Luxembourg, 18th November 2014

Environmental and Social Data Sheet

Overview

Project Name:	**Ukraine Higher Education**
Project Number:	2012-0493
Country:	UKRAINE
Project Description:	The project concerns constructing and refurbishing of teaching, research and supporting facilities of seven universities in Ukraine: Kharkiv Polytechnical Institute, Kiev Dragomanov National Pedagogical University, Lviv Polytechnic National University, Poltava National Technical Yuri Kondratyuk University, Chernihiv State Technological University, Sumy State University and Vinnitsa National Technical University.
EIA required:	to be checked during implementation

For projects that require an EIA according to national legislation, the promoter should provide the Bank with a copy (preferably in electronic format) of the Environmental Impact Study (EIS), including a non-technical summary (NTS), or provide a web-site link to the location where the EIS is published for at least 3 years, and will confirm that the project incorporates all mitigating measures recommended as a result of the EIA, in order to ensure compliance with the EIB's Public Disclosure Policy.

Project included in Carbon Footprint Exercise: no

Summary of Environmental and Social Assessment, including key issues and overall conclusion and recommendation

A project of similar characteristics within the EU could be classified under Annex II (urban development) of EU Directive 2011/92/EU, thus requiring a decision by the competent authority whether or not formal Environmental Impact Assessment process is required. In an EU Member state, educational facilities would not be specifically mentioned in the EIA Directive on Environmental Impact Assessment, and would not normally require an EIA. However, the projects could be covered by Annex II of the Directive in relation to urban development and thus be subject to an EIA. The need of environmental studies and assessment will be further assessed during the implementation preparation and follow-up.

Whilst there may be some minor negative impact during the construction/implementation phase of the sub-projects, substantial positive net environmental impacts of the investment programme are expected once the works are completed. Considerable environmental benefits are anticipated from all rehabilitation, upgrading and extension schemes of public infrastructure facilities (water and wastewater networks, drainage etc.).

The project is expected to improve the cost efficiency of the seven university campuses. Reducing the energy consumption enables the universities to direct the scarce resources to their core activities and subsequently to increase and widen the universities financial basis. The project will contribute to modernisation of the universities' facilities and to up-date their teaching and research space. Taking into account the total of 147 buildings with floor surface of 820 000 m^2, the project will allow for achieving savings of some 78 GWh/a of final energy, which would correspond to GHG reduction of 18 $ktCO_2/a$ (which is below 20 $ktCO_2/a$ EIB threshold for carbon footprint methodology). The detailed scope of each project will be determined over the energy audit phase. The delivery of the energy audits will be supervised by the Bank and intended to ensure that investments proposed are economically justified.

The energy audits will be delivered in line with the standard “EN 16247- Energy audits - Part 1: General requirements” or another standard pre-agreed with the Bank.

Therefore, the project is considered as acceptable for financing by the Bank.

Environmental and Social Assessment

Environmental Assessment

Ukraine is one of the most energy intensive countries in the world, outpaced only by Middle East oil producing states. Even though the energy intensity of Ukraine’s GDP had been decreasing constantly over the past years, Ukraine still remains a 20-30% more energy intensive economy than European Union states on average. Thus, it has a great potential for energy efficiency improvement. Only 53% of Ukraine’s energy demand is satisfied by its own sources. Moreover, 75% of needed natural gas, 85% or crude oil and 20% of coal are being imported.

The legal framework for energy efficiency (EE) in buildings in Ukraine is sound. Ukraine has recently developed an agenda for the energy sector, which puts strong focus on energy efficiency (EE), including energy efficiency of buildings. The main policy document, **Energy Strategy by 2030,** adopted in 2006, follows in principle the objectives of the EU policies, notably Europe 2020 strategy. The Energy Performance of Buildings Directive is currently under implementation, with the bulk of the directive already reflected in the national laws and standards. National minimum energy performance standards for new and renovated buildings are established by “ДБН В 2.6-31:2006 - Thermal insulation in buildings”. The standard is also implementing an obligation for issuing an energy performance certificate whenever a building is constructed, sold or rented.

The results of the appraisal mission and the initial data collected revealed significant savings potential in the university buildings. The typical energy performance of these buildings is low. Most of the energy is used for space heating, followed by domestic hot water and lighting. The university buildings and their technical facilities are in a poor technical condition, lacking proper maintenance for many years. The heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems are obsolete. Due to financial and technical constraints, the buildings are often not properly heated and ventilated which results with very poor indoor comfort. Heat supply systems are outdated and do not allow for quality automatic control of the heating system output, energy consumption meters are typically not available at building level.

About 51% of the investment is dedicated to energy efficiency improvement. New constructions follow the new standards of energy efficiency at an acceptable level.

Social Assessment, where applicable

The project will improve the quality and comfort of teaching, learning space and academic research facilities at the seven universities. The sub-projects are located on the existing campuses and no involuntary resettlement is therefore foreseen. Contractors are required to follow national and international labour standards and to take care that occupational health and safety measures are respected on the sites. This will be followed through regular monitoring.

Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement, where required

The Promoter will ensure compliance with national and European environmental and nature regulations and facilitate the access by the public to environmentally relevant information in accordance with the Bank's Transparency Policy.