



Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

TAD/ECG(2020)1/FINAL

Unclassified

English - Or. French

30 April 2020

**TRADE AND AGRICULTURE DIRECTORATE
TRADE COMMITTEE**

Working Party on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees

**INFORMATION ON CATEGORY A AND CATEGORY B PROJECTS (2016
REPORTS)**

This document comprises information in respect of official export credits support for exports to Category A and Category B projects provided in 2016 by Members of the OECD Working Party on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees (ECG).

Export Credits Secretariat, Export Credits Division, Trade and Agriculture Directorate, OECD
Email: export-credits@oecd.org

JT03461322

Executive Summary

This document comprises a Review of the environmental and social due diligence reports relating to exports destined to Category A and Category B projects for 2016 provided by Members of the Working Party on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees. It is the fourth such Review under the provisions of the Recommendation of the Council on Common Approaches on Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due Diligence, adopted by the OECD Council on 28 June 2012 and subsequently amended in April 2016.

The purpose of this document is to illustrate the types of Category A and Category B projects to which exports from Members were destined and to review how the provisions of the 2012 Recommendation were followed in the project due diligence undertaken by Members.

In 2016, 21 Members provided 115 Category A and Category B project reports relating to supported transactions with a total volume of SDR 17.08 billion. These reports relate to exports destined to 43 Category A projects and to 61 Category B projects, with a combined volume of SDR 17.34 billion. The largest numbers of projects in 2016 were in Turkey (17), Bangladesh (7), Egypt and the United Arab Emirates (5 each). The largest volumes of exports were destined to Egypt (SDR 2.56 billion), the United Arab Emirates (SDR 2.41 billion) and Oman (SDR 1.00-2.00 billion). The projects were concentrated in the Energy Generation & Supply sectors, in particular in the natural gas-fired electric power plants sub-sector (by volume) and the wind energy sub-sector (by number).

This Review shows that ECG Members are generally following the provisions of the 2012 Recommendation, albeit that exceptions remain:

- Five Category A projects were reviewed without an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment having been undertaken (Table 2 provides details of the replacement information used for undertaking due diligence);
- Two Category B projects were reported as not complying with host country standards at the time due diligence was undertaken (see Table 3 for explanations); and
- All 43 Category A projects and 61 Category B projects were benchmarked against international standards, principally those of the World Bank Group. One Category A project was reported as not meeting such standards at the time due diligence was undertaken (see Table 5 for an explanation).

This Review and the relevant original project reports, including the reports of exceptions, are used by ECG Members and their Practitioners to help inform the body of experience on the application of the 2012 Recommendation and the on-going technical work of the ECG Practitioners.

INFORMATION ON CATEGORY A AND CATEGORY B PROJECTS (2016 REPORTS)

1. Introduction

1. In accordance with paragraph 39 of the Recommendation of the Council on Common Approaches for Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due Diligence (hereafter the “Common Approaches”) [TAD/ECG(2012)5], the OECD Working Party on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees (ECG) shall “*[w]ith due regard to business confidentiality, make aggregated information publicly available annually based on Adherents’ reporting in accordance with paragraph 41 of this Recommendation*”. In this context, paragraph 41 of the Common Approaches provides that members shall “*report to the ECG ex post on an on-going basis or at a minimum semi-annually, in accordance with Annex III of this Recommendation, all projects classified in Category A and Category B for which a final commitment has been issued*”.

2. In this context, in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Common Approaches:

- *a project is classified as Category A if it has the potential to have significant adverse environmental and/or social impacts, which are diverse, irreversible and/or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical works. Category A, in principle, includes projects in sensitive sectors or located in or near sensitive areas. An illustrative list of Category A projects is set out in Annex I [of the Common Approaches].*
- *a project is classified as Category B if its potential environmental and/or social impacts are less adverse than those of Category A projects. Typically, these impacts are few in number, site-specific, few if any are irreversible, and mitigation measures are more readily available.*

3. This document contains such aggregated information for all official export credits support provided for exports to projects classified in Category A and Category B for which a final commitment has been issued in 2016¹. It is the fourth annual disclosure of such information following adoption of the 2012 version of the Common Approaches by the OECD Council on 28 June 2012²; subsequent disclosures will reflect adoption of the 2016 version of the Common Approaches [TAD/ECG(2016)3] by the OECD Council on 6 April 2016.

4. As agreed by ECG Members, this document includes some project-specific data and annexes listing the reported Category A and Category B projects (Annexes A and B respectively refer); it also contains a list of the environmental and social (E&S) information

¹ Depending on a Member’s procedures, the final commitment for a project might be either a board decision or the issuance of a credit, insurance policy or guarantee: as a result, the list of projects included in this Review may not correspond exactly to the list of projects Members have disclosed on their own websites for 2016 in accordance with paragraph 38 of the Common Approaches.

² For previous Reviews, please refer to the Category A and Category B projects section of the website: <http://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/export-credits/environmental-and-social-due-diligence/>.

reviewed and of the international standards applied to projects (Annex C refers), which reflects the information Members should make publicly available in accordance with paragraph 38 of the Common Approaches. Further information on individual projects may be found on Members' websites and annual reports, and any questions concerning projects referred to in this document should be addressed to the Member concerned.

5. With regard to the data for this document, actual volumes of exports supported have been used in the aggregated data; however, for reasons of commercial confidentiality in line with their domestic legislation, some Members are not able to disclose publicly the volumes of individual transactions supported, including where related to Category A and/or Category B projects. Therefore, where the actual project volume of an individual project could be identified, project ranges have been used³, *i.e.* in Sections 2.1, 3.2 and 3.3, as well as Annexes A, B, D and E.

6. This document provides both an overview of the number of project reports submitted by Members and a review of the projects to which the related exports were destined, based on both transaction data and the environmental and social due diligence information reported. It consists of the following Sections:

- Section 2: Overview of reporting by ECG Members
- Section 3: Category A and Category B projects
- Section 4: Environmental and social due diligence
- Section 5: Comments
- Annex A: List of Category A project reports for 2016
- Annex B: List of Category B project reports for 2016
- Annex C: List of projects with E&S information reviewed and international standards applied
- Annex D: Number and volume of Category A and Category B projects by country income group for 2016
- Annex E: Number and volume of Category A and Category B projects by sector for 2016

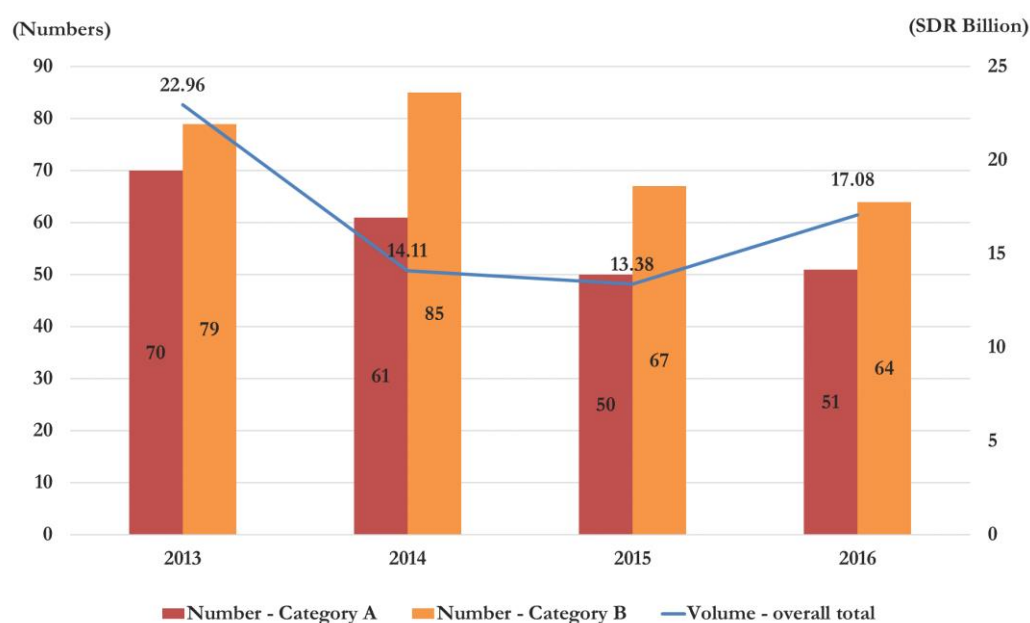
³ The project ranges used are, in SDR million: <10, 10-25, 25-50, 50-100, 100-250, 250-500, 500-1 000, 1 000-2 000, 2 000-4 000 and >4 000.

2. Overview of reporting by ECG Members

2.1. Overview of Category A and Category B project reports

7. In 2016⁴, out of the 32 ECG Members⁵, 21 Members provided 115 Category A and Category B project reports relating to supported transactions for exports with a total volume of SDR 17.08 billion. This is the lowest number of such reports since adoption of the 2012 version of the Common Approaches, but represents the second largest volume of exports to Category A and Category B projects (Chart 1 refers).

Chart 1. Members' Category A and Category B reporting by numbers and overall volume (in SDR billion) since adoption of the 2012 version of the Common Approaches



8. In 2016, 51 reports for a volume of SDR 12.55 billion were provided for Category A projects and 64 reports for a volume of SDR 4.52 billion were provided for Category B projects. The average volume of exports to Category A projects was, therefore, SDR 246 million and to Category B projects SDR 70.70.

9. Table 1 provides details of Members' reporting for 2016. Information on the Category A and Category B project reports provided by Members is available in Annexes A and B respectively.

⁴ For statistical purposes, to the extent possible, where several Members have provided project reports for the same overall project but in different calendar years, the commitment year in the transaction database and, consequently, in this Review has been adjusted to reflect the majority position.

⁵ In 2016, there were 34 OECD Members, all of which were also ECG Members, except Chile and Iceland.

Table 1. Members' project reports for 2016

Reporting Country	Category A		Category B		Total	
	Number	Volume (SDR million)	Number	Volume (SDR million)	Number	Volume (SDR million)
Austria	1	100-250			1	100-250
Belgium	1	25-50	3	100-250	4	218.54
Canada			1	50-100	1	50-100
Czech Republic			1	10-25	1	10-25
Denmark	7	968.11	6	175.38	13	1 143.49
Finland	4	250-500	1	25-50	5	527.97
France	2	374.60	3	189.03	5	563.63
Germany	9	2 514.50	21	618.89	30	3 133.40
Hungary			1	100-250	1	100-250
Italy	6	1 504.90	8	1 087.25	14	2 592.15
Japan	6	982.48			6	982.48
Korea	8	4 304.65			8	4 304.65
Netherlands	1	250-500	1	250-500	2	797.88
Norway			1	10-25	1	10-25
Poland			1	25-50	1	25-50
Slovak Republic			1	50-100	1	50-100
Spain	2	225.64	4	254.03	6	479.67
Sweden	1	100-250	5	250-500	6	534.52
Switzerland	1	50-100	1	50-100	2	164.94
Turkey			2	297.99	2	297.99
United Kingdom	2	407.24	3	399.85	5	807.09
Grand Total	51	12 552.60	64	4 524.92	115	17 077.51

10. In 2016, Germany provided the largest number of Category A and Category B project reports combined (30), followed by Italy (14) and Denmark (13). These three Members, therefore, provided 50% by number of Category A and Category B project reports for 2016. For information, in 2015, these same three Members, which had also submitted the largest number of such reports, provided 54% of Category A and Category B project reports.

11. In terms of volume, Korea supported the largest volume of exports to Category A and Category B projects combined (SDR 4.30 billion), followed by Germany (SDR 3.13 billion) and Italy (SDR 2.59 billion). These three Members, therefore, supported 59%, by volume, of exports to Category A and Category B projects in 2016. For information, this is the same percentage (59%) that the top three reporting countries in terms of volume (Germany, Japan and Italy) reported for 2015.

12. For Category A projects:

- Germany provided the largest number of Category A project reports (9), followed by Korea (8), and by Denmark (7).
- Korea supported the largest volume (SDR 4.30 billion), followed by Germany (SDR 2.51 billion) and Italy (SDR 1.50 billion).

