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Working Party on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees

INFORMATION ON CATEGORY A AND CATEGORY B PROJECTS (2010 REPORTS)

This document comprises information in respect of official export credits support to Category A and Category B projects by Members of the OECD Working Party on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees (ECG) for the year 2010.

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EXPORT CREDITS AND THE ENVIRONMENT: INFORMATION ON CATEGORY A AND CATEGORY B PROJECTS (2010 REPORTS)

I. Introduction

1. In accordance with paragraph 20 of the 2007 *Revised Council Recommendation on Common Approaches on the Environment and Officially Supported Export Credits*¹ (the “2007 Recommendation”), the OECD Working Party on Export Credits and Credit Guarantees (ECG) shall “*with due regard to business confidentiality, make aggregated information publicly available annually based on Members’ reporting in accordance with paragraph 22*”. This Review comprises such aggregated information for all official export credits support provided for exports to projects classified in Category A and Category B² and for which a final commitment was issued in 2010.

2. This Review is the fourth annual review of Category A and Category B project reports compiled for public dissemination following adoption of the 2007 Recommendation³. As agreed by ECG Members in the context of an enhanced peer review process⁴, this Review includes some project-specific data and annexes listing the reported Category A and Category B projects (Annexes I and II respectively refer). Further information on individual projects may be found on Members’ websites and annual reports, and any questions concerning projects referred to in this Review should be addressed to the Member concerned.

3. Finalisation of this Review has been delayed due to Secretariat work to develop a new database of committed export credits transactions and a data cleaning exercise with Members. As a result of this work, this Review is structured differently to previous years’ Reviews: Section II contains information on the individual project reports provided by Export Credit Agencies (ECAs); and Section III contains information relating to the projects to which ECA-supported goods and services were destined (*i.e.* where several ECAs have reported supporting exports to the same project, such reports have been combined to show collated information relating to the actual project).

4. The Secretariat is still working through the Category A and Category B project reports provided for other years in order to obtain updated transaction data and to collate information relating to individual projects, and, therefore, historical data is currently not comparable with the information provided for 2010. As a result, historical information is not included in this Review, with the exception of Table 1 and Chart 1, which should be considered only as providing information on number and volume trends rather than as definitive data.

¹ [http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/displaydocument/?doclanguage=en&cote=TAD/ECG\(2007\)9](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/displaydocument/?doclanguage=en&cote=TAD/ECG(2007)9).

² For definition, see Paragraph 6 of the 2007 Recommendation.

³ Previous Reviews concerned transactions reported for 2004-2006 under the 2003 *OECD Recommendation on Common Approaches on Environment and Officially Supported Export Credits* and also included some information for transactions reported voluntarily for 2002-2003 under the 2001 *Common Approaches*.

⁴ [http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/displaydocumentpdf?cote=tad/ecg\(2008\)23&doclanguage=en](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/displaydocumentpdf?cote=tad/ecg(2008)23&doclanguage=en).

5. With regard to the data for this Review, 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 the volumes of individual transactions supported, including where destined 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 used⁵, *i.e.* in Table 2, Section III (c), and Annex III.

6. The other Sections of this Review comprise:

- Section II: Overview of reporting by Export Credit Agencies
- Section III: Analysis of projects reported
- Section IV: Comments
- Annex I: Category A project reports for 2010 by reporting country
- Annex II: Category B project reports for 2010 by reporting country
- Annex III: Number and volume of Category A and Category B projects by project country for 2010

II. Overview of reporting by Export Credit Agencies

7. In 2010, there were 29 ECG Members⁶, of which 23 provided Category A and Category B project reports and of which three (Hungary, New Zealand and the Slovak Republic) reported that they had not supported any exports to Category A and Category B projects in 2010. The three Members that did not report were Greece and Mexico, which do not usually support exports to Category A or Category B projects, and Ireland, which does not have official medium- and long-term export credit programmes.

8. In total, therefore, 23 Members provided 169 project reports relating to supported transactions for exports to Category A and Category B projects with a total volume of 21.02 billion SDR. Information on the Category A and Category B project reports provided by Members is available in Annexes I and II respectively.

9. For this Section of the Review, where several ECAs / Members reported the same project, each project report has been counted separately in terms of both number and volume; however, in re-insurance situations, only the lead ECA / Member is expected to report the project, including the total volume of exports to the project prior to any re-insurance by another ECA / Member.

10. Table 1 and Chart 1 compare the number Category A and Category B project reports and the volumes of exports supported to such projects in 2010 with previous years⁷: compared with 2009, there has been a slight increase in the number of project reports provided and a significant increase in the overall volume of the exports supported to projects classified as Category A and Category B.

⁵ The project ranges used are, in million SDR: <10, 10-25, 25-50, 50-100, 100-250, 250-500, 500-1000, 1000-2000 and >2000.

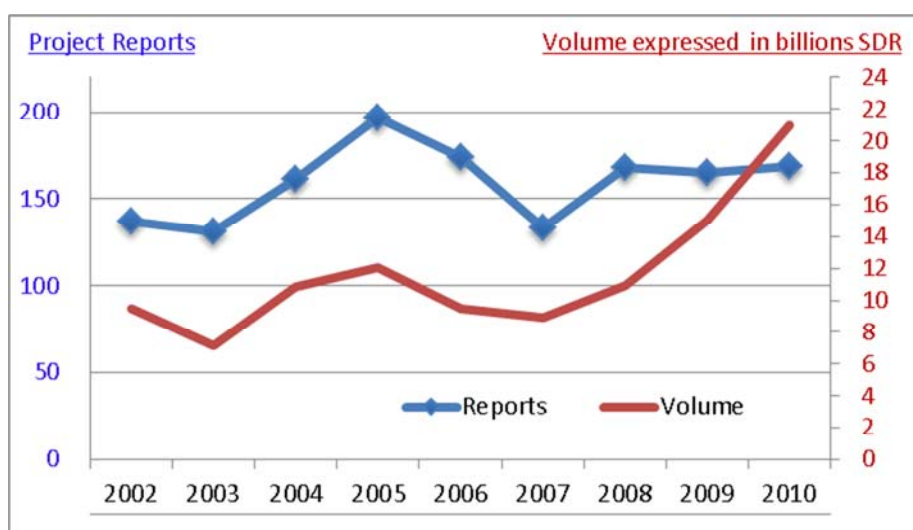
⁶ Estonia, Israel and Slovenia were not ECG Members in 2010.

⁷ Historical data in Table 1 and Chart 1 may be subject to further changes as a result of the Secretariat's data review exercise.

Table 1. Number and volume (billion SDR) of Category A and Category B project reports for 2002-2010

Year	Category A		Category B		TOTAL	
	Reports	Volume (bn SDR)	Reports	Volume (bn SDR)	Reports	Volume (bn SDR)
2002	49	3.94	88	5.56	137	9.50
2003	51	4.25	80	2.88	131	7.13
2004	58	6.36	103	4.51	161	10.86
2005	49	5.59	148	6.48	197	12.07
2006	39	3.84	135	5.61	174	9.45
2007	37	4.74	96	4.17	133	8.91
2008	40	5.30	128	5.65	168	10.95
2009	46	7.75	119	7.29	165	15.04
2010	82	15.98	87	5.03	169	21.02
Total	451	57.76	984	47.17	1435	104.93

Chart 1. Number and volume (billion SDR) of Category A and Category B project reports for 2002-2010



11. In 2010, Germany (Euler Hermes) provided the largest number of Category A and Category B project reports combined (33), followed by Italy (SACE) (23) and both Japan (JBIC and NEXI) and the United States (US Eximbank) (17 each). These four Members, therefore, provided 53% by number of Category A and Category B project reports for 2010.

12. In terms of volume, Italy (SACE) supported the largest volume of exports to Category A and Category B projects combined (4.15 billion SDR), followed by Germany (Euler Hermes) (3.54 billion SDR) and the United States (US Eximbank) (2.57 billion SDR). These three Members, therefore, supported 49%, by volume, of exports to Category A and Category B projects in 2010.

13. Table 2 shows, by Member, the number and volume of transactions provided by Category and in total.

Table 2. Number and volume (in million SDR) of Category A and Category B project reports for 2010

Reporting country	Reporting institution	Category A		Category B		TOTAL	
		Reports	Volume	Reports	Volume	Reports	Volume
Australia	EFIC	0	0	2	90.07	2	90.07
Austria	OeKB	0	0	3	47.25	3	47.25
Belgium	ONDD ⁸	2	107.32	3	83.97	5	191.30
Canada	EDC	5	424.21	2	358.21	7	782.43
Czech Republic	EGAP	3	316.42	2	310.81	5	627.23
Denmark	EKF	4	310.59	8	336.15	12	646.74
Finland	Finnvera	0	0.00	3	111.76	3	111.76
France	Coface	4	2,019.32	3	231.79	7	2,251.12
Germany	Euler Hermes	15	3,021.81	18	523.14	33	3,544.95
Greece	ECIO	N/P	N/P	N/P	N/P	N/P	N/P
Hungary	Eximbank	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	MEHIB	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Ireland	--	N/P	N/P	N/P	N/P	N/P	N/P
Italy	SACE	11	3,358.96	12	789.25	23	4,148.21
Japan	JBIC	7	969.87	2	76.28	9	1,046.15
	NEXI	7	500-1000	1	10-25	8	656.75
Korea	KEXIM	4	1,093.47	0	0.00	4	1,093.47
	K-sure	2	810.91	0	0.00	2	810.91
Luxembourg	ODL	2	125.00	0	0.00	2	125.00
Mexico	BANCOMEXT	N/P	N/P	N/P	N/P	N/P	N/P
Netherlands	Atradius	1	<10	0	0.00	1	<10
New Zealand	NZECO	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Norway	GIEK	1	10-25	0	0.00	1	10-25
Poland	KUKE	0	0.00	3	105.78	3	105.78
Portugal	COSEC	0	0.00	1	10-25	1	10-25
Slovak Republic	Eximbanka	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Spain	CESCE	1	250-500	3	100-250	4	542.68
Sweden	EKN	1	100-250	8	500-1000	9	945.72
Switzerland	SERV	1	<10	0	0.00	1	<10
Turkey	Eximbank	0	0.00	1	25-50	1	25-50
United Kingdom	ECGD ⁷	1	100-250	5	250-500	6	599.58
United States	US Eximbank	10	1,905.74	7	666.74	17	2,572.48
Total		82	15,984.35	87	5,032.70	169	21,017.04

⁸ Both the Belgium and UK ECAs have, since 2010, been renamed; however, for the purposes of this Review, their 2010 names (ONDD and ECGD respectively) have been retained.

