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the European Union



The CO2NSTRUCT European project: Modelling the role of Circular Economy in construction value chains for a carbon-neutral Europe

Olympia Polyzou & Theoni Oikonomou on behalf of

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Greek National Workshop, Athens, Greece, 12 June 2026



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# CO<sub>2</sub>NSTRUCT project facts

**Title:** CO<sub>2</sub>NSTRUCT - Modelling the role of Circular Economy in construction value chains for a carbon-neutral Europe

**EU funding programme:** Horizon Europe

**Call:** HORIZON-CL5-2021-D1-01: Climate sciences and responses

**Topic:** HORIZON-CL5-2021-D1-01-02

**Type of action:** HORIZON Research and Innovation Actions

**Start date:** 01-06-2022

**End date:** 30-09-2026

**Duration:** 52 months

**Budget:** 5 million Euro

**Coordinator:** Technical University of Denmark - DTU

# Consortium partners



National Laboratory for Energy and Geology



KAPES  
CRES

Centre for Renewable Energy Sources and Saving



Ruhr University Bochum



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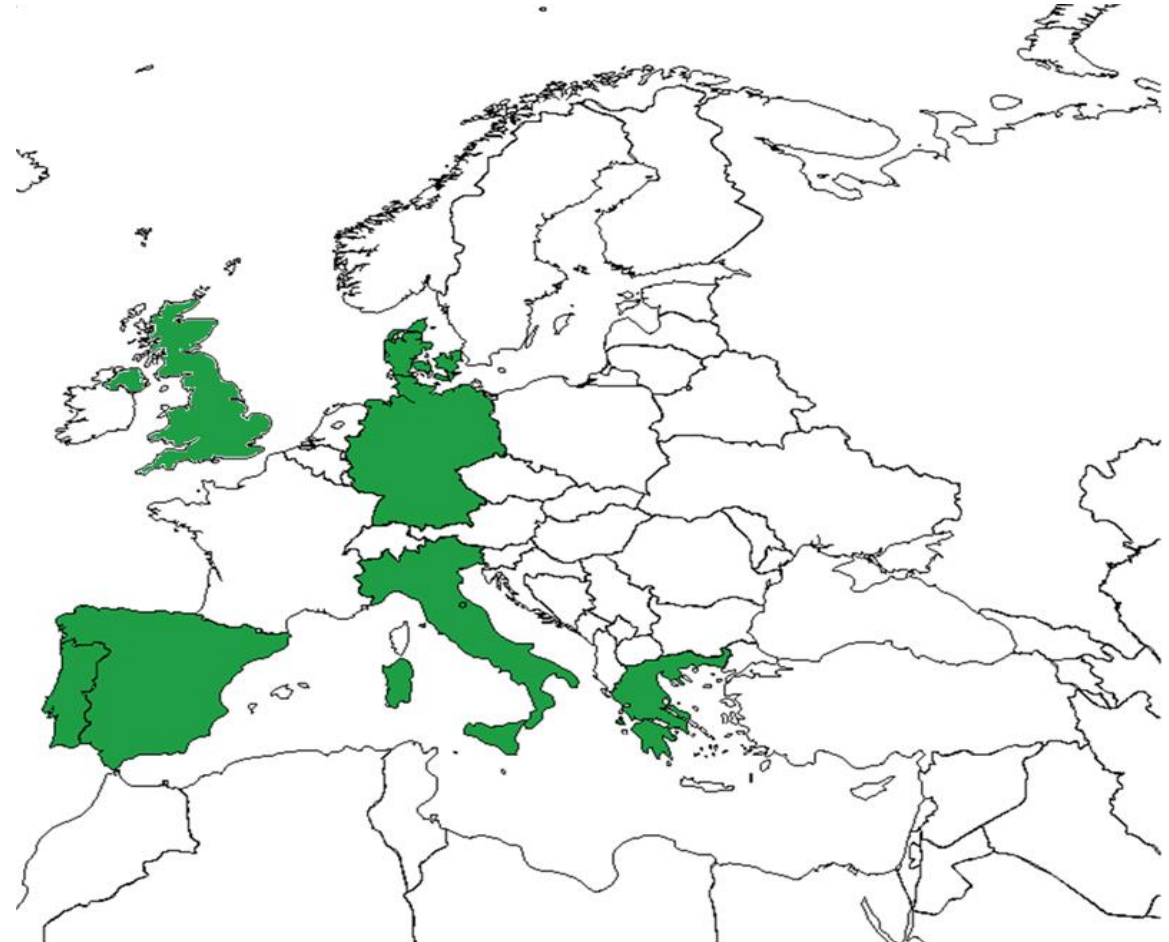
University of Sheffield



Technical University of Denmark



**Ciemat**  
Centro de Investigaciones  
Energéticas, Medioambientales  
y Tecnológicas



# Consortium Partners



Rebound effects  
Supply and value chains  
Circular economy



Construction materials  
Circular economy  
Sustainability



Water scarcity  
GHG externalities  
LCAs



Supply and value chains  
Circular economy



Climate mitigation modelling  
GHG externalities  
Policy  
Energy poverty



Citizen behaviour  
Co-development &  
stakeholder engagement  
processes



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CRES

# Scope: From linear to circular

- To augment current linear climate mitigation models with circular economy measures for construction materials.
- To contribute to achieving the emission reduction targets set by policymakers.

