

Luxembourg, 1st July 2025

Environmental and Social Data Sheet

Overview

Project Name:	EYDAP WATER UPGRADE INFRASTRUCTURE
Project Number:	2024-0748
Country:	Greece
Project Description:	Investment loan for the upgrade of EYDAP's water and wastewater infrastructure
EIA required:	No. This is an investment programme made up of multiple schemes that are not expected to require EIAs.
Project included in Carbon Footprint Exercise ¹ :	no

Environmental and Social Assessment

Environmental Assessment

The operation concerns the funding of part of the investment plan of the Athens Water Supply and Sewerage Company S.A. ("EYDAP" and/or the "Promoter"), to be implemented between 2025 and 2030. The proposed investments aim at enhancing sustainable water management, as well as implementing responsible environmental practices. The main objectives of the investment plan are to enhance water supply resilience and service quality, improve environmental conditions, and increase operational efficiency. More specifically, the proposed investments target the following:

- Water meters and smart meters
- Drinking water supply infrastructure
- Sewage infrastructure
- Wastewater treatment plants
- Water treatment plants
- Digital transformation
- Digital systems, equipment and related infrastructure upgrades
- Energy upgrades.

The operation will contribute to the continuous alignment with the requirements of the applicable EU Directives in the water sector, notably the Drinking Water Directive (2020/2184/EU), the applicable Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC or 2024/3019/EU, as applicable) and the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC). Where and if applicable, the requirements of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU, the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive 2001/42/EC, the Birds Directive 2009/147/EC and the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC will be respected.

¹ Only projects that meet the scope of the Carbon Footprint Exercise, as defined in the EIB Carbon Footprint Methodologies, are included, provided estimated emissions exceed the methodology thresholds: 20,000 tonnes CO₂e/year absolute (gross) or 20,000 tonnes CO₂e/year relative (net) – both increases and savings.



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Greece has harmonized its environmental legislation in line with the relevant EU Directives. More specifically, the national environmental legislation applicable to investments under the project comprises of:

- Law No. 4014 of 2011 on the environmental licensing of works and activities, regulation of illegal constructions in connection with environmental stability and other provisions falling under the competence of the Ministry of Environment.
- Joint Ministerial Decision No. 5688/2018 amending Annexes of Law No. 4014/2011 (A 209), in accordance with Directive 2014/52/EU amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of impact of certain public and private projects on the environment of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014.
- Law No. 4685 of 2020. Modernisation of environmental legislation, incorporation into Greek legislation of Directives 2018/844 and 2019/692 of the European Parliament and of the Council and other provisions.

In Greece, the EIA procedure falls under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Environment and Energy (YPEKA), represented by the Directorate of Environmental Licensing as the competent authority. After an extensive public consultation process, including all relevant stakeholders and the competent services within YPEKA, the Minister issues the relevant decision in the form of an environmental permit approving the environmental terms of a project.

According to the Promoter, none of the components under the project will require a full EIA. However, in case a full EIA is required for any of the components, the Promoter will be required not to allocate Bank funds to these components until the EIA study and/or the necessary appropriate assessments have been finalised and approved by the relevant competent authority.

Negative impacts to the environment as a result of the project are assessed only as temporary. During construction, temporary impacts to the environment such as noise and dust may occur. In view of preventing and mitigating any impacts associated with the construction phase, an undertaking is included that requires the Promoter to include mitigation measures in the Environmental Management Plans of the work contracts to be implemented by the contractors during construction. The investments are expected to bring substantial environmental quality improvements, notably in terms of higher ecological quality of surface and groundwater resources, as well as a more rational use of water resources, thereby increasing the resilience to potential effects of climate change.

The project is expected to positively contribute towards climate change adaptation and mitigation. The investments in the water supply network to reduce water losses and to rehabilitate and extend the water sources will help the Promoter to adapt to the identified climate change risks of the increased frequency and magnitude of droughts and heat waves. Climate change mitigation will be achieved through performance improvement measures, including but not limited to, reduction of water losses, centralised wastewater collection and treatment upgrades and energy efficiency upgrades. These will contribute towards the overall reduction of energy requirements and methane emissions, thus are expected to result in a reduction of GHG emissions.

The project has been assessed for Paris Alignment and is considered to be aligned both against low carbon and resilience goals against the policies set out in the Climate Bank Roadmap (CBR).

Overall, the schemes included in the investment plan are not expected to have any significant negative environmental impact.

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EIB Paris Alignment for Counterparties (PATH) Framework

The counterparty, EYDAP, is in scope and screened out of the PATH framework, because it is not considered high emitting and/or high vulnerability.

Social Assessment, where applicable

The proposed investments will improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation, as well as result in more resilient and reliable water services. This will yield lasting positive social benefits, including improving the living conditions of the inhabitants, which will be beneficial for the public health. The works will also contribute to employment creation during construction.

Temporary negative social impacts of the project may occur such as the possible disruption of water services and traffic, noise and temporary occupation of public and private space during the construction period. They are common for this type of projects and will be addressed during construction site management.

Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement

Where relevant, the Promoter will be required to ensure compliance with national and European environmental legislation, notably to facilitate public access to environmental information and guarantee public consultation during the environmental decision process.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The project is expected to have predominantly net positive environmental and social effects and contribute towards climate change adaptation and mitigation.

All components covered by the project will be subject to the Promoter complying with the following requirements:

- If applicable, the Promoter will be required to act according to the provisions of the relevant EU Directives, including the EIA Directive (2014/52/EC) amending Directive 2011/92/EC, the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC).
- The Promoter will be required not to allocate Bank funds to project components that require a full EIA until the EIA and/or the necessary appropriate assessments have been finalised and approved by the competent authority. Once any EIA is available, the Promoter will provide the Bank with an electronic copy of the EIA, for publication on the EIB website.
- The Promoter will be required to provide to the Bank, any decisions issued by the competent authority that screen out project components and the main reasons for not requiring an EIA with the reference to the relevant criteria listed in Annex III of the EIA Directive (if relevant).
- The Promoter will be required to include measures to mitigate impacts, associated with the construction phase, in the Environmental Management Plans of the work contracts to be implemented by the Contractors during construction.

Under these conditions the project is acceptable for EIB financing in Environmental and Social terms.