

EBRD Environmental and Social Exclusion List

EBRD will not knowingly finance, directly or indirectly, projects involving the following:

- a) The production of or trade in any product or activity deemed illegal under host country (i.e. national) laws or regulations, or international conventions and agreements, or subject to international phase out or bans, such as:
 - (i) Production of or trade in products containing PCBs¹
 - (ii) Production of or trade in pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides and other hazardous substances subject to international phase-outs or bans²
 - (iii) Production of or trade in ozone depleting substances subject to international phase out³
 - (iv) Trade in wildlife or production of or trade in wildlife products regulated under CITES⁴
 - (v) Transboundary movements of waste prohibited under international law⁵
- b) Production or use of or trade in unbonded asbestos fibres or asbestos-containing products⁶
- c) Activities prohibited by host country legislation or international conventions relating to the protection of biodiversity resources or cultural heritage⁷
- d) Drift net fishing in the marine environment using nets in excess of 2.5 km. in length
- e) Shipment of oil or other hazardous substances in tankers which do not comply with IMO requirements⁸
- f) Trade in goods without required export or import licenses or other evidence of authorization of transit from the relevant countries of export, import and, if applicable, transit.

¹ PCBs: Polychlorinated biphenyls—a group of highly toxic chemicals. PCBs are likely to be found in oil-filled electrical transformers, capacitors and switchgear dating from 1950-1985.

² Reference documents are EU Regulation (EEC) No 2455/92 Concerning the Export and Import of Certain Dangerous Chemicals, as amended; UN Consolidated List of Products whose Consumption and/or Sale have been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or not Approved by Governments; Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedures for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (Rotterdam Convention); Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants; WHO Classification of Pesticides by Hazard.

³ Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs): Chemical compounds which react with and deplete stratospheric ozone, resulting in the widely publicised 'ozone holes'. The Montreal Protocol lists ODSs and their target reduction and phase out dates. A list of the chemical compounds regulated by the Montreal Protocol, which includes aerosols, refrigerants, foam blowing agents, solvents, and fire protection agents, together with details of signatory countries and phase out target dates, is available from the EBRD.

⁴ CITES: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. A list of CITES listed species is available from the EBRD.

⁵ Reference documents are: Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste; Decision C(2001)107/Final of the OECD Council concerning the revision of Decision C(92)39/Final on the control of transboundary movements of wastes destined for recovery operations; Basel Convention of 22 March 1989 on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal

⁶ This does not apply to the purchase and use of bonded asbestos cement sheeting where the asbestos content is <20%.

⁷ Relevant international conventions include, without limitation: Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention); Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention); Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention); World Heritage Convention; Convention on Biological Diversity.

⁸ This includes: tankers which do not have all required MARPOL SOLAS certificates (including, without limitation, ISM Code compliance), tankers blacklisted by the European Union or banned by the Paris Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control (Paris MOU) and tankers due for phase out under MARPOL regulation 13G. No single hull tanker over 25 years old should be used.

The financing by FIs of the following environmentally or socially sensitive business activities is subject to referral to EBRD.

The principal Performance Requirement that proposed transactions will be expected to meet is indicated in italics.

- a) Activities involving involuntary resettlement - *EBRD Performance Requirement 5*
- b) Activities within, adjacent to, or upstream of designated protected areas under national law or international conventions, sites of scientific interest, habitats of rare/endangered species, fisheries of economic importance, and primary/old growth forests of ecological significance - *EBRD Performance Requirement 6*
- c) Activities within, adjacent to, or upstream of land occupied by Indigenous Peoples and/or vulnerable groups including lands and watercourses used for subsistence activities such as livestock grazing, hunting, or fishing - *EBRD Performance Requirement 7*
- d) Activities which may affect adversely sites of cultural or archaeological significance - *EBRD Performance Requirement 8*
- e) Activities in the nuclear fuel production cycle (uranium mining, production, enrichment, storage or transport of nuclear fuels)⁹
- f) Energy generation using nuclear fuels (excluding electricity import/export)¹⁰
- g) Activities involving the release of GMOs into the natural environment - *EBRD Performance Requirement 6*
- h) Construction of mini-hydro cascades – *EBRD Eligibility Criteria for Small Hydro Projects*

⁹ In compliance with the EBRD's Energy Policy, the Bank is permitted to use its funding (directly or indirectly through FIs) in relation to nuclear safety improvements, or for the safe and secure management of radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel, as well as for decommissioning, without a direct link to the closure of high risk reactors. Any other activities in the nuclear fuel production cycle are therefore excluded from FI financing.

¹⁰ In compliance with the EBRD's Energy Policy, the Bank is permitted to use its funding (directly or indirectly through FIs) in relation to nuclear safety improvements, or for the safe and secure management of radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel, as well as for decommissioning, without a direct link to the closure of high risk reactors. Any other activities involving energy generation using nuclear fuels are therefore excluded from FI financing.