

ANNEXES

Annexe 1 : Citations originelles

1) Osterwalder & Pigneur (2010), p.14. **Définition modèle d'affaires** : “A business model describes the rationale of how an organization creates, delivers, and captures value.”

2) Geissdoerfer et al. (2017), p.759. **Définition économie circulaire** : “We define the Circular Economy as a regenerative system in which resource input and waste, emission, and energy leakage are minimised by slowing, closing, and narrowing material and energy loops. This can be achieved through long-lasting design, maintenance, repair, reuse, remanufacturing, refurbishing, and recycling.”

3) Di Maria et al. (2018), p.4. **Définition analyse du cycle de vie** : “LCA is defined as a methodology for evaluating the environmental impacts of a product or process from its origin to its final disposal.”

4) Helbig et al. (2022), p.1168. **Définition décyclage** : “Downcycling is the phenomenon of quality reduction of materials reprocessed from waste relative to their original quality [...]. Downcycled materials count as recycled materials.”

5) Chau et al. (2017), p.2. **Définition déconstruction** : “Deconstruction is a disassembling process in reverse order to building construction with an objective to cause minimum damages to materials and building elements.”

6) Krook et al. (2012), p.1. **Définition minage de décharge** : “Landfill mining could be described as “a process for extracting minerals or other solid natural resources from waste materials that previously have been disposed of by burying them in the ground.”

7) Babalola et al. (2020), p.1. **Définition lean construction** : “Lean construction (LC) to describe an approach to designing and carrying out construction activities to minimize waste in materials, time and efforts, with the aim of achieving maximum cost-effective value.”