13. For Category B projects:

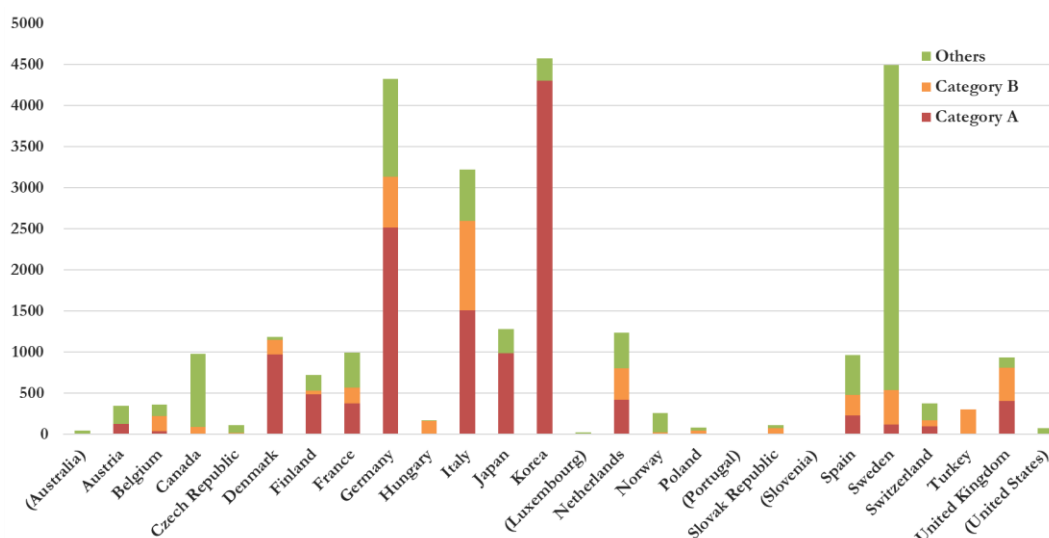
- Germany provided the largest number of Category B project reports (21), followed by Italy (8) and Denmark (6).
- Italy supported the largest volume (SDR 1.09 billion), followed by Germany (SDR 618.89 million) and Sweden (SDR 250-500 million).

2.2. Category A and Category B project reports compared with overall transaction reporting

14. The Secretariat has compared Members' Category A and Category B reporting against their overall transaction reporting for 2016. The following Chart shows the volumes (in SDR million) of support provided to Category A and Category B projects in the context of Members' overall business volumes reporting for 2016. For information:

- the data is drawn from Members' reporting of transactions subject to the *Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits* (the "Arrangement"), excluding those transactions supported under the Ships or Aircraft Sector Understandings;
- Category A and Category B volumes relate to those project reports listed in Table 1 and Annexes A and B;
- the "Other" volumes relate to transactions that were either not classified under the Common Approaches (for example, exports of assets to non-identified locations) or were classified as Category C or as Existing Operations (as defined in the Common Approaches);
- the five Members shown in brackets provided officially supported export credits in 2016, but not to support any exports to Category A or Category B projects; and
- the remaining ECG Members⁶ did not report any official export credits support under the Arrangement for 2016.

Chart 2. Members' Category A, Category B and "Other" reporting for 2016 by volume (in SDR million)



15. Overall, 54% (by volume) of export credits support provided in accordance with the Arrangement in 2016 was to projects classified as Category A or Category B and reviewed in accordance with the provisions of the Common Approaches.

⁶ Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Mexico and New Zealand.

16. Due to the Arrangement-style business they were asked to provide in 2016, some Members supported a high percentage (by volume) of exports to Category A and Category B projects, for example Turkey (100% of its Arrangement export credits), Hungary (99%), Korea (98%), Denmark (96%) or the Slovak Republic (90%).

17. In contrast, some Members either supported no exports to Category A and Category B projects (those Members shown in brackets in Chart 2) or such exports constituted a low percentage (by volume) of the total support provided, for example, Norway (7%), Sweden (12%), Canada (12%), the Czech Republic (14%) or Poland (15%).

18. Under the provisions of the Common Approaches, applications in respect of which a Member's share is below SDR 10 million should be classified if the project is in or near a sensitive area: in this context, of the 115 project reports provided for 2016, two of the 51 Category A project reports and five of the 64 Category B project reports related to applications for support for below the SDR 10 million threshold.

3. Category A and Category B projects

19. Section 3 and Section 4 of this Review concern the projects to which the officially supported exports were destined and the environmental and social due diligence that took place. For the purpose of this analysis, the Secretariat has:

- cross-referenced the projects reported by several ECAs in co-insurance or co-financing situations so as to consider how all the Members involved in a particular project undertook the relevant due diligence. Although this has been relatively straight-forward, for example, when ECAs provided the relevant information on the project reports, it has not always been possible to cross-match projects, for example, when no project report has been provided as an ECA's share is below the SDR 10 million threshold or when an ECA is providing non official export credit support;
- included in this document transaction volumes drawn from other reporting sources when these relate to projects for which another Member has provided a Category A or Category B project report; for example, when an ECA is providing re-insurance to another ECA and only the lead ECA has provided a Category A or Category B report, the volumes of support provided by both ECAs has been included; and
- excluded any information relating to support provided for exports to projects by Members when such support is not in the form of an official export credit and no reporting has been submitted.

20. With these caveats, these Sections address, to the extent possible, whole projects and how they were reviewed, rather than looking only at individual ECA project reports. A full list of the projects and the Members involved in each of them is available in Annex C.

3.1. Overview of project reports

21. For 2016, Members supported exports to 43 projects classified as Category A, with a total volume of SDR 12.65 billion. Of these, 39 projects were reported by ECAs from only one Member and four projects were reported by ECAs from more than one Member:

- Grati Combined Cycle Power Plant (Indonesia): Czech Republic (categorised as Category C: see paragraph 46), Italy and Korea;
 - Lauca Hydroelectric Power Plant (Angola): Austria, Germany and Spain;
 - Liwa Plastics Industries Complex (Oman): Canada⁷, Germany, Italy, Korea, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom; and
 - Teesside Biomass Power Plant (United Kingdom): Finland and Korea.
22. For 2016, Members supported exports to 61 projects classified as Category B, with a total volume of SDR 4.68 billion. Of these, 57 projects were reported by ECAs from only one Member and four projects were reported by ECAs from more than one Member:
- Assiut and West Damietta Power Plan Expansion (Egypt): Canada and Italy;
 - North Sea Network Link (United Kingdom): Italy and Sweden;
 - PLN Batam Fast Power Project (Indonesia): Canada⁷ and Hungary; and
 - Mozyr Oil Refinery expansion (Belarus): Germany and Italy.

3.2. Project country

23. Category A projects for 2016 were located in 26 countries, of which 10 were OECD countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Norway, Turkey and United Kingdom. Projects were also reported in OECD Accession Countries (Lithuania⁸ and the Russian Federation, hereafter “Russia”) and in OECD Key Partners (the People’s Republic of China, hereafter “China”).

24. The main destination countries in 2016 for Category A projects were: in terms of the number of projects, Bangladesh (4 projects), and Egypt and Indonesia (3 projects each); and, in terms of volume, Egypt (SDR 2.03 billion), the United Arab Emirates (SDR 2.01 billion), and Oman (SDR 1.00-2.00 billion).

25. Category B projects were located in 30 countries, of which six were OECD countries: Italy, Mexico, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States. Projects were also reported in OECD Accession Countries (Russia) and in OECD Key Partners (China, India and South Africa).

26. The main destination countries in 2016 for Category B projects were: in terms of the number of projects, Turkey (16 projects); and, in terms of volume, Egypt (SDR 531.21 million), Turkey (SDR 250-500 million) and the United Arab Emirates (SDR 399.85 million).

27. The following charts show the distribution of Category A and Category B projects by number and volume by destination country income group. A list of the number and volume of Category A and Category B projects by country income group is available in Annex D.

⁷ Canada provided support for exports to this project *via* a non-export credit product that is not subject to the Common Approaches; however, Canada applied the disciplines of the Common Approaches and provided a Category A project report for information.

⁸ Lithuania was an Accession Country in 2016 when the export credit support was provided; it has since joined both the OECD and the ECG.

Chart 3. Category A projects by volume (in SDR million) and number by income group for 2016

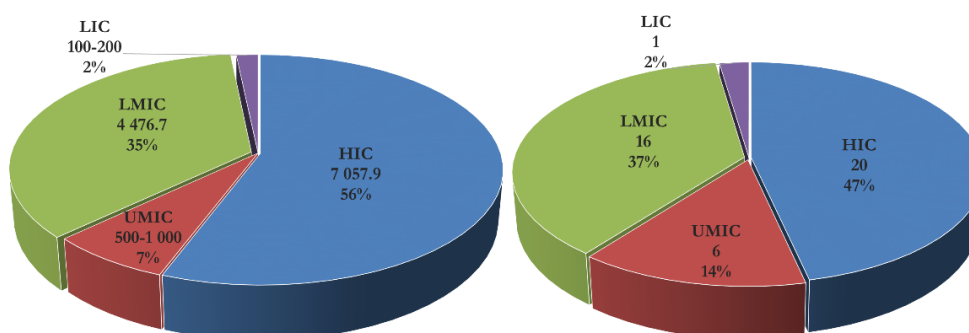
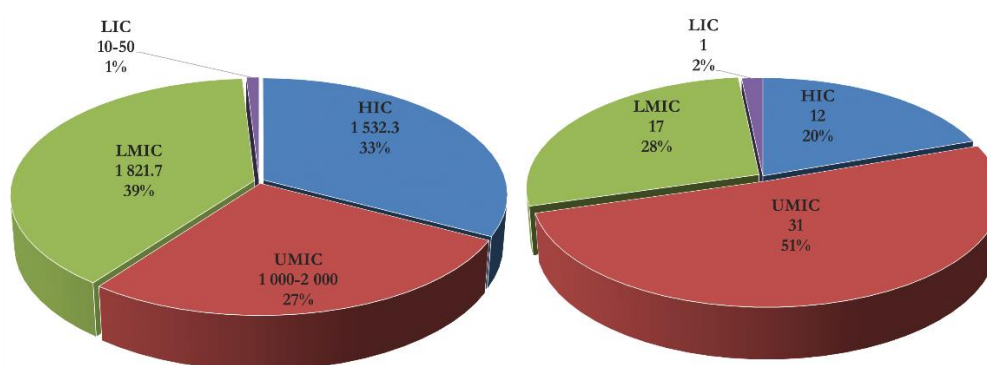


Chart 4. Category B projects by volume (in SDR million) and number by income group for 2016

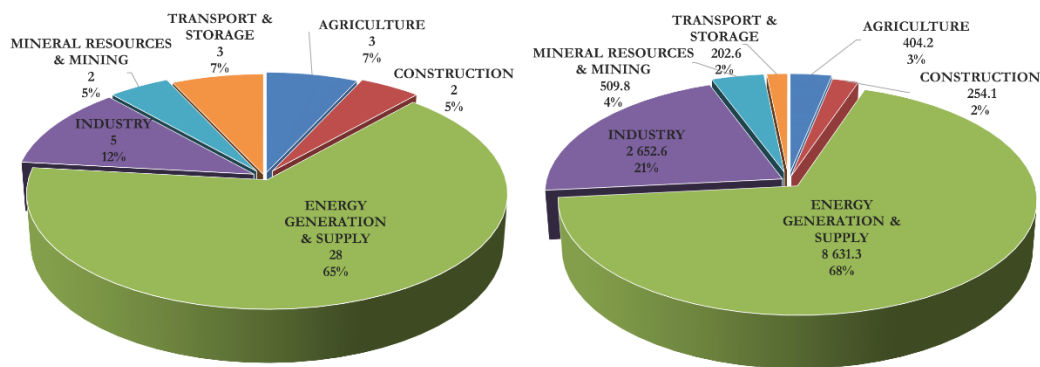


28. As can be seen, the majority of support (by volume) to Category A projects was aimed at high-income countries. In contrast, support for exports to Category B projects was more evenly spread between high-income countries, upper-middle-income countries and lower-middle-income countries.