14. The number of Category A project reports submitted in 2010, *i.e.* 82, was the largest number since reporting began in 2002. Germany (Euler Hermes) provided the largest number of Category A project reports (15), followed by Japan (JBIC and NEXI) (14) and Italy (SACE) (11). These three Members, therefore, provided 49% by number, of Category A project reports in 2010.

15. The total volume of Category A projects reported in 2010, *i.e.* 15.98 billion SDR, was also the largest volume for exports to Category A projects since reporting began in 2002 and was more than double the volume supported in any previous year. Italy (SACE) supported the largest volume (3.36 billion SDR), followed by Germany (Euler Hermes) (3.02 billion SDR), and France (Coface) (2.02 billion SDR). These three Members, therefore, supported 53% by volume, of exports to Category A projects in 2010.

16. The number of Category B project reports submitted in 2010, *i.e.* 87, was the smallest number since official reporting began in 2004. Germany (Euler Hermes) provided the largest number of Category B project reports (18), followed by Italy (SACE) (12), and both Sweden (EKN) and Denmark (EKF) (8 each). These four Members, therefore, provided 53% by number, of Category B projects reports in 2010.

17. The total volume of Category B projects reported for 2010, *i.e.* 5.03 billion SDR, represented a return to lower business volumes after an increase for 2009. Italy (SACE) supported the largest volume (789 million SDR), followed by Sweden (EKN) (749 million SDR) and the United States (US Eximbank) (667 million SDR). These three Members, therefore, supported 44% by volume, of exports to Category B projects in 2010.

18. Under Paragraph 5 of the 2007 Recommendation, projects in respect of which a Member's share is below 10 million SDR should be classified if the project is in or near sensitive areas: in this context, of the 169 project reports provided for 2010, four of the 82 Category A project reports and four of the 87 Category B project reports related to applications for support for below the 10 million SDR threshold.

III. Analysis of projects reported

19. This Section of the Review contains the detailed analysis of Members' reporting in relation to the projects to which Members' exports were destined and is comprised of the following sub-sections:

- (a) Overview of projects reported
- (b) Analysis by project country
- (c) Analysis by sector
- (d) Reasons for classification
- (e) Type of environmental information reviewed
- (f) Type of environmental standards applied
- (g) Key environmental and social factors taken into consideration
- (h) Conditions applied for providing official support
- (i) Disclosure of information

(a) Overview of projects reported

20. As part of the data review exercise, the Secretariat has attempted to cross-reference the projects reported by several ECAs in co-insurance or co-financing situations. Although this has been relatively straight-forward, for example, when two ECAs from the same ECG Member supported the same project or 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 was below the 10 million SDR threshold, when an ECA was not aware of another ECA's involvement, or when ECA support for a project took place in a different calendar year. Even so, by cross-matching projects, to the extent possible, this Section of the Review addresses whole projects and how they were reviewed, rather than looking only at individual ECA project reports.

21. For 2010, Members supported exports to 59 Category A projects. In this context, one project in Indonesia (the Orica Ammonium Nitrate plant) was reported by two Members, Australia (EFIC) and Germany (Euler Hermes) and had been classified as Category B and Category A respectively. As a result, this project was presented and discussed by the ECG Practitioners, and Australia agreed that, in retrospect, a classification of Category A would have been more appropriate for this project. For the purpose of this Section of the Review, therefore, this project has been included as a Category A project.

22. The three Category A projects with the largest volumes of ECA-supported exports in 2010 were:

- Nord Stream⁹ in the Russian Federation supported by Germany (Euler Hermes) and Italy (SACE);
- Al-Jubail Refinery Project in Saudi Arabia supported by Korea (KEXIM and K-sure), Spain (CESCE), Japan (JBIC and NEXI), France (Coface), and Germany (Euler Hermes); and
- Taishan Nuclear Power Plant in China supported by France (Coface).

23. For information, the average volume of ECA support for Category A projects in 2010 was 295 million SDR.

24. In 2010, Members supported exports to 83 Category B projects. The three Category B projects with the largest volumes of ECA-supported exports in 2010:

- Ireland-Wales Underwater Transmission Line (2010) in Ireland supported by Sweden (EKN);
- Nuevo Pemex Gas Processor Complex in Mexico supported by Canada (EDC); and
- PEMEX Exploration and Production (PEP) Projects in Mexico supported by the United States (US Eximbank).

25. For information, the average volume of ECA support for Category B projects supported in 2010 was 60 million SDR.

(b) Analysis by project country

26. Category A projects for 2010 were located in 34 countries, of which 10 were OECD countries: Belgium, Canada, Hungary, Italy, Korea, Mexico, Norway, Slovak Republic, United Kingdom, and United States. Projects were also reported in an OECD Accession Country (Russian Federation), and in OECD Enhanced Engagement Countries (Brazil, People's Republic of China, India, and Indonesia).

⁹ In addition, Italy (SACE) and the United Kingdom (ECGD) also supported exports to the Portovaya Gas Compressor Station, which is linked to the Nord Stream project.

27. Category B projects were located in 54 countries, of which 11 were OECD countries: Australia, France, Ireland, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Slovak Republic, Spain and Turkey. Projects were also reported in OECD Accession Countries¹⁰ (Chile, Israel and Russian Federation) and in OECD Enhanced Engagement Countries (Brazil, India, Indonesia and South Africa). A full list of the number and volumes of projects by project country, by income group, for 2010 is at Annex III.

28. The main destination countries for Category A projects in 2010 were the Russian Federation (6), and India, Mexico and Saudi Arabia (4 each); in respect of volume, these were the Russian Federation (3.42 billion SDR), Saudi Arabia (2.36 billion SDR) and the People’s Republic of China (1.62 billion SDR).

29. The main destination countries for Category B projects in 2010 were the Russian Federation (14), Turkey (9) and Mexico (8); in respect of volume, these were Mexico (1.03 billion SDR), the Russian Federation (507 million SDR) and Turkey (390 million SDR).

30. Chart 2 and Chart 3 show the distribution of Category A and Category B project reports and volumes by income group countries.

Chart 2. Category A projects by number and volume (in billion SDRs) by income group for 2010

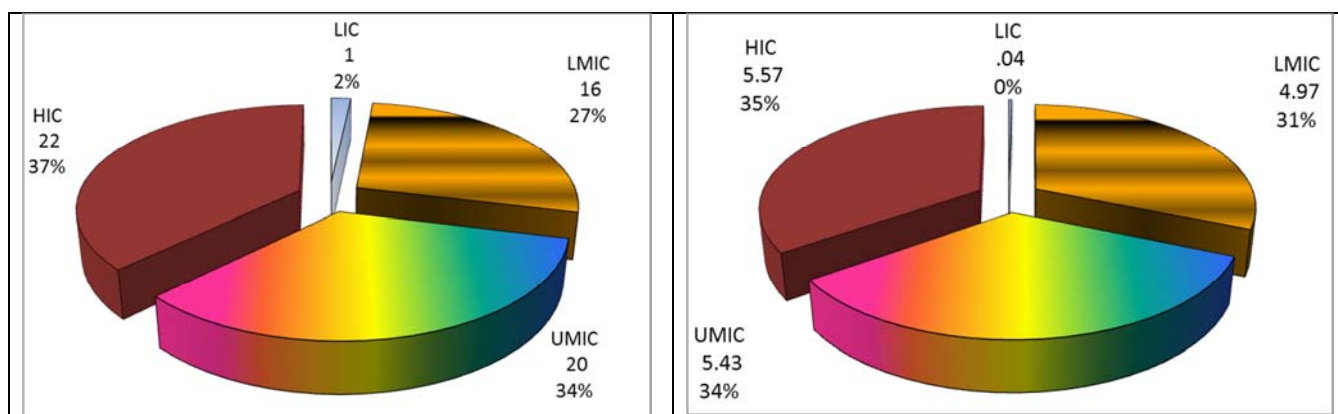
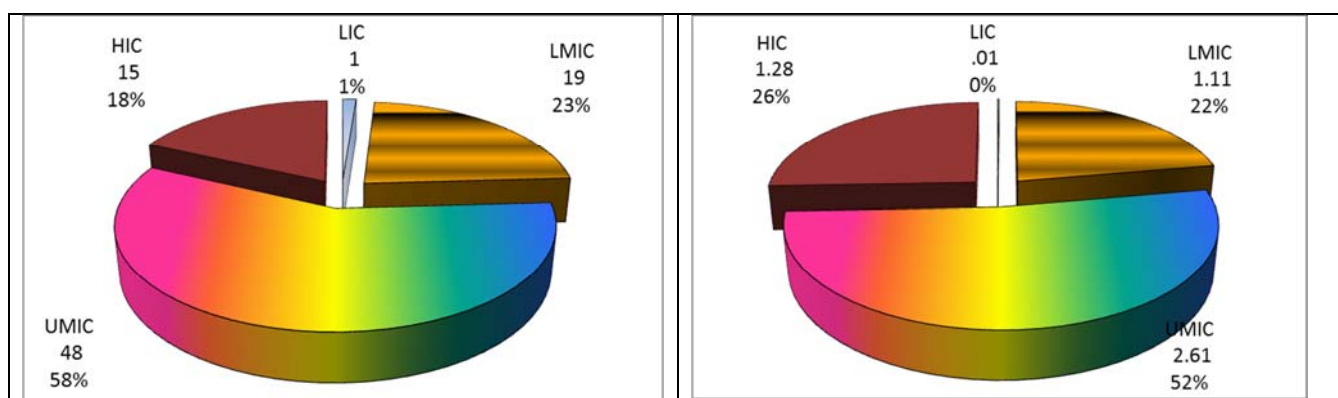


Chart 3. Category B projects by number and volume (in billion SDRs) by income group for 2010



¹⁰ Chile and Israel were both OECD Accession Countries at the time support for exports to these projects was provided.

