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Environmental and Social Data Sheet

Overview

Project Name:	MODERNISATION DU CHU DE GRENOBLE
Project Number:	2025-0372
Country:	France
Project Description:	<i>The Project supports Phase I of the "CIME" (Créer, Innover, Moderniser, Ensemble) multi-annual investment program at the University Hospital Centre of Grenoble (CHUGA), for the modernization, reconfiguration, and equipping of its main hospital campus north site</i>
E&S Risk categorisation	Medium
Project included in Carbon Footprint Exercise ¹ :	no

(Details for projects included are provided in section: "EIB Carbon Footprint Exercise".)

Environmental and Social Assessment

The Bank's Project will support the implementation of Phase-I of the master plan for the modernization of the University Hospital of Grenoble Alpes, at its north site, consisting of the following components and related preparatory works:

- Construction of the new operational centre for the SAMU (Service d'Aide Médicale Urgente) / SMUR (Structure Mobile d'Urgence et de Réanimation)
- Construction of the new parking for the hospital staff
- Construction of the new building for hospitalization and ambulatory care services (Nouveau Batiment medical de Santé - NBMS)
- Restructuring and reconfiguration of the upper and lower ground floors of Michallon hospital building
- Provision of medical equipment and information technologies

The Project is categorised as medium risk, as likely to have moderate/limited adverse environmental, climate and/or social impacts and risks that shall be addressed through the application of mitigation measures, according to the framework in place for the EIA/ESIA process, ensured by the competent authorities in France, as part of the construction permits processes too.

Environmental Assessment

Council Directive 2011/92/EU on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedure, as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU, does not specifically list hospitals as projects requiring an EIA procedure, nonetheless the urban aspect of a project must be considered and, therefore, it falls under Annex II of the Directive requiring an EIA Screening.

In the case of CHU Grenoble, an "*examen au cas par cas*" ("casebycase examination") has been conducted, as a screening step within the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, to determine whether the proposed Project must undergo a global full environmental

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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impact study, based on its potential environmental effects, which resulted in the Project being screened out by the competent authority.

As part of the works authorizations and building permits, the single sub-projects might still be subject to a specific environmental impact assessment, according to the urban and environmental codes criteria in place.

The Project has clear environmental goals, with respect to the energy efficiency of the buildings. In terms of climate resilience, the buildings design takes into account temperature projections and climate related risks, particularly flooding and heat waves.

Climate change mitigation and adaptation

The design of the buildings will comply with the specifications of the Thermal Regulation RT2012 and RE2020, which are the applicable standards for the Project. The new health facilities will be energy-efficient, having better performance compared to the Nearly Zero Energy Building (NZEB) minimum requirements set in national measures implementing the Energy Performance for Buildings Directive 2010/31/EU. Furthermore, the Project will target certain objectives of the Haute Qualité Environnementale (HQE) national green building certification.

The Project is expected to include adaptation solutions, structured around different strategic axes aimed at ensuring the safety of patients, the protection of CHUGA services and facilities, and the continuity of mobility and essential functions, to increase the buildings' resilience against the material physical climate change risks.

Based on the above, the Project is considered to be consistent with the Paris Agreement pathways towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient development, as described in the EIB Group Climate Bank Roadmap.

EIB Paris Alignment for Counterparties (PATH) Framework

The counterparty, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Grenoble Alpes, is a Public Sector Entity, therefore is in scope of the PATH framework. The borrower is not active in incompatible activities and is screened out since it is not operating in a high emitting sector or in a context of high vulnerability to physical climate risks.

Social Assessment

The Project is part of the broader strategy of the CHU Grenoble, a publicly funded health institution affiliated with the faculty of medicine of the Université Grenoble Alpes, as its official teaching hospital, to rebalance the provision of hospital-university care across the metropolitan area and the region. The Project will have a positive social impact as it will enable the population of the city and surrounding towns and more broadly the Isere part of the Rhone Alpes Region, to access a consolidated and efficient healthcare offering.

Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement

The DREAL (Direction Régionale de l'Environnement, de l'Aménagement et du Logement) of Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes, in relation to the 'demande d'examen au cas par cas préalable à la réalisation d'une étude d'impact pour un projet' for the project 'restructuration globale du site Nord du CHU Grenoble Alpes', in January 2024 has indicated that the Project is not subject to an environmental evaluation, meaning that a full environmental impact assessment (EIA) is not required for the global project, intended in its entirety. Therefore, no public inquiry linked to the EIA process (enquête publique d'étude d'impact) will take place for the global project.

A sub-project, based on the criteria of the environmental code, might still trigger in the future a specific EIA or a new cas-par-cas request, which may imply a public consultation related to the environmental evaluation or other permits procedures.



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The DREAL decision took into consideration other public services contributions and it was published on the web site of the public authority.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Project concerns Phase I of the "CIME" (Créer, Innover, Moderniser, Ensemble) multi-annual investment program at the University Hospital Centre of Grenoble (CHUGA), for the modernization, reconfiguration, and equipping of its main hospital campus north site. More specifically, the investment will support the implementation of five sub-projects (construction of the new SAMU / SMUR operational centre, the new parking, the new medical building, renovation of the ground floors of the main existing hospital building, the provision of equipment).

Overall, the newly built, renovated and equipped facilities will allow for state-of-the-art hospital services delivery, while ensuring hygiene and safety conditions and the introduction of optimized and more cost-effective medical treatment methods, hence improving access to healthcare for all patients of the Grenoble metropolitan area and Isere region, thus having a positive social impact.

The new health facilities will be highly energy-efficient, having better performance compared to the Nearly Zero Energy Building (NZEB) minimum requirements set in national measures implementing the Energy Performance for Buildings Directive 2010/31/EU, and will include climate change adaptation measures too.

The Project is conducted in compliance with the applicable national and European environmental and social legislation. Based on the available information regarding the environmental, climate and social aspects, the assessment of potential risks and impacts and the related mitigation measures, and with the management systems in place, the Project is considered to have medium residual environmental, climate and social risks and impacts.

Undertakings: provide the following documentation, where applicable for the different sub-projects and when available:

- the final energy studies and the Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) confirming the Primary Energy Demand (PED) levels with respect to the national requirements, illustrating the expected energy performance and energy savings considering the proposed interventions
- Results of air tightness tests for the new buildings after completion of works, and copies of the final Technical Control Reports (Rapport Final de Contrôle Technique)
- Copy of the HQE certificate and third-party audit report (Rapport d'audit de certification HQE)