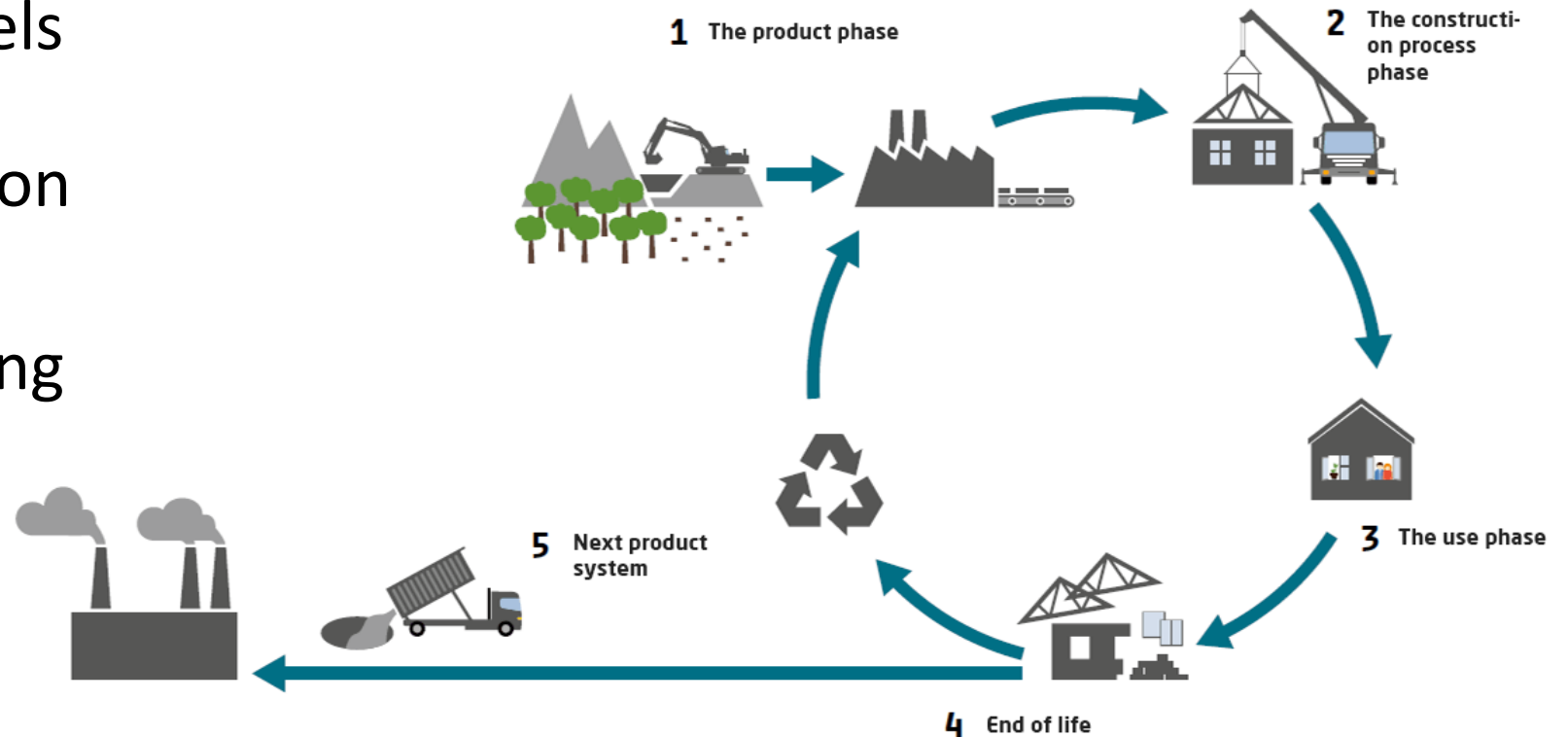


Illustration: The Danish Transport and Construction Authority

## 3 reasons for the necessity of CO<sub>2</sub>NSTRUCT project

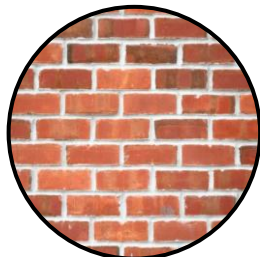
1. The **construction sector** is one of the world's **largest consumers** of energy and raw materials and **producers of waste**.
2. A **circular economy** for materials plays a key role in the transition to more **sustainable use of natural resources** in construction and a carbon-neutral society.
3. **Current climate mitigation models** (e.g. JRC-EU-TIMES, PRIMES) cannot account for materials' **circularity**.

# Focus on six carbon-intensive materials

The CO<sub>2</sub>NSTRUCT project focuses on six pervasive construction materials.

Analysis of the impacts of the extraction of raw materials, logistic, transformation, and consumer industries covering the whole life cycle of these materials.

- Cement
- Steel
- Brick
- Wood
- Glass
- Insulation materials



# CO<sub>2</sub>NSTRUCT objectives

- Creation of a **dataset** for construction materials, including Circular Economy (**CE**) **measures**.
- Developing a strategy to quantify **citizen behaviour** and **key stakeholder opinion** toward CE and climate mitigation.
- Mapping CE practices in the **supply and value chains** in the construction sector.
- Identification of potential **rebound effects** and **social impacts** of CE measures implementation.
- Developing CO<sub>2</sub>NSTRUCT Circular Climate Mitigation Modelling **Framework** and **Scenarios**.
- Integrating CE into climate action, policies, and externalities.

# CO<sub>2</sub>NSTRUCT objectives

## Creation of a dataset for construction materials, including CE measures

- To define the **baseline** of **material flows, carbon, water, and embodied energy** of materials across 4 (+2) carbon-intensive construction materials value chains and **to create a dataset** for construction materials, **including CE measures**.
- Creation of an **open-access database** verified by key stakeholders.

# CO<sub>2</sub>NSTRUCT objectives

## Developing a strategy to quantify citizen behaviour and key stakeholder opinion toward CE and climate mitigation

- To **develop a strategy** to quantify citizen behaviour and key stakeholder opinion on CE measures of six construction materials and **incorporate its results in the TIMES** energy-climate mitigation model.
- Performing of a **survey** in the 7 participating countries, involving at least **1400 citizens** and conduction of at least **25 key stakeholders' interviews**.

