

**ORDINANCE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF OECD
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND
SOCIAL IMPACT AND SUSTAINABLE EXPORT CREDITS**

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Pursuant to Article 14 of the By-Laws of the Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development (hereinafter: HBOR), the Management Board of HBOR adopted at its 51st meeting held on 7 November 2024 the following:

ORDINANCE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF OECD RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND SOCIAL IMPACT AND SUSTAINABLE EXPORT CREDITS

PART ONE - INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Subject matter

Article 1

- (1) This Ordinance on the Implementation of OECD Recommendations for Environmental Protection and Social Impact and Sustainable Export credits (hereinafter: the Ordinance) determines the powers and main procedures in business processes of HBOR's participating organisational units and functions on the occasion of implementing the following OECD's documents:
 - a) Recommendation of the Council on Common Approaches for Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due Diligence - the "Common Approaches" (OECD/LEGAL/0393, adopted on 28 June 2012, as amended on 6 April 2016 and 20 March 2024, upgrading the experiences from the implementation of the recommendation in this area having been applied and developed since 2007 and its predecessors; hereinafter: OECD Recommendation for Environmental and Social Due Diligence) and
 - b) Recommendation of the Council on Sustainable Lending Practices and Officially Supported Export Credits (OECD/LEGAL/0442, adopted on 30 May 2018, as amended on 17 June 2018, replacing the principles and guidelines in this area having been applied and developed since 2008; hereinafter: OECD Recommendation for Sustainable Export Credit Practices).
- (2) In the following text of this Ordinance, the OECD recommendations referred to in paragraph 1, subparagraphs a) and b) of this Article are collectively referred to as "the OECD recommendations".

Powers and responsibilities

Article 2

The following organisational units and functions are responsible for the implementation of this Ordinance:

- Credit Division – organisational unit in charge of the implementation of the loan programmes to which this Ordinance applies (hereinafter: Credit Division),
- Export Credit Insurance and Guarantees Division – organisational unit in charge of the implementation of the insurance programmes to which this Ordinance applies (hereinafter: SOIJ),
- Analysis Division – Technical Analysis and Environmental Protection Department (hereinafter: DTAZO),
- Business Communications and Marketing – organisational unit in charge of public disclosure of information on the impact of export goods and/or services that are financed by a loan and/or insured

- by export credit insurance on the environment and society / human rights protection as well as on sustainable export finance,
- International and Export Strategy – organisational unit in charge of reporting to international external bodies (such as: OECD, European Commission, etc.) on the impact of export goods and/or services that are financed by a loan and/or insured by export credit insurance on the environment and society / human rights protection as well as on sustainable export finance in connection with export transactions to which this Ordinance applies (hereinafter: MIS), and
 - Other organisational units and functions of HBOR to the extent the OECD recommendations relate to them.

PART TWO - IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES FOR OECD RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER I. IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURE FOR OECD RECOMMENDATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL DUE DILIGENCE

OECD Recommendation for Environmental and Social Due Diligence
Article 3

- (1) OECD Recommendation for Environmental and Social Due Diligence contains the recommendations to be adhered to by government institutions or private companies acting on behalf of governments as national export credit agencies (ECAs) and export banks in their operations when considering applications for officially supported export credits.
- (2) Proceeding in accordance with the Recommendation referred to in the above paragraph of this Article implies taking a series of appropriate measures (joint approaches, i.e. policies and procedures) that, as an integral part of decision-making and risk management, are carried out as due diligence relating to the environment and society with the aim of identifying, considering and acting on the possible impacts and risks of an individual export project on the environment and nature protection, the local community directly affected by the project and the people participating in the implementation of the project as well as the respect of human rights. This includes the following steps:
 - **Screening** aimed at determining which applications for officially supported export credits should be classified in relation to their riskiness and, if necessary, subsequently reviewed
 - **Classification** aimed at identifying potential positive and negative impacts on the environment and society by using three application classification categories (A, B and C category projects)
 - **Environmental and Social Review** carried out in accordance with international standards applied to the Project and Existing operation as stated in Article 8 of this Ordinance
 - **Evaluation, decision-making and supervision of exports** resulting from the procedures of reviewing and evaluating the impact of exports on the environment and society
 - **Exchange and disclosure of information** for the purpose of exchanging experiences and information with other countries that apply the OECD Recommendation for Environmental and Social Due Diligence, with financial institutions and the public in general
 - **Reporting and monitoring** OECD Recommendation for Environmental and Social Due Diligence through regular reporting and exchanging information with the aim of improving common practices, developing guidelines and promoting equal conditions for all.

- (3) The objectives of the OECD Recommendation for Environmental and Social Due Diligence include, among other things: promotion of the alignment of policies that contribute to sustainable development, development of common procedures and processes in this area, promotion of good practice, increase of efficiency, promotion of equal conditions in the market, etc., and they are achieved by:
- encouraging prevention, considering and mitigating adverse environmental and social impacts and risks of export transactions as well as by taking into account the benefits of all export transactions supported so far
 - undertaking appropriate environmental and social reviews and assessments of export transactions
 - promoting awareness of the MNE Guidelines described in Article 5 of this Ordinance
 - encouraging the protection and respect of human rights, especially in situations where the potential impacts of export transactions represent a risk for human rights
 - encouraging transparency, predictability and responsibility in decision-making
 - continuing to gain experiences in the practical application of the OECD Recommendation for Environmental and Social Due Diligence
 - continuing to encourage the application of international standards or their equivalents, which are specified in this Ordinance.

Scope of application

Article 4

- (1) OECD Recommendation for Environmental and Social Due Diligence applies to the officially supported export credit products intended for the export of capital goods and/or project services¹ with the repayment period of two or more years.
- (2) As an exception to paragraph 1 of this Article, the OECD Recommendation for Environmental and Social Due Diligence does not apply beyond the scope of application of the OECD Arrangement, for example the exports of military equipment and agricultural commodities as well as the officially supported export credit products where the exporter bears the risk of non-payment under the guarantee or loan (e.g. issuing and/or insuring performance related export guarantees, pre-shipment export loans, working capital loans, liquidity loans, etc.).

Definitions

Article 5

- (1) For the purposes of the implementation of this part of Ordinance, i.e. the OECD Recommendation for Environmental and Social Due Diligence, the terms in the text to follow contained in the OECD Recommendation for Environmental and Social Due Diligence have the following meanings:
- **Social risk** is the probability of the occurrence of adverse Impacts on society and the consequences of such the occurrence.
 - **Sovereign obligors** are all debtors who are legally authorised to assume the obligation to pay the debt on behalf of the sovereign state (usually ministries or central bank).

¹ The term capital goods and project services means machinery or equipment of high value intended to be used in an industrial process or for productive or commercial use. *Note: the definition has been taken from the OECD Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits, hereinafter: OECD Arrangement that is available on the web page of OECD: <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/arrangement-and-sector-understandings.html> of 2 September 2024 and can be amended in accordance with the amendments of the respective document.*

- **Due Diligence** is the process through which an export credit agency or export bank identifies, considers and addresses the potential environmental and social impacts and risks relating to applications for officially supported export credits as an integral part of their decision-making and risk management systems.
- **ESIA Report** (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report) is the report on the assessment of environmental and social impact of a Project or Existing operation that includes, without limitation, the following information:
 - a) Description of Project or Existing operation and its geographic, ecological, social, and temporal context,
 - b) Information relating to the potential Environmental and Social impacts of the Project or Existing operation together with any information on related mitigating and monitoring measures,
 - c) Standards, procedures and processes that the parties involved in the Project or Existing operation intend to apply, including information that the Project or Existing operation complies with local legislation and other host country relevant regulations,
 - d) Results of any public consultations with local communities directly affected by the Project or Existing operation and/or their legitimate representatives and of any engagement with other parties, such as civil society associations or organisations, that have expressed an interest in the Project or Existing operation. It is the responsibility of the buyer/project sponsor to undertake any such public consultations and/or engagements with interested parties. For the purposes of public consultations, Environmental and Social impact information should be made available to affected communities in a language accessible to them.

More detailed information on the contents of ESIA reports can be found in Annex 2 to this Ordinance.