(c) Analysis by sector**(i) Category A projects (number)**

31. In 2010, the 59 Category A projects were concentrated in the *Manufacturing* sector and the *Energy* sector, with fewer projects in the *Mining* sector. Only a limited number of Category A projects were in the *Transport & Telecommunication*, *Construction & Water* and *Other* sectors:

- *Energy* for Energy Generation & Supply: 18 projects (31%).
- *Manufacturing* for Industry: 22 projects (37%).
- *Mining* for Mineral Resources & Mining: 11 projects (19%).
- *Transport & Telecommunication* for Communications and Transport & Storage: three projects (5%).
- *Construction & Water* for Construction and Water Supply & Sanitation: one project (2%).
- *Other*: four projects (7%).

32. In terms of the types of projects, the largest concentrations were for natural gas-fired electric power plants (seven projects), followed by basic metal industries and energy manufacturing, petroleum refinery (four projects each). Table 3 provides details of the projects in each sector.

Table 3. Number of Category A projects by sector for 2010

Construction and Water	Energy	Manufacturing	Mining	Transport and Telecommunications	Other
(1)	(18)	(22)	(11)	(3)	(4)
building construction (1 project)	coal-fired electric power plants (2 projects)	basic metal industries (4 projects)	coal (2 projects)	road transport infrastructure (2 projects)	agricultural inputs (2 projects)
	electric power transmission and distribution (1 project)	cement/lime/plaster (2 projects)	ferrous metals (1 project)	water transport infrastructure (1 project)	general environmental protection (1 project)
	hydro energy (1 project)	chemicals (3 projects)	industrial minerals (1 project)		not specified (1 project)
	natural gas-fired electric power plants (7 projects)	chemicals, fertilizer plants (1 project)	non-ferrous metals (2 projects)		
	nuclear energy electric power plants (2 projects)	chemicals, petrochemicals (1 project)	oil/gas field development (1 project)		
	oil-fired electric power plants (2 projects)	energy manufacturing, gas liquefaction (1 project)	oil/gas pipelines (3 projects)		
	wind energy (3 projects)	energy manufacturing, liquid biofuels (1 project)	precious metals/materials (1 project)		
		energy manufacturing, petroleum refinery (4 projects)			
		forest industries (2 projects)			
		non-ferrous metal industries (3 projects)			

(ii) *Category A projects (volume)*

33. The total volume of exports to Category A projects supported for 2010 was 16.01 billion SDR and distributed as follows:

- *Manufacturing* for Industry: 6.64 billion SDR (41%).
- *Energy* for Energy Generation and Supply: 5.37 billion SDR (34%).
- *Mining* for Mineral Resources and Mining: 3.77 billion SDR (24%).
- *Transport & Telecommunication* for Transport, Storage and Telecommunication: 83.82 million SDR (0.5%).
- *Construction & Water* for Construction, Water Supply and Sanitation: 50-100 million SDR (0.4%).
- *Other*: 50-100 million SDR (0.5%).

34. The volumes of Category A projects reported by sector and by Member/ECA is illustrated in Table 4.

Table 4. Volume of Category A projects, by Member and sector for 2010

Reporting country	Reporting institution	Construction and Water	Energy	Manufacturing	Mining	Transport and Telecommunications	Other
Australia	EFIC			25-50			
Belgium	ONDD	50-100					25-50
Canada	EDC		100-250	100-250	50-100		
Czech Republic	EGAP		250-500	10-25			<10
Denmark	EKF		100-250	25-50		10-25	
France	Coface		1000-2000	250-500	10-25		
Germany	Euler Hermes		1000-2000	250-500	1000-2000	25-50	
Italy	SACE			1000-2000	1000-2000		
Japan	JBIC		100-250	500-1000			10-25
	NEXI		100-250	250-500			<10
Korea	KEXIM		250-500	500-1000			
	K-sure			500-1000			
Luxembourg	ODL			100-250			
Netherlands	Atradius		<10				
Norway	GIEK				10-25		
Spain	CESCE			250-500			
Sweden	EKN		100-250				
Switzerland	SERV						<10
United Kingdom	ECGD				100-250		
United States	US Eximbank		500-1000	250-500	500-1000	10-25	
Total		50-100	5,366.92	6,642.15	3,774.40	83.82	50-100

(iii) *Category B projects (number)*

35. In 2010, the 83 Category B projects were concentrated in the *Manufacturing* sector and the *Energy* sector, with fewer projects supported in the remaining sectors:

- *Manufacturing* for Industry: 35 projects (42%).
- *Energy* for Energy Generation & Supply: 23 reports (28%).
- *Mining* for Mineral Resources & Mining: six reports (7%).
- *Transport & Telecommunication* for Communications and Transport & Storage: 7 reports (8%).
- *Construction & Water* for Construction and Water Supply & Sanitation: 11 reports (13%).
- *Other*: 1 report (1%).

36. In terms of the types of projects, the largest concentrations were for wind power and basic metal industries (ten projects each), followed by forest industries (nine projects) and building construction (seven projects). Table 5 provides details of the projects in each sector.

Table 5. Number of Category B projects by sector for 2010

Construction and Water (11)	Energy (23)	Manufacturing (35)	Mining (6)	Transport and Telecommunications (7)	Other (1)
building construction (7 projects)	biofuel-fired power plants (1 project)	basic metal industries (10 projects)	coal (1 project)	light rail/metro transport equipment (1 project)	agricultural inputs (1 project)
river basins' development (2 projects)	district heating and cooling (1 project)	cement/lime/plaster (1 project)	industrial minerals (1 project)	light rail/metro transport infrastructure (2 projects)	
water supply - large systems (2 projects)	electric power transmission and distribution (2 projects)	energy manufacturing, petroleum refinery (3 projects)	oil and gas (1 project)	road transport infrastructure (2 projects)	
	natural gas-fired electric power plants (4 projects)	forest industries (9 projects)	oil/gas field development (3 projects)	telecommunications (1 project)	
	oil-fired electric power plants (4 projects)	industry, unspecified (5 projects)		water transport infrastructure (1 project)	
	solar photovoltaic electric power plant (1 project)	non-ferrous metal industries (2 projects)			
	wind energy (10 projects)	pharmaceutical production (1 project)			
		renewable energy equipment industry (2 projects)			
		transport equipment industry (2 projects)			

(iv) *Category B projects (volume)*

37. With regard to Category B projects, the total volume of exports supported in 2010 was 5 billion SDR and distributed as follows:

- *Manufacturing* for Industry: 1.30 billion SDR (26%).
- *Energy* for Energy Generation and Supply: 1.64 billion SDR (33%).
- *Mining* for Mineral Resources and Mining: 548 million SDR (11%).
- *Transport & Telecommunication* for Transport, Storage and Telecommunication: 769 million SDR (15%).
- *Construction & Water* for Construction, Water Supply and Sanitation: 500-1,000 million SDR (14%).
- *Other*: 10-25 million SDR (0.3%).

38. The volume of Category B projects reported by sector and by Member is illustrated in Table 6.

Table 6. Volume of Category B projects, by Member and sector for 2010

Reporting country	Reporting institution	Construction and Water	Energy	Manufacturing	Mining	Transport and Telecommunications	Other
Australia	EFIC	50-100					
Austria	OeKB		10-25	25-50			
Belgium	ONDD	50-100	<10			10-25	
Canada	EDC		250-500		25-50		
Czech Republic	EGAP	50-100				100-250	
Denmark	EKF		250-500				10-25
Finland	Finnvera		100-250				
France	Coface					100-250	
Germany	Euler Hermes		50-100	250-500	25-50		
Italy	SACE	10-25		500-1000		100-250	
Japan	JBIC		10-25			50-100	
	NEXI		10-25				
Poland	KUKE	100-250					
Portugal	COSEC	10-25					
Spain	CESCE		25-50	10-25	50-100		
Sweden	EKN		500-1000	100-250	10-25		
Turkey	Eximbank	25-50					
United Kingdom	ECGD	250-500	10-25	<10			
United States	US Eximbank		100-250	100-250	250-500		
Total		500-1,000	1,643.70	1,302.89	548.32	768.68	10-25

(d) Reasons for classification

39. During the negotiations for the 2007 Recommendation, it was agreed that the reporting for Category A and Category B projects should include a question on “Reasons for Classification, including Project Type”. The responses to this question were wide-ranging and project-dependent and not, therefore, particularly suitable for quantitative analysis.

40. In respect of Category A projects, Members referred to:

- Project details, *i.e.* that a project fell within the scope, or threshold, of one of the sectors contained in Annex I of the 2007 Recommendation, the Illustrative List of Category A projects, such as power plants with an output in excess of 300 MW, new roads longer than 10 km, or a dam with a height of more than 15m.
- The potential environmental impacts of the project, *i.e.* as stated in Paragraph 6 tiret 1 of the 2007 Recommendation, that the project had the potential to have significant adverse environmental impacts concerning, for example, effluents, emissions, hazardous waters and water consumption.

- The project type, *i.e.* a new or greenfield project, such as a new cement plant, new hydro-power project, or new nickel production plant, or a significant expansion to an existing operation, such as the modernisation of an existing smelter, up-grade of a toll road, and production increase to an existing pulp mill.
- Key project-related environmental and social factors, such as the location of project (*e.g.* in or near a sensitive area, including nature reserves, marine flora and sand dunes) and the potential impacts on local people, including resettlement of displaced persons.

41. With regard to Category B projects, Members similarly referred to:

- Project details, *i.e.* that the project did not fall within the scope, or was below the given threshold, of one of the sensitive sectors contained in Annex I of the 2007 Recommendation.
- The potential environmental impacts of the project, *i.e.* as stated in Paragraph 6 tiret 2 of the 2007 Recommendation, that the project had less adverse potential environmental impacts, which were site-specific and not irreversible (*e.g.* limited to the construction phase or easily mitigated), or that the project would improve environmental and social impacts, for example, a flood protection project.
- The project type, *i.e.* an extension or substitution project to an existing operation, often on a brownfield site or within the footprint of the existing project or industrial complex.
- Key project-related environmental and social factors, such as neither the sector nor the site were sensitive and no resettlement was involved.

42. The specific responses have been used to inform the work of the ECG Practitioners regarding the implementation of the 2007 Recommendation.