# CO<sub>2</sub>NSTRUCT objectives

## Mapping CE practices in the supply and value chains in the construction sector

- To map the CE value chain for each of the **4 (+2)** carbon-intensive construction materials.
- Creation of a **value chain conceptual model**, validated by key stakeholders.

# CO<sub>2</sub>NSTRUCT objectives

## Identification of potential rebound effects and social impacts of CE measures implementation

- To identify the **social implications** of the transition towards CE in the selected value chains.
- The created open-access **database will include estimated social impacts**, allowing for visualization of data on mitigation options, value chains and framework structure.

# CO<sub>2</sub>NSTRUCT objectives

## Developing CO<sub>2</sub>NSTRUCT Circular Climate Mitigation Modelling Framework and Scenarios

- To develop a **new climate mitigation modelling framework** for the construction materials value chain that **includes** an account for CE feedback loops and other **CE tools**, their **rebound effects**, expected **citizen engagement**, and an evaluation of **externalities** for different CE climate mitigation scenarios.
- Creation of an **augmented open TIMES** energy-climate mitigation model including CE options.

# CO<sub>2</sub>NSTRUCT objectives

## Integrating CE into climate action, policies, and externalities.

- The TIMES model results will be translated into **policy recommendations** to integrate CE into climate, energy, environmental, and economic policies toward carbon neutrality.
- At least **10** policy-making **recommendations** and at least **19 meetings/workshops** with policy makers and other key stakeholders.

# **CO<sub>2</sub>NSTRUCT**

## **Indicative Results**

# CO<sub>2</sub>NSTRUCT objectives

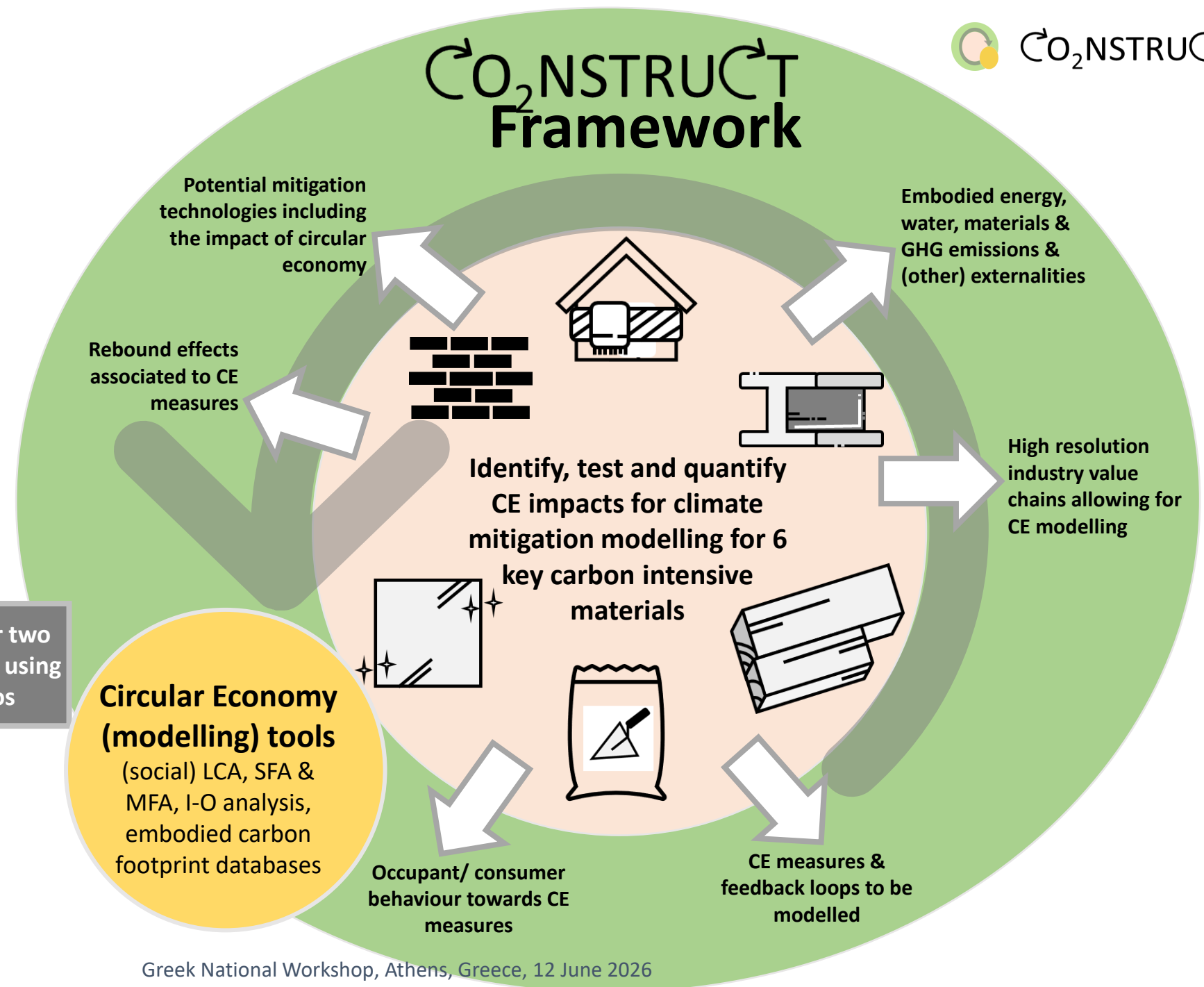
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# Framework development

