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Environmental and Social Data Sheet

Overview

Project Name:	KIRUNA MALMBERGET URBAN RENEWAL
Project Number:	2011-0036
Country:	Sweden
Project Description:	<i>Following the expansion of the mine exploitation by LKAB, in the two towns Kiruna and MalMBERGET a process of urban transformation takes place to replace buildings and facilities which are lost. The project comprises sub-projects to be implemented during 2016-2021 in the fields of municipal infrastructure, cultural heritage, housing and spaces for businesses/commercial activities.</i>
EIA required:	multiple scheme operation, some schemes have already been subject to an EIA and some may require an EIA
Project included in Carbon Footprint Exercise:	no

Environmental and Social Assessment

Environmental Assessment

Comprehensive urban master plans and detailed local plans prepare for the relocation and urban transformation investments. Investments included in the project are subject to these master plans and detailed local plans, which in turn have been considered under associated Strategic Environmental Assessments. This includes extensive involvement of the local population. Several of the investments have already been subject to EIAs carried out as follows:

- EIA March 2014 for the new Kiruna town centre development
- EIA from 2014 for the MalMBERGET comprehensive plan.

Where investments have not yet been screened, environmental impact assessments requested by the competent authority will have to be submitted to the Bank prior to use of EIB funds for these investments.

Relevant EU Directives were transposed into national legislation (EIA Directive, SEA Directive, Birds and Habitat Directive, Energy Performance Directive). Part of the territory concerned by the project to be financed includes Natura 2000 areas. The Environmental Code (Framework law) and the Planning and Building code form the legal basis of spatial and physical planning setting the backdrop for the investments. The transposition of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive 2001/42/EC into national legislation occurred in July 2004. The requirements of the directive were introduced as a part of the Environmental Code, introduced to Chapter 6, which also includes the requirements for EIA. The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for preparing guidelines for the implementation of the directive. As regards energy performance of residential buildings, relevant parts to the project of the EU Directive on Energy Performance of Buildings (EPBD) (Directive 2010/31/EU) have been implemented into national legislation. Buildings will meet the standards laid down by the Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning. Where applicable, Energy Performance Certificates will be issued after completion.

The infrastructure replacement investments to be financed under the project will significantly contribute to the improvement of the urban environment. Considerable positive social and economic benefits are expected from this project as it will help maintaining the core economic base of the region and provide the local population with modern infrastructure. The investments are based on sound comprehensive urban



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planning taking into account environmental and cultural heritage concerns in particular. The infrastructure to be built follows contemporary urban planning standards and will help building towns that are designed in a compact way, adapted to the local climate conditions. Some of the investments will include decontamination measures to prepare for construction of the infrastructure financed. The planning process has been accompanied by intensive involvement of the local residents affected.

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Social Assessment and other Environmental and Social Aspects

There are extensive consultation processes with local population and stakeholders in the planning and implementation of the plans/sub-projects including environmental assessments (e.g. for the new Kiruna town centre development and for the Malmerget development).

Conclusions and Recommendations

Relevant EU Directives have been transposed into Swedish Law (EIA Directive, SEA Directive, Birds and Habitat Directive, Energy Performance Directive). The infrastructure investments take place in a very developed framework and are implemented by a well experienced promoter. For schemes either requiring an EIA or affecting a Natura 2000 or other natural protected area (if any) the Promoter will be obliged by the Bank to submit the non-technical summary of the EIA or to demonstrate a proper clearance of the identified issue prior to the use of funds.

Any environmental effects such as disturbances during civil work constructions should be mitigated by appropriate measures. To conclude: the investments undertaken by a very experienced promoter will contribute to more sustainable urban development and are in line with the Bank's criteria for this sector. Therefore, subject to the conditions mentioned above, the operation is considered to be acceptable for Bank financing in environmental and social terms.

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