(e) Type of environmental information reviewed

(i) Category A projects

43. Under Paragraph 9 of the 2007 Recommendation, Members should require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to be undertaken for Category A projects: in this context, full EIAs were undertaken for 57 projects of the 59 Category A projects to which ECA-supported exports were destined in 2010. In the case of the two Category A projects for which a full EIA was not reviewed, the Members concerned reported (see Table 7):

Table 7. Information on Category A projects reviewed without a full EIA

Reporting country	Project country	Name of the project	Justification provided
Germany	Italy	A1 Motorway Expansion (Bologna/Firenze Section)	EIA dates back to 1988 and is only available locally in printed form. Therefore we reviewed comments on the EIA by the ministry for the environment (Italy), project memorandum, environmental information and plans for mitigation measures and debris treatment by exporter and construction company, information provided by the European Investment Bank (EIB)
Germany	Brazil	Construction of six heavy fuel oil fired standby power plants	According to the information provided, no EIA is required by Brazilian regulation for projects located on sites designated as industrial areas. Anyhow, the sponsors hired an external consultant to conduct an environmental and social assessment of the project to allow for a benchmark against the main applicable international standards.

(ii) Category B projects

44. EIAs are not required for Category B projects; however, Members supported 24 projects (29%) where EIAs were reviewed.

45. In respect of the Category B projects where EIAs were not reviewed, Members reported conducting their environmental review process on the basis of the following, not all of which were mutually exclusive:

- ECA impact questionnaires (both general and, where relevant, sector-specific);
- Environmental and technical documentation, including project memorandum, provided by exporters, buyers and/or project sponsors;
- Environmental assessment documentation, including management plans;
- Environmental impact information provided for previous phases of the same project;
- Equator Principles compliance assessment by an independent consultant;
- Follow-up discussions with and statements from exporters, buyers and/or project sponsors;
- IFC environmental reviews;
- Internet research;
- Project approval reports by the local authorities; and
- Site visits.

(f) Type of environmental standards applied

46. In accordance with the reporting template for the 2007 Recommendation (*c.f.* Annex III thereof), Members have the option to report multiple sets of standards applied to projects: this section of the Review, therefore, looks at each set of standards for each category of projects¹¹. In addition, the template requires Members to state whether projects met the international standards against which they were benchmarked and if, in exceptional cases, projects have been supported that did not meet the international standards against which they were benchmarked, Members shall report and justify the standards applied.

¹¹ For more information on the standards to be applied when reviewing projects, please see Paragraph 12 of the 2007 Recommendation.

This section of the Review, therefore, contains information on projects reported as not having been benchmarked against international standards and on projects reported as not meeting the international standards against which they were benchmarked, regardless of the significance of the difference (*e.g.* both non-material and substantive deviations from international standards are included), together with the relevant justifications provided. The information contained in this section of the Review has been used help inform the work of the ECG Practitioners.

(i) *Category A projects*

Summary

47. All 59 Category A projects were reported as complying with host country standards and as having been benchmarked against international standards; and four Category A projects were reported as not meeting all the aspects of the international standards against which they were benchmarked (*c.f.* Table 11).

Host country standards

48. All 59 Category A projects were reported as complying with host country standards.

International standards

49. All 59 Category A projects were benchmarked against international standards, of which 56 projects were benchmarked against the relevant aspects of the World Bank Safeguard Policies and/or the IFC Performance Standards. Table 8 shows the principal international standards applied to projects in the context of whether only one or several ECAs were involved in supporting exports to the project:

Table 8. International standards applied to Category A projects

Standards applied	One ECA involved in the project	Several ECAs involved in the project
World Bank Safeguard Policies	22	4
IFC Performance Standards	17	6
Both WBSP and IFC PS	2	4
Other standards	3	1
Total	44	15

50. With regard to the “Other standards” applied: the three projects where only one ECA was involved were each benchmarked principally against the relevant aspects of European Union standards; and the remaining project was benchmarked against the relevant aspects of IFC Performance Standards by one of the ECAs involved and against the relevant aspects of European Union standards by the other ECA involved.

World Bank standards

51. With regard to the 59 Category A projects, in total, 32 Category A projects were benchmarked against the relevant aspects of World Bank standards, including those projects that were also benchmarked against the relevant aspects of other international standards. In respect of the optional question in the reporting template as to which World Bank standards projects were benchmarked against, additional

information (not all of which was mutually exclusive) on the Safeguard Policies against which the projects had been benchmarked was provided for seven projects (see Table 9).

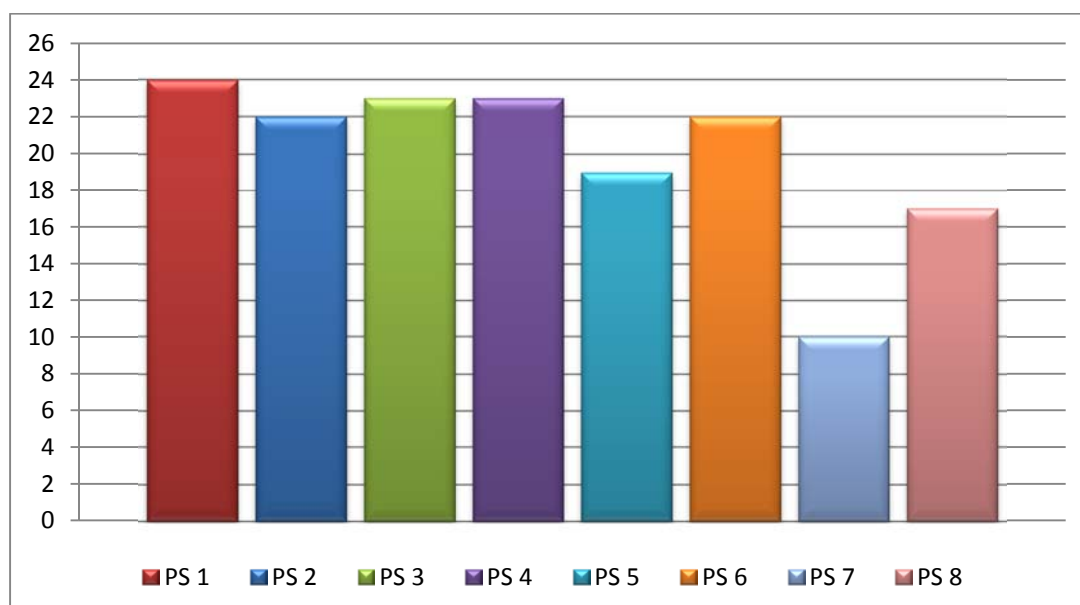
Table 9. World Bank Safeguard Policies reported for Category A projects

World Bank Safeguard Policies	Category A Projects benchmarked
Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01)	3
Natural Habitats (OP 4.04)	2
Pest Management (OP 4.09)	0
Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10)	0
Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11)	2
Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	2
Forests (OP 4.36)	1
Safety of Dams (OP 4.37)	1
International Waterways (OP 7.50)	1
Disputed Areas (OP 7.60)	0

IFC standards

52. With regard to the 59 Category A projects, 31 Category A projects were benchmarked against IFC standards, including those projects that were also benchmarked against the relevant aspects of other international standards. In respect of the optional question in the reporting template as to which IFC standards projects were benchmarked against, additional information (not all of which was mutually exclusive) on the Performance Standards against which the projects had been benchmarked was provided for 24 projects (see Chart 4).

Chart 4. Number of Category A projects benchmarked against each IFC Performance Standard



53. In respect of Category A projects, 18 were reported as project finance transactions and were benchmarked against IFC standards, including one project that was also benchmarked against World Bank standards: of these, one did not meet all aspects of the relevant standards (see Table 11 for further information).

Regional Development Bank standards

54. With regard to the 59 Category A projects, one project was benchmarked against the standards of a Regional Development Bank: this project, which was located in Viet Nam, was benchmarked against and met the standards of the Asian Development Bank. For information, this project was reported as having been benchmarked also against World Bank standards, IFC standards, EU standards and higher international standards.

Other internationally-recognised international standards, such as European Union standards

55. With regard to the 59 Category A projects, nine projects were benchmarked against and met standards of the European Union. These projects related to projects in Belgium, Ghana, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovak Republic and Viet Nam.

56. As noted in Table 8, for three of these projects, the standards of the European Union were the principal standards for benchmarking purposes: the remaining six projects were also benchmarked against and met standards of the World Bank and/or the IFC.

57. In respect of the optional question in the reporting template as to which European Union standards projects were benchmarked against, Members provided the following information for three projects on the standards used:

- The requirements of the Ghana Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In addition, Flemish, European and World Bank guidelines were used to improve the impact assessment.
- Reference document European IPPC Bureau Document (BREFT) for mineral oil and gas refining.
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) - Directive 85/337/EEC (and following amendments Directive 97/11/EC and 2003/35/E), Nature Conservation Directives, in particular EU Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (especially Articles 6, 10 and 12) and EU Birds Directive 74/409/EEC, Water Directive 2000/60/EC.

58. In addition, one Category A project report indicated that the project had also been benchmarked against other internationally-recognised international standards that were more stringent than those referenced above. No details were provided, but the project was located in Viet Nam.

Technical standards

59. Of the 59 Category A projects reported for 2010, two projects were benchmarked against the PPAH: both these projects related to thermal power plants and, therefore, relate to benchmarking against the PPAH for Thermal Plants, which was the World Bank Group sector standard until the introduction of the EHS Guidelines for Thermal Power Plants in December 2008.