3.3. Analysis by sector

29. In 2016, the 43 Category A projects were heavily concentrated in the Energy Generation & Supply sector, with fewer projects reported in the remaining sectors (Chart 5 refers):

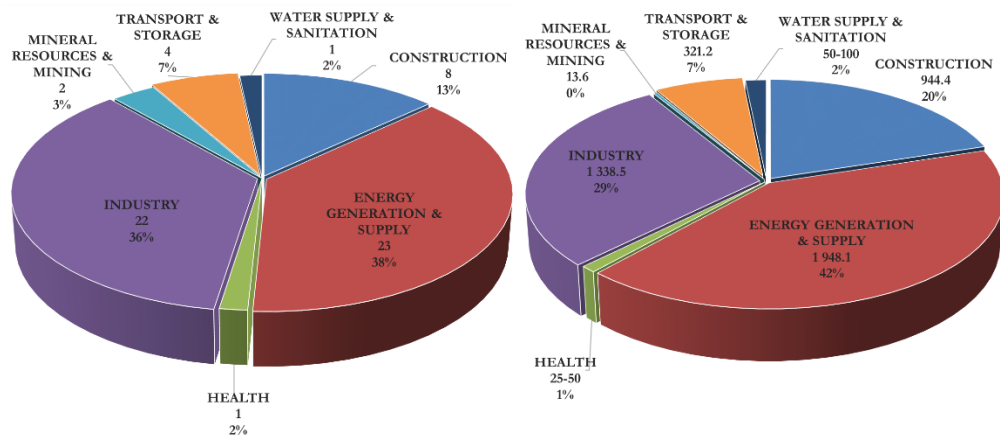
- Agriculture sector (3 projects, SDR 404.24 million);
- Construction sector (2 projects, SDR 254.15 million);
- Energy Generation & Supply sector (28 projects, SDR 8 631.31 million);
- Industry sector (5 projects, SDR 2 652.63 million);
- Mineral Resources & Mining sector (2 projects, SDR 509.75 million); and
- Transport & Storage sector (3 projects, SDR 202.58 million).

Chart 5. Category A projects by number and volume (in SDR million) by sector for 2016

30. The largest concentrations of Category A projects were, by number and by volume, in the natural gas-fired electric power plants sector (11 projects, SDR 2 973.32 million).

31. In 2016, the 61 Category B projects were concentrated in the Energy Generation & Supply sector and the Industry sector, with fewer projects reported in the remaining sectors (Chart 6 refers):

- Construction sector (8 projects, SDR 944.37 million);
- Energy Generation & Supply sector (23 projects, SDR 1 932.02 million);
- Health sector (1 project, SDR 25-50 million);
- Industry sector (22 projects, SDR 1 338.53 million);
- Mineral Resources & Mining sector (2 projects, SDR 13.60 million);
- Transport & Storage sector (4 projects, SDR 321.19 million); and
- Water Supply & Sanitation section (1 project, SDR 50-100 million).

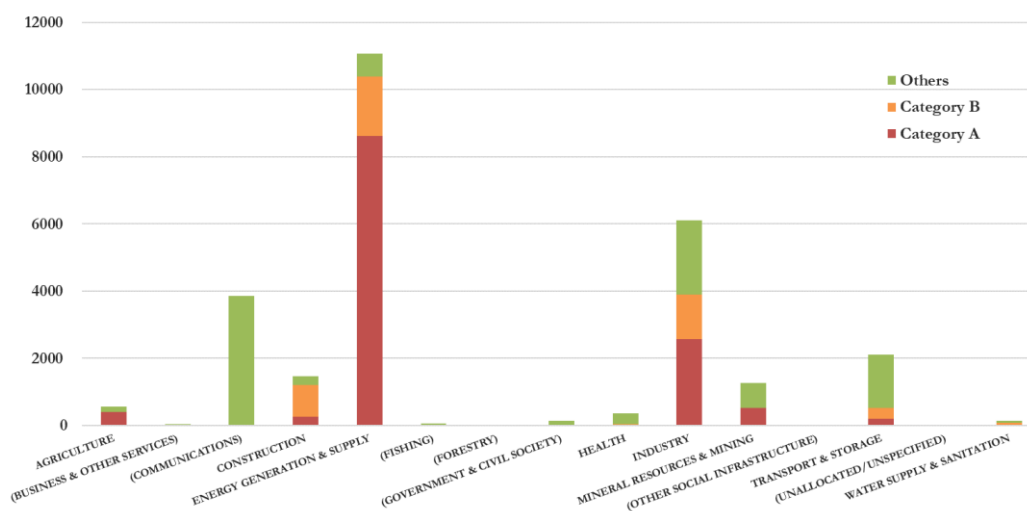
Chart 6. Category B projects by number and volume (in SDR million) by sector for 2016

32. The largest concentrations of Category B projects were, by number, in the Wind energy sub-sector (11 projects), and, by volume, in the natural gas-fired electric power plants construction sub-sector (SDR 1 107.5 million).

33. A list of the number and volume of Category A and Category B projects by sector is available in Annex E.

34. The following chart show the volumes (in SDR million) of support provided to Category A and Category B projects in the context of Members' overall business volumes reporting for 2016 by sector. As in Chart 2, the data is drawn from Members' reporting of transactions subject to the Arrangement (excluding those under the Ships or Aircraft Sector Understandings) and the "Other" volumes relate to transactions that were either not classified, were classified as Category C or as Existing Operations (as defined by the Common Approaches).

Chart 7. Members' overall reporting by volume (in SDR million) by sector for 2016

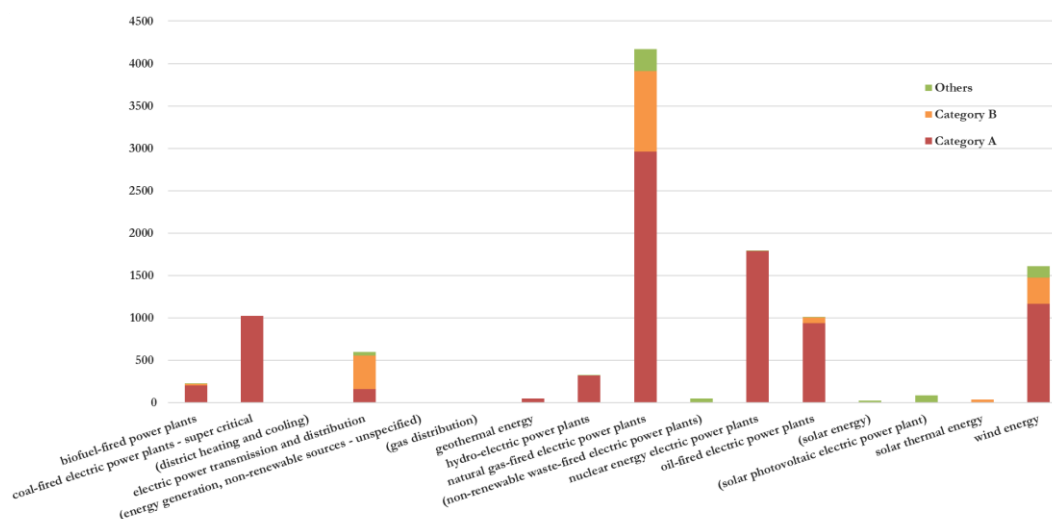


35. Looking at the six sectors for which export credit support exceeded SDR 500 million in 2016:

- In the Energy Generation & Supply sector, 94% by volume of support was classified as Category A or Category B and subsequently reviewed in accordance with the Common Approaches.
- Similarly, significant volumes of support in the Construction (82%) and Industry (64%) sector were classified as Category A or Category B and subsequently reviewed in accordance with the Common Approaches.
- In contrast, no projects in the Communications sector and fewer projects in the Transport & Storage (25%) and Mineral Resources & Mining (42%) sectors were classified as Category A or Category B and subsequently reviewed in accordance with the Common Approaches.

36. The following two charts provide a breakdown of the percentage (by volume) of projects in the two principal sectors, Energy Generation & Supply and Industry.

Chart 8. Members' overall reporting by volume (in SDR million) for the Energy Generation & Supply sector for 2016



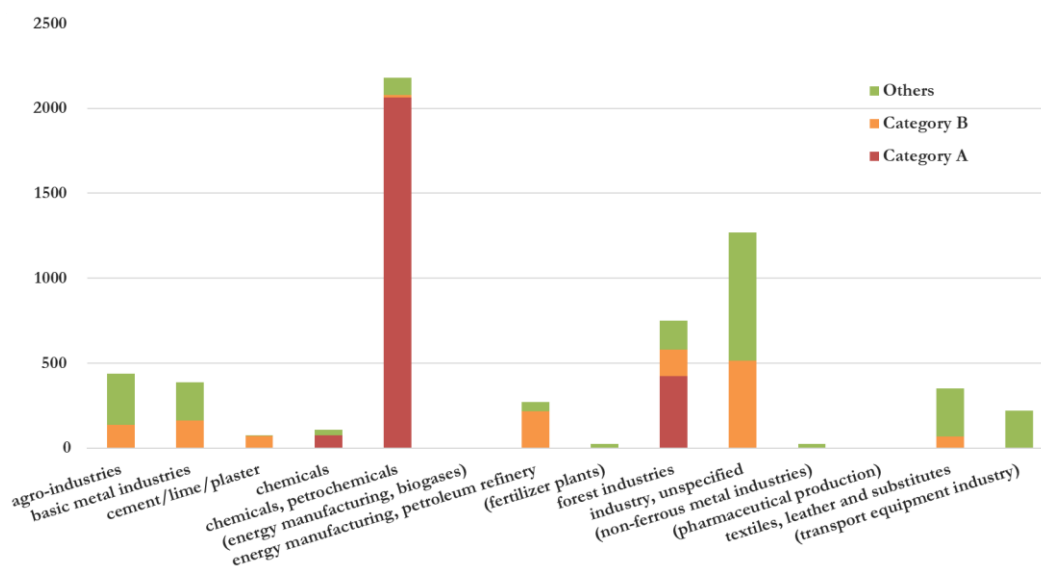
37. The majority of support (94%) for projects in the Energy Generation & Supply sector in 2016 was classified as Category A or Category B and reviewed in accordance with the Common Approaches. As a result, the majority of support in most sub-sectors was classified and reviewed: in particular, Hydro-electric power plants (97%), Coal-fired electric power plants super critical (94%), Natural gas-fired electric power plants (94%), Electric power transmission and distribution (93%) and Wind energy (92%).

38. With regard to how projects in renewable energy and non-renewable energy sectors are considered in relation to the Common Approaches, in 2016, Members reported providing support as follows:

- Renewable energy sectors⁹: SDR 1.80 billion, of which, SDR 1.56 billion (*i.e.* 87%) was to projects classified and reviewed in accordance with the Common Approaches; and
- Non-renewable energy sectors: SDR 9.21 billion, of which, SDR 8.83 billion (*i.e.* 96%) was to projects classified and reviewed in accordance with the Common Approaches.

⁹ As listed in Appendix I of Annex IV of the Arrangement.

Chart 9. Members' overall reporting by volume (in SDR million) for the Industry sector for 2016



39. In the Industry sector, almost all projects (by volume) in certain sub-sectors were classified as Category A or Category B and reviewed in accordance with the Common Approaches: for example, those in the cement/lime/plaster sub-sector (100%), the chemicals, petrochemicals sub-sector (95%), the energy manufacturing, petroleum refinery sub-sector (79%) or the forest industries sub-sector (77%). For other sub-sectors, either no projects were classified and reviewed (those listed in brackets in Chart 9) or fewer: for example, the Industry, unspecified (41%), Basic metal industries (42%) and Textiles, leather and substitutes (19%).

4. Environmental and social due diligence

40. This Section of the Review concerns the environmental and social due diligence undertaken on the 43 Category A and 61 Category B projects reported in 2016.

4.1. Application screening

41. Members are invited to provide information concerning their reasons for classifying applications as either Category A or Category B, using the proposed responses provided in the reporting template for this purpose (multiple answers are permitted):

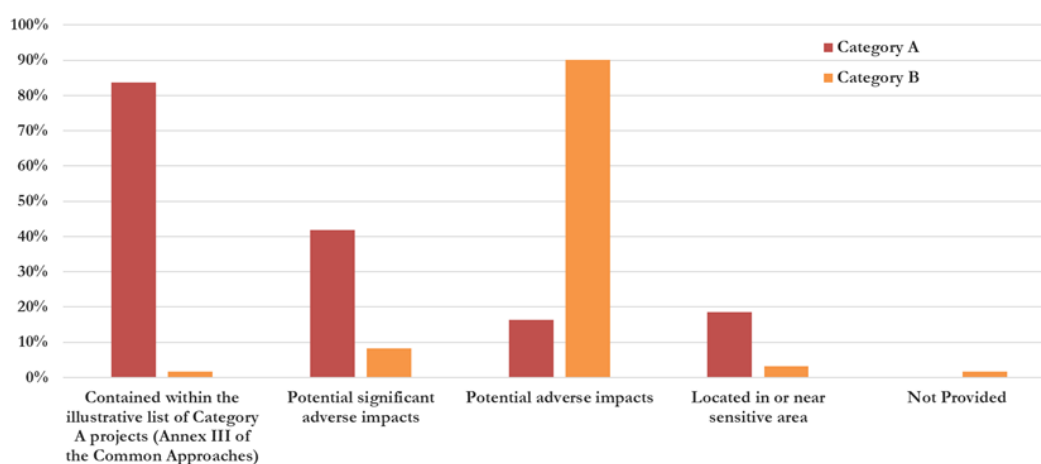
- Contained within the illustrative list of Category A projects (Annex I of the Common Approaches refers);
- Potential significant adverse impacts (as referenced in bullet 1 of paragraph 11 of the Common Approaches);
- Potential adverse impacts (as referenced in bullet 2 of paragraph 11 of the Common Approaches); and
- Located in or near sensitive area (as referenced in paragraph 29 of Annex I of the Common Approaches).