- **Major Multilateral Financial Institutions** are:
 - a) African Development Bank,
 - b) Asian Development Bank,
 - c) European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD),
 - d) European Investment Bank (EIB),
 - e) Inter-American Development Bank,
 - f) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, World Bank Group (IBRD),
 - g) International Finance Corporation, World Bank Group (IFC), and
 - h) Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, World Bank Group (MIGA).
- **Officially supported export credits** include: (i) export credit insurance transactions: insurance policies (so-called “pure cover”) and (ii) direct finance and refinance or interest subsidies (so-called “official financing”), i.e. any combination of the aforementioned transactions by means of which governments support national exports, apart from the exceptions provided for in Article 4, paragraph 2 of this Ordinance. In the Republic of Croatia, the term refers to export finance by HBOR as a public body with state status, i.e. export credit insurance by HBOR as a body with a mandate to perform insurance operations for and on behalf of the Republic of Croatia. Loans and/or insurance approved in connection with officially supported export credits are also called “officially supported export finance loans”.
- **MNE Guidelines** are the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct (Decision of the Council on the Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct, OECD/LEGAL/0307, adopted 27 June 2000, amended on 8 June 2023) and they are non-binding guidelines addressed by governments to multinational enterprises as a tool for responsible business conduct. The MNE Guidelines:
 - recognise and encourage positive contributions enterprises can make to economic, environmental and social progress

- acknowledge that business activities may result in adverse impacts on labour rights, human rights, environment, bribery and corruption, consumer interests, corporate governance
- recommend enterprises to carry out risk-based due diligence analysis in order to avoid or address adverse impacts related to their operations, their supply chains and other business relations in accordance with the Recommendation of the Council on the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct, OECD/LEGAL/0443, adopted on 30 May 2018.
- **National Contact Point (NCP)** relates to the National Contact Point for Responsible Business Conduct, a body established by each country that has acceded to the MNE Guidelines as a permanent mechanism for promoting and implementing the MNE Guidelines and solving specific cases related to non-compliance with the recommendations contained in the MNE Guidelines. The Government of the Republic of Croatia has established the National Contact Point in 2019, and it consists of two bodies:
 - Secretariat – it consists of one official from the Ministry of the Economy and one official from the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, and it is responsible for coordinating all activities of the National Contact Point, providing administrative support to the activities of the External Body, preparing annual reports on the activities carried out by the National Contact Point to be submitted to the OECD Investment Committee and participating in the annual meetings of the OECD Working Party on Responsible Business Conduct, and
 - External Body – it consists of the representatives of several ministries of the Republic of Croatia (one representative from each ministry), the Office for Human Rights and National Minority Rights, the Croatian Association of Employers, the Croatian Chamber of Commerce, several trade union associations and several non-governmental organisations. The External Body is responsible for providing assistance to the parties in solving issues related to the application of the MNE Guidelines in specific cases as well as for other activities of promoting and applying the MNE Guidelines it performs in coordination with the Secretariat.
- **Facilities/Undertakings** primarily relate to buildings/constructions/plants in the area of:
 - a) The site of the very investment and/or
 - b) The site of final borrower’s headquarters and/or
 - c) The site where productions/service activities of the final borrower take place or will take place and/or
 - d) The site of a third interested party with which an export transaction is connected.
- **The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)** sets out the World Bank’s commitment to sustainable development through the World Bank Policy and a set of Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) that have been developed to provide support to borrowers’ projects with an objective of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. The following ten standards establish the requirements for borrowers that relate to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the projects supported by the World Bank through the Investment Project Financing (IPF):
 - a) Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts (ESS1)
 - b) Labor and Working Conditions (ESS2)
 - c) Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management (ESS3)
 - d) Community Health and Safety (ESS4)
 - e) Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5)
 - f) Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources (ESS6)
 - g) Indigenous Peoples / Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities (ESS7)

- h) Cultural Heritage (ESS8)
- i) Financial Intermediaries (ESS9) and
- j) Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure (ESS10).

The standards will:

- a) Support borrowers accomplish good international practice in terms of environmental and social sustainability,
- b) Support borrowers in meeting their national and international environmental and social obligations,
- c) Strengthen non-discrimination, transparency, inclusion, responsibility and governance, and
- d) Strengthen the results of sustainable development of projects through permanent engagement of stakeholders.

In addition to the above, the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework includes Operating Standards for private sector projects supported by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / World Bank's International Development Association (OP4.03) that relate to the IFC Operating Standards.

- **Environmental risk** is the probability of the occurrence of adverse Impacts on the environment and the consequence of such an occurrence.
- **Sensitive areas** include national parks, nature parks and other protected areas identified by national or international law, and other sensitive locations of international, national or regional importance, such as wetlands, forests with high biodiversity value, areas of archaeological or cultural significance, and areas of importance for indigenous peoples or other vulnerable groups.
- **Existing operations** refer to exports of capital goods and/or services to an identified location where there is an existing Undertaking that is undergoing no material change in output or function.
- **Associated Facilities** are those Facilities that are not a component of the Project but that would not be constructed or expanded if the Project did not exist and on whose existence the viability of the Project depends; such Facilities may be funded, owned, managed, constructed and operated by the buyer and/or Project sponsor or separately from the Project.
- **Project** refers to exports of capital goods and/or services to an identified location of:
 - a) Construction of any new commercial, industrial or infrastructure Undertaking, or
 - b) Any existing Undertaking that is undergoing material change in output or function, which may result in changes to the Undertaking's environmental and/or social impacts.

For the purposes of screening, classification and review of Project impact, a Project includes those components that the buyer and/or Project sponsor (including contractors) directly owns, operates or manages and that are physically and technically integrated with the Undertaking.

- **EHS Guidelines** refer to the World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines: these are technical reference documents that contain general and industry sector examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP).
- **Special Drawing Rights (SDR)** are the calculation currency of the International Monetary Fund whose value is determined on the basis of the daily average of the mean values of the so-called currency basket, which currently consists of five world currencies: the US dollar (USD), the euro (EUR), the yuan renminbi (CNY), the yen (JPY) and the pound sterling (GBP). The daily value of SDR is published on the website of the International Monetary Fund.
- **IFC Performance Standards** refer to the following Performance Standards of the International Financial Corporation (IFC):
 - a) Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts (PS1);
 - b) Labour and Working Conditions (PS2);
 - c) Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention (PS3);

- d) Community Health, Safety, and Security (PS4);
 - e) Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (PS5);
 - f) Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources (PS6);
 - g) Indigenous Peoples (PS7); and
 - h) Cultural Heritage (PS8).
- **Adherent's share** represents the share of the country that applies the OECD Recommendation for Environmental and Social Due Diligence to the transaction through officially supported export credits expressed in Special Drawing Rights.
 - **Social impacts** are the impacts on the local communities directly affected by, and on the people involved in, the activities of a Project or an Existing operation or the construction and/or operation of a Project or an Existing operation; these social impacts encompass relevant adverse Project-related and Existing operation-related human rights impacts. They include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a) Labour and working conditions,
 - b) Community health,
 - c) Safety and security,
 - d) Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement,
 - e) Indigenous peoples,
 - f) Cultural heritage, and
 - g) Human rights impacts, including forced labour, child labour, and life-threatening occupational health and safety situations.
 - **Environmental impacts** are the impacts on the environment as a result of the activities of an Existing operation or of the reconstruction/construction and operation of a Project. They include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a) Generation of significant emissions into the air, water and soil, including greenhouse gas emissions,
 - b) Generation of a significant volume of non-hazardous and/or hazardous waste and wastewater,
 - c) Generation of noise, vibrations and light pollution,
 - d) Significant use of natural resources, and
 - e) Impacts on endangered species.
- (2) Additional technical terms contained in the OECD Recommendation for Environmental and Social Due Diligence, which relate to the examples of Projects that can be classified into Category A, the details related to the contents of the ESIA Report and the data on Projects classified into Categories A and B to be submitted to the OECD Working Party on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees or the Export Credits Group; hereinafter: OECD's ECG are described in more detail in Annexes 1, 2 and 3 to this Ordinance.

Screening
Article 6

- (1) Before making a decision on the approval of an application for officially supported export credits, the Credit Division or SOIJ, together with DTAZO screen all the applications to which this Ordinance applies with an objective of identifying which applications should be classified and, where appropriate, subsequently reviewed.
- (2) The screening procedure is carried out on the basis of information submitted by the applicant (exporter and/or lender, depending on the type of placement) and the Project investor, which is necessary for the purpose of establishing:

- a) Whether the applications for officially supported export credits are related to Projects or to Existing operations,
 - b) Whether or not the exports are destined to identified locations that are in Sensitive areas,
 - c) Whether or not the exports are destined to identified locations that are near Sensitive areas, which implies that they have a high probability of an adverse Impact on the environment or that they have a direct adverse Impact on the environment in a sensitive area,
 - d) Whether or not there may be a high likelihood of severe Project-related or Existing operation-related social (human rights) impacts occurring, and
 - e) Whether or not the Adherent's share per individual transaction is equal to or above SDR 10 million.
- (3) The screening procedure defined in paragraph 2, subparagraphs a) and e) of this Article is carried out by the Credit Division or SOIJ depending on the type of placement that is the subject matter of the screening, and the screening procedure defined in paragraph 2, subparagraphs b) and c) of this Article is carried out by DTAZO, where they are supported, at their request, by other organisational units of HBOR to which this Ordinance applies (e.g. obtain additional necessary information and documentation from the applicants for officially supported export credits and etc.).
- (4) In the case of placements in which HBOR participates both as a lender and as an insurer, the screening procedure referred to in paragraph 2, subparagraphs a) and e) of this Article as well as the related actions referred to in this Ordinance (e.g. assignment to DTAZO of the task of implementing actions that are within its competences in accordance with this Ordinance) are carried out by the Credit Division.
- (5) The competent HBOR services referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall mutually exchange data on the results of the performed screening procedure for the purpose of deciding whether it is necessary to undertake further actions provided for in the OECD Recommendation for Environmental and Social Due Diligence.
- (6) Provided that the screening procedure does not establish that there is a high likelihood of severe Project-related or Existing operation-related social (human rights) impacts occurring (in accordance with paragraph 2, subparagraph d) of this Article), no further actions provided for in the OECD Recommendation for Environmental and Social Due Diligence shall be undertaken upon the performed screening procedure (Project and Existing operation classification and environment or society impact assessment procedure), if it is established as follows:
- For a Project – Adherent's share is below SDR 10 million, and/or the Project is not implemented in or near sensitive areas, or
 - For Existing operations – Adherent's share is below SDR 10 million.