60. Of the 59 Category A projects reported for 2010, 42 projects were benchmarked against the EHS Guidelines, of which information on the specific EHS Guidelines applied was provided for 38 projects: the following were listed, not all of which were mutually exclusive (see Table 10):

Table 10. EHS Guidelines applied to Category A projects

Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) General Guidelines		32
Industry Sector Guidelines		51
AGRIBUSINESS/FOOD PRODUCTION		0
CHEMICALS		6
Large Volume Inorganic Compounds Manufacturing and Coal Tar Distillation	2	
Nitrogenous Fertilizer Manufacturing	2	
Petroleum-based Polymers Manufacturing	1	
Petroleum Refining	1	
FORESTRY		1
Pulp and Paper Mills	1	
GENERAL MANUFACTURING		9
Base Metal Smelting and Refining	4	
Cement and Lime Manufacturing	3	
Integrated Steel Mills	2	
INFRASTRUCTURE		6
Ports, Harbors and Terminals	4	
Toll Roads	2	
MINING		7
Mining	7	
OIL AND GAS		3
Offshore Oil and Gas Development	1	
Onshore Oil and Gas Development	2	
POWER		19
Electric Power Transmission and Distribution	4	
Thermal Power	12	
Wind Energy	3	

Other internationally-recognised sector specific or issue specific standards

61. With regard to the 59 Category A project reported for 2010, five projects were also benchmarked against and met other internationally-recognised sector specific or issue specific standards not addressed by the World Bank Group. The relevant standards were identified as:

- Pertinent IAEA standards;
- International Cyanide Management Code for the Manufacture, Transport and Use of Cyanide in the Production of Gold, and WHO air quality guidelines; and
- U.S. Ex-Im Bank's Supplemental Guidelines for High Carbon Intensity Projects.

62. Regarding specific sectors, one Category A hydro-electric power plant was reported for 2010: this project was benchmarked against and met World Bank standards, including OP 4.37 and the EHS General Guidelines.

Category A projects reported as not complying with international standards

63. Of the 59 Category A project reported for 2010, four projects were reported as not having met all aspects of the relevant international standards against which they had been benchmarked. Table 11 provides details of these projects, including the justification for supporting such projects, as required under Paragraph 13 of the 2007 Recommendation:

Table 11. Information on Category A projects that did not meet international standards

Reporting country	Project country	Name of the project
Germany	Brazil	Construction of six heavy fuel oil fired standby power plants
<p>National ambient air quality standards were applied. Although located on the same site and being able to deliver a maximum of 1056 MWe, the power plants will only feed energy into the national grid in dry seasons when the country's hydroelectric plants are not able to meet the national electricity demand. It is expected that the complex will feed energy into the national grid on approximately 40 days per year and only in exceptional cases all six plants will be operated simultaneously. Therefore and in the absence of stricter local emission standards, IFC limits for 50-300 MWth power plants with reciprocating engines were applied as each of the six power plants has an installed capacity of 222 MWth. Even at full load with all six plants running simultaneously, local ambient air quality values for particulate matter and sulphur dioxide will only be marginally affected. Although NO_x concentration in ambient air will be higher, local standards will also be met. Further emissions reduction through secondary measures to reduce NO_x values (e.g. SCR) were discussed but proved to be financially and technically not feasible. The implementation of an SCR would have caused a significant investment and operating cost increase and required handling and disposal of large quantities of reagents. For the above reasons, an exceedance of the NO_x emission value of about 9% for power plants with 50-300 MWth was accepted. All other emission values will be met.</p>		
German	Korea	Posco Power Incheon Plant Extension
<p>At the beginning of the review process US Exim Bank was involved the project. But caused by other than environmental reasons US Exim withdrew from the project. Up to this time the environmental review was coordinated between US Exim and Euler Hermes. Regarding the AAQ all IFC Standards are met in settlement areas.</p> <p>The projected value for iron in effluents was above IFC Guideline Value: as a result, a new waste water treatment plant was implemented to reduce the value.</p> <p>No value for total residual chlorine was provided: therefore, monitoring was agreed and the Sponsor has to provide the missing water parameters after start of operation.</p> <p>Exceeding of NO₂ ambient air quality standard; however, NO₂ values in ambient air were already above standards before commissioning of the power plant. Only minor contribution to NO₂ in ambient air from new power plant.</p>		
Germany	Saudi Arabia	Al-Jubail Refinery Project
<p>With exception of the sulphur recovery unit (SRU), SO_x emissions meet local and IFC Standards.</p> <p>The SO_x emissions of the SRU exceed IFC EHS Standards for Petroleum Refining. This is acceptable due to the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emission levels are within (and indeed towards the lower end of) the BAT range stated in the EU BREF for refineries, which is between 400 to 2,000mg/Nm³. 2. SO_x emissions are designed to meet the local regulatory (RCER) standards. 3. Total SO_x emissions (estimated relative emission is 80 tons per million tons of crude oil processed) are within (and towards the lower end of) the benchmark range stated in the IFC EHS Guidelines for Refineries (the IFC guidance benchmark range is 60 to 300 tons of SO_x emitted per million tons of crude oil). 4. The refinery specification for sulphur recovery efficiency from the SRU is 99.95%, which meets the IFC EHS Guideline value of "at least 97% but preferably over 99%". 5. The entire ambient air (incl. SO_x emissions) does not exceed the IFC Standards for ambient air quality. 6. All other emission sources are in line with IFC EHS Standards. <p>With regard to resettlement, a few documents were missing when the ECAs got involved. It had to be taken into consideration</p>		

Reporting country	Project country	Name of the project
that the resettlement process was not in the responsibility of the project sponsors and almost finished before start of the project. The ECAs were able to get most of the outstanding information. For the further project progress IFC standards will be met. Therefore the situation was regarded as acceptable for all the ECAs.		
United States	Dominican Republic	Pueblo Viejo Gold Mine (Reactivation and Expansion - 2010)
<p>Biodiversity: At the time of final Lenders' commitment, the Project did not fully meet the requirements of IFC Performance Standard 6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management) with respect to the conversion of critical habitat of two endangered species. It is expected that fulfilment of the Project Sponsor's commitments over time will bring the project in line with the IFC Performance Standard 6 requirement to ensure no reduction in the population of any endangered species. These commitments include implementation of a comprehensive biodiversity offset program pursuing options such as salvage and relocation of individuals of the species, establishment of a captive breeding program, and establishment of land offsets consistent with the Business Biodiversity Offset Program. The Project Sponsor also committed to create an independent advisory panel of biodiversity experts to advise on the activities of the offset program, to develop partnerships with national and local governments and international NGOs, and to provide government capacity support and collaboration on the government's biodiversity research programs and habitat conservation objectives. The Project's Environmental, Social, Health and Safety Action Plan specifies the development of a comprehensive biodiversity monitoring program which includes ongoing biodiversity monitoring and reporting, and independent monitoring by an external consultant reporting to the Lenders. Provisions to enforce these commitments are included in the loan agreement.</p> <p>Air Quality: A review of the project's environmental assessment documentation also identified gaps in the air quality baseline data leading to subsequent gaps in the air quality modelling for the mine site. Available data demonstrated that the project mine site can meet applicable air quality standards. The Project Sponsor committed to undertake additional data collection, modelling and impact analysis through the mine site Air Quality Management Plan; provisions to enforce this commitment are included in the loan agreement.</p>		

(ii) *Category B projects*

Summary

64. All 83 Category B projects were reported as complying with host country standards; three projects were reported as not having been benchmarked against international standards (*c.f.* Table 13 below) and two projects were reported as not having met all aspects of the international standards against which it was benchmarked (*c.f.* Table 16 below).

Host Country standards

65. All 83 Category B projects were reported as complying with host country standards.

International standards

66. Of the 80 Category B projects reported as benchmarked against international standards in 2010, 76 projects were benchmarked principally against the relevant aspects of the World Bank Safeguard Policies and/or the IFC Performance Standards. The remaining four projects (shown under "Other standards" in Table 12 below) were benchmarked principally against Regional Development Bank standards (one project) and against European Union standards (three projects). Table 12 shows the principal standards applied to projects in the context of whether only one or several ECAs were involved in supporting exports to the project:

Table 12. International standards applied to Category B projects

Standards applied	One ECA involved in the project	Several ECAs involved in the project
World Bank Safeguard Policies	41	1
IFC Performance Standards	22	2
Both WBSP and IFC PS	10	0
Other standards	4	0
Total	77	3

67. Table 13 provides details of the three Category B projects that were reported as not having been benchmarked against any international standards, together with the related justification (where given).

Table 13. Information on Category B projects not benchmarked against international standards

Reporting country	Project country	Name of the project	Justification provided
Australia	Sri Lanka	Ampara District Water Supply Project (Phase 3)	EFIC has been involved in this project since the 1990s and has undertaken multiple monitoring visits of the construction activities. Observed impacts were minor and construction is within existing, cleared right of ways. The main impact is beneficial being provision of clean potable water supplies.
Belgium	India	Kakinada Deep Water Port Dredging	This project involved the deepening of the existing outer channel to the port. The Environmental Impact Assessment for the project showed that it would provide economic development and direct employment to the region, with only limited environmental and social impacts. Both host country standards and the IFC EHS Guidelines for Ports, Harbors and Terminals were applied to this project.
Turkey	Belarus	Five Star President Hotel Project	[none provided]

World Bank standards

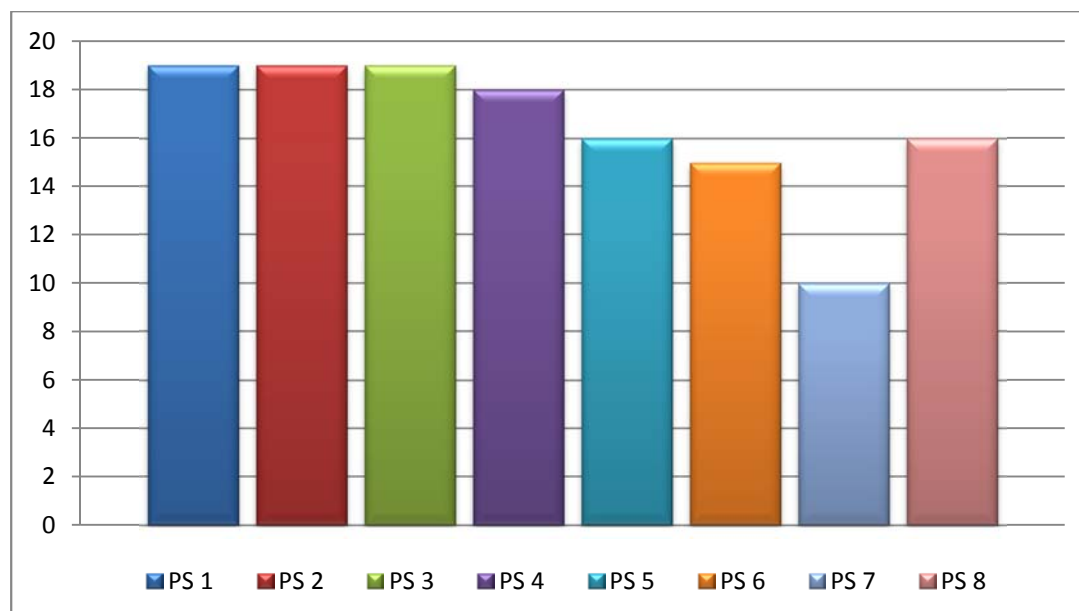
68. With regard to the 80 Category B projects reported as benchmarked against international standards in 2010, 52 Category B projects were benchmarked against World Bank standards. In respect of the optional question in the reporting template as to which World Bank standards projects were benchmarked against, additional information (not all of which was mutually exclusive) on the Safeguard Policies against which the projects had been benchmarked was provided for four projects (see Table 14).