42. Multiple answers were frequently given in response to this question, in particular where more than one Member is involved in reporting a project; however, for 36 of the 43 Category A projects, classification was primarily based on the fact that the project was contained within the illustrative list in Annex I of the Common Approaches.

43. Similarly, for Category B projects, multiple answers were frequently given to this question; however, for 52 of the 61 Category B projects, classification was primarily based on the identification of “potential adverse impacts”.

44. Chart 10 shows the percentages of Category A and Category B projects classified according to the various reasons for classification (using the proposed responses in the reporting template, with multiple answers permitted):

Chart 10. Reasons for classification



45. Paragraph 12 of the Common Approaches states that “*Adherents should seek to ensure a coherent approach to the classification of projects through reporting and review of such projects...*”. In this context, two issues arose concerning project classifications for 2016: the Grati Combined Cycle Power Plant in Indonesia and the Sirajganj Power Complex in Bangladesh.

46. The Grati Combined Cycle Power Plant was classified as Category A by Italy and Korea, and as Category C by the Czech Republic. This project was discussed at the 39th Meeting of the Practitioners in October 2019, after which the Czech Republic provided a written explanation¹⁰. As a result, this project was discussed again at the 40th Meeting of the Practitioners in February 2020. On that occasion, Italy noted, in response to the Czech Republic’s explanation, that the classification should have been made on the overall project rather than on a subcontract of the project. The Czech Republic acknowledged that its approach had been erroneous and confirmed that it would revise its practices in future.

¹⁰ EGAP’s insurance was related to the export project, which was a partial subcontract of the overall project to increase the capacity of the combined cycle power plant realised by a higher supplier. No combustion plant was part of the export project. The delivery was a part of the second heat cycle of a steam-gas power plant and was designed to be used for the utilisation of waste heat from the first heat cycle. For that reason, according to our external environmental expert, the project had no significant direct environmental outputs. The project was therefore classified in Category C, with little or no influence.

47. Germany reported exports to two power projects at the Sirajganj Power Complex in 2016: the Sirajganj II power project, which was classified as Category A; and the Sirajganj III power project, which was classified as Category B. These projects were discussed at the 40th Meeting of the Practitioners in February 2020. On that occasion, Germany confirmed that the two transactions had been classified using the thresholds in the illustrative list of Category A projects, as set out in Annex I of the Common Approaches: Sirajganj II had been over the threshold and Sirajganj III under the threshold. Germany stressed, however, that, given the colocation of the projects, all the relevant risks and impacts had been properly assessed for both transactions.

4.2. Project type

48. Members are invited to report the type of project, *i.e.* whether an application relates to a “project” or to an “existing operation”, as defined in Section I of the Common Approaches. In this context, Members may, in accordance with paragraph 8 of the Common Approaches, decide to undertake an assessment of the risks relating to an “existing operation” rather than to classify, review and report such transactions. The set responses provided in the reporting template are:

- Application for a “project”: new commercial, industrial or infrastructure undertaking;
- Application for a “project”: existing undertaking undergoing material change in output or function, which may result in changes to impacts;
- Application for an “existing operation”: existing undertaking undergoing no material change in output or function.

49. All 43 Category A projects were reported as being to “projects”, as defined in the Common Approaches:

- 30 Category A projects were reported as new commercial, industrial or infrastructure undertakings; and
- 12 Category A projects were reported as existing undertakings undergoing material change in output or function, which may result in changes to the environmental and/or social impacts.

50. The remaining project was the Grati Combined Cycle Power Plant, which Italy reported as an existing undertaking undergoing material change in output or function, which may result in changes to the environmental and/or social impacts, and Korea reported as a new commercial, industrial or infrastructure undertaking.

51. With regard to the type of project for Category B projects:

- 30 Category B projects were reported as new commercial, industrial or infrastructure undertakings; and
- 26 Category B projects were reported as existing undertakings that were undergoing material change in output or function, which may result in changes to the environmental and/or social impacts.

52. The remaining five Category B projects were reported as being existing undertakings undergoing no material change in output or function. As a result, these transactions might have been classified as “existing operations” under the provisions of the Common Approaches; however, in each case, the export credits support was above

SDR 10 million and the Members concerned classified the transaction and reviewed the project in accordance with the Common Approaches.

53. Last, Members are also invited to report whether the transactions involved project finance, given the potential linkage to the choice of international standards applied for benchmarking purposes: in response, 14 Category A projects (33%) and 3 Category B projects (5%) were reported as project finance transactions.

4.3. Type of environmental and social impact information reviewed

54. Paragraph 17 of the Common Approaches states that Members should require an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to be undertaken for Category A projects: in this context, Members reported reviewing ESIA reports for 38 Category A projects (88%). For the five remaining Category A projects, the following information was provided concerning the replacement information used for undertaking due diligence (Table 2 refers):

Table 2. Explanation regarding the Category A projects reviewed without an ESIA

Project	Reporting Country	Explanation provided
Nitrogenmuvék Fertilizer Plant Expansion 2016 (Hungary)	Germany	Information exchange with applicant.
Scandinavian Pig Farm Phase 2 (China)	Denmark	The project has not yet developed an ESIA, but is supported by other reporting sources: Integrated Slurry Management Plan, Transportation Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Grievance Firms and organizational capacity.
Tellenes Windpark (Norway)	Denmark	The review is based on the LTA [Lenders' Technical Advisor] report.
Horizonte 2 Greenfield Pulp Mill (Brazil)	Finland	ESDD report, which was produced by an external independent consultant.
Victoria International Container Terminal (Australia)	Finland	There was not one ESIA report but instead several reports covering the environmental and social aspects.

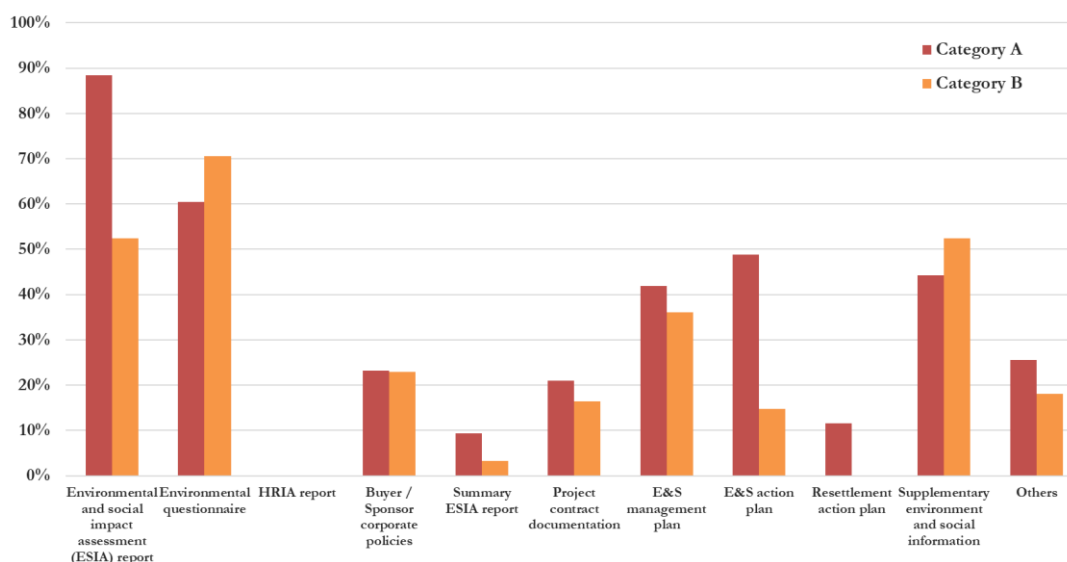
55. For Category B projects, Members should require “*appropriate information to be provided by the applicant that addresses the relevant environmental and social impacts of the project*”: in this context, Members reported that 52 % of Category B projects were also reviewed with an ESIA report.

56. Members also reported reviewing additional impact information, using the proposed responses in the reporting template (multiple answers were permitted), as shown in Chart 11 (by percentage). Annex C, which contains a list of Category A and Category B projects for 2016, also, shows which ones were reviewed with, *inter alia*:

- an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report,
- an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP),
- an Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP),

- a Human Rights Impact Assessment (HRIA) report,
- a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), and/or
- other environmental and social impact information, such as summary ESIA report, buyer / project sponsor corporate policies, etc.

Chart 11. Environmental and social impact information reviewed



57. Last, in the comments box, Members reported reviewing supplementary general and project-specific impact information provided by applicants and, for certain projects, undertaking site visits and holding discussions with relevant stakeholders.

4.4. Standards applied to the project

4.4.1. Host country standards

58. Paragraph 26 of the Common Approaches states that “*projects should, in all cases, comply with host country standards. Members should, therefore, seek assurance that the project complies with local legislation and other relevant host country regulations.*”

59. All of the projects reports relating to the 43 Category A projects noted that they complied with host country standards at the time of the environmental and social due diligence. The reports also contained information showing how the ECA had obtained assurance that the projects complied with local legislation and other relevant host country regulations, for example, *via* information in ESIA reports, environmental permits, buyer statements, etc.

60. In contrast, reports concerning two of the 61 Category B projects stated that the ECA had encountered issues relating to the projects’ compliance with host country standards (Table 3 refers). The projects reports for the remaining 59 Category B projects noted that they complied with host country standards at the time of the environmental and social due diligence and contained information on how the ECA had obtained assurance that the project complied with local legislation and other relevant host country regulations.

Table 3. Explanation regarding the Category B projects not complying with host country standards

Project	Reporting Country	Explanation provided
Peralta Wind Farm (Bosnia and Herzegovina)	Denmark	Not all standards have been met yet. Agreed requirements will be monitored through ESAP.
Shchekinoazot Ammonia and Methanol Plant (Russia)	Denmark	Today, Shchekinoazot (the firm to which Haldor Topsoe is to provide its services) makes more chemical emissions into watercourses than allowed. However, it is in dialogue with local authorities in order to reduce the emissions.

4.4.2. Principal international standards

61. In accordance with paragraphs 20, 21 and 24 of the Common Approaches, when undertaking a review, Members should benchmark projects against the relevant aspects of

- the World Bank Safeguard Policies (for non-project finance transactions);
- the IFC Performance Standards (for limited or non-recourse project finance transactions or for non-project finance transactions, where justified and/or practicable);
- the standards of a Major Multilateral Financial Institution (where such institutions are supporting the project); or
- alternatively, other internationally recognised standards, such as European Union (EU) standards, that are more stringent than those standards referenced above.

62. All 43 Category A projects were reported as having been benchmarked against international standards:

- 9 projects were benchmarked principally against the World Bank Safeguard Policies;
- 32 projects were benchmarked principally against the IFC Performance Standards; and
- 2 projects were benchmarked against European Union (EU) standards: Teesside Biomass Power Plant (United Kingdom) reported by Finland and Korea; and Aankoski Pulp Mill Expansion 2016 (Finland) reported by Sweden.