Classification
Article 7

- (1) On the basis of the results of the screening procedure referred to in Article 6 of this Ordinance, DTAZO shall carry out the classification procedure of loan and/or insurance applications related to:
- a) All Projects in or near sensitive areas,
 - b) All Projects with an Adherent's share equal to or above SDR 10 million,
 - c) All Existing operations with an Adherent's share equal to or above SDR 10 million,

- d) All Projects or Existing operations with respect to which it is established that there is a high likelihood of severe Project-related or Existing operation-related social (human rights) impacts occurring.
- (2) With regard to loan and/or insurance applications relating to Projects and Existing operations referred to in subparagraphs c) and d) of paragraph 1 of this Article, the procedure of reviewing the environmental and social impacts of Projects and Existing operations can be carried out in accordance with Article 8 of this Ordinance without having previously carried out the classification procedure. Industrial sector, location of exports and other available information relating to the potential environmental and social impacts of Projects or Existing operations will be taken into account when carrying out the review.
- (3) In the procedure of classification of Projects and Existing operations referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, their potential positive and adverse Environmental and Social impacts are identified.
- (4) Depending on potential positive and adverse Environmental and Social impacts, the Project and the Existing operation are classified into one of the following three categories:
- **Category A:** Projects and Existing operations that have or might have potential significant adverse Environmental and/or Social impacts, that are diverse, irreversible and unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical works. Category A, in principle, includes Projects and Existing operations in sensitive sectors or located in or near Sensitive areas. The examples of Projects and Existing operations classified into Category A are listed in the Annex 1 to the OECD Recommendation for Environmental and Social Due Diligence and this Annex has been incorporated into this Ordinance as Annex 1.
 - **Category B:** Projects and Existing operations whose potential Environmental and/or Social impacts are less adverse than those of Category A Projects and Existing operations. Typically, these adverse impacts are few in number, site-specific, few if any are irreversible, and mitigation measures are more readily available.
 - **Category C:** Projects and Existing operations that have minimal or no potentially adverse Environmental and/or Social impacts.
- (5) After a classification procedure has been carried out, further procedure of reviewing Environmental and Social impact of the Project or Existing operation depends on its classification as follows:
- For Projects and Existing operations classified into Categories A and B, Environmental and social review is carried out as stated in Article 8 of this Ordinance,
 - For Projects and Existing operations classified into Category C, no further actions are required.

Procedure of reviewing environmental and social impact of Project and Existing operation

Article 8

- (1) The procedure for reviewing the environmental and social impact of the Project or the Existing operations is implemented by DTAZO on the basis of the submitted, when applicable, ESIA report and/or project-technical documentation, and if necessary and depending on the character and scope of the intervention, the external services of independent external experts can be used. In this procedure, the support is provided by other organisational units of HBOR to which this Ordinance applies (e.g. Credit Division and/or SOIJ when collecting additional documentation on the Project or the Existing operations etc.).

- (2) When implementing the procedure for reviewing the environmental and social impact of the Projects and Existing operations, expert teams referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article:
- Compare the environmental and social impacts of the Project or the Existing operation with relevant aspects of international standards that apply to the Project or the Existing operation (paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Article²) and
 - Consider measures that can be taken to prevent, reduce, mitigate or eliminate adverse impacts and/or to improve environmental and social impact, appropriate to the size of the parties participating in the Project or the Existing operation, the purpose of the Project or the Existing operation, the nature or extent of potential adverse impacts, international standards that apply to the Project or the Existing operation and the significance of Adherent's share in the total Project or the Existing operation and
 - When there is a high probability that the Project or the Existing operation will have serious impacts on human rights, consider supplementing the review process with the Due Diligence of human rights
- or
- In cases when an export business of the Croatian exporter represents a minor/insignificant share in the Project or the Existing operation or when the business is reinsured, one can take into account and use the review of environmental and social impacts prepared in accordance with the OECD recommendations by an export credit agency, export bank or development agency from the OECD member states or one of the Major Multilateral Financial Institutions.
- (3) In the process of reviewing environmental and social impacts of Projects and Existing operations, expert teams referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article will, when possible, independently and if necessary with the help of external independent experts in the field of social impact, translators and in other specific fields:
- Assess the potential Environmental Impacts and/or Social Impacts of all Associated Facilities, taking into account the time and location of their construction, including making reasonable efforts to compare with relevant international standards, using available information and
 - Consider all publicly available statements or reports published by the National Contact Point upon conclusion of proceedings in specific instances in accordance with the MNE Guidelines³.
- Besides, the following sources of information will be used:
- a) For Category A projects – an applicant for officially supported export credit will be required to provide an ESIA report which contains an analysis of environmental and social impacts of the Project or the Existing operation, together with other studies, reports or action plans covering relevant aspects of the Project or the Existing operation. The ESIA report and any supporting documents should address the issues regulated by the international standards applied to the Project or the Existing operation. The ESIA report should not be carried out and reviewed by the same party;
 - b) For Category B projects – the scope of environmental and social impact review of the Project or the Existing operation may vary, and for this purpose, an applicant for officially supported export credit may be required to provide appropriate information that addresses the relevant environmental and social impacts of the Project or the existing operation. Such information may be contained in the ESIA report, reports related to the assessment of the Project or the Existing operations, planning and concept documents, environmental and social studies and plans, technical documentation of pollution control plans, applicable legal and regulatory frameworks, information resulting from community engagement activities and the procedure

² International standards applied during the preparation of this Ordinance are stated in the respective paragraphs. In case of changes and amendments to these standards, the amended versions should be applied.

³ Statements and reports of the National Contact Point are disclosed on the website: <https://rbcroatia.gov.hr/>.

of public discussion about the Project or the Existing operation, or other information collected during discussions with applicants.

- (4) When benchmarking the environmental and social impact of the Projects or the Existing operations, the relevant aspects of all eight IFC Operating Standards are taken into account, and if the transaction involves Sovereign Debtors, the impacts may instead be compared with the relevant aspects of all ten standards contained in the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework, or if the Project or the Existing operation is financed by the funds of the Major Multilateral Financial Institutions (e.g. EIB funds), expert teams referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may, when benchmarking the environmental and social impact of the Project or the Existing operations, apply the standards of the respective institution.
- (5) When benchmarking the environmental and social impacts of the Projects or the Existing operations, it is necessary to take into account EHS Guidelines also, or, in the absence of any relevant industry sector EHS Guidelines, it is necessary to take into account any internationally recognised relevant standards and/or sources (e.g. publications) for the industry.
- (6) Where appropriate, expert teams referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may benchmark projects against the relevant aspects of any other internationally recognised standards, such as European Union standards, provided they are more stringent than the standards referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Article.
- (7) The Projects or the Existing operations should, in all cases, comply with the local standards of the country in which the Project or the Existing operation takes place, and in order to establish this, an applicant for officially supported export credit will be required to confirm that Project and/or Existing operation complies with legal regulations of the country in which the Project or the Existing operation takes place. For this purpose, as the first information, the applicant is obliged to fill in and submit the Environmental Questionnaire (Annex 4 to this Ordinance) containing the description of the Project or the Existing operation, i.e. information relevant to its assessment. Also, the Projects or the Existing operations should be in line with the international standards against which they have been benchmarked.
- (8) The result of the impact review referred to in this Article is the Project-related Assessment Report (Annex 6 to this Ordinance), which DTAZO submits to the expert team in charge of officially supported export credits that requested a review.
- (9) As an exception, HBOR may approve an officially supported export credit for the Project or the Existing operation that does not meet the relevant aspects of the international standards against which it has been benchmarked. In such cases, HBOR must report to the OECD's ECG about it and about the justified reasons for such a decision, i.e. the international standards against which they have been benchmarked as well as about the failure to meet such international standards, and any related monitoring procedures.
- (10) DTAZO shall prepare the report referred to in paragraph 9 of this Article for the OECD's ECG, while at its request it is supported by other organisational units of HBOR to which this Ordinance applies.
- (11) Reporting to the OECD's ECG referred to in paragraph 9 of this Article will be carried out by MIS.