  
Cluster 1:  
Offshore

  
Cluster 2:  
Buildings

Test framework for two economic clusters, using several CE scenarios



# MAPPING CIRCULARITY

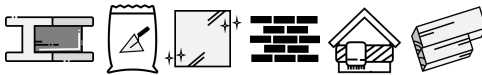
Building



Offshore wind



Material Value Chains



# MODEL AUGMENTATION

JRC-EU-TIMES



LCA



Social LCA



WaterGAP



# CO<sub>2</sub>NSTRUCT FRAMEWORK RESPONSES

Carbon  
Mitigation

Environment

Social

Water

Economic

Transport



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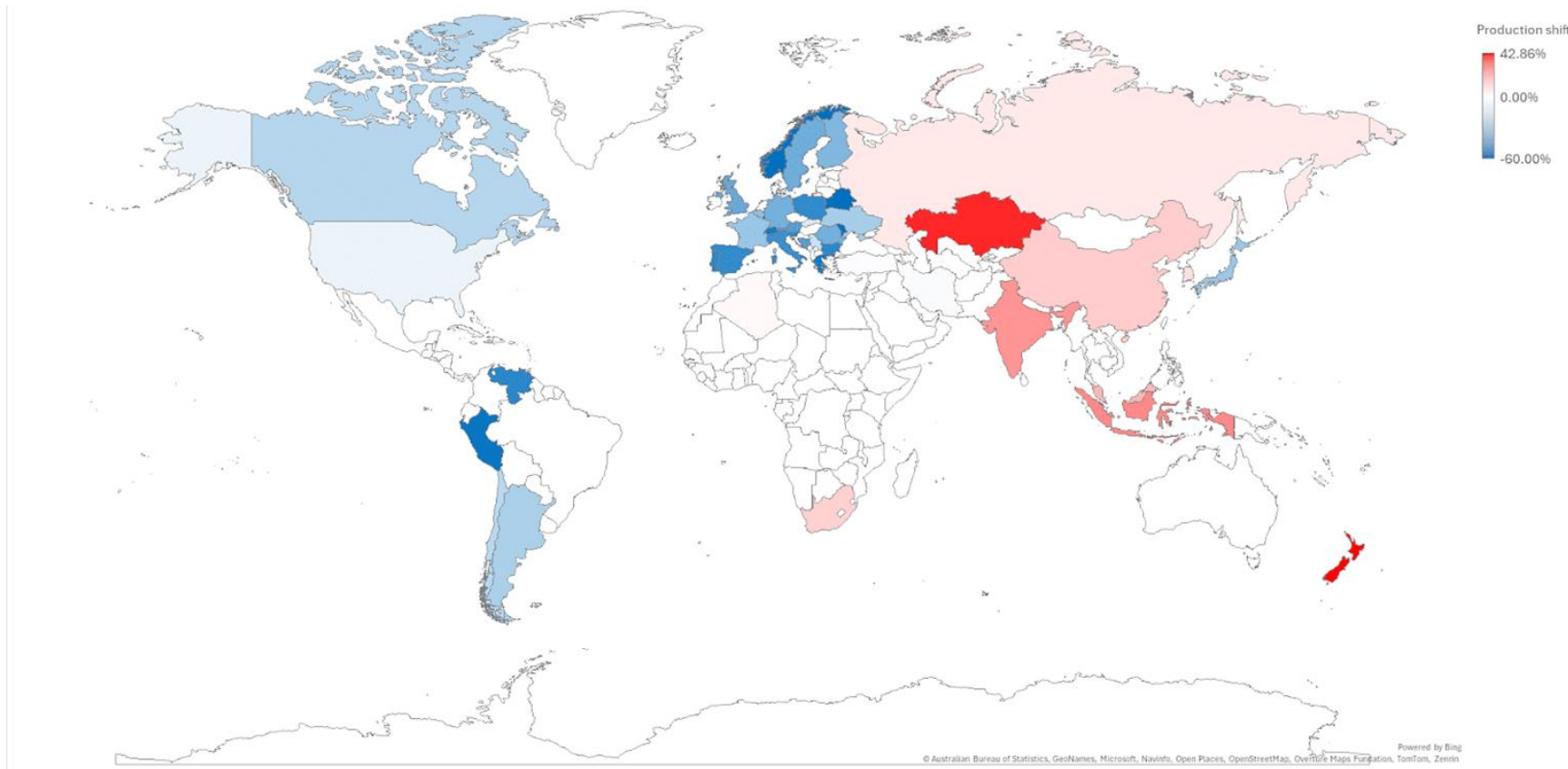
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# Rebound effects and social impacts

## Global production shifts



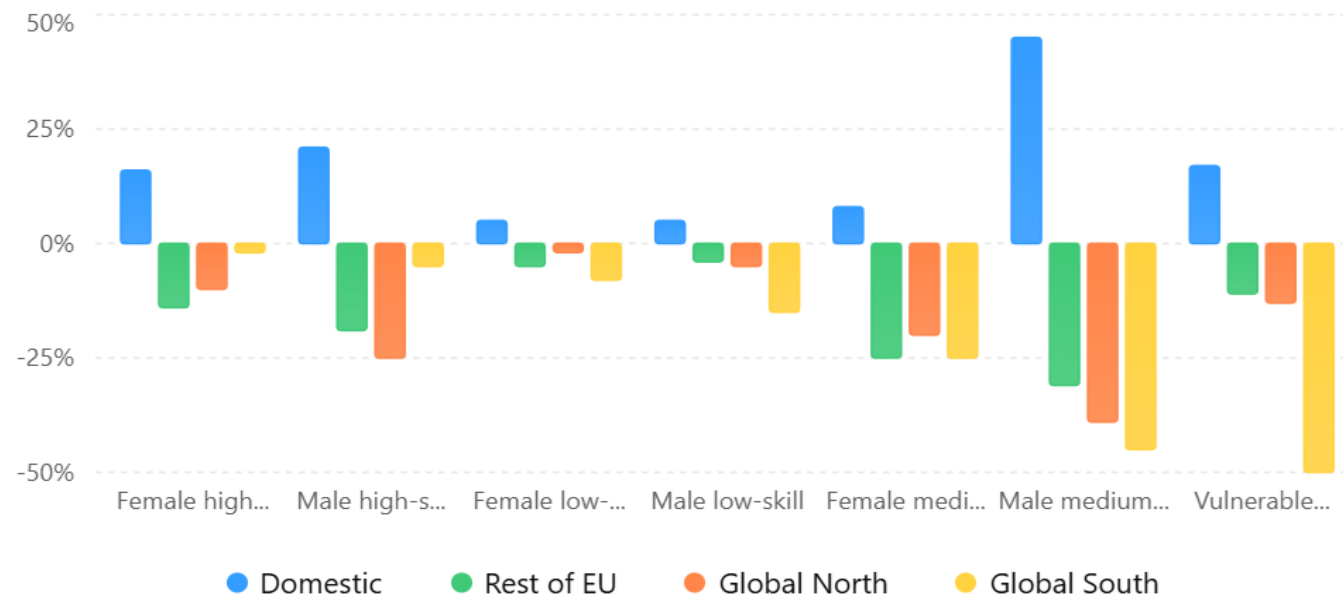
Even a globally coordinated approach, under the current EU decarbonisation objectives, would return a pathway towards a two-speed steel industry