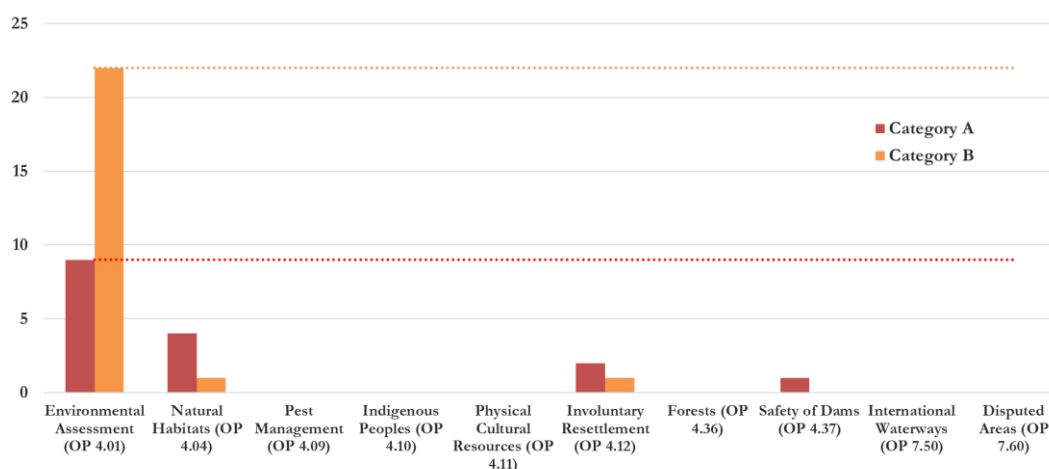
63. For information:

- the 9 Category A projects benchmarked against the World Bank Safeguard Policies were non-project finance transactions; and
- 13 of the 32 Category A projects benchmarked against the IFC Performance Standards were project finance transactions, *i.e.* 19 Category A projects (60%) benchmarked against the IFC Performance Standards were not project finance transactions.

64. All 61 Category B projects were also reported as having been benchmarked against international standards:

- 22 projects¹¹ were benchmarked principally against the World Bank Safeguard Policies;
 - 37 projects were benchmarked principally against the IFC Performance Standards; and
 - 2 projects were benchmarked against EU standards: ProGest (Italy) reported by Finland; and UUC Metro Line (Turkey) reported by Sweden.
65. For information:
- the 22 Category B projects benchmarked against the World Bank Safeguard Policies were non-project finance transactions; and
 - only 3 of the 37 Category B projects benchmarked against the IFC Performance Standards were project finance transactions, *i.e.* 34 Category B projects (95%) benchmarked against the IFC Performance Standards were not project finance transactions.
66. Charts 12 and 13 provide information on the number of Category A and Category B projects for which, respectively, the various World Bank Safeguard Policies and IFC Performance Standards were applied. In addition, Annex C, which contains a list of Category A and Category B projects for 2016, also includes details of the World Bank Safeguard Policies and/or IFC Performance Standards applied.

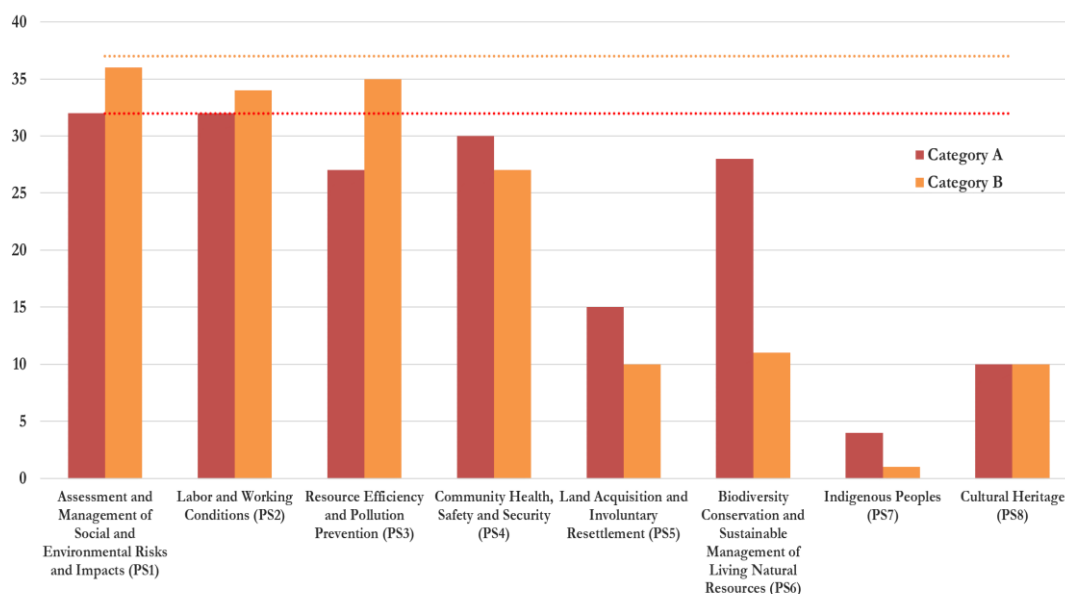
Chart 12. World Bank Safeguard Policies



67. For 2016, application of the World Bank Safeguard Policies concerned principally the Safeguard Policy for Environmental Assessment (OP4.01): all projects where the World Bank Safeguard Policies were applied (9 Category A projects and 22 Category B projects) were benchmarked against OP 4.01. Use of the remaining World Bank Safeguard Policies was limited: for 4 (out of 9) Category A projects and 20 (out of 22) Category B projects, OP 4.01 was the only World Bank Safeguard Policy applied.

¹¹ For statistical purposes, this includes the Mozyr Oil Refinery in Belarus, reported by Germany, which applied the World Bank Safeguard Policies, and by Italy, which applied various IFC Performance Standards, given the larger volume of support provided by Germany.

Chart 13. IFC Performance Standards



68. Application of the IFC Performance Standards was wider, for example:

- PS1 and PS2 were applied for all 32 Category A projects;
- PS3, PS4 and PS6 were applied for more than 80% of Category A projects; and
- PS1, PS2 and PS3 were applied to over 90% of Category B projects.

69. In response to the question concerning other internationally-recognised standards applied to projects, the following were referenced for Category A projects:

- Environmental and social legislation applied in the State of Victoria (Australia)
- EU standards including BAT
- Equator Principles
- UK environmental legislation

70. For Category B projects, the other internationally-recognised standards applied to projects were:

- EU standards, including BAT in Pulp and Paper Industry, BAT for Large Combustion Plants, EU-directive 97/11/EC, and standards for combustion facilities and Ambient Air Quality Guidelines.

71. The reporting template for Category A and Category B projects invites Members to explain their choice of international standards: the responses show that, as in previous years, some Members appear to have set policies and either:

- follow the provisions of the Common Approaches by applying the World Bank Safeguard Policies to non-project finance transactions and the IFC Performance Standards to project finance transactions, structured finance transactions, and similar; or
- apply the IFC Performance Standards to all transactions, regardless of the financial structure of the transaction.

72. In this context, more than half of the Members reporting Category A and Category B projects used the IFC Performance Standards for all their projects:

- Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Finland¹², Hungary, Korea, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden¹², Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom used the IFC Performance Standards for benchmarking all their projects, regardless of the financial structure of the transactions;
- Belgium, Czech Republic, Japan and Slovak Republic used the World Bank Safeguard Policies for benchmarking all their projects, which were all non-project finance transactions; and
- Germany, Italy and Spain used a mix of the IFC Performance Standards and the World Bank Safeguard Policies for benchmarking their projects.

4.4.3. Technical standards

73. Paragraph 22 of the Common Approaches states that “*Members should also benchmark projects against the relevant aspects of the World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines, which are referenced in World Bank Safeguard Policy OP 4.01 and IFC Performance Standard 3*”. In this context, either the General EHS Guidelines or one of the sector-specific Guidelines, were reported as applied for 42 Category A projects and 57 Category B projects.

74. Table 4 provides details (multiple responses were permitted). In addition, Annex C, which contains a list of Category A and Category B projects, also includes details of the World Bank Group EHS Guidelines applied.

75. The Category A project that did not apply any EHS guidelines was:

- Extension of the Port of Pointe-Noire (Republic of the Congo) reported by Belgium and principally benchmarked against the World Bank Safeguard Policies (*i.e.* OP 4.01).

76. The four Category B projects that did not apply any EHS guidelines were:

- ProGest (Italy) reported by Finland and principally benchmarked against European Union standards;
- Xina Solar One (South Africa) reported by Spain and principally benchmarked against IFC standards;
- International Business City of Brazzaville (Congo) reported by Turkey and principally benchmarked against IFC standards; and
- Japoma-Douala Sports Complex (Cameroon) reported by Turkey and principally benchmarked against IFC standards.

¹² Except where EU standards were applied.

Table 4. EHS Guidelines applied

World Bank Group EHS Guidelines	Category A	Category B
Number of projects using EHS Guidelines:	42	57
Number of projects using EHS General Guidelines only	2	8
Number of projects using EHS Specific Guidelines only	1	2
Industry Sector Guidelines:		
Agribusiness/Food Production	1	3
Annual Crop Production	0	0
Aquaculture	0	0
Breweries	0	1
Dairy Processing	0	1
Fish Processing	0	0
Food and Beverage Processing	0	1
Mammalian Livestock Production	1	0
Meat Processing	0	0
Plantation Crop Production	0	0
Poultry Processing	0	0
Poultry Production	0	0
Sugar Manufacturing	0	0
Vegetable Oil Processing	0	0
Chemicals	5	6
Coal Processing	0	0
Large Volume Inorganic Compounds Manufacturing and Coal Tar Distillation	0	1
Large Volume Petroleum-based Organic Chemicals Manufacturing	2	0
Natural Gas Processing	1	1
Nitrogenous Fertilizer Manufacturing	1	0
Oleochemicals Manufacturing	0	0
Petroleum Refining	0	2
Pesticides Formulation, Manufacturing and Packaging	0	0
Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology Manufacturing	0	0
Petroleum-based Polymers Manufacturing	1	2
Phosphate Fertilizer Manufacturing	0	0
Forestry	3	6
Board and Particle-based Products	0	2
Forest Harvesting Operations	1	0
Pulp and Paper Mills	2	4
Sawmilling and Wood-based Products	0	0
General Manufacturing	2	11
Base Metal Smelting and Refining	0	0
Ceramic Tile and Sanitary Ware Manufacturing	0	0
Cement and Lime Manufacturing	0	2
Construction Materials Extraction	2	0
Foundries	0	1
Glass Manufacturing	0	0
Integrated Steel Mills	0	2
Metal, Plastic, Rubber Products Manufacturing	0	2
Printing	0	0
Semiconductors and Electronics Manufacturing	0	1
Tanning and Leather Finishing	0	0
Textiles Manufacturing	0	3

Table 4. EHS Guidelines applied (cont'd)

World Bank Group EHS Guidelines	Category A	Category B
Infrastructure	7	10
Airlines	0	0
Airports	0	0
Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Terminals	0	0
Gas Distribution Systems	0	0
Health Care Facilities	0	1
Ports, Harbors and Terminals	3	1
Railways	1	3
Retail Petroleum Networks	0	0
Shipping	0	0
Telecommunications	0	0
Toll Roads	0	0
Tourism and Hospitality Development	0	2
Waste Management Facilities	3	0
Water and Sanitation	0	3
Mining	0	1
Mining	0	1
Oil & Gas	4	0
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Facilities	0	0
Offshore Oil and Gas Development	2	0
Onshore Oil and Gas Development	2	0
Power	32	23
Electric Power Transmission and Distribution	5	3
Geothermal Power Generation	1	1
Thermal Power	18	8
Wind Energy	8	11

4.4.4. Meeting international standards

77. Paragraph 27 of the Common Approaches states that “*projects should also meet the international standards against which they have been benchmarked*”. Members are, therefore, asked to respond to a question concerning whether the project met international standards. The set responses in the reporting template are:

- the project met, or was designed to meet, international standards from the outset;
- the project did not meet international standards, but was expected to within a reasonable period of time; or
- the project did not meet, and was not expected to meet, international standards.

78. With regard to the status of the Category A projects at the time of final commitment:

- 25 projects met, or were designed to meet, international standards from the outset;
- 17 projects did not meet international standards but were expected to within a reasonable period of time; and
- 1 project did not, and was not expected to, meet international standards at the time the due diligence was undertaken: Table 5 provides an explanation of the corrective measures put in place.

Table 5. Project that did not meet international standards, and was not expected to meet international standards at the time due diligence was undertaken (Category A)

Project	Reporting Country	Explanation provided
Horizonte 2 Greenfield Pulp Mill (Brazil) [Category A]	Finland	External independent consultant monitoring the implementation of the E&S Action Plan implementation. The ESAP is expected to be implemented by the end of June 2017. The Ptot of the treated waste water (0.06 kg/ADt) exceeds IFC limit value (0.03 kg/ADt). Receiving water body is river Parana of which the effluent volume during the lowest flow rate period is less than 1/1000. A study on the sensitivity of the Parana river ecosystem for phosphorus will be made.