Evaluation, decision-making and monitoring of Project or Existing operation
Article 9

- (1) Information on the analysis of the Project or the Existing operation carried out in accordance with the procedures described in Article 6, Article 7 and Article 8 shall be submitted to the competent decision-making body of HBOR and taken into account when making a decision on approval or decline of an application for officially supported export credit.
- (2) The competent decision-making body of HBOR may conditionally approve an individual officially supported export credit, or decide on conditions to fulfil prior to, or after, the final commitment for the respective officially supported export credit. These conditions may refer to, for example, measures to prevent, minimise, mitigate or remedy potential adverse environmental and social impacts of the Project or the Existing operation (e.g. adoption of an action plan that describes and assigns priorities for mitigation measures), monitoring of implementation of such measures, submission of periodical reports on the implementation of the Project or the Existing operation and their environmental and social impacts, etc.
- (3) If an officially supported export credit is committed subject to fulfilment of certain conditions, DTAZO shall, with the support of other organisational units of HBOR to which this Ordinance is applied, monitor the fulfilment of additional conditions in accordance with the timetable and in the manner determined by the loan contract and/or insurance contract for the respective business transaction (e.g. annual supervision or more often, depending on the characteristics of the export business transaction).
- (4) In the case of non-compliance with additional conditions referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, DTAZO shall propose to the competent bodies of HBOR corrective measures that need to be taken, which it considers appropriate for achieving the goal of compliance with the respective conditions. If additional conditions are still not complied with in the coming period, i.e. corrective measures are not applied, DTAZO shall propose to the competent bodies of HBOR to consider the termination of the officially supported export credit transaction.
- (5) For the purpose of supervising and monitoring the fulfilment of additional conditions referred to in this Article, DTAZO shall, if necessary, establish and apply its own procedures.

Exchange and disclosure of information and reporting to the OECD's ECG
Article 10

- (1) The organisational unit Business Communications and Marketing shall on the website of HBOR disclose the OECD Recommendation for Environmental and Social Due Diligence as well as the information about the application of this Ordinance in the part relating to the OECD Recommendation for Environmental and Social Due Diligence.
- (2) The organisational unit Business Communications and Marketing shall, in accordance with the provisions of the OECD Recommendation for Environmental and Social Due Diligence, exchange information with third parties related to Projects and Existing operations for which an officially supported export credit classified to categories A and B is requested, publicly disclose information about such Projects and Existing operations, i.e. indicate where additional information about it can be obtained (such as, for example, with a foreign buyer and/or investor), while respecting their obligations to keep business secrets and the valid restrictions on the right to access information. The organisational unit Business Communications and Marketing shall apply the above with the support of other organisational units of HBOR to which this Ordinance applies.

- (3) For projects classified to categories A and B, the organisational unit Business Communications and Marketing shall publicly disclose on HBOR's website both in Croatian and English the information to be submitted to it through Annex 5 to this Ordinance by the Credit Division and/or SOIJ depending on the type of placement and with the support from other HBOR's organisational units to which this Ordinance applies (e.g. DTAZO), including the name, country and description of the Project or Existing operation and details of where additional information about the Project or the Existing operation can be obtained (e.g. ESIA report, summary thereof, website of the buyer/investor etc.), as well as the type of support (for financing and/or for insurance) and the date of disclosure of such information. Contacts to which interested parties can direct their comments will also be disclosed on HBOR's website.
- (4) Information on projects referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article classified to category A will be submitted by the responsible organisational unit to the organisational unit Business Communications and Marketing as early as possible, and no later 30 days from the receipt of application for officially supported export credit, and for projects classified to category B no later than within 30 days from the conclusion of the export credit/insurance contract.
- (5) The respective data will be made publicly available as early as possible in the process of environmental and social impact review of the Project or the Existing operation, i.e. for projects classified to category A at least 30 days before a final commitment to grant an officially supported export credit (as an exception, if this is not possible, the data must be disclosed as soon as possible, and the reasons for the delay must be stated and explained during regular reporting to the OECD's ECG), and for projects classified to category B within 5 days of receiving information from paragraph 4 of this Article.
- (6) In any case, in accordance with the current regulation on the right to access information and the provisions of the OECD Recommendation for Environmental and Social Due Diligence, HBOR will make available to the public at least annually environmental and social information on Projects and Existing operations classified to categories A and B for which a final commitment for officially supported export credit has been made, including the type of information reviewed and the international standards applied, as well as the contact data of HBOR for obtaining additional information about the respective Projects or the Existing operations.
- (7) In case of receiving timely comments from interested parties (e.g. non-governmental organisations dealing with environmental aspects and/or human rights protection aspects) on the Project or the Existing operation, in the case of projects classified to category A they will be processed under the environmental and social impact review and entered into Completed Assessment Report, and for projects classified to category B considered and, if necessary, communicated to the competent decision-making bodies of HBOR.
- (8) Information on Projects or Existing operations referred to in paragraphs 3 and 7 of this Article will be disclosed on HBOR's website for the entire duration of the Project of the Existing operation, i.e. until the loan has been repaid and/or the insurance has expired or longer. The organisational unit that submitted data for publication on the website will inform the organisational unit Business Communications and Marketing if it is necessary to update information on the Project or the Existing operation (e.g. if periodical reports on the implementation of the Project or the Existing operation are received), as well as when remove the information from the website.
- (9) MIS informs the OECD's ECG once every six months about officially supported export credits in connection with Projects and Existing operations classified to categories A and B for which a

decision was made for officially supported export credits, all in accordance with the provisions of the Recommendation of the Council on Common Approaches for Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due Diligence containing the instructions on the information to be submitted for Projects classified to categories A and B (Annex 3 to this Ordinance).

- (10) At the request of MIS, other expert teams to which this Ordinance applies will submit information and provide support in reporting from paragraph 9 of this Article.
- (11) Through regular reporting and exchange of information in accordance with the provisions of the OECD Recommendation for Environmental and Social Due Diligence, HBOR will contribute to the improvement of a common approach and to the creation of equal business conditions for officially supported export credits from the aspect of environmental and social impact.

CHAPTER II.

IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURE FOR THE OECD RECOMMENDATION FOR SUSTAINABLE LENDING PRACTICES

OECD Recommendation for Sustainable Lending Practices

Article 11

- (1) The OECD Recommendation for Sustainable Lending Practices contains recommendations and practices that government institutions or private companies operating on behalf of governments as national export credit agencies and export banks adhere to when considering applications for officially supported export credits to Public obligors or publicly guaranteed obligors from Lower income countries for the purpose of achieving the goal that officially supported export credits do not contribute to the creation of unsustainable external debt in Lower income countries.
- (2) Proceedings in accordance with the Recommendation referred to in the previous paragraph of this Article imply that in the process of making decisions on officially supported export credits to debtors referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, obligations of an individual country towards the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund should be taken into account including as follows:
 - results of the latest Debt Sustainability Analyses (DSA) of the International Monetary Fund / World Bank and the reviews of relevant programmes or policies
 - compliance with the limits for public sector borrowing in the case of officially supported export credits without subsidised interest rate (non-concessional loan) for countries that are subject to the debt limit condition for such borrowingand reports should be made (ex-ante and ex-post) on transactions that are subject to the debt limit condition for borrowing without subsidised interest rate for which a positive approval decision will be made.

Scope of application

Article 12

- (1) The OECD Recommendation for Sustainable Lending Practices applies to officially supported export credits in case of export credits referred to in Article 11, paragraph 1 of this Ordinance, with repayment terms of one year or more.
- (2) As an exception to paragraph 1 of this Article, the OECD Recommendation for Sustainable Lending Practices does not apply outside the scope of application of the OECD Consensus, for example, to

the export of military equipment or agricultural products, as well as to officially supported export credits and export credit insurance products where the risk of non-payment under the guarantee or the credit lies with the exporter (e.g. issuance of and/or insurance of export performance-related bank guarantees, pre-export finance/working capital/liquidity loans etc.).

Definitions

Article 13

In terms of the application of this part of the Ordinance, i.e. the OECD Recommendation for Sustainable Lending Practices, the following terms from the OECD Recommendation for Sustainable Lending Practices shall have the following meanings:

- **Lower income country** refers to countries that are eligible for financing through the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT) or that only have access to interest free credits or grants from the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank (IDA-only country). The list of Lower income countries subject to this Ordinance is available on the OECD website⁴.
- **Public obligors or publicly guaranteed obligors** refer to any obligor whose repayment obligation is guaranteed by a public entity. In this context, a public entity refers to the central, regional and local governments and public enterprises whose debt obligations would be assumed by the government in the case of a default. In order to determine the status of an entity in a country that is subject to a limit on public debt under a programme supported by the IMF, recourse may be had to the technical Memorandum of Understanding for an IMF programme, where the list of public institutions is defined, or to consultation with the IMF and World Bank.
- **Unproductive expenditure** refers to any transaction that is not consistent with a country's poverty reduction and debt sustainability strategies and does not contribute to its social and/or economic development.
- **Appropriate government authorities** refers to those authorities that, according to the specific national legislation of the debtor country, are responsible for the country's development and borrowing plans (generally the office in the Ministry of Finance or the central bank responsible for debt management).