# Rebound effects and social impacts

## Employment impacts

### Redistribution of employment impacts from circular transitions

Illustrative results for a typical EU member state across worker groups and regions.



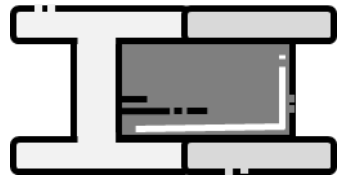
Positive values indicate employment gains; negative values indicate losses across regions in global value chains.

- Circular economy strategies may generate uneven employment outcomes across regions and socio-economic groups.
- While some domestic sectors may benefit from increased local activities, impacts can differ according to geography, skill levels and worker characteristics, potentially creating new distributional challenges.

# CO<sub>2</sub>NSTRUCT objectives

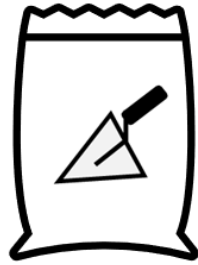
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# Creation of a dataset for construction materials



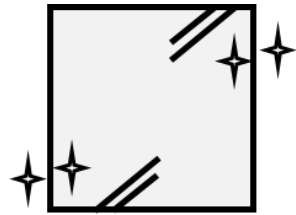
STEEL

Structural  
Reinforced  
Sheet products



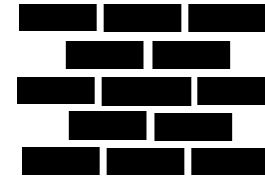
CEMENT

CEM I  
CEM IIA  
CEM IIB



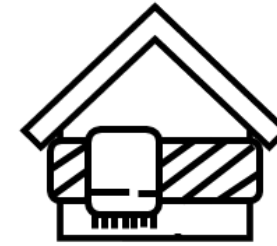
GLASS

Flat glass  
Fiber glass



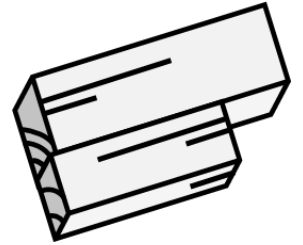
BRICK

Roofing  
Facade  
Pavers



INSULATION

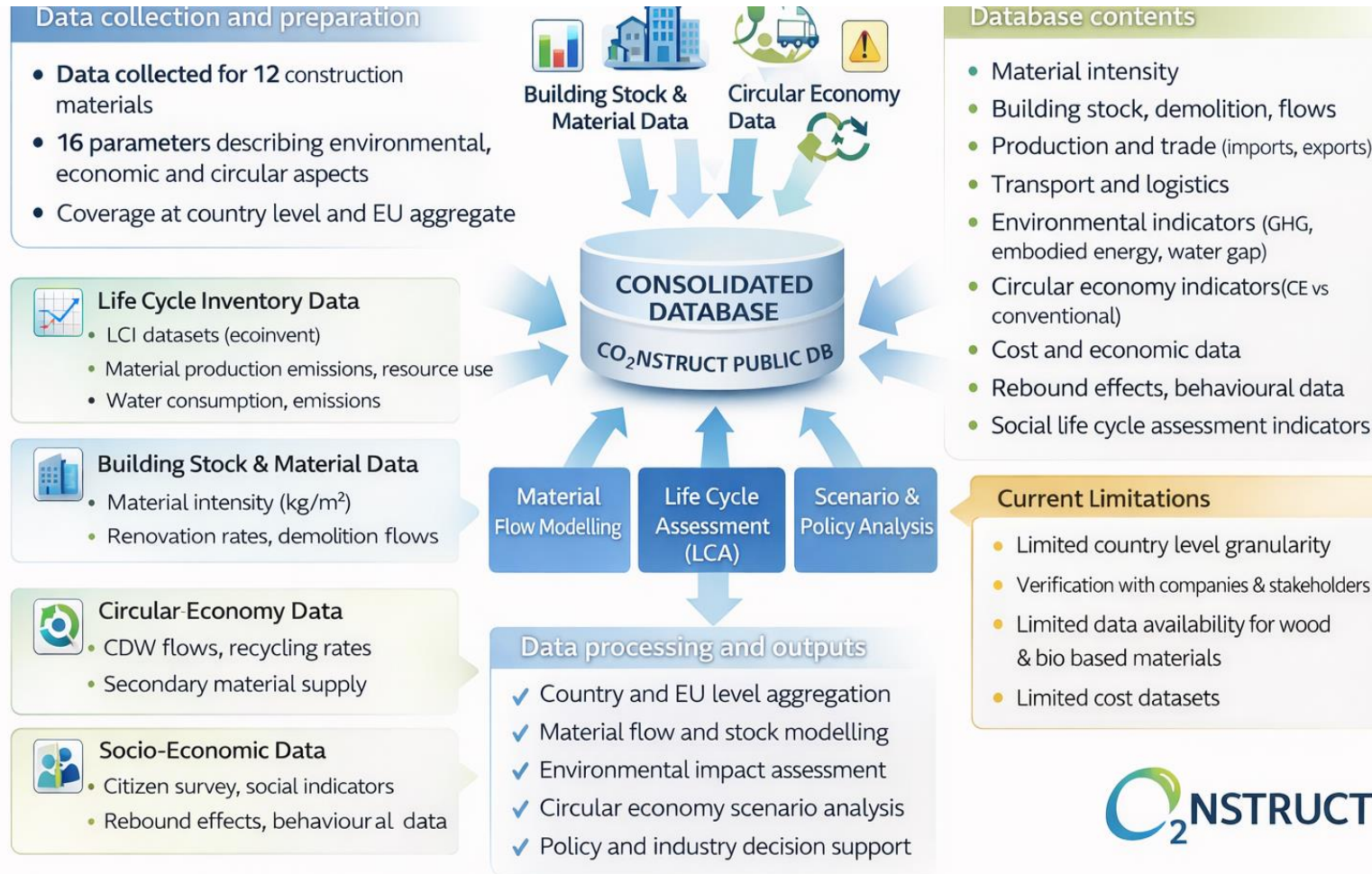
Glass wool  
Stone wool  
EPS/XPS/PIR/PUR  
Biobased