Table 14. World Bank Safeguard Policies reported for Category B projects

WB Safeguard Policies		Number of projects
4.01	Environmental Assessment	2
4.04	Natural Habitats	1
4.09	Pest Management	-
4.10	Indigenous Peoples	-
4.11	Physical Cultural Resources	-
4.12	Involuntary Resettlement	-
4.36	Forests	1
4.37	Safety of Dams	-
7.50	International Waterways	-
7.60	Disputed Areas	-

IFC standards

69. With regard to the 80 Category B projects reported as benchmarked against international standards in 2010, 33 projects were benchmarked against IFC standards. In respect of the optional question in the reporting template as to which IFC standards projects were benchmarked against, additional information (not all of which was mutually exclusive) on the Performance Standards against which the projects had been benchmarked was provided for 19 projects (see Chart 5).

Chart 5. Number of Category B projects benchmarked against each IFC Performance Standard

70. In respect of Category B projects, six were reported as project finance transactions: five were benchmarked against World Bank and/or IFC standards and one was benchmarked against European Union standards.

Regional Development Bank standards

71. With regard to the 80 Category B projects reported as benchmarked against international standards in 2010, only one project was benchmarked against the standards of a Regional Development Bank: this project, which was located in the Philippines, was benchmarked against and met the standards of the Asian Development Bank.

Other internationally-recognised international standards, such as European Union standards

72. With regard to the 80 Category B projects reported as benchmarked against international standards in 2010, ten projects were benchmarked against and met standards of the European Union. These projects were related to projects in Brazil, Ireland, Kenya, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, South Africa and Turkey.

73. As noted in Table 12, for three of these projects, the standards of the European Union were the principal standards for benchmarking purposes: the remaining seven projects were also benchmarked against and met standards of the World Bank and/or the IFC.

74. In respect of the optional question in the reporting template as to which European Union standards projects were benchmarked against, Members provided the following information for five projects on the standards used:

- European safety rules.
- Portugal's local standards and a certificate from the local environmental authorities, certifying that all European standards for this type of project were met.
- Machine Guideline 2006/42/EG (assessment only for the polycondensation plant).
- EU Emission Standards.
- EU Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (85/337/EEC, as amended by Directive 2003/35/EC) (EIA Directive); EU Directive concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (2008/1/EC) (IPPC Directive); EU Directive on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from large combustion plants (2001/80/EC) (LCP Directive).

Technical standards

75. Of the 83 Category B projects reported for 2010, three projects were benchmarked against the PPAH: all three related to urban development projects (construction) in the Russian Federation and were all also reported as benchmarked against the EHS Guidelines.

76. Of the 83 Category B projects reported for 2010, 47 projects were benchmarked against the EHS Guidelines, of which information on the specific EHS Guidelines applied was provided for 42 projects: the following were listed, not all of which were mutually exclusive (see Table 15):

Table 15. EHS Guidelines applied to Category B projects

Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) General Guidelines	38
Industry Sector Guidelines	40
AGRIBUSINESS/FOOD PRODUCTION	0
CHEMICALS	8
Large Volume Petroleum-based Organic Chemicals Manufacturing	1
Natural Gas Processing	1
Petroleum Refining	3
Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology Manufacturing	1
Petroleum-based Polymers Manufacturing	2
FORESTRY	6
Board and Particle-based Products	5
Forest Harvesting Operations	1
GENERAL MANUFACTURING	6
Cement and Lime Manufacturing	1
Integrated Steel Mills	1
Metal, Plastic, Rubber Products Manufacturing	4
INFRASTRUCTURE	3
Ports, Harbors and Terminals	1
Railways	1
Water and Sanitation	1
MINING	1
Mining	1
OIL AND GAS	3
Offshore Oil and Gas Development	2
Onshore Oil and Gas Development	1
POWER	21
Electric Power Transmission and Distribution	4
Thermal Power	8
Wind Energy	9

Other higher or internationally-recognised sector specific or issue specific standards

77. With regard to the 83 Category B projects reported for 2010, three projects were benchmarked against and met other higher standards or internationally-recognised sector specific or issue specific standards not addressed by the World Bank Group. One report did not specify what those standards were; for the other two projects, the relevant standards were German Emission Regulations (TA Luft).

Category B projects reported as not complying with international standards

78. Of the 83 Category B projects reported for 2010, two projects were reported as not having met all aspects of the relevant international standards against which they had been benchmarked. Table 16 provides details of these projects, including the justification for supporting such projects, as required under Paragraph 13 of the 2007 Recommendation:

Table 16. Information on Category B projects that did not meet international standards

Reporting country	Project country	Name of the project
Germany	Brazil	Medium-density fibreboard (MDF) production
The BOD value for sanitary wastewater could be exceeded by up to 30%. Because of totally closed water circuits in production and comparably low levels of sanitary wastewater this seems to be justifiable. All other values meet international requirements.		
Germany	Indonesia	Diesel power plant
The SO ₂ Emissions are above the IFC Value. Due to the fact, that the new generators will replace old (25 years) generators which have an efficiency of 21% below the new generators efficiency, the overall environmental performance will increase. Euler Hermes considered also the limited space and high costs (1/3 of the total investment) for the installation of a SO ₂ recovery unit. The ambient air quality is within the local limits.		

(g) Key environmental and social factors taken into consideration**(i) Category A projects**

79. With regard to the key environmental and social factors that were taken into consideration in the review of Category A projects, Members reported a wide-ranging and project-dependent set of factors, which are not particularly suitable for quantitative analysis. However, the following are some of the key factors given for both the construction and operational phases, not all of which were mutually exclusive:

Environmental factors:

- Air and water quality and emissions, including greenhouse gas emissions, water treatment and waste management, together with noise, soil quality, groundwater quality, and visual impacts.
- Potential impacts on the landscape and natural resources, including on sensitive sites (including on coral reefs, mangrove forests and a bioluminescent lagoon), biodiversity (both flora and fauna) together with specific issues relating to, for example, munitions clearance, seabed interventions, and coastline restoration.
- Potential impacts on wildlife, including specific issues relating to the possibility of over-fishing, protection of turtles, bird migration routes, and white dolphins.
- Use of resources, including raw material supplies, such as timber and water.
- Project-specific aspects, such as the management of hazardous materials and the need for emergency response plans, reclamation plans, etc.

Social factors:

- Potential impacts on indigenous and local peoples, including issues relating to public consultation and participation, land acquisition and expropriation, resettlement, rehabilitation and compensation payments, and community development and benefits.
- Potential impacts on cultural and historical properties.
- Labour and working conditions, including occupational health and safety, security issues and labour camps.

(ii) Category B projects

80. With regard to environmental and social factors for Category B projects, the following are some of the key factors reported, not all of which were mutually exclusive:

Environmental factors:

- Air and water quality and emissions, including greenhouse gas emissions, together with dust, noise, cooling water discharges, land contamination, groundwater quality, waste management and vibrations.
- Potential impacts on the landscape and natural resources, including on marine biodiversity, natural habitats, sensitive sites and coastal areas, and on wildlife, in particular in relation to birds, for example the Malleefowl bird and bird nesting.
- Use of resources, such as water, electricity and natural gas, together with raw material supplies, such as timber.
- Project-specific aspects, such as electromagnetic radiation, impact of earthworks and traffic, light and illumination issues, the management of hazardous materials, transportation and storage of fuel, and impacts of associated facilities (transmissions lines, substations and access roads), together with issues relating to energy efficiency, blowout prevention and oil spill response plans, environmental management plans, monitoring and reporting.
- Potential positive impacts of projects, for example, river cleaning.

Social factors:

- Potential impacts on local peoples, including issues relating to Community health and safety, public hearings, stakeholder disclosure and consultation, land acquisition and expropriation, resettlement, and compensation payments.
- Potential impacts on cultural sites.
- Labour and working conditions, including occupational health and safety.

81. These responses have been used to inform the work of the ECG Practitioners in considering the key environmental and social factors associated with different types and categories of projects and to help show how Members take into account the benefits of any new projects and existing operations supported (Paragraph 3 tiret 2 of the 2007 Recommendation).

(h) Conditions applied for providing official support

(i) Category A projects

82. Additional environmental conditions for official support were reported for 32 of the Category A projects (53%). The type of conditionality imposed included (not all of which were mutually exclusive):

- Access to project site and to all necessary environmental information.
- On-going compliance with host country standards and with all agreed permits, international standards, ECA guidelines, E(S)IA reports, Environmental (and Social) Management Plans, etc. during both construction and operation.
- Provision of monitoring reports, use of independent environmental experts to verify monitoring reports, and notification of all material accidents and incidents: in this context, examples were given of specific monitoring requirements, relating to, for example, analysing air quality, soil content, surface water and ground water, and measures relating to mangrove reforestation, protecting turtles, and use of manure.
- Development and submission of missing environmental and social information, including for example on impacts related to labour and working conditions, community health and safety, and cultural heritage.
- Development and submission of additional documentation, including, for example, provision of a health safety and environmental management plan, human resources policy, resettlement action and compensation plan, tribal development plan, etc. as well as agreeing further measures, such as additional compensation measures and agreement to limit a project's greenhouse gas emissions.
- Adoption of remedial plans and implementation of additional mitigation measures for cases where monitoring reveals that international standards are not being met.