Procedure for considering officially supported export credits

Article 14

- (1) In order to achieve the goals of promoting sustainable lending practices in the provision of export credits to Public obligors or publicly guaranteed obligors from Lower income countries, the Credit Division and/or SOIJ will, depending on the type of placement, in the process of deciding on the approval of officially supported export credits to Public obligors or publicly guaranteed obligors from Lower income countries, take into account the obligations that a Lower income country has towards the International Development Association of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in order to enable the debtor to fulfil them properly, in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article.
- (2) In the case of placements in which HBOR participates both as a creditor and as an insurer, the procedure for considering existing obligations of Lower income countries referred to in this Article is carried out by the Credit Division.

⁴ <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/sustainable-lending-practices.html>

- (3) When making decisions on the approval of officially supported export credits to Public obligors or publicly guaranteed obligors from Lower income countries, HBOR will take into account whether the invested funds contribute to economic and social development of the respective Lower income country without jeopardising its financial future and long-term development, i.e. whether it is an Unproductive expenditure. HBOR will not participate in the approval of export credits and/or export credit insurance for Unproductive expenditure.
- (4) When assessing the fulfilment of conditions for officially supported export credits to Public obligors or publicly guaranteed obligors from a Lower income country, expert teams of HBOR referred to in paragraph 1 above will take into account the following:
- the results of the latest IMF/World Bank country specific debt sustainability analyses (DSAs) conducted within the IMF/World Bank Debt Sustainability Framework (DSF), and review the relevant programme or policy and other relevant documents in relation to each transaction under consideration for officially supported export credits. The IMF's debt limits for specific countries are included in the programme documents, and the Memorandum of Understanding in those documents sometimes also include reference to specific projects for which non concessional borrowing is allowed.
 - the prevailing limits on public sector non concessional borrowing, in accordance with the methodology applied by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, for a specific country for transactions involving Public obligors or publicly guaranteed obligors in Lower income countries that are subject to debt limit conditionality for non-concessional borrowing under the IMF's Debt Limits Policy (DLP) or the World Bank's Sustainable Development Finance Policy (SDFP), and to that effect:
 - a) not provide support to Public obligors or publicly guaranteed obligors in Lower income countries that are subject to a zero limit on non-concessional borrowing under the previously mentioned policies of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank (recognising that, in rare circumstances, countries may be moved from a zero to a non-zero limit under IMF and World Bank policies following consultations between country authorities and IMF or World Bank staff, as well as subsequent management/board approvals from the respective institutions),
 - b) if the credit exceeds the value of SDR 5 million, or SDR 1 million in case of very small countries with low national income levels of less than USD 1 billion:
 - i. seek assurances from the Appropriate government authorities that the project/expenditure is in accordance with the previously mentioned policies of the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank for that country for Public obligors or publicly guaranteed obligors in Lower-income countries that are subject to a zero limit on non-concessional borrowing. The participation of the Ministry of Finance or central bank in a transaction as the obligor or guarantor would be sufficient evidence of this obligation having been met.
 - ii. inform the IMF and World Bank via the "LendingtoLICs" mailbox, as soon as possible and in any case before the decision is made to provide officially supported export credit, of the intention to provide such support to Public obligors or publicly guaranteed obligors in Lower-income countries that are subject to debt limit conditionality for non-concessional borrowing under the IMF's Debt Limits Policy or the World Bank's Sustainable Development Finance Policy. When reporting, the details necessary to identify the project and the basic financial conditions will be provided.
- (5) In the event that the information from this Article is not received from the potential debtor, the organisational unit in charge will request it from the International Development Association of the

World Bank and from the IMF or the government body of the Republic of Croatia or the debtor's country (e.g. embassy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs etc.).

Exchange and disclosure of information and reporting to the OECD Secretariat

Article 15

- (1) The organisational unit Business Communications and Marketing will publish the OECD Recommendation for Sustainable Lending Practices on HBOR's website as well as the information on the application of this Ordinance in the part relating to the OECD Recommendation for Sustainable Lending Practices.
- (2) On the basis of the information received from the Credit Division and/or SOIJ, MIS shall report to the OECD Secretariat on an annual basis on officially supported export credits in Lower-income countries, in order to, among other things, assess that such support is not provided for Unproductive expenditure and is in accordance with the goals of the Debt Sustainability Framework of those countries.
- (3) The OECD Secretariat forwards the information on transactions referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

**PART THREE
TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS**

Article 16

- (1) The Credit Division, SOIJ, DTAZO, Business Communications and Marketing and MIS shall be responsible for interpreting and updating of this Ordinance, each in the part of the Ordinance relating to it.
- (2) This Ordinance shall enter into force on 15 November 2024, and all employees shall act in accordance with the manner prescribed by it.
- (3) On the date of the coming into force of this Ordinance, the Ordinance on the Implementation of OECD Recommendations for Environmental Protection and Social Impact and Sustainable Export Credits adopted on 2 April 2021 shall be repealed.
- (4) As an exception from paragraph 2 of this Article, the provisions relating to MIS shall enter into force upon the accession of the Republic of Croatia to the OECD.
- (5) As an exception from paragraph 4 of this Article, reporting related to the OECD recommendations that HBOR or HBOR on behalf of the Republic of Croatia is obliged to perform before the accession of the Republic of Croatia to the OECD (e.g. reporting to the European Commission in accordance with the Regulation 1233/2011⁵) will be made in such a way that each organisational unit and/or function referred to in Article 2 of this Ordinance shall collect the data required for the report for its business segment and shall submit such information to MIS in a timely manner, and MIS shall consolidate and submit the report.

⁵ Regulation (EU) No 1233/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 November 2011 on the application of certain guidelines in the field of officially supported export credits and repealing Council Decisions 2001/76/EC and 2001/77/EC

(6) This document shall be published on HBOR's Internet and Intranet sites.

ANNEXES:

- ANNEX 1: Illustrative List of Category A Projects
- ANNEX 2: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report
- ANNEX 3: Information to Be Provided to OECD's ECG and to the Public for Category A and Category B Projects
- ANNEX 4: Questionnaire on Environmental Protection and Social Impact
- ANNEX 5: Information on Category A and B Projects for Public Disclosure at HBOR's web sites
- ANNEX 6: Project-related Assessment Report

Illustrative List of Category A Projects

Every new Project and significant changes to Existing operations (hereinafter collectively: the project) are to be classified in accordance with potential Environmental and Social impacts of the respective project. The following text contains an illustrative list of projects that can be classified as Category A projects).

1. Crude oil refineries (excluding undertakings manufacturing only lubricants from crude oil) and installations for the gasification and liquefaction of 500 tonnes or more of coal or bituminous shale¹ per day.
2. Thermal power stations and other combustion installations (including cogeneration²) with a heat output of not less than 300 megawatts (equivalent to a gross electrical output of 140 MWe for steam and single cycle gas turbines power stations) and nuclear power stations and other nuclear reactors, including the dismantling or decommissioning of such power stations or reactors (except research installations for the production and conversion of fissionable and fertile materials³, whose maximum power does not exceed 1 kilowatt continuous thermal load).
3. Installations designed for the production, or enrichment of nuclear fuels, the reprocessing, storage or final disposal of irradiated nuclear fuels, or for the storage, disposal or processing of radioactive waste.
4. Integrated works for the initial smelting of cast-iron and steel, e.g. installations for the production of primary steel by blast furnace route or direct reduction; installations for the production of non-ferrous crude metals from ore, concentrates or secondary raw materials by metallurgical, chemical or electrolytic processes.
5. Installations for the extraction of asbestos and for the processing and transformation of asbestos and products containing asbestos: for asbestos-cement products, with an annual production of more than 20 000 tonnes finished product; for friction material, with an annual production of more than 50 tonnes finished product; and for other asbestos utilisation, of more than 200 tonnes per year.
6. Installations for the manufacture and/or recovery of chemicals (including but not limited to petrochemicals, fertilisers, pesticides & herbicides, health care products, detergents, paints, adhesives, agro-chemicals, pharmaceuticals, explosives) on an industrial scale using physical, chemical and/or bio-chemical processes and for large scale distribution of such chemicals via pipelines/terminals and associated facilities.
7. Construction of airports with a basic runway length of 2,100 metres or more.
8. Construction of motorways and express roads.
9. Construction of a new road, or realignment and/or widening of an existing road, where such new road, or realigned and/or widened section of road, would be 10 km or more in a continuous length.