WOOD

Sawn wood  
Particle board  
Fibre board

# Creation of a dataset for construction materials



# CO<sub>2</sub>NSTRUCT Data-Webtool

- It is an online data visualization and exploration platform designed to support research, policy analysis, and decision-making in the building and construction sector.
- The tool provides access to harmonized datasets related to building stocks, construction materials, and associated environmental indicators across European countries. stakeholders, and urban planners in evaluating sustainability transitions within the built environment
- Webtool link (beta version):

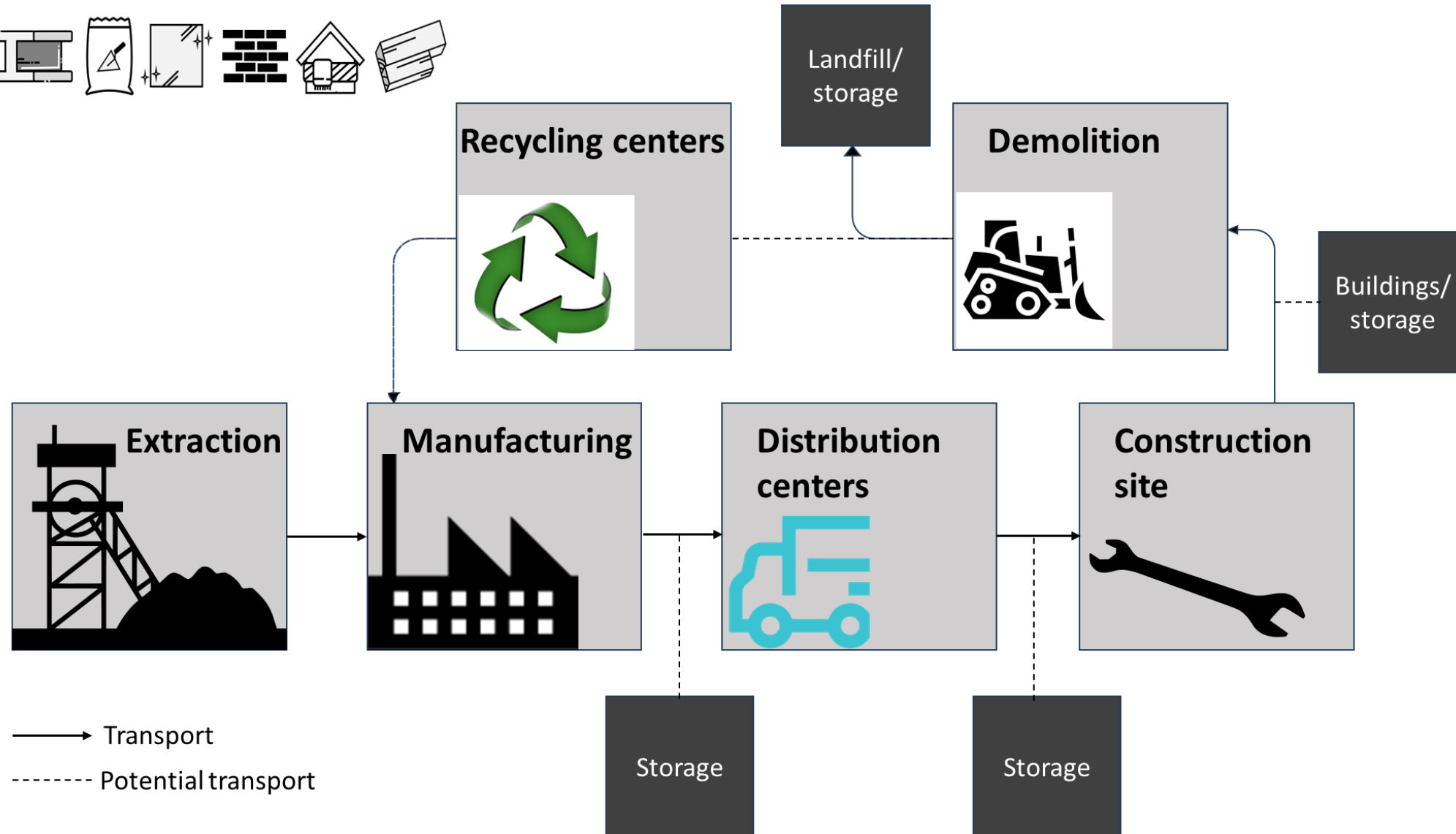
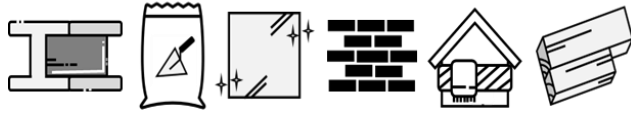
<http://199.247.21.7/#/>



