIHCS	Bulgaria	Digital innovation hub for construction; training and test-

		before-invest
PP3 AWS	Austria	Austrian TAP; funding-instrument screening (Building(s) Tomorrow); Austrian Circular Digital Construction Working Group
PP4 HSH	Germany	BIM in regulation; applied research
PP5 INCEN	Czech Republic	Czech TAP; circular construction partnerships
PP6 SBA	Slovakia	Slovak TAP; SME support and knowledge hub
PP7 UL	Slovenia	Slovenian TAP; curricula and research; Annexe validated by the Slovenian RMSG (RMSG 8, 15 June 2026)
PP8 PBKIK	Hungary	Hungarian TAP; host of the final events
PP9 IRCEM	Romania	Romanian TAP (with PP10); Construiam Circular platform
PP10 ADR Vest	Romania	Romanian TAP; regional RIS3; regional monitoring
PP11 SERDA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	BiH TAP; national platform
PP12 STP NS	Serbia	Serbian TAP secretariat; digital innovation hub
PP13 ZWMNE	Montenegro	Montenegrin TAP; CDW and awareness
PP14 TERA	Croatia	Croatian TAP; events and incubation
PP15 ICENT	Croatia	Pilot on machine learning for smart

		buildings; S3 proposals on smart building operation
PP16 BAC	Moldova	Moldovan TAP; GreenBuild Lab