¹ *Bituminous shales* are rocks with a certain percentage of bitumen, from which fuel distillates are obtained by heating. (source: Croatian encyclopaedia, online edition, Leksikografski zavod Miroslav Krleža, 2020)

² *Cogeneration* is a process of simultaneous production of electricity and useful thermal energy in a single process. Cogeneration uses waste heat generated by the usual production of electricity in thermal power plants. (source: HROTE – Croatian Energy Market Operator)

³ *Fissionable material* is material whose atomic nuclei can go into spontaneous or nuclear fission, and fertile material is material that can be converted into fissile material by neutron firing. (source: Struna – Hrvatsko strukovno nazivlje [Croatian Special Field Terminology base])

10. Construction of railway lines that go beyond urban areas and of long-distance railway lines.
11. Sea ports and also inland waterways and ports for inland-waterway traffic which permit the passage of vessels of over 1,350 tonnes; trading ports, piers for loading and unloading connected to land and outside ports (excluding ferry piers) which can take vessels of over 1,350 tonnes.
12. Waste-processing and disposal installations for the incineration, chemical treatment or landfill of hazardous, toxic or dangerous wastes.
13. Large dams (dams that are 15 or more meters high from the foundation, and dams that are between 5 and 15 meters and have a reservoir with a volume greater than 3 million cubic meters) and other impoundments designed for the holding back or permanent storage of water.
14. Groundwater abstraction activities or artificial groundwater recharge schemes in cases where the annual volume of water to be abstracted or recharged amounts to 10 million cubic metres or more.
15. Industrial plants for the production of pulp, paper and board from timber or similar fibrous materials.
16. Operations that involve large scale extraction, via underground or open-pit mining, solution mining, or marine or riverine operations to obtain precious metals, base metals, energy and industrial minerals, or construction materials. It may also include the processing of the extracted material.
17. Greenfield⁴ cement plants where the project includes a greenfield quarry.
18. Large scale oil, gas, or liquefied natural gas development that may include any or all of:
 - exploration (seismic and drilling);
 - field development and production activities;
 - transport activities, including pipelines/terminals, pump stations, pigging stations, compressor stations and associated facilities; or
 - gas liquefaction facilities.
19. Installations for storage of petroleum, petrochemical, or chemical products with a capacity of 200,000 tonnes or more.
20. Large-scale logging.
21. Municipal waste water treatment plants with a capacity exceeding 150,000 population equivalent.
22. Municipal solid waste-processing and disposal facilities.
23. Large-scale tourism and retail development.
24. Construction of overhead electrical power transmission lines with a length of 15 km or above and a voltage of 110 kV or above.
25. Large-scale land reclamation⁵.

⁴ *Greenfield facilities* are facilities built on a new location, whereas brownfield facilities involve construction on an existing location, i.e. modification, upgrade or modernisation of an existing facility.

⁵ *Land reclamation* is the preparation of infertile soil for plant production by improving its properties (e.g. drainage of excess water, soil irrigation, deforestation – forests and shrubbery, extraction of tree stumps, earthworks to create a suitable soil configuration, turning the soil mass, changing pedological horizons, deep scarifying, blasting explosives, fertilisation etc.). (source: Croatian Encyclopaedia, online edition. Leksikografski zavod Miroslav Krleža, 2020)

26. Large-scale primary agriculture/sylviculture involving intensification or conversion of natural habitats.
27. Plants for the tanning⁶ of hides and skins where the treatment capacity exceeds 12 tons of finished products per day.
28. Installations for the intensive rearing of poultry or pigs with more than:
 - 85,000 places for broilers and 60,000 places for hens;
 - 3,000 places for production pigs (over 30 kg); or
 - 900 places for sows.
29. Projects which are planned to be carried out in sensitive areas or are likely to have a perceptible impact on such areas, even if the project category does not appear in the above list.
30. Projects which may result in significant adverse social impacts to local communities or other project affected parties, including those involved in the construction and/or operation of the project.
31. Projects involving land acquisition and involuntary resettlement of a significant number of affected people.

⁶ Tanning is a procedure of processing and preserving raw animal fur or skin (source: Proleksis encyclopaedia, online edition. Leksikografski zavod Miroslav Krleža, 2012)

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report

An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report focuses on the significant issues of a Project and Existing operation (hereinafter collectively: the project). The report's scope and level of detail should be commensurate with the project's potential impacts and risks, and should address the issues set out in the international standards applied to the project in accordance with paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Article 8 of the Ordinance on the Implementation of OECD Recommendations for Environmental Protection and Social Impact in Sustainable Export-Credits.

The ESIA report typically includes the following items:

1. **Non-technical executive summary:** concisely discusses significant findings and recommended actions in lay language.
2. **Policy, legal, and administrative framework:** discusses the policy, legal, and administrative framework within which the Assessment is carried out, including host country regulations, including obligations implementing relevant international social and environmental treaties, agreements, and conventions (human rights), the international standards applied to the project, as well as any additional priorities and objectives for social or environmental performance identified by the buyer/project sponsor. Explains the environmental requirements of any co-financiers.
3. **Project description:** concisely describes the proposed project and its geographic, ecological, social, health and temporal context, including any additional project components that may be required (e.g. dedicated pipelines, access roads, power plants, water supply, housing, and raw material and product storage facilities). Encompasses facilities and activities by third parties that are essential for the successful operation of the project. Normally includes maps showing the project site and the project's area of influence.
4. **Baseline data:** assesses the dimensions of the study area and describes relevant physical, biological, socioeconomic, health and labour conditions, including any changes anticipated before the project commences. Also takes into account current and proposed development activities within the project area but not directly connected to the project. Data should be relevant to decisions about project location, design, operation, or mitigation measures. The section indicates the accuracy, reliability, and sources of the data.
5. **Environmental and Social impacts:** predicts and assesses the project's likely positive and negative impacts, in quantitative terms to the extent possible. Identifies mitigation measures and any residual negative impacts that cannot be mitigated. Explores opportunities for enhancement. Identifies and estimates the extent and quality of available data, key data gaps, and uncertainties associated with predictions, and specifies topics that do not require further attention. Evaluates impacts and risks from associated facilities and other third party activities. Examines global, transboundary, and cumulative impacts as appropriate.
6. **Analysis of Alternatives:** compares reasonable alternatives to the proposed project site, technology, design, and operation in terms of their potential environmental and social impacts; the feasibility of mitigating these impacts; their capital and recurrent costs; their suitability under local conditions; and their institutional, training, and monitoring requirements. States the basis for selecting the particular project design proposed and justifies recommended emission levels (including where relevant for greenhouse gases), and approaches to pollution prevention and abatement.

7. **Management Programme:** consists of the set of mitigation and management measures to be taken during implementation of the project to avoid, reduce, mitigate, or remedy for adverse social and environmental impacts, in the order of priority, and their timelines. May include multiple policies, procedures, practices, and management plans and actions. Describes the desired outcomes as measurable events to the extent possible, such as performance indicators, targets or acceptance criteria that can be tracked over defined time periods, and indicates the resources, including budget, and responsibilities required for implementation. Where the buyer/project sponsor identifies measures and actions necessary for the project to comply with applicable laws and regulations and to meet the international standards applied to the project, the management programme will include an Action Plan, which is subject to disclosure to the affected communities and on-going reporting and updating.
8. **Appendices:**
- List of ESIA report preparers (individuals and organisations);
 - References – written materials (both published and unpublished) used in study preparation;
 - Record of interagency and consultation meetings, including consultations for obtaining the informed views of the affected communities and/or their legitimate representatives and other interested parties, such as civil society organisations (CSO). The record specifies any means other than consultations (e.g. surveys) that were used to obtain the views of affected groups;
 - Tables presenting the relevant data referred to, or summarised in, the main text;
 - Associated reports, audits, and plans (e.g. Resettlement Action Plan or Indigenous Peoples/ Natural Resource Dependent Community plan, community health plan, etc.);
 - Action Plan that:
 - i. describes the actions necessary to implement the various sets of mitigation measures or corrective actions to be undertaken,
 - ii. prioritises these actions,
 - iii. includes the time-line for their implementation, and
 - iv. describes the schedule for communicating with affected communities when on-going disclosure or consultation is expected.

Information to Be Provided to OECD's ECG and to the Public for Category A and Category B Projects

1. Project information:
 - Name of project,
 - Project country,
 - Project sector,
 - Project finance,
 - Amount officially supported (SDR million),
 - Brief description of capital goods and services and the project to which these are destined.

2. Co-operation with other ECAs (if relevant):
 - Other ECAs involved,
 - If yes, please specify the name(s) and role(s) of each ECA.

3. Classification:
 - Category of project,
 - Reasons for classification, including project type.

4. Type of environmental and social information reviewed:
 - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report, or
 - If no ESIA undertaken, please specify the type and source of environmental and social information reviewed.

5. Environmental and social standards applied:
 - Compliance with host country standards,
 - International standards against which the project was benchmarked:
 - i. World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (please specify which standards)
 - ii. IFC Performance Standards (please specify which ones)
 - iii. Major Multilateral Financial Institution (please specify which one),
 - Please provide an explanation for the choice of the aforementioned international standards, including, if appropriate, for transactions that include State debtors, the trigger criteria for applying World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework or IFC Performance Standards,
 - Other standards:
 - i. EHS Guidelines (please specify which ones)
 - ii. In the absence of any relevant EHS Guidelines, other internationally recognised sector specific or issue specific standards used for benchmarking, or other relevant international sources of guidance used for reference (please specify which ones),
 - Other internationally recognised standards, such as European Union standards, that are more stringent than those standards referenced above (please specify which ones),
 - If the project does not meet the relevant aspects of the international standards against which it has been benchmarked, please explain the reasons for the failure to meet such international standards, provide the related justification for supporting the project and report any related monitoring procedures.