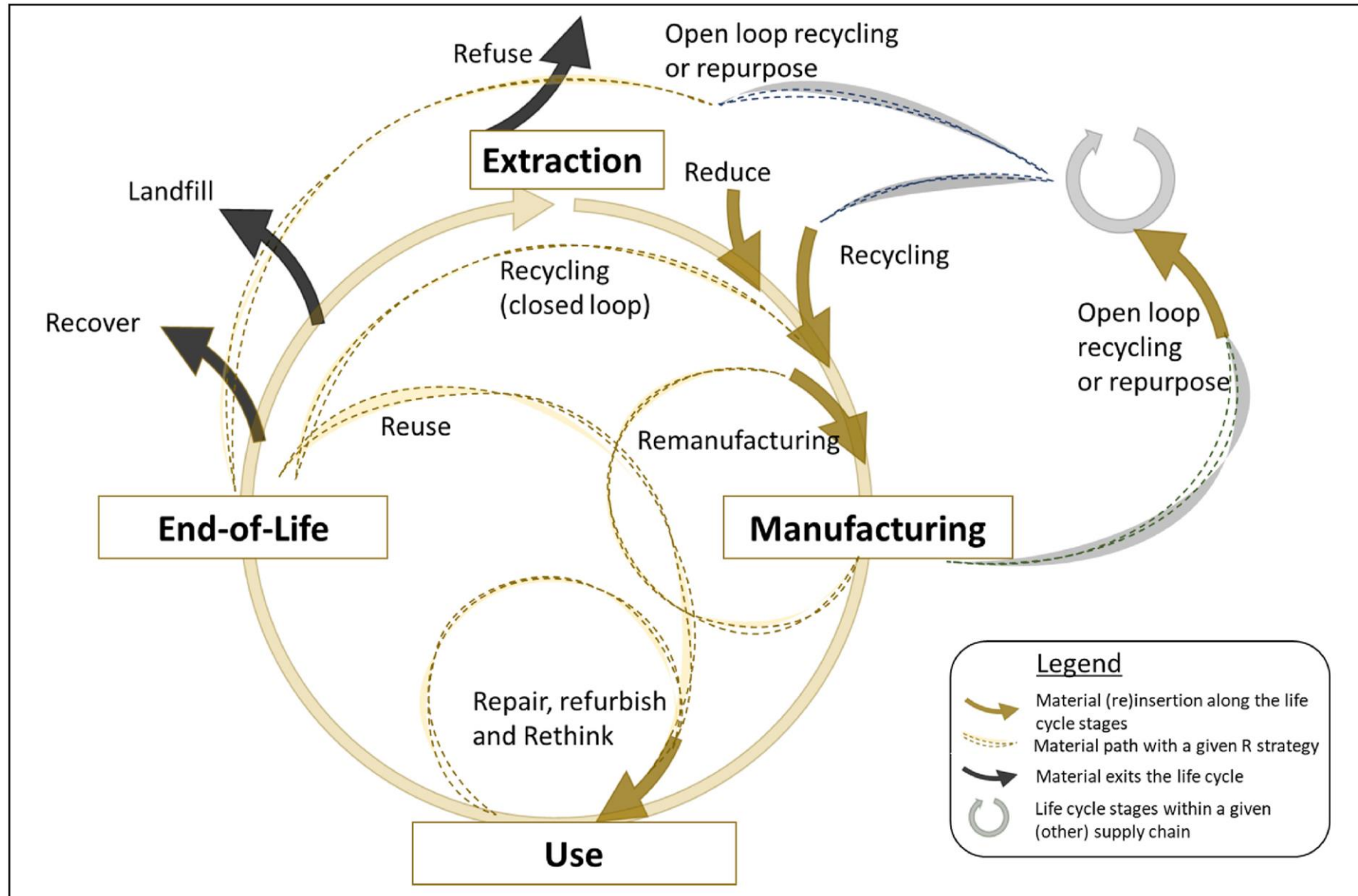
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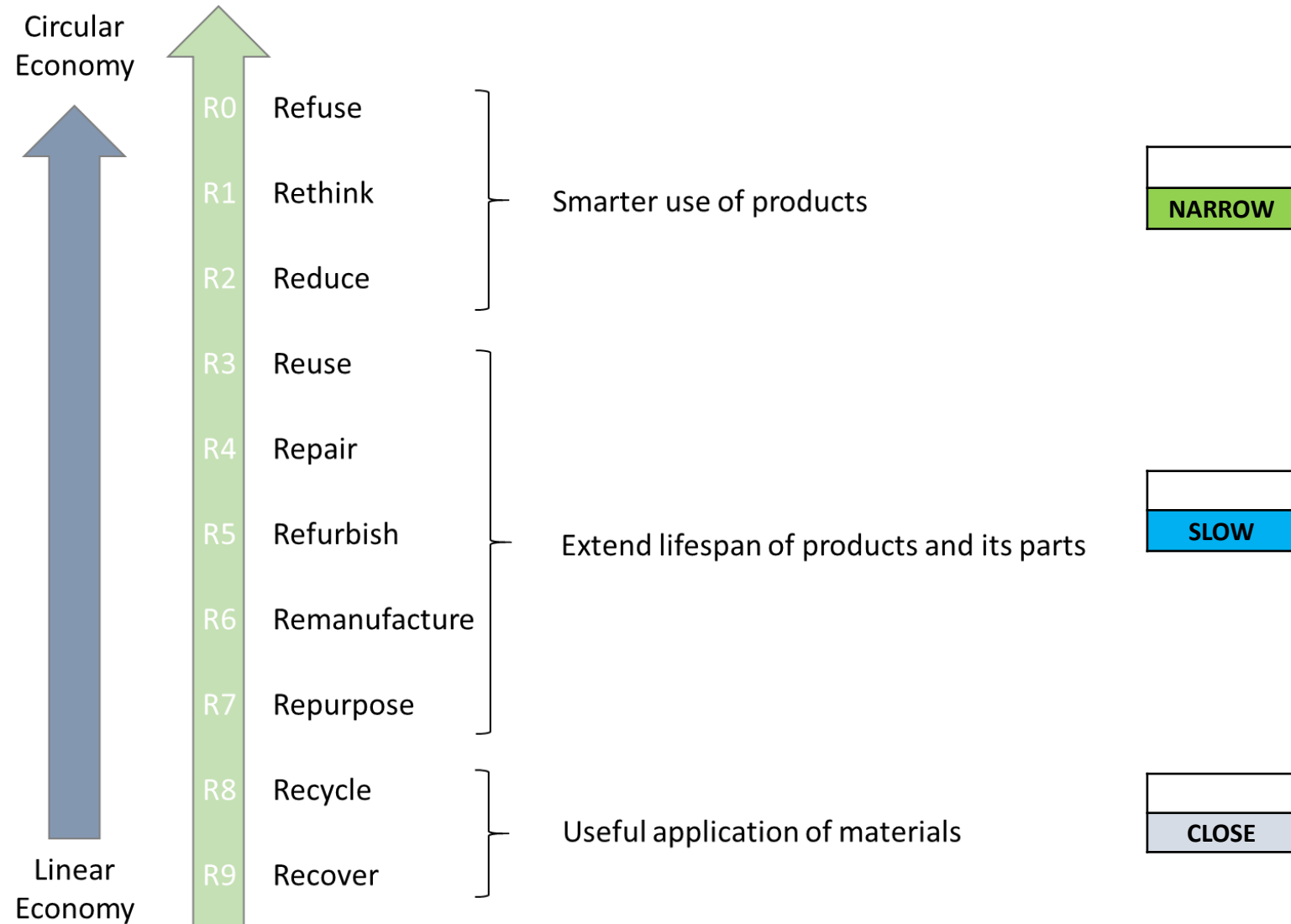
# Supply and value chains: mapping CE practices