79. Members reported that 26 Category A projects had put in place the following tools in order to meet international standards (multiple answers were permitted):

- 17 projects had an operator's management plan;
- 20 projects had an agreed action plan; and
- 3 projects had other tools.

80. In response to the question concerning the status of Category B projects with regard to international standards at the time of final commitment:

- 50 projects met, or were designed to meet, international standards from the outset; and
- 11 projects did not meet international standards, but were expected to within a reasonable period of time.

81. Members reported that 22 Category B projects had put in place the following tools in order to meet international standards (multiple answers were permitted):

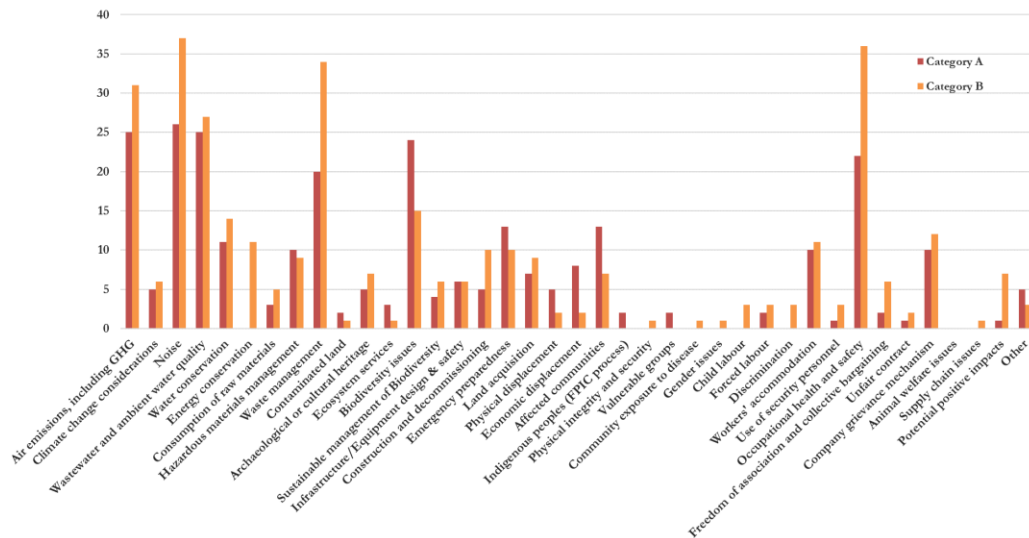
- 21 projects had an operator's management plan;
- 9 projects had an agreed action plan; and
- 7 projects had other tools.

4.5. Key environmental and social factors taken into consideration

82. The reporting template contains a question asking Members to indicate the key environmental and social factors taken into consideration during project due diligence and provides a series of set responses, drawn from frequent responses previously provided to this question. In this context, for information, Members reported a variety of key environmental and social factors that were taken into consideration for the 43 Category A projects and the 61 Category B projects. Chart 14 provides details (multiple answers were permitted) by percentage.

83. The most reported key factors taken into account for both Category A and Category B projects were air emissions (including GHG emissions), noise, wastewater and water, waste management, biodiversity and occupational health and safety.

Chart 14. Key environmental and social factors



4.6. Evaluation and monitoring

4.6.1. Category A projects

84. Paragraph 30 of the Common Approaches states that “*in the event that support is to be provided, Members should decide whether this should involve conditions to fulfil prior to, or after, the final commitment for official support*”. In this context, for Category A projects, Members reported that:

- Support was provided without any conditions to fulfil after a final commitment for official support: 8 projects; and
- Support was provided with environmental and/or social project-specific conditions to fulfil after a final commitment for official support: 35 projects.

85. For 34 of these 35 Category A projects, the reports included a description of the environmental and/or social project-specific conditions imposed by an ECA (or other syndicate members) for the construction or operational phase of the project after the final commitment for official support. In many cases, the conditions related to general issues, such as compliance with relevant host laws and international standards, production of an ESAP, etc.

86. Paragraph 31 of the Common Approaches states that “*where support for a project is provided subject to fulfilment of certain conditions... Members should ensure that appropriate procedures are in place to monitoring the project, regardless of its classification in order to ensure compliance with the conditions of their official support.*” In this context, of the 35 Category A projects where support was provided subject to conditions, only one project will not be subject to *ex post* monitoring: the Extension of the Port of Pointe-Noire (Republic of the Congo) reported by Belgium.

87. In contrast, the following two projects were reported as being supported without any conditions to fulfil, but will be subject to *ex post* monitoring: Long Phu 1 Power Plant Project (Hungary) reported by Korea; and SEC - Shuqaiq Oil-Fired Steam Power Plant (Saudi Arabia) reported by Korea.

88. Paragraph 32 of the Common Approaches states that "*for all limited or non-recourse project finance Category A projects, Members should require regular ex post report and related information to be provided during their involvement in the project*". In this context, of the 14 Category A projects reported as being project finance transactions, 11 will be subject to *ex post* monitoring.

89. The three Category A project finance transactions that will not be monitored are: the Beatrice Offshore Wind Farm (United Kingdom), Tellenes Windpark (Norway) and Rentel Offshore Wind Park (Belgium), all reported by Denmark.

4.6.2. Category B projects

90. In response to the question concerning the outcome of Members' evaluation of the 61 Category B projects:

- Support was provided without any conditions to fulfil after a final commitment for official support: 30 projects; and
- Support was provided with environmental and/or social project-specific conditions to fulfil after a final commitment for official support: 31 projects.

91. For 29 of these 31 Category B projects the reports included a description of the environmental and/or social project-specific conditions imposed by an ECA (or other syndicate members) for the construction or operational phase of a project after the final commitment for official support. In many cases, the conditions related to related to general issues, such as compliance with relevant host laws and international standards, to establishing or complying with a management or action plan, or to the provision of periodic monitoring reports. In addition, some project-specific conditions were reported, such as further HSE training for staff, asbestos management, monitoring and reporting of any grievances from local peoples, and monitoring that any adverse impacts on birds and bats were within acceptable limits.

92. In accordance with Paragraph 31 of the Common Approaches, of the 31 projects where support was provided with conditions, 25 projects will be subject to *ex post* monitoring. For the following six projects, no *ex post* monitoring will be undertaken:

- Takoradi Port Expansion Phase 1.1 (Ghana) reported by Belgium;
- Novopolotsk Oil Refinery Hydrocracking Complex Reconstruction Phase II (Belarus) reported by Czech Republic;
- JG Pears Combined Heat and Power Facility (United Kingdom) reported by Denmark;
- Vacmet Dhar Production Facility (India) reported by Germany;
- North Sea Network Link (United Kingdom) reported by Italy; and
- UUC Metro Line (Turkey) reported by Sweden.

93. There is no requirement in the Common Approaches for project finance Category B projects to be monitored; therefore, such monitoring is not addressed in this Review.

4.7. Disclosure of information (Category A projects only)

94. Paragraph 37 of the Common Approaches states that Members should “*disclose publicly project information...and require that environmental and social impact information...be made publicly available as early as possible in the review process and at least 30 calendar days before a final commitment to grant official support*”.

95. In this context, *ex ante* disclosure of project information and of environmental & social impact information at least 30 calendar days before final commitment took place for all 43 Category A projects.

96. With regard to what type of environmental and/or social impact information was disclosed, and in what language and by whom, responses were provided using the proposed responses in the reporting template (multiple answers were permitted), as shown in Table 6:

Table 6. Disclosure of environmental and social information for Category A projects

Environmental and social information	Member				Project Sponsor / Buyer			
	English	Language accessible to affected peoples	ECA language	Others	English	Language accessible to affected peoples	ECA language	Others
Environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) reports	23	10	0	2	5	4	0	0
Human rights impact assessment (HRIA) reports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Summary impact assessment reports	8	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Environmental and social management plans	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Environmental and social action plans	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Resettlement action plans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ECA application / environmental questionnaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buyer / project sponsor corporate policies	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Project contract documentations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

97. There is no requirement in the Common Approaches for *ex ante* disclosure of information relating to Category B projects; therefore, such disclosure is not addressed in this Review.

5. Comments

98. This Review demonstrates that, overall, Members are following the provisions of the Common Approaches and that, when exceptions occur, Members are providing the relevant justifications in accordance with the Common Approaches for examination by other Members.

99. This Review and the relevant original project reports are used by ECG Members and their Practitioners to help inform the body of experience on the application of the Common Approaches and the on-going technical work of the ECG Practitioners.

100. Any comments concerning this Review should be addressed to the OECD Secretariat (export-credits@oecd.org); any questions concerning individual projects mentioned either in this Review or in the Annexes attached hereto should be addressed directly to the ECG Member concerned.

Annex A. List of Category A project reports for 2016

Reporting Country	Recipient country	Project Name	Volume (SDR million)
Austria			1 100-250
	Angola	Lauca Hydroelectric Power Plant	100-250
Belgium			1 25-50
	Congo	Extension of the Port of Pointe-Noire	25-50
Denmark			7 968.11
	Australia	Sapphire Wind Farm	100-250
	Belgium	Norther Offshore Wind Park	100-250
		Rentel Offshore Wind Park	100-250
	China (People's Republic of)	Scandinavian Pig Farm Phase 2	<10
	Norway	Fosen Wind - Skywalker	100-250
		Tellenes Windpark	50-100
	United Kingdom	Beatrice Offshore Wind Farm	250-500
Finland			4 485.04
	Australia	Victoria International Container Terminal	50-100
	Bangladesh	Ashuganj Power Station	10-25
	Brazil	Horizonte 2 Greenfield Pulp Mill	250-500
	United Kingdom	Teesside Biomass Power Plant	50-100
France			2 374.60
	Iraq	Bazian Combined Cycle Power Plant	50-100
	Russia	ZapSib-2 Project	250-500
Germany			9 2514.50
	Angola	Lauca Hydroelectric Power Plant	50-100
	Bangladesh	Sirajganj II Power Station	10-25
	Canada	Niagara Wind Farm	100-250
	Egypt	Burullus Power Plant	500-1 000
		Egypt Substations Project	100-250
		New Capital Power Plant	500-1 000
	Hungary	Nitrogenmüvek Fertilizer Plant Expansion 2016	50-100
	Oman	Liwa Plastics Industries Complex	50-100
	Turkey	Karadag Wind Farm	<10
Italy			6 1504.90
	Brazil	Italy - Petrobras Credit Line 2016	100-250
	Indonesia	Grati Combined Cycle Power Plant	25-50
	Kenya	Arror Dam	100-250
		Kimwarer Dam Project	100-250
	Oman	Liwa Plastics Industries Complex	500-1 000
	United Arab Emirates	Meydan One Mall	100-250
Japan			6 982.48
	Bangladesh	Bibiyana South Combined Cycle Power Plant	100-250
	Iceland	Theistareykir Geothermal Power Plant	25-50
	Indonesia	Banten Coal-Fired Power Plant	100-250
		Jawa-2 Combined Cycle Power Plant	100-250
	Russia	Vostochny Port Expansion 2016	25-50
	Tanzania	Kinyerezi Power Plant	100-250
Korea			8 4304.65
	Indonesia	Grati Combined Cycle Power Plant	50-100
	Oman	Liwa Plastics Industries Complex	250-500
	Saudi Arabia	Fadhili Combined Heat and Power Plant (FCHPP)	100-250
		SEC - Shuqaiq Oil-Fired Steam Power Plant	500-1 000
	United Arab Emirates	UAE Barakah Nuclear Power Plant Project	1 000-2 000
	United Kingdom	Teesside Biomass Power Plant	100-250
	Viet Nam	Long Phu 1 Power Plant Project	50-100
		Song Hau 1 Coal-fired Power Plant	500-1 000

Category A (cont'd)

Reporting Country	Recipient country	Project Name	Volume (SDR million)
Netherlands			1 250-500
	Oman	Liwa Plastics Industries Complex	250-500
Spain			2 225.64
	Angola	Lauca Hydroelectric Power Plant	100-250
	Chile	Santiago Metro Lines 3 & 6	100-250
Sweden			1 100-250
	Finland	Aankoski Pulp Mill Expansion 2016	100-250
Switzerland			1 50-100
	Bangladesh	Ghorashal 3rd Unit Repowering Project	50-100
United Kingdom			2 407.24
	Ghana	Offshore Cape Three Points	250-500
	Oman	Liwa Plastics Industries Complex	100-250