6. Evaluation of environmental and social information reviewed:
 - Key environmental and social factors taken into consideration,
 - Outcome of evaluation,

- If support is given with additional environmental and social conditions, please describe the conditions: in this context, “conditions” means project-specific conditions imposed by an ECA (or other syndicate members) for the construction or operation phase of a project, not including any conditions precedent, beyond compliance with host country legislation,
 - Please indicate whether the ECA will undertake ex post monitoring of the project and, if so, please provide details (required information, frequency of monitoring, etc.).
7. Disclosure of Information (for Category A projects only):
- Ex ante disclosure of project information,
 - Ex ante disclosure of environmental and social impact information (where possible, please provide a link to the environmental and social impact information disclosed),
 - If not, please explain why.
8. Additional information:
- Project identification code,
 - Any comments that may help build the body of experience on the implementation of the OECD Recommendation for Environmental Protection and Social Impact.

QUESTIONNAIRE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND SOCIAL IMPACT

To be completed by a person legally authorised to represent or empowered by persons authorised to represent the export loan borrower/beneficiary of export credit insurance

General data (please write in block letters)

Name of applicant (crafts business/company):
Address (street and number, postal code and place):
Phone:
E-mail:
Main activity of company / borrower (description of activity):
First name, last name , and signature of the person legally authorised to represent or empowered by persons authorised to represent, who completed the questionnaire: Date of completion of questionnaire:

Under **criminal and material liability**, in my own name and in the name and for the account of _____ (name of company/beneficiary), I confirm that as a person legally authorised to represent or empowered by persons authorised to represent by _____ (first name and last name of the authorised person) _____, I am aware that in case of giving a false statement, the prescribed penalties and sanctions will be applied, and I accept all consequences that may occur as a result of that for _____ (name of company/beneficiary). I will personally notify you within 15 working days if there are any changes related to the above given information.

Instructions for the completion of the questionnaire

The questionnaire is to be completed by the responsible person of the borrower of export loan / the beneficiary of export credit insurance and to be submitted to the Croatian Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Hrvatska banka za obnovu i razvitak, HBOR) for appraisal together with other requested documentation. The questionnaire is to be signed by the responsible person authorised to represent the company. You are kindly requested to answer all questions completely whenever possible.

The questionnaire has been split into the following main sections:

Section 1: Profile of application for loan / export credit insurance

Section 2: Location of undertaking

Section 3: Status of environment / permits

Section 4: Social impact of the Project

For any possible ambiguities and for help in completing this questionnaire, please contact the Technical Analysis and Environmental Protection Department, HBOR, phone 385 1/4591 592; 385 1/4597 844; 385 1/4591 593; 385 98 480 056 or 385 99 4597 844.

This questionnaire on environmental protection has been prepared in accordance with OECD Recommendation of the Council on Common Approaches for Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due Diligence that have to be followed by export credit agencies and export banks in their operations when considering applications for loans and export credit insurance by the state.

For the purpose of implementing the procedures of verification and classification of risk pertaining to the nominated Project in terms of environmental protection, the borrower of loan / the beneficiary of export credit insurance must previously complete the Questionnaire.

On the basis of the data provided in the Questionnaire by the borrower of export loan / beneficiary of export credit insurance, HBOR shall assess the risk of the Project in terms of environmental protection and, depending on a possibly positive or negative impact on the environment and the society, the Project shall be classified to one of the three risk categories: **A**, **B** or **C**.

Depending on the established category of risk, HBOR retains the right to subsequently request additional information from the borrower of export loan / the beneficiary of export credit insurance in order to identify possible environmental and social risks in more detail.

Definitions

Project - relates to an investment at an identified location for which export of capital goods and/or services is requested, and the location can be an area where a new commercial, industrial or infrastructure undertaking is constructed or a location of an existing undertaking that is undergoing material change in output or function.

Undertaking – relates to investment subject matter that is associated with lending/export transaction.

Associated facilities – relate to those facilities that are not a component of the Project but that would not be constructed or expanded if the Project did not exist and on whose existence the viability of the Project depends; such facilities may be funded, owned, managed, constructed and operated by the buyer and/or Project investor or separately from the Project.

Existing operations – relate to applications of exporters for loan and export credit insurance by the state, for export of capital goods and/or services to an identified location where there is an existing undertaking that is undergoing no material change in output or function.

Impact area – relates to the area where a significant impact of an undertaking on the environment occurs irrespective of whether it is caused by the environmental undertaking itself or by the synergy with the existing or planned environmental undertakings.

Sensitive areas – include National Parks, Nature Parks and other protected areas¹ defined by national or international law as well as other sensitive locations of international, national or regional importance, such as wetlands, forests with high biodiversity value, areas of archaeological or cultural significance, and areas of importance for indigenous peoples or other vulnerable groups.

¹ Sea, sea-coast and islands, waters, airspace, mineral resources and other natural resources, but also land, forests, flora and fauna, other parts of nature, real estate and things of special cultural, historical, economic and ecological significance

Social impacts – relate to the impacts on the local communities directly affected by, and on the people involved in the construction or the implementation of, the Project and encompass relevant adverse Project-related human rights; they include, without limitations, the following:

- a) labour and working conditions,
- b) community health,
- c) safety and security,
- d) land acquisition and involuntary resettlement,
- e) indigenous peoples,
- f) cultural heritage, and
- g) human rights impacts, including forced labour, child labour, and life-threatening occupational health and safety situations.

Environmental impacts – relate to the impacts on the environment as a result of the activities of an Existing operation or of the reconstruction / construction and the operation of the Project. These impacts include, without limitations, the following:

- a) generation of significant air, water and soil emissions, including greenhouse gas emissions,
- b) generation of significant quantities of non-hazardous and/or hazardous waste and wastewater,
- c) generation of noise, vibrations and light pollution,
- d) significant use of natural resources, and
- e) impacts on endangered species.

1. Profile of application for loan / export credit insurance

1.1. Name, description and objectives of the Project:

1.2. Purpose of export loan / export credit insurance (please, state all goods and services to be financed):

1.3. To what area of main activity category* and activity subcategory* is the respective Project classified?
Please, circle the main activity category (Main section) and enter the activity subcategory (Division):

The text to follow contains only the main activity categories (Main sections)*

AREAS OF MAIN ACTIVITY CATEGORY

- A** AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING
- B** MINING AND QUARRYING
- C** MANUFACTURING
- D** ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY
- E** WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES
- F** CONSTRUCTION
- G** WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES
- H** TRANSPORT AND STORAGE
- I** ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES
- J** INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION
- K** FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
- L** REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES
- M** PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES
- N** ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES
- O** PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY
- P** EDUCATION
- Q** HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES
- R** ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION
- S** OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES
- T** ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS AS EMPLOYERS; UNDIFFERENTIATED GOODS- AND SERVICES-PRODUCING ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR OWN USE
- U** ACTIVITIES OF EXTRATERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES

* according to:

- NACE statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community or
- UN Statistical Commission (UNSTAT)

1.4. Please, indicate whether the proposed Project is on the list in ANNEX 1² or whether it cannot be classified to any category from the list in ANNEX 1.

Please, tick the appropriate:

- The Project **is on the list** in Annex 1 under number: please insert the number from the list*
- The Project **is not** on the list in Annex 1*

1.5. Does the Project envisage modernisation of an existing facility or construction of a new facility? Please, list the relevant capacities of the current facility and expected capacities of the facility upon completion the Project:

1.6. Expected date of start and completion of the Project:

² Examples of project classifications to A category (Annex I - OECD Common Approaches)

2. Location – profile and history

2.1. Please, indicate the location of the Project (country, place, address, cadastral plot number and cadastral municipality or other applicable, such as GPS coordinates):

2.2. Please, indicate the scope (surface area) of the Project*:

* if applicable for the proposed Project

2.3. Please, state whether this is an investment on the land previously not used³ or the land previously used⁴? If a combination of both, please indicate the surface area (scope) of the land previously not used⁵:

2.4. Please, indicate the nature of the Project location*:

* industrial area, agricultural area, residential area, mixed area, recreational area, coastal area etc. pursuant to spatial planning documents

2.5. Have there been any industrial incidents at the Project site in history*? If there have been any incidents, please describe:

* e.g. deaths of employees caused by lack of safety at work, fire, spillage/leakage of fuel and/or hazardous raw materials/products, unplanned emissions or similar

³ The so-called „greenfield“ Project

⁴ The so-called „brownfield“ Project

⁵ The surface area of the „greenfield“ part of the Project

Is the Project planned in a Sensitive area ⁶ or is the sensitive area in the planned Project's area of influence⁷?

3. Social impact of the Project

3.1. Do you have information that the Project can have an impact on vulnerable groups of people*?

* assessment of whether the Project, if implemented, will affect the most vulnerable groups in society, the occurrence of poverty, social exclusion, inequality in society, gender equality etc.

3.2. Do you have information that any of the following activities / items have been used in the Project or are related to the Project? If YES, enter which one and explain:

- child labour
- forced labour or human trafficking
- work in a dangerous and unsafe work environment
- discrimination
- any form of human rights violation other than those mentioned above

3.3. Who is the owner of the land/plot on which the Project is implemented?

3.4. Do you have any knowledge of whether the realisation of the Project will result in the forced displacement of the domicile population?