(ii) Category B Projects

83. Additional environmental conditions for official support were reported for 15 Category B projects (17%). The type of additional conditionality imposed for Category B projects included (not all of which were mutually exclusive):

- Access to project site and to all necessary environmental information.
- On-going compliance with host country standards and with all agreed international standards, ECA guidelines, etc. during both construction and operation.
- Provision of monitoring reports relating to the key potential environmental and social impacts of projects, and notification of all material accidents and incidents in this context, examples were given of specific monitoring requirements, relating to, for example, complaints from local residents, greenhouse gas emissions, and impacts on bird migratory routes.
- Development and submission of additional documentation, including, for example, provision of an environmental health and safety plan, environmental monitoring plan, community emergency plan, etc.
- Adoption of remedial plans and implementation of additional mitigation measures for cases where monitoring reveals that international standards are not being met.
- Submission for approval of any proposed changes to the previously-agreed project scope.

(i) Disclosure of Information

84. Under Paragraph 19 of the 2007 Recommendation, Members should, for Category A projects:

Disclose publicly project information, including project name, location, description of the project and details of where additional information may be obtained, as early as possible in the review process and at least 30 calendar days before a final commitment to grant official support; and

Require that environmental impact information be made publicly available (i.e. EIA report, summary thereof) as early as possible in the review process and at least 30 calendar days before a final commitment to grant official support.

In the case where such project or environmental impact information has not, for exceptional reasons, been made public Members shall explain the circumstances and report these in accordance with Paragraph 22 [Annex III, the Category A and Category B reporting template].

85. In this connection, of the 59 Category A projects supported in 2010:

- **Ex ante disclosure of project information:** 58 projects (98%) involved the public disclosure of project information at least 30 calendar days before a final commitment to grant official support.
- **Ex ante disclosure of environmental impact information:** 58 projects (98%) involved the public disclosure of environmental impact information at least 30 calendar days before a final commitment to grant official support.

86. Of the 58 projects for which environmental impact information was made publicly available 30 days prior to a final commitment to grant official support, the full EIA reports were disclosed for 51 projects, the summary environmental impact assessments were disclosed for five projects, supplementary environmental information was disclosed for one project and one project report did not specify the information disclosed.

87. For the one Category A project for which project and environmental information was not made publicly available 30 days prior to a final commitment, the Member (Italy SACE) reported that “*the news on ESIA's availability was published 25 days before Board's decision on project's support. The Board's decision was final (i.e. the Board advised on how to proceed with the due diligence) but conditioned to the fulfilment of the due diligence satisfactory to SACE.*”

88. Under the 2007 Recommendation, there is no requirement to disclose environmental information for Category B projects; therefore, this is not addressed in the reporting template or in this Review.

IV. Comments

89. This Review and the original project reports have been examined and discussed by the ECG Practitioners and by ECG Members, as agreed under the provisions of the enhanced ECG peer review process, and have helped inform the body of experience on the application of the 2007 Recommendation and the on-going technical work of the ECG Practitioners.

90. 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 Annexes I and II attached hereto should be addressed directly to the ECG Member concerned.

ANNEX I: CATEGORY A PROJECT REPORTS FOR 2010 BY REPORTING COUNTRY

Reporting Country	Project Country	Project Name	For further information, please see:
Belgium		2 project reports	http://www.delcredereducroire.be/en/products-and-services/ethics/#Corporate
ONDD			
	Ghana	ADA Foah Coastline Rehabilitation	
	Nigeria	Bar Beach Restoration and Eko Atlantic Construction Project	
Canada		5 project reports	http://www.edc.ca/EN/About-Us/Disclosure/Reporting-on-Transactions/Pages/signed-cat-a-projects-as-of-november-1-2010.aspx and http://www.edc.ca/EN/About-Us/Disclosure/Reporting-on-Transactions/Pages/signed-cat-a-projects-prior-november-1-2010.aspx
EDC			
	Mexico	Boleo Underground Copper-Cobalt-Zinc Mining Project	
	Russian Federation	Bratsk Mill Modernization and Expansion	
	Saudi Arabia	Ma'aden Aluminium Smelter Project	
	Saudi Arabia	PP11 Power Plant	
	Serbia	RTB Smelter Modernization Project	
Czech Republic		3 project reports	http://www.egap.cz/informace/o-vlivu-vyvozu-na-zivotni-prostredi/postup-pri-vyhodnoceni-vlivu-vyvozu-na-zivotni-prostredi/index-en.php/
EGAP			
	Russian Federation	Pig Farm in Kaluzhskaya	
	Russian Federation	Pulp and Paper in Sokol	
	Slovak Republic	Mochovce Nuclear Power Plant (Reactors 3 and 4)	
Denmark		4 project reports	http://www.ekf.dk/en/about-ekf/EKF-in-figures/Pages/Business.aspx
EKF			
	Belgium	Farshore Wind Farm	
	Jamaica	Falmouth Cruise Ship Terminal Development	
	Jordan	Modern Cement Plant	
	United Kingdom	London Array Wind Farm	
France		4 project reports	http://www.coface.fr/Garanties-publiques/Evaluation-environnementale-et-sociale
Coface			
	China	Taishan Nuclear Power Plant	
	Norway	Jelsa Quarry Extension	
	Saudi Arabia	Al-Jubail Refinery Project	
	United Arab Emirates	EmAl Aluminum Smelter and Power Plant (2010)	

Reporting Country	Project Country	Project Name	For further information, please see:
Germany		15 project reports	http://www.agaportal.de/pages/aga/nachhaltigkeit/transparenz.html
Euler Hermes			
	Belgium	Farshore Wind Farm	
	Brazil	Construction of six heavy fuel oil fired standby power plants	
	Costa Rica	Power Plant Garabito	
	Gabon	N/P	
	Indonesia	Orica Ammonium Nitrate Plant	
	Italy	A1 Motorway Expansion (Bologna/Firenze Section)	
	Korea	Posco Power Incheon Plant Extension	
	Oman	Barka III Independent Power Project and Sohar II Independent Power Project	
	Russian Federation	Nord Stream	
	Russian Federation	Tobolsk Polypropylen Plant	
	Saudi Arabia	Al-Jubail Refinery Project	
	United Arab Emirates	EmAl Aluminum Smelter and Power Plant (2010)	
	United States	Deer Run No. 1 Mine	
	United States	Sugar Camp Mine No. 1	
	Viet Nam	Nhon Trach 2 Power Plant	
Italy		11 project reports	http://www.sace.it/GruppoSACE/content/en/cons_umer/services/environment_focus/environment_valuation/
SACE			
	Croatia	Rijeka Refinery Upgrade Project	
	Egypt	N/P	
	Kazakhstan	N/P (2 project reports)	
	Mexico	Tula and Salamanca Oil Refineries	
	Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea LNG Project	
	Russian Federation	Nord Stream	
	Russian Federation	Tobolsk Polypropylen Plant	
	Russian Federation	Portovaya Gas Compressor Station (Nord Stream)	
	United Arab Emirates	Dolphin Gas Project	
	United Arab Emirates	ESI Steel	
Japan		14 project reports	
JBIC		7 project reports	http://www.jbic.go.jp/en/efforts/environment/projects/review
	Egypt	Refining project	
	India	Pipeline project	
	Korea	Combined Cycle Power Plant (2 project reports)	
	Mexico	Pacifico Coal Thermal Power Plant	
	Saudi Arabia	Al-Jubail Refinery Project	
	Turkmenistan	Turkmenhimiya Fertilizer Plant	
NEXI		7 project reports	http://nexi.go.jp/topics/en/environment/review/
	Egypt	Refining project	

Reporting Country	Project Country	Project Name	For further information, please see:
	India	Pipeline project	
	Korea	Combined Cycle Power Plant (2 project reports)	
	Mexico	Pacifico Coal Thermal Power Plant	
	Saudi Arabia	Al-Jubail Refinery Project	
	Turkmenistan	Turkmenhimiya Fertilizer Plant	
Korea		6 project reports	
KEXIM		4 project reports	http://www.koreaexim.go.kr/en/banking/export/loan_03_01.jsp
	Egypt	Egyptian Refining Company Hydro-Cracking Complex	
	Oman	Barka III Independent Power Project	
	Oman	Sohar II Independent Power Project	
	Saudi Arabia	Al-Jubail Refinery Project	
K-sure		2 project reports	https://www.ksure.or.kr/english/jsp/customer/CstmrEnvEngInq.jsp
	Saudi Arabia	Al-Jubail Refinery Project	
	Viet Nam	Thang Long Cement Plant Expansion	
Luxembourg		2 project reports	http://www.odl.lu/en/about-us/ethics/environmental-protection/transactions-assessed-and-policies-issued-for-category-A-and-B-projects
ODL			
	India	Bhushan Steel Meramandali Plant (Phase III)	
	India	Tata Jamshedpur Steel Plant Extension and Modernisation (2010)	
Netherlands		1 project report	http://www.atradiusdutchstatebusiness.nl/dsben/cr/environment-and-social-impact/index.html
Atradius			
	Aruba	Vader Piet Wind Farm Connection to Grid	
Norway		1 project report	http://www.giek.no/en/om_giek/samfunnsansvar/miljorapporter
GIEK			
	Canada	Malthus AS hostel modules, associated with a nickel plant	
Spain		1 project report	http://inglaterra.cesce.es/web/eng/Who-are-we/The-Environment/Statistics-and-Experience.aspx
CESCE			
	Saudi Arabia	Al-Jubail Refinery Project	
Sweden		1 project report	http://www.ekn.se/en/CSR/Sustainable-development/
EKN			
	Brazil	Rio Madeiras Dam and Transmission Project	

Reporting Country	Project Country	Project Name	For further information, please see:
Switzerland		1 project report	http://www.serv-ch.com/en/sustainability/transparency/
SERV			
	Ukraine	MHP S.A. Vinnitsa Complex Expansion Project (2011)	
United Kingdom		1 project report	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-export-finance-annual-reports-and-accounts
ECGD			
	Russian Federation	Portovaya Gas Compressor Station (Nord Stream)	
United States		10 project reports	http://www.exim.gov/generalbankpolicies/environment/pending-and-approved-transactions.cfm
US Eximbank			
	Dominican Republic	Auto Pista del Coral Toll Road	
	Dominican Republic	Pueblo Viejo Gold Mine (Reactivation and Expansion - 2010)	
	Hungary	Pannonia Ethanol Production Facility	
	India	Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project	
	Korea	Posco Power Incheon Plant Extension	
	Mexico	Boleo Underground Copper-Cobalt-Zinc Mining Project	
	Mexico	Strategic Gas Program (PEG) 2010	
	Saudi Arabia	Dhuruma 1,729 MW Gas-fired Combined Cycle Power Plant	
	Ukraine	N/P	
	United Arab Emirates	EmAl Aluminum Smelter and Power Plant (2010)	
Total		82 project reports	