Annex B. List of Category B project reports for 2016

Reporting Country	Recipient country	Project Name	Volume (SDR million)
Belgium			3
	Ghana	Takoradi Port Expansion Phase 1.1	100-250
	Turkey	TATMETAL Galvanizing Line 2017	10-25
	Niger	Hospital Maradi	25-50
Canada			1
	Egypt	Assiut and West Damietta Power Plan Expansion	50-100
Czech Republic			1
	Belarus	Novopolotsk Oil Refinery Hydrocracking	10-25
Denmark			6
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Mesihovina Wind Farm	25-50
	Russia	Shchekinoazot Ammonia and Metanol Plant	10-25
	Turkey	Elmali RES Wind Farm	10-25
		Umurlar Wind Farm Extension 2016	10-25
		Yahyali Wind Farm	50-100
	United Kingdom	JG Pears Combined Heat and Power Facility	10-25
Finland			1
	Italy	ProGest	25-50
France			3
	Mexico	Tula Cement Plant Production Line 2	50-100
	Sri Lanka	Kelani Right Bank	50-100
	Turkey	Galvanizing Line for Eregli Demir Ve Celik	25-50
Germany			21
	Angola	Deliveries to Cimenfort Clinker Mill 2016	25-50
		Lubango Industrial Hub	100-250
	Bangladesh	Dird Composite Textiles Expansion 2016	10-25
		Sirajganj III Power Station	10-25
	Belarus	Miory Rolling Mill	50-100
		Mozyr Oil Refinery expansion	10-25
	China (People's Republic)	Zibao Limestone Mine	<10
	India	Greenply Industries MDF Plant	10-25
		Vacmet Dhar Production Facility	10-25
	Romania	Yildiz Entegre Romania MDF Factory	50-100
	Spain	Ejea de los Caballeros Paper Factory	10-25
	Turkey	Aliaga Wind Farm Expansion 2016	<10
		Anemon Intepe 3	10-25
		Bergama Wind Power Plant	25-50
		Kirazli-Bakirkoy Metro Project	10-25
		Kuyucak Windpark Expansion 2015	10-25
		Sasa Polyester Mill Expansion 2016	10-25
		Seferihisar Wind Farm	<10
	Pakistan	Karachi Energy Grid Moderisation 2016	25-50
	Uruguay	Melowind	25-50
		Peralta Wind Farm	50-100
Hungary			1
	Indonesia	PLN Batam Fast Power Project	100-250
Italy			8
	Belarus	Mozyr Oil Refinery expansion	<10
	Cameroon	Mbankomo Social Housing	100-250
		Olembe-Yaounde Sporting Complex	100-250
	Egypt	Assiut and West Damietta Power Plan Expansion	250-500
		6th October Combined Cycle Conversion	100-250
	Turkey	Kipas MDF	25-50
		Peker-Belenco Quatz Slab Processing Line 2016	<10
	United Kingdom	North Sea Network Link	250-500

Category B (cont'd)

Reporting Country	Recipient country	Project Name	Volume (SDR million)
Netherlands			1 250-500
	United States	Globalfoundries Fab 8	250-500
Norway			1 10-25
	Bangladesh	Abul Khair Captive Gas-Fired Power Plant	10-25
Poland			1 25-50
	Belarus	TRINITY Shopping Center	25-50
Slovak Republic			1 50-100
	Cuba	Modernization of Unit 6 of Maximo Gomez Power	50-100
Spain			4 254.03
	Mexico	Frisa Santa Catarina Facility 2016	10-25
	Peru	Pampilla Refinery Revamp Phase I	100-250
	South Africa	Xina Solar One	25-50
	Sri Lanka	3 Flyovers Project	10-25
Sweden			5 435.99
	Argentina	Rio Cuarto Power Plant Expansion 2016	25-50
	Israel	Ramat Gavriel and Alon Tavor Power Plants	100-250
	Turkey	Hayat Suez Paper Production Facility	25-50
		UUC Metro Line	100-250
	United Kingdom	North Sea Network Link	25-50
Switzerland			1 50-100
	Zambia	Kala Barracks Housing Project	50-100
Turkey			2 297.99
	Cameroon	Japoma-Douala Sports Complex Project	100-250
	Congo	International Business City of Brazzaville	100-250
United Kingdom			3 399.85
	United Arab Emirates	Al Barsha Residencies	25-50
		Bluewaters Residential Project	100-250
		Dubai World Trade Centre Phase II	100-250

Annex C. List of projects with E&S information reviewed and international standards applied

Destination Country	Name of the Project	Reporting Country	Cat?	E&S Information	World Bank Safeguard Policies										World Bank Safeguard Policies				EHS Guidelines					
					4.01	4.04	4.09	4.1	4.11	4.12	4.36	4.37	7.5	7.6	PS1	PS2	PS3	PS4	PS5	PS6	PS7	PS8	General	Specific
Angola	Deliveries to Cimenfort Clinker Mill 2016	Germany	B	Other	X																X	1	Cement and Lime Manufacturing	
	Lauca Hydroelectric Power Plant	Austria	A	ESAP, ESIA, Other									X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	0	Not Specified
		Germany	A	ESAP, ESIA, ESMP, RAP, Other									X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	0	Not Specified
		Spain	A	ESAP, ESIA, RAP, Other											X	X	X	X	X		X	X	1	Construction Materials Extraction
Lubango Industrial Hub	Germany	B	Other											X	X	X	X				X	3	Breweries, Dairy Processing, Food and Beverage Processing	
Argentina	Rio Cuarto Power Plant Expansion 2016	Sweden	B	ESIA, Other										X	X	X					X	1	Pulp and Paper Mills	
Australia	Sapphire Wind Farm	Denmark	A	ESIA, Other										X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	1	Wind Energy
	Victoria International Container Terminal	Finland	A	ESAP, ESMP, Other										X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	1	Ports, Harbors and Terminals
Bangladesh	Abul Khair Captive Gas-Fired Power Plant	Norway	B	ESAP, ESIA, ESMP, Other										X	X	X		X			X	1	Thermal Power	
	Ashuganj Power Station	Finland	A	ESAP, ESIA, ESMP, Other										X	X	X	X				X	1	Thermal Power	
	Bibiyana South Combined Cycle Power Plant	Japan	A	ESIA, Other	X																X	1	Thermal Power	
	Dird Composite Textiles Expansion 2016	Germany	B	ESIA, Other	X																X	1	Textiles Manufacturing	
	Ghorashal 3rd Unit Repowering Project	Switzerland	A	ESAP, ESIA, ESMP, Other											X	X	X	X				X	1	Thermal Power
	Sirajganj II Power Station	Germany	A	ESAP, ESIA, Other											X	X	X	X		X		X	1	Thermal Power
Sirajganj III Power Station	Germany	B	ESAP, ESIA, Other											X	X	X	X				X	1	Thermal Power	

INFORMATION ON CATEGORY A AND CATEGORY B PROJECTS (2016 REPORTS)

Annex C. List of projects with E&S information reviewed and international standards applied (cont'd)

Destination Country	Name of the Project	Reporting Country	Cat?	E&S Information	World Bank Safeguard Policies										World Bank Safeguard Policies				EHS Guidelines					
					4.01	4.04	4.09	4.1	4.11	4.12	4.36	4.37	7.5	7.6	PS1	PS2	PS3	PS4	PS5	PS6	PS7	PS8	General	Specific
Belarus	Miory Rolling Mill	Germany	B	Other																	X	1	Integrated Steel Mills	
	Mozyr Oil Refinery expansion	Germany	B	ESIA, Other	X																	X	1	Petroleum Refining
		Italy	B	Other																		X	1	Petroleum Refining
	Novopolotsk Oil Refinery Hydrocracking Complex Reconstruction Phase II	Czech Republic	B	ESIA, ESMP, Other	X																	X	0	Not Specified
	TRINITI Shopping Center	Poland	B	Other											X	X	X	X		X		X	0	Not Specified
Belgium	Norther Offshore Wind Park	Denmark	A	ESIA										X	X						X	1	Wind Energy	
	Rentel Offshore Wind Park	Denmark	A	ESIA, ESMP, Other										X	X		X				X	1	Wind Energy	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Mesihovina Wind Farm	Denmark	B	ESIA, ESMP										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	Wind Energy	
Brazil	Horizonte 2 Greenfield Pulp Mill	Finland	A	Other										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	Forest Harvesting Operations,Pulp and Paper Mills,Thermal Power	
	Italy - Petrobras Credit Line 2016	Italy	A	ESIA, Other	X	X															X	1	Offshore Oil and Gas Development	
Cameroon	Japoma-Douala Sports Complex Project	Turkey	B	ESIA, ESMP, Other										X	X	X	X					0	Not Specified	
	Mbankomo Social Housing	Italy	B	Other										X	X	X	X	X		X	X	0	Not Specified	
	Olembe-Yaounde Sporting Complex	Italy	B	ESIA, Other										X	X	X	X				X	1	Tourism and Hospitality Development	
Canada	Niagara Wind Farm	Germany	A	ESIA, Other										X	X	X	X		X	X	X	1	Wind Energy	

Annex C. List of projects with E&S information reviewed and international standards applied (cont'd)

Destination Country	Name of the Project	Reporting Country	Cat?	E&S Information	World Bank Safeguard Policies										World Bank Safeguard Policies				EHS Guidelines																
					4.01	4.04	4.09	4.1	4.11	4.12	4.36	4.37	7.5	7.6	PS1	PS2	PS3	PS4	PS5	PS6	PS7	PS8	General	Specific	Sector Guidelines										
Chile	Santiago Metro Lines 3 & 6	Spain	A	ESIA, ESMP, RAP, Other																		X	X	X	X							X	1	Railways	
China (People's Republic of)	Scandinavian Pig Farm Phase 2	Denmark	A	Other																			X	X	X	X		X					X	1	Mammalian Livestock Production
	Zibao Limestone Mine	Germany	B	Other	X																											X	1	Mining	
Congo	Extension of the Port of Pointe-Noire	Belgium	A	ESAP, ESIA, ESMP, Other	X																												0	Not Specified	
	International Business City of Brazzaville	Turkey	B	ESIA, ESMP, Other												X	X	X	X														0	Not Specified	
Cuba	Modernization of Unit 6 of Maximo Gomez Power Plant	Slovak Republic	B	ESIA	X																										X	1	Thermal Power		
Egypt	6th October Combined Cycle Conversion	Italy	B	ESIA, Other												X	X	X	X									X	X	X	1	Thermal Power			
	Assiut and West Damietta Power Plan Expansion	Canada	B	ESAP, ESIA, ESMP, Other												X	X	X	X												X	1	Thermal Power		
		Italy	B	ESAP, ESIA, Other												X	X	X	X												X	1	Thermal Power		
	Burullus Power Plant	Germany	A	ESAP, ESIA, ESMP, Other												X	X	X	X	X	X										X	1	Thermal Power		
	Egypt Substations Project	Germany	A	ESAP, ESIA, Other												X	X	X	X	X	X										X	1	Electric Power Transmission and Distribution		
	New Capital Power Plant	Germany	A	ESAP, ESIA, ESMP, Other												X	X	X	X	X	X										X	1	Thermal Power		
Finland	Aanekoski Pulp Mill Expansion 2016	Sweden	A	ESIA, Other																												1	Pulp and Paper Mills		
Ghana	Offshore Cape Three Points	United Kingdom	A	ESAP, ESIA, ESMP, RAP, Other												X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	2	Offshore Oil and Gas Development, Onshore Oil and Gas Development					
	Takoradi Port Expansion Phase 1.1	Belgium	B	ESIA, Other	X																											1	Ports, Harbors and Terminals		

Annex C. List of projects with E&S information reviewed and international standards applied (cont'd)