⁶ See the Definitions on page.3

⁷ The Project's area of influence is an area where there is a significant impact of the undertaking on the environment, whether it is caused by the undertaking itself or by synergy with existing or planned undertakings in the environment

3.5. Do you have any knowledge of whether the implementation of the Project will disadvantage the ethnic group traditionally present at that location?
3.6. Do you have any knowledge of whether the area of the Project site is known for conflicts (armed, ethnic etc.)?
3.7. Do you have any knowledge of whether the property is used by someone other than the owner, i.e. whether anyone else (besides the owner)* generates income from the use of land/parcel/plot? If YES, please describe the condition: *(Rent, lease, contract, concession, protected tenant, illegal land users etc.)
3.8. Are you aware of any complaints of the public about the current or planned Project activities? If YES, please describe in more detail:

4. Status of environment/permits

4.1. Is Environmental Impact Assessment ⁸ available for the implementation of the Project?
4.2. Has a procedure ⁹ been carried out and/or appropriate documentation prepared on the impact on the environment/society ¹⁰ for the needs of the Project and has an appropriate approval on the acceptability of the undertaking on the environment been issued by the authorised administrative bodies of the Project country?

⁸ Environmental Impact Assessment

⁹ Pursuant to the national legislation of the Project country

¹⁰ Has the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the export or of the project which includes the export been conducted?

4.3. Are all necessary permits and approvals provided by the authorised administrative bodies of the Project country for the realisation of the Project?

ENCLOSURE 1

Examples of A category projects classification

The classification of each new Project and significant changes to Existing operations (hereinafter: the project) must be carried out in accordance with the potential Environmental and Social Impacts of the observed project. The following are examples of projects that can be classified as category A.

1. Crude oil refineries (excluding undertakings manufacturing only lubricants from crude oil) and installations for the gasification and liquefaction of 500 tonnes or more of coal or bituminous shale¹¹ per day.
2. Thermal power stations and other combustion installations (including cogeneration¹²) with a heat output of not less than 300 megawatts (equivalent to a gross electrical output of 140 MWe for steam and single cycle gas turbines power stations) and nuclear power stations and other nuclear reactors, including the dismantling or decommissioning of such power stations or reactors (except research installations for the production and conversion of fissionable and fertile materials¹³, whose maximum power does not exceed 1 kilowatt continuous thermal load).
3. Installations designed for the production, or enrichment of nuclear fuels, the reprocessing, storage, or final disposal of irradiated nuclear fuels, or for the storage, disposal, or processing of radioactive waste.
4. Integrated works for the initial smelting of cast-iron and steel, e.g. installations for the production of primary steel by blast furnace route or direct reduction; installations for the production of non-ferrous crude metals from ore, concentrates or secondary raw materials by metallurgical, chemical or electrolytic processes.
5. Installations for the extraction of asbestos and for the processing and transformation of asbestos and products containing asbestos: for asbestos-cement products, with an annual production of more than 20,000 tonnes of finished product; for friction material, with an annual production of more than 50 tonnes of finished product; and for other asbestos utilisation, of more than 200 tonnes per year.
6. Installations for the manufacture and/or recovery of chemicals (including but not limited to petrochemicals, fertilisers, pesticides and herbicides, health care products, detergents, paints, adhesives, agro-chemicals, pharmaceuticals, explosives etc.) on an industrial scale using physical, chemical and/or bio-chemical processes and for large scale distribution of such chemicals via pipelines/ terminals and associated facilities.
7. Construction of airports with a basic runway length of 2,100 metres or more.
8. Construction of motorways and express roads.

¹¹ *Bituminous shales* are rocks with a certain percentage of bitumen, from which fuel distillates are obtained by heating. (source: Croatian encyclopedia, online edition. Leksikografski zavod Miroslav Krleža, 2020)

¹² *Cogeneration* is a process of simultaneous production of electricity and useful thermal energy in a single process. Cogeneration uses waste heat generated by the usual production of electricity in thermal power plants. (source: HROTE – Croatian Energy Market Operator)

¹³ *Fissionable material* is material whose atomic nuclei can go into spontaneous or nuclear fission, and *fertile material* is material that can be converted into fissile material by neutron firing. (source: Struna – Hrvatsko strukovno nazivlje [Croatian Special Field Terminology base])

9. Construction of a new road, or realignment and/or widening of an existing road, where such new road, or realigned and/or widened section of road, would be 10 km or more in a continuous length.
10. Construction of railway lines that go beyond urban areas and of long-distance railway lines.
11. Sea ports and also inland waterways and ports for inland-waterway traffic which permit the passage of vessels over 1,350 tonnes; trading ports, piers for loading and unloading connected to land and outside ports (excluding ferry piers) which can take vessels of over 1,350 tonnes.
12. Waste-processing and disposal installations for the incineration, chemical treatment, or landfill of hazardous, toxic or dangerous wastes.
13. Large dams (dams with a height of 15 m or more from the foundation, and dams that are between 5 and 15 m high and have a reservoir volume of more than 3 million m³) and other impoundments designed for the holding back or permanent storage of water.
14. Groundwater abstraction activities or artificial groundwater recharge schemes in cases where the annual volume of water to be abstracted or recharged amounts to 10 million cubic metres or more.
15. Industrial plants for the production of pulp, paper and board from timber or similar fibrous materials.
16. Operations that involve large scale extraction, via underground or open-pit mining, solution mining, or marine or riverine operations to obtain precious metals, base metals, energy and industrial minerals, or construction materials. It may also include the processing of the extracted material.
17. Greenfield¹⁴ cement plants where the project includes a greenfield quarry.
18. Large scale oil, gas, or liquefied natural gas development that may include any or all of:
 - exploration (seismic and drilling);
 - field development and production activities;
 - transport activities, including pipelines/terminals, pump stations, pigging stations, compressor stations and associated facilities; or
 - gas liquefaction facilities.
19. Installations for storage of petroleum, petrochemical, or chemical products with a capacity of 200,000 tonnes or more.
20. Large-scale logging.
21. Municipal waste treatment plants with a capacity exceeding 150,000 population equivalent.
22. Municipal solid waste processing and disposal facilities.
23. Large-scale tourism and retail development.
24. Construction of overhead electrical power transmission lines with a length of 15 km or above and a voltage of 110 kV or above.

¹⁴ *Greenfield facilities* are facilities built on a new location, whereas *brownfield facilities* involve construction on an existing location, i.e. modification, upgrade or modernisation of an existing facility.

25. Large-scale land reclamation¹⁵.
26. Large-scale primary agriculture/sylviculture involving intensification or conversion of natural habitats.
27. Plants for the tanning¹⁶ of hides and skins where the treatment capacity exceeds 12 tons of finished products per day.
28. Installations for the intensive rearing of poultry or pigs with more than:
 - 85,000 places for broilers and 60,000 places for hens;
 - 3,000 places for production pigs (over 30 kg) or
 - 900 places for sows.
29. Projects which are planned to be carried out in sensitive areas or are likely to have a perceptible impact on such areas, even if the project category does not appear in this Annex.
30. Projects which may result in significant adverse social impacts to local communities or other project affected parties, including those involved in the construction and/or operation of the project.
31. Projects involving land acquisition and involuntary resettlement of a significant number of affected people.

¹⁵ *Land reclamation* is the preparation of infertile soil for plant production by improving its properties (e.g. drainage of excess water, soil irrigation, deforestation – forests and shrubbery, extraction of tree stumps, earthworks to create a suitable soil configuration, turning the soil mass, changing pedological horizons, deep scarifying, blasting explosives, fertilisation etc.). (source: Croatian Encyclopedia, online edition. Leksikografski zavod Miroslav Krleža, 2020)

¹⁶ Tanning is a procedure of processing and preserving raw animal fur or skin (source: Proleksis encyclopedia, online edition. Leksikografski zavod Miroslav Krleža, 2012).

Information on Category A and B Projects for Public Disclosure at HBOR's web sites

Organisational unit to submit the template:	<input type="text"/>
Date of template submission:	Select the date
Type of official support provided by HBOR:	<input type="checkbox"/> finance <input type="checkbox"/> insurance <input type="checkbox"/> finance and insurance

Information on project:

Project name:	<input type="text"/>
Project country:	<input type="text"/>
Exporter:	<input type="text"/>
Project description:	<input type="text"/>
Additional project information:	<input type="text"/> state the details on possible sources of additional information on project (e.g. ESIA report or its summary), web site of the buyer/investor, etc.

Assessment performed:

Sources used for assessment:	<input type="text"/>
International standards used:	<input type="text"/>
Project category:	<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B

Project-related Assessment Report

Organisational unit that has completed assessment:	
Date of report submission:	Select the date
Type of completed assessment:	<input type="checkbox"/> environmental impact <input type="checkbox"/> social impact <input type="checkbox"/> environmental and social impact

Information on project:

Project name:	
Project country:	
Exporter:	

Assessment performed:

Sources used for assessment:	
International standards used:	
Project category:	<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> not classified
Description:	
Conclusion:	