# Supply and value chains: mapping CE practices



# CE practices in the construction sector



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# CE practices

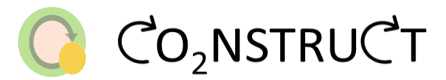
88  26

total quantifiable

€ Out of the 26 practices, 17 are studied based on cost-effectiveness – this means that they will contribute to carbon neutrality if they are sufficiently cheap

| Option ID | OptionName                                                                                                | Narrative |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| CE_M2     | Remanufacturing external cullet from glaziers €                                                           | CLOSE     |
| CE_M3     | Recycling of End-of-Life flat glass from CDW €                                                            | CLOSE     |
| CE_M4     | Reuse of End-of-Life flat glass from CDW €                                                                | SLOW      |
| CE_M6     | Reuse of End-of-Life bricks from CDW €                                                                    | SLOW      |
| CE_M7     | Recycling of End-of-Life bricks from CDW €                                                                | CLOSE     |
| CE_M9     | Recycling of glass wool from construction waste €                                                         | CLOSE     |
| CE_M11    | Recycling of stone wool from construction waste €                                                         | CLOSE     |
| CE_M12    | Reuse of End-of-Life steel from CDW €                                                                     | SLOW      |
| CE_M13    | Recycling of End-of-Life steel from CDW €                                                                 | CLOSE     |
| CE_M14    | CEM II: Refusing clinker through substitution with fly ash €                                              | CLOSE     |
| CE_M15    | Recycling of End-of-Life concrete from CDW €                                                              | CLOSE     |
| CE_M16    | CEM III: Refusing clinker through substitution with blast furnace slag €                                  | CLOSE     |
| CE_M17    | Recycling of End-of-Life flat glass for glass wool production €                                           | CLOSE     |
| CE_B1     | Refuse to use carbon-intensive materials in new buildings construction by using more wood                 | NARROW    |
| CE_B2     | Refuse to build new residential buildings by increased sharing of flats                                   | NARROW    |
| CE_B3     | Sharing office spaces leading to less new offices construction                                            | NARROW    |
| CE_B4     | Reduce material use in new building construction (residential and non-residential) via lightweight design | NARROW    |
| CE_B5     | Adaptative reuse of unoccupied residential buildings                                                      | NARROW    |
| CE_B6     | Reuse of buildings by transforming unoccupied offices into flats                                          | SLOW      |
| CE_B7     | Repairing & renovation of residential buildings to increase lifespan                                      | SLOW      |
| CE_B8     | Reduction in the floor area per capita for new flats                                                      | NARROW    |
| CE_O1     | Reuse of wind offshore power foundations for new wind offshore plants €                                   | SLOW      |
| CE_O2     | Recycling End-of-Life elements of offshore power plants €                                                 | CLOSE     |
| CE_O3     | Reduce material needs in new offshore construction via lightweight design                                 | NARROW    |
| CE_O4     | Repowering existing wind offshore power plants (10 MW to 12 MW), reuse of towers & recycling €            | SLOW      |
| CE_O5     | Repowering offshore power (10 MW to 15 MW) and recycling €                                                | CLOSE     |

# Future levels of adoption of CE options considered in the circular climate modelling framework



|      | NARROW | SLOW | CLOSE |                    |
|------|--------|------|-------|--------------------|
| SSP1 | +++    | ++   | +     |                    |
| SSP2 | =      | +    | ++    | Middle of the road |
| SSP3 | +      | +    | ++    |                    |
| SSP4 | +      | +    | =     |                    |
| SSP5 | =      | =    | +     |                    |

# Augmented open TIMES energy-climate mitigation model including CE options



CO<sub>2</sub>NSTRUCT



Relative to Reference in 2050 for the construction materials value chain

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