Destination Country	Name of the Project	Reporting Country	Cat?	E&S Information	World Bank Safeguard Policies										World Bank Safeguard Policies								EHS Guidelines					
					4.01	4.04	4.09	4.1	4.11	4.12	4.36	4.37	7.5	7.6	PS1	PS2	PS3	PS4	PS5	PS6	PS7	PS8	General	Specific	Sector Guidelines			
Mexico	Frisa Santa Catarina Facility 2016	Spain	B	ESIA, ESMP, Other	X																			X	1	Foundries		
	Tula Cement Plant Production Line 2	France	B	ESAP, ESMP, Other																					X	3	Cement and Lime Manufacturing, Metal, Plastic, Rubber Products Manufacturing, Water and Sanitation	
Niger_	Hospital Maradi	Belgium	B	ESAP, ESMP, Other	X																			X	1	Health Care Facilities		
Norway	Fosen Wind - Skywalker	Denmark	A	ESAP, ESIA																				X	1	Wind Energy		
	Tellenes Windpark	Denmark	A	Other																				X	1	Wind Energy		
Oman	Liwa Plastics Industries Complex	Germany	A	ESAP, ESIA, Other																					X	3	Large Volume Petroleum-based Organic Chemicals Manufacturing, Petroleum-based Polymers Manufacturing, Onshore Oil and Gas Development	
		Italy	A	ESIA, Other																					X	X	3	Large Volume Petroleum-based Organic Chemicals Manufacturing, Petroleum-based Polymers Manufacturing, Onshore Oil and Gas Development
		Korea	A	ESAP, ESIA, ESMP, Other																					X	X	3	Large Volume Petroleum-based Organic Chemicals Manufacturing, Petroleum-based Polymers Manufacturing, Onshore Oil and Gas Development
		Netherlands	A	ESAP, ESIA, ESMP, Other																					X	X	1	Petroleum-based Polymers Manufacturing
		United Kingdom	A	ESAP, ESIA, ESMP, Other																						X	X	3

Annex C. List of projects with E&S information reviewed and international standards applied (cont'd)

Destination Country	Name of the Project	Reporting Country	Cat?	E&S Information	World Bank Safeguard Policies										World Bank Safeguard Policies								EHS Guidelines							
					4.01	4.04	4.09	4.1	4.11	4.12	4.36	4.37	7.5	7.6	PS1	PS2	PS3	PS4	PS5	PS6	PS7	PS8	General	Specific	Sector Guidelines					
Turkey	Aliaga Wind Farm Expansion 2016	Germany	B	Other	X																					X	1	Wind Energy		
	Anemon Intepe 3	Germany	B	Other	X																					X	1	Wind Energy		
	Bergama Wind Power Plant	Germany	B	Other	X																					X	1	Wind Energy		
	Eimali RES Wind Farm	Denmark	B	ESIA, ESMP, Other																	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	Wind Energy
	Galvanizing Line for Eregli Demir Ve Celik Fabrikalari Turk	France	B	ESMP, Other																	X	X	X				X	2	Metal, Plastic, Rubber Products Manufacturing, Water and Sanitation	
	Hayat Suez Paper Production Facility	Sweden	B	Other																	X		X				X	1	Pulp and Paper Mills	
	Karadag Wind Farm	Germany	A	ESAP, ESIA, Other	X	X					X															X	2	Electric Power Transmission and Distribution, Wind Energy		
	Kipas MDF	Italy	B	ESAP, Other																	X	X	X	X			X	2	Textiles Manufacturing, Geothermal Power Generation	
	Kirazli-Bakirkoy Metro Project	Germany	B	Other	X																					X	1	Railways		
	Kuyucak Windpark Expansion 2015	Germany	B	Other	X																					X	1	Wind Energy		
	Peker-Belenco Quatz Slab Processing Line 2016	Italy	B	Other	X																					X	0	Not Specified		
	Sasa Polyester Mill Expansion 2016	Germany	B	Other	X																					X	2	Petroleum-based Polymers Manufacturing, Textiles Manufacturing		
	Seferihisar Wind Farm	Germany	B	Other	X	X																				X	1	Wind Energy		
	TATMETAL Galvanizing Line 2017	Belgium	B	Other	X																							1	Integrated Steel Mills	
	UUC Metro Line	Sweden	B	Other																						X	2	Pulp and Paper Mills, Railways		
	Umurlar Wind Farm Extension 2016	Denmark	B	ESIA, ESMP, Other																	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	Wind Energy
Yahyali Wind Farm	Denmark	B	ESIA, ESMP, Other																	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	Wind Energy	

Annex C. List of projects with E&S information reviewed and international standards applied (cont'd)

Destination Country	Name of the Project	Reporting Country	Cat?	E&S Information	World Bank Safeguard Policies									World Bank Safeguard Policies				EHS Guidelines					
					4.01	4.04	4.09	4.1	4.11	4.12	4.36	4.37	7.5	7.6	PS1	PS2	PS3	PS4	PS5	PS6	PS7	PS8	General
United Arab Emirates	Al Barsha Residencies	United Kingdom	B	ESIA, ESMP, Other																	X	0	Not Specified
	Bluewaters Residential Project	United Kingdom	B	ESMP, Other																	X	1	Tourism and Hospitality Development
	Dubai World Trade Centre Phase II	United Kingdom	B	ESIA, ESMP, Other																	X	0	Not Specified
	Meydan One Mall	Italy	A	ESIA, ESMP, Other																X	X	0	Not Specified
	UAE Barakah Nuclear Power Plant Project	Korea	A	ESAP, ESIA, ESMP, Other																X	X	1	Thermal Power
United Kingdom	Beatrice Offshore Wind Farm	Denmark	A	ESIA, ESMP, Other																X	X	1	Wind Energy
	JG Pears Combined Heat and Power Facility	Denmark	B	ESIA, Other																X	X	0	Not Specified
	North Sea Network Link	Italy	B	ESIA, ESMP																X	X	1	Electric Power Transmission and Distribution
		Sweden	B	ESIA, Other																		0	Not Specified
	Teesside Biomass Power Plant	Finland	A	ESIA, Other																	X	1	Thermal Power
United States	Globalfoundries Fab 8	Korea	A	ESIA, Other																X	0	Not Specified	
		Netherlands	B	Other																X	1	Semiconductors and Electronics Manufacturing	
Uruguay	Melowind	Germany	B	ESIA, Other																X	X	1	Wind Energy
	Peralta Wind Farm	Germany	B	ESAP, ESIA, Other																X	X	2	Electric Power Transmission and Distribution, Wind Energy
Viet Nam	Long Phu 1 Power Plant Project	Korea	A	ESAP, ESIA, ESMP, Other																X	X	1	Thermal Power
	Song Hau 1 Coal-fired Power Plant	Korea	A	ESAP, ESIA, ESMP, RAP, Other																X	X	3	Ports, Harbors and Terminals, Waste Management Facilities, Thermal Power
Zambia	Kala Barracks Housing Project	Switzerland	B	ESIA, ESMP																X	0	Not Specified	

Annex D. Number and volume of Category A and Category B projects by country income group for 2016

Project Country	Category A		Category B		Total	
	No. of projects	Volume (SDR million)	No. of projects	Volume (SDR million)	No. of projects	Volume (SDR million)
HIC	20	7 057.89	12	1 532.32	32	8 590.22
Australia	2	187.35	0	0	2	187.35
Belgium	2	338.98	0	0	2	338.98
Canada	1	100-250	0	0	1	100-250
Chile	1	100-250	0	0	1	100-250
Finland	1	100-250	0	0	1	100-250
Hungary	1	50-100	0	0	1	50-100
Iceland	1	25-50	0	0	1	25-50
Israel	0	0	1	100-250	1	100-250
Italy	0	0	1	25-50	1	25-50
Norway	2	192.91	0	0	2	192.91
Oman	1	1 000-2 000	0	0	1	1 000-2 000
Russia	2	250-500	1	10-25	3	367.31
Saudi Arabia	2	1 083.45	0	0	2	1 083.45
Spain	0	0	1	10-25	1	10-25
United Arab Emirates	2	2 013.13	3	399.85	5	2 412.98
United Kingdom	2	512.77	2	393.48	4	906.24
United States	0	0	1	250-500	1	250-500
Uruguay	0	0	2	101.95	2	101.95
UMIC	6	500-1 000	31	1 287.21	37	2 197.32
Angola	1	250-500	2	100-250	3	458.88
Argentina	0	0	1	25-50	1	25-50
Belarus	0	0	4	157.13	4	157.13
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	1	25-50	1	25-50
Brazil	2	522.94	0	0	2	522.94
China (People's Republic of)	1	<10	1	<10	2	11.72
Cuba	0	0	1	50-100	1	50-100
Iraq	1	50-100	0	0	1	50-100
Mexico	0	0	2	91.24	2	91.24
Peru	0	0	1	100-250	1	100-250
Romania	0	0	1	50-100	1	50-100
South Africa	0	0	1	25-50	1	25-50
Turkey	1	<10	16	200-500	17	491.16
LMIC	16	4 476.67	17	1 821.71	33	6 298.38
Bangladesh	4	350.78	3	60.77	7	411.55
Cameroon	0	0	3	398.23	3	398.23
Congo	1	25-50	1	100-250	2	192.08
Egypt	3	2 031.02	2	531.21	5	2 562.24
Ghana	1	250-500	1	100-250	2	422.01
India	0	0	2	31.67	2	31.67
Indonesia	3	500-1 000	1	250-500	4	898.42
Kenya	2	396.55	0	0	2	396.55
Pakistan	0	0	1	25-50	1	25-50
Sri Lanka	0	0	2	88.25	2	88.25
Viet Nam	2	793.22	0	0	2	793.22
Zambia	0	0	1	50-100	1	50-100
LIC	1	100-250	1	25-50	2	254.19
Niger	0	0	1	25-50	1	25-50
Tanzania	1	100-250	0	0	1	100-250
Grand Total	43	12 654.61	61	4 685.49	104	17 340.10

Annex E. Number and volume of Category A and Category B projects by sector for 2016

Project Country	Category A		Category B		Total	
	No. of projects	Volume (SDR million)	No. of projects	Volume (SDR million)	No. of projects	Volume (SDR million)
AGRICULTURE	3	404.19	0	0	3	404.19
agricultural inputs	1	<10	0	0	1	<10
agricultural water resources	2	250-500	0	0	2	250-500
CONSTRUCTION	2	254.15	8	944.37	10	1 198.52
building construction	1	100-250	7	500-1 000	8	1 026.36
construction, unspecified	1	25-50	1	100-250	2	172.15
ENERGY GENERATION & SUPPLY	28	8 631.31	23	1 948.13	51	10 579.44
biofuel-fired power plants	1	100-250	1	10-25	2	224.21
coal-fired electric power plants - super critical	3	1 025.94	0	0	3	1 025.94
electric power transmission and distribution	1	100-250	2	250-500	3	570.90
geothermal energy	1	25-50	0	0	1	25-50
hydro-electric power plants	1	250-500	0	0	1	250-500
natural gas-fired electric power plants	11	2 973.32	7	1 107.50	18	4 080.82
nuclear energy electric power plants	1	1 000-2 000	0	0	1	1 000-2 000
oil-fired electric power plants	1	500-1 000	1	50-100	2	1 005.63
solar thermal energy	0	0	1	25-50	1	25-50
wind energy	8	1 169.15	11	305.52	19	1 474.68
HEALTH	0	0	1	25-50	1	25-50
basic health infrastructure	0	0	1	25-50	1	25-50
INDUSTRY	5	2 652.63	22	1 338.53	27	3 991.16
agro-industries	0	0	2	138.25	2	138.25
basic metal industries	0	0	4	161.86	4	161.86
cement/lime/plaster	0	0	1	50-100	1	50-100
chemicals	1	50-100	0	0	1	50-100
chemicals, petrochemicals	2	2 000-4 000	1	10-25	3	2 170.02
energy manufacturing, petroleum refinery	0	0	3	215.18	3	215.18
forest industries	2	422.21	5	156.19	7	578.40
industry, unspecified	0	0	3	514.89	3	514.89
textiles, leather and substitutes	0	0	3	66.36	3	66.36
MINERAL RESOURCES & MINING	2	509.75	2	13.60	4	523.35
industrial minerals	0	0	2	13.60	2	13.60
oil/gas field development	2	509.75	0	0	2	509.75
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	3	202.58	4	321.19	7	523.77
light rail/metro transport	1	100-250	0	0	1	100-250
light rail/metro transport infrastructure	0	0	2	181.06	2	181.06
road transport infrastructure	0	0	1	10-25	1	10-25
water transport infrastructure	1	50-100	1	100-250	2	194.99
water transport infrastructure for fossil fuels	1	25-50	0	0	1	25-50
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION	0	0	1	50-100	1	50-100
basic drinking water supply	0	0	1	50-100	1	50-100
Grand Total	43	12 654.61	61	4 685.49	104	17 340.10