

Luxembourg, 15 October 2019

**Public**

## Environmental and Social Data Sheet

### Overview

Project Name: UCAM Higher education new campus facilities  
 Project Number: 2017-0958  
 Country: Spain  
 Project Description: The project contributes to the 2019-2023 investment plan of Universidad Católica de Murcia (UCAM). The project includes the expansion of the existing campus in Murcia (Cohesion Region) as well as the construction of a new campus in Málaga (Cohesion region) and Madrid.

EIA required: Certain sub-projects could be subject to an EIA. If required by the competent authority, the Promoter shall make the Environmental Impact Study/Statement (EIS) available to the EIB.

Project included in Carbon Footprint Exercise<sup>1</sup>: no

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

### Environmental and Social Assessment

#### Environmental Assessment

The purpose of the project is to improve the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of teaching, learning and research at the Catholic University of Murcia (Universidad Católica de Murcia - UCAM). To achieve these objectives, UCAM has adopted a master plan for the redevelopment of its main campus at Murcia. Currently UCAM is located on two different campuses in Murcia and Cartagena. The project will finance the campus redevelopment plan and comprises the construction and the restructuring of: (i) a gymnasium, (ii) an incubator for start-ups, (iii) a building for classrooms, (iv) a building for student residences, (v) the restoration of a part of the former Monasterio, (vi) the creation of a new campus in Madrid and (vi) the creation of a new campus in Malaga. The aim is to develop two new campuses in Madrid and Malaga, so as to favour synergies and upgrade the existing facilities.

Universities and related facilities are not specifically mentioned in the EIA Directive 2011/92/EU as amended by 2014/52/EU on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), though the project is covered by Annex II of the Directive in relation to urban development. The project is located in an urban developed area.

The project will have an impact on the environment during construction and project operation. All construction works will be implemented within or close to the existing university campus

<sup>1</sup> Only projects that meet the scope of the Pilot Exercise, as defined in the EIB draft Carbon Footprint Methodologies, are included, provided estimated emissions exceed the methodology thresholds: above 100,000 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e/year absolute (gross) or 20,000 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e/year relative (net) – both increases and savings.

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and within an approved urban development plan. At construction stage, the project will increase noise and vibration levels, and will impact air quality. Adequate mitigation measures will be considered together with the enforcement of good construction practices. The project's impact at the construction stage will be short-lived and reversible, at a level which is deemed acceptable.

The project will also improve the energy efficiency of the campus and reduce the average carbon footprint of the university.

The project also contributes to climate action because the new buildings will comply with NZEB regulations concerning the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2010/31/EU). The works will reduce energy consumption and lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions compared to the business-as-usual scenario. The project therefore contributes to mitigating climate change by improving the energy efficiency of private buildings.

It is estimated that, once fully implemented, the projects supported by the loan will generate primary energy savings of 2 894MWh/year when compared with the existing Spanish Technical Building Code (CTE (RD314/2006)).

The main regulation for Energy Efficiency standards in construction and refurbishments is contained in the CTE (Technical Building Code), which came into force in March 2006: "Real Decreto 314/2006" and order FOM/165/2013, introducing new aspects and raising the energy efficiency standards in the basic document CTE-DBHE1 (such as insulation values, shading, compulsory solar thermal for DHW, lighting efficiency, ventilation rates, etc.) for all buildings. Also the "Real Decreto 233/2013" of the Ministry of Development aimed to foster building rehabilitation and urban renovation for 2013-2016. This plan has been extended for one year in the Real Decreto 637/2016 9<sup>th</sup> December 2016.

The Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, 2010/31/UE is transposed into the Royal Decree 47/2007, of 19th January and then updated in the Royal Decree 235/2013 of 5th April which lay down the basic procedure for energy efficiency certification of buildings. Certification was voluntary until the 1st June 2013, when it became compulsory for all housing, retail and office buildings which are sold or leased in Spain, as well as for private and public buildings. Energy certificates are valid for 10 years. Any accredited technical professional can issue the energy certificate of a building; that is: engineers, architects or surveyors.

The Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/UE has been partially transposed into Spanish regulation. The latest transposition in the Real Decreto 56/2016 of 12<sup>th</sup> February 2016 included the obligation for energy efficiency audits for big companies, the accreditation of energy services companies and the promotion of efficient energy supply. Among others, a definition of the cost optimal level and of NZEBs (Nearly Zero Energy Buildings) is still pending, as well as the obligation of a metering strategy for the residential sector.

Once completed, the promoter shall make the Energy Performance certificate for the building available to the EIB.

## Conclusions and Recommendations

Given the relative scale, location and nature of the new building in built-up urban areas, all of the schemes are deemed not to have any significant negative environmental impact.

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Undertakings:

- The promoter shall make available to the EIB the Building Energy Rating performance certificates at the completion of the buildings;
- The Promoter shall make available to the EIB the building permit for the projects including the full EIA study in case required by the competent authority.

The overall environmental and social impact of the project is expected to be positive. The energy efficiency measures will contribute to reducing energy consumption and subsequent running costs for the tenants. Therefore, the socio-economic benefits in terms of urban development, energy efficiency and climate change mitigation are expected to be positive.

With the proposed conditions and eligibility criteria in place, this project is considered to be acceptable for Bank financing from an environmental perspective.