



Technical guidance on the climate proofing of infrastructure in the period 2021-2027

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Commission Notice — Technical guidance on the climate proofing of infrastructure in the period 2021-2027
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▼ Languages, formats and link to OJ

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Climate proofing 2014-2020



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Addressing climate change in the development of major projects

Adaptation to climate change
Vulnerability/Risk Assessment
and adaptation response

Mitigation of climate change
EIB carbon footprint
EIB cost of carbon

- Legal basis (e.g. project information / application form)
- Integration in CBA and project cycle management
- Memorandum of Understanding DG REGIO – DG CLIMA
- JASPERS advisory service, verification, training etc.

Climate Change and Major Projects

Outline of the climate change related requirements and guidance for major projects in the 2014-2020 programming period

Ensuring resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change and reducing the emission of greenhouse gases

Climate Action



- More EU funds: InvestEU, Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), European Regional Development Funds (ERDF), Cohesion Fund (CF), and Just Transition Fund (JTF), ...
- Updated carbon footprint methodology and shadow cost of carbon
- Climate vulnerability and risk assessment as basis for adaptation
- Consistency with the Paris Agreement and climate objectives
- Documentation and verification
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
- Recommendations to support climate proofing in Member States

Climate Neutrality

*Screening
Phase 1 (mitigation)*

*Detailed analysis
Phase 2 (mitigation)*

The climate proofing process is divided into two pillars (mitigation, adaptation) and two phases (screening, detailed analysis)

Climate Resilience

*Screening
Phase 1 (adaptation)*

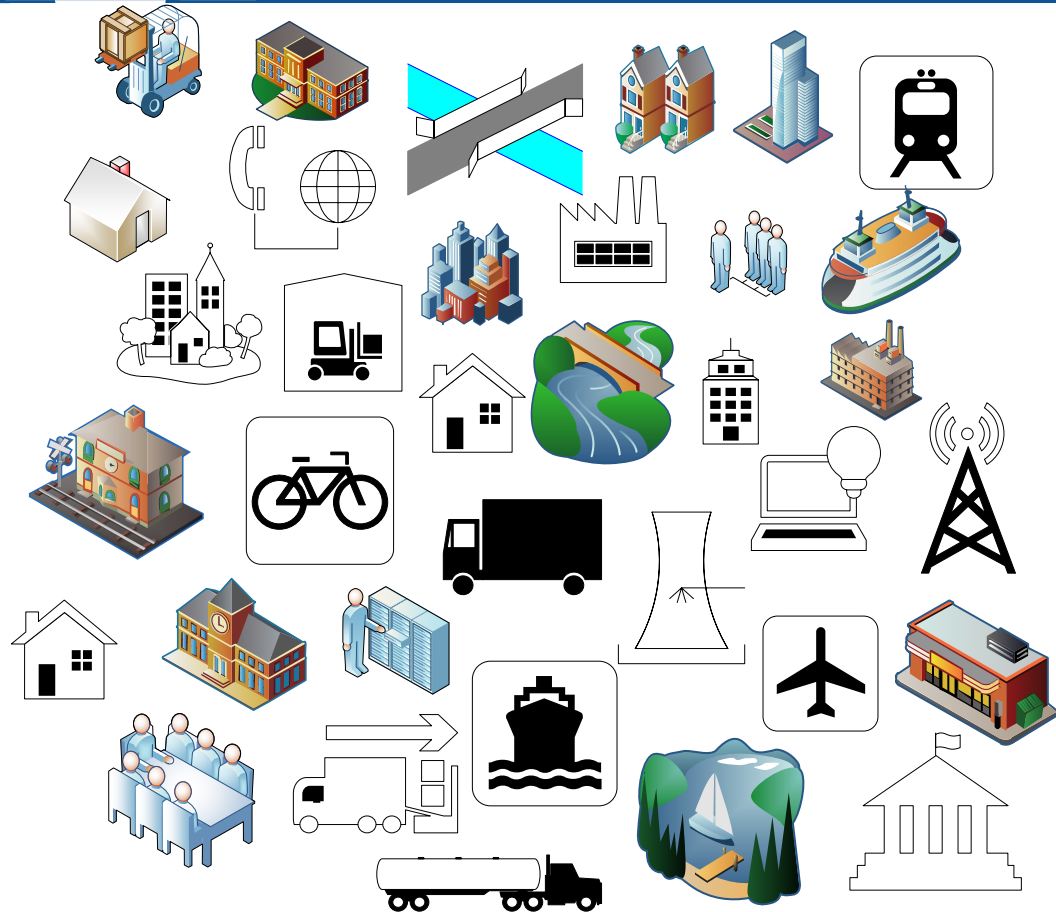
*Detailed analysis
Phase 2 (adaptation)*

Climate proofing 2021-2027



Infrastructure is a broad concept encompassing buildings, network infrastructure, and a range of built systems and assets.

For instance, the InvestEU Regulation includes a comprehensive list of eligible investments under the sustainable infrastructure policy window.



Climate proofing infrastructure (mitigation, climate neutrality)



2021-2027

Climate Neutrality

Mitigation of climate change

Preparation, planning, resources, ...

Screening – Phase 1 (mitigation)

With reference to the screening list, is the project of a category requiring a carbon footprint assessment etc.?

YES

NO

Climate neutrality screening documentation

Detailed analysis – Phase 2 (mitigation)

Quantify and compare GHG emissions in a typical year of operation with the thresholds for absolute and relative emissions.

If above emissions threshold:

Monetise GHG emissions using the shadow cost of carbon, firmly integrate “energy efficiency first” in project design, cost benefit and options analysis.

Verify the project's compatibility with a credible pathway to the overall 2030 and 2050 GHG emission reduction targets.

Climate neutrality proofing documentation



Climate proofing infrastructure (adaptation, climate resilience)



2021-2027

Climate Resilience

Adaptation to climate change

Preparation, planning, resources, ...

Screening – Phase 1 (adaptation)

Based on the sensitivity, exposure and vulnerability analysis, are there any potentially significant climate risks warranting detailed analysis?

NO

YES

Climate resilience screening documentation

Climate resilience proofing documentation

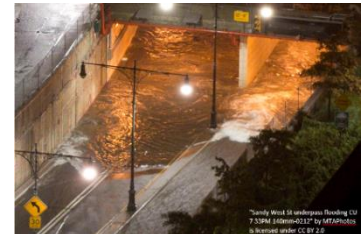
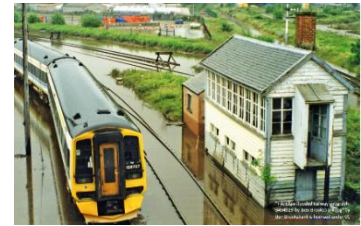
Detailed analysis – Phase 2 (adaptation)

Climate risk assessment including the likelihood and impact analysis in accordance with this guidance.

Address significant climate risk through the identification, appraisal, planning and implementation of relevant adaptation measures.

Assess the need for regular monitoring and follow-up for example of critical assumptions in relation to future climate change.

Verify consistency with Union and, as applicable, national, regional and local strategies and plans on the adaptation to climate change



Climate proofing & environmental assessments



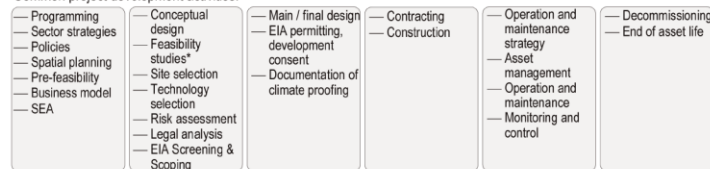
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2021-2027

Common phases in the project development cycle:

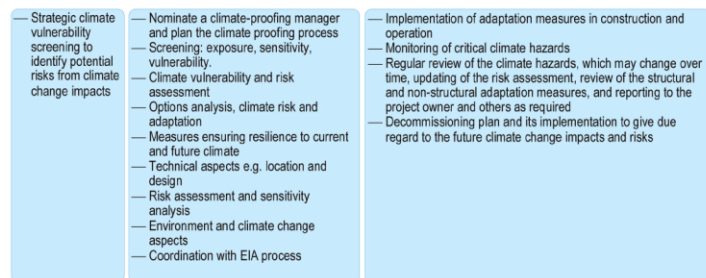


Common project development activities:

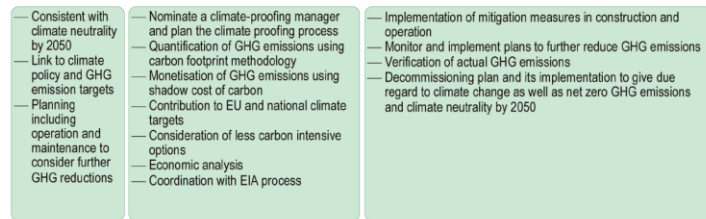


Where feasibility studies* may include various types of analysis e.g. demand, financial, economic, options and cost benefit analysis.

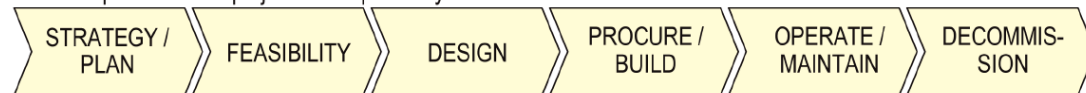
Climate resilience – adaptation to climate change – enhancing the resilience to adverse climate change impacts



Climate neutrality – mitigation of climate change – reducing the emission of greenhouse gas



Common phases in the project development cycle:



Environmental assessments and climate proofing (not limited to SEA and EIA, e.g. Natura 2000)

- Integrate and address climate change mitigation and adaptation effectively in SEA and other environmental assessments, ref. e.g. Directive 2001/42/EC (SEA Directive)
- Distinguish between projects following Directive 2014/52/EU (2014 EIA Directive) and Directive 2011/92/EU (2011 EIA Directive), and plan accordingly
- Ensure close coordination with the climate proofing process for mitigation and adaptation
- Take into account how the environment will change in the future among other due to climate change (evolving baseline)
- EIA screening, scoping (as appropriate)
- EIA and other relevant environmental assessments e.g. Natura 2000
- Final Development Consent decision
- Assess the projects climate vulnerability
- No-regret, low-regret, win-win options
- During the construction and operation phases of the project, monitor the significant adverse effects on the environment identified as well as measures taken to mitigate them

Climate proofing and EIA (Annex D), and SEA (Annex E)



Thank you for your attention



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