ANNEX II: CATEGORY B PROJECT REPORTS FOR 2010 BY REPORTING COUNTRY

Reporting Country	Project Country	Project Name	For further information, please see:
Australia		2 project reports	http://www.efic.gov.au/corp-responsibility/envr-responsibility/Pages/default.aspx
EFIC			
	Indonesia	Orica Ammonium Nitrate Plant	
	Sri Lanka	Ampara District Water Supply Project (Phase 3)	
Austria		3 project reports	http://www.oekb.at/en/export-services/projects/project-information/Pages/default.aspx
OEKB			
	Belarus	Thermal Power Plant Rechytsa Gomel	
	Morocco	Samir Refinery Upgrade and Expansion	
	Russian Federation	Vyksa Steel Works	
Belgium		3 project reports	http://www.delcredereducroire.be/en/products-and-services/ethics/#Corporate
ONDD			
	India	Kakinada Deep Water Port Dredging	
	Kenya	Kilimambogo-Thika-Githambo-Nyaga-Kiganjo Electrification Project (Phase II)	
	Philippines	Pasig River Rehabilitation (Phase 4-6)	
Canada		2 project reports	http://www.edc.ca/EN/About-Us/Disclosure/Reporting-on-Transactions/Pages/signed-category-b-projects.aspx
EDC			
	Mexico	Nuevo Pemex Gas Processor Complex	
	Russian Federation	Prirazlomnoye Associated Gas Processing Project	
Czech Republic		2 project reports	http://www.egap.cz/informace/o-vlivu-vyvozu-na-zivotni-prostredi/postup-pri-vyhodnoceni-vlivu-vyvozu-na-zivotni-prostredi/index-en.php/
EGAP			
	Azerbaijan	Baku Road Reconstruction	
	Russian Federation	Ryazan Shopping Mall	
Denmark		8 project reports	http://www.ekf.dk/en/about-ekf/EKF-in-figures/Pages/Business.aspx
EKF			
	Australia	Collgar Wind Farm	
	New Zealand	Mahinerangi Wind Farm	
	New Zealand	Te Uku Wind Farm	
	Norway	Hog-Jaeren Onshore Wind Farm	
	Turkey	Bosen Combined Cycle Power Plant Expansion (2010)	
	Turkey	Canakkale Wind Energy Facility	
	Turkey	Samli Wind Farm Extension (2010)	
	Ukraine	Nibulon Grain Handling Plant Expansions (Phase II)	

Reporting Country	Project Country	Project Name	For further information, please see:
Finland		3 project reports	http://www.finnvera.fi/eng/Exports-and-internationalisation/Export-guarantees/Export-Credit-Guarantees/Guaranteed-transactions
Finnvera			
	Dominican Republic	N/P (2 project reports)	
	Jamaica	N/P	
France		3 project reports	http://www.coface.fr/Garanties-publiques/Evaluation-environnementale-et-sociale
Coface			
	Chile	Santiago Metro	
	Philippines	N/P	
	South Africa	West Africa Cable System (WACS)	
Germany		18 project reports	http://www.agaportal.de/pages/aga/nachhaltigkeit/transparenz.html
Euler Hermes			
	Brazil	N/P (2 project reports)	
	India	N/P	
	Indonesia	N/P (2 project reports)	
	Kazakhstan	Ferrochrome melting facility	
	Mexico	Frisa Forges Extension (2010)	
	Mexico	Liebherr Garcia Drive-Line Factory	
	Mexico	N/P	
	Russian Federation	N/P (4 project reports)	
	Russian Federation	Vanino Saw Mill and Pellets Production Plant	
	Turkey	N/P (2 project reports)	
	Turkey	Seyitali-Aliaga Wind Farm	
	Viet Nam	N/P	
Italy		12 project reports	http://www.sace.it/GruppoSACE/content/en/consumer/services/environment_focus/environment_valuation/
SACE			
	Azerbaijan	N/P	
	China	N/P (2 project reports)	
	Dominican Republic	Higüey Potable Water Treatment and Distribution System	
	Dominican Republic	N/P	
	India	Fiat India Expansion (2009)	
	India	N/P	
	Latvia	N/P	
	Mexico	Saltillo De Acero	
	Russian Federation	N/P (2 project reports)	
	Turkey	Kadikoy-Kartal Metro Rail Line	
Japan		3 project reports	
JBIC		2 project reports	http://www.jbic.go.jp/en/efforts/environment/projects/review
	Egypt	Cairo Metro	
	Kazakhstan	Gas-fired power plant	

Reporting Country	Project Country	Project Name	For further information, please see:
NEXI		1 project report	http://nexi.go.jp/topics/en/environment/review/
	Kazakhstan	Gas-fired power plant	
Poland		3 project reports	http://www.kuke.com.pl/environmental_protection.php
KUKE			
	Russian Federation	Office building - Yekaterinburg	
	Russian Federation	Residential complex - Saint Petersburg	
	Russian Federation	Airport City Hotel - Saint Petersburg	
Portugal		1 project report	http://www.cosec.pt/index.php?id=251
COSEC			
	Angola	Rio Bero Flood Control	
Spain		3 project reports	http://inglaterra.cesce.es/web/eng/Who-are-we/The-Environment/Statistics-and-Experience.aspx
CESCE			
	Brazil	N/P	
	Korea	Yeong Yang Wind Farm	
	Mexico	N/P	
Sweden		8 project reports	http://www.ekn.se/en/CSR/Sustainable-development/
EKN			
	France	N/P	
	Ireland	Ireland-Wales Underwater Transmission Line (2010)	
	Malaysia	N/P	
	Poland	Old Melphyre Mine (2010)	
	Russian Federation	Rosneft Refinery Upgrade (2010)	
	Spain	N/P	
	Turkey	N/P	
	Ukraine	N/P	
Turkey		1 project report	http://www.eximbank.gov.tr/EN/belge/2-112/financed-projects.html
Eximbank			
	Belarus	Five Star President Hotel Project	
United Kingdom		5 project reports	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-export-finance-annual-reports-and-accounts
ECGD			
	Egypt	Cairo Festival City (2 project reports)	
	Slovak Republic	Bratislava Power Station	
	Turkey	Chinook Sciences Aluminium Processing	
	United Arab Emirates	Burj Dubai	
United States		7 project reports	http://www.exim.gov/generalbankpolicies/environment/pending-and-approved-transactions.cfm
US Eximbank			
	Honduras	Cerro de Hula Wind Farm	

Reporting Country	Project Country	Project Name	For further information, please see:
	Israel	ORL Oil Refinery Expansion	
	Mexico	Cantarell Oil and Gas Field Optimization and Development 2010	
	Mexico	PEMEX Exploration and Production (PEP) Projects	
	Saudi Arabia	MSC Aluminum Can Manufacturing Project	
	Slovak Republic	Istroenergo Power Plant	
	Turkey	Bosen Combined Cycle Power Plant Expansion (2010)	
Total		87 project reports	

**ANNEX III: NUMBER AND VOLUME OF CATEGORY A AND CATEGORY B PROJECTS
BY PROJECT COUNTRY FOR 2010**

Project Country	Category A		Category B		Category A and Category B	
	Number of projects	Volume (million SDR)	Number of projects	Volume (million SDR)	Number of projects	Volume (million SDR)
HIC	22	5,571.52	15	1,279.50	37	6,851.02
Aruba	1	<10			1	<10
Australia			1	100-250	1	100-250
Belgium	1	250-500			1	250-500
Canada	1	10-25			1	10-25
Croatia	1	10-25			1	10-25
France			1	10-25	1	10-25
Hungary	1	50-100			1	50-100
Ireland			1	250-500	1	250-500
Israel			1	50-100	1	50-100
Italy	1	25-50			1	25-50
Korea	2	250-500	1	25-50	3	250-500
Latvia			1	50-100	1	50-100
New Zealand			2	50-100	2	50-100
Norway	1	10-25	1	10-25	2	25-50
Oman	2	500-1,000			2	500-1,000
Poland			1	10-25	1	10-25
Saudi Arabia	4	>2,000	1	25-50	5	>2,000
Slovak Republic	1	100-250	2	10-25	3	100-250
Spain			1	100-250	1	100-250
United Arab Emirates	3	1,000-2,000	1	100-250	4	1,000-2,000
United Kingdom	1	100-250			1	100-250
United States	2	100-250			2	100-250
UMIC	20	5,426.68	48	2,610.78	69	8,037.16
Azerbaijan			2	100-250	2	100-250
Belarus			2	25-50	2	25-50
Brazil	2	250-500	3	100-250	5	500-1,000
Chile			1	25-50	1	25-50
Costa Rica	1	100-250			1	100-250
Dominican Republic	2	250-500	4	100-250	6	250-500
Gabon	1	10-25			1	10-25
Jamaica	1	10-25	1	10-25	2	25-50
Kazakhstan	2	25-50	2	50-100	4	50-100
Malaysia			1	10-25	1	10-25
Mexico	4	500-1,000	8	1,000-2,000	12	1,000-2,000
Russian Federation	6	>2,000	14	500-1,000	20	>2,000
Serbia	1	100-250			1	100-250
South Africa			1	25-50	1	25-50
Turkey			9	250-500	9	250-500

Project Country	Category A		Category B		Category A and Category B	
	Number of projects	Volume (million SDR)	Number of projects	Volume (million SDR)	Number of projects	Volume (million SDR)
LMIC	16	4,972.59	19	1,107.55	35	6,080.14
Angola			1	10-25	1	10-25
China	1	1,000-2,000	2	100-250	3	1,000-2,000
Egypt	2	1,000-2,000	2	250-500	4	1,000-2,000
Honduras			1	100-250	1	100-250
India	4	500-1,000	4	100-250	8	500-1,000
Indonesia	1	50-100	2	25-50	3	50-100
Jordan	1	25-50			1	25-50
Morocco			1	10-25	1	10-25
Nigeria	1	50-100			1	50-100
Papua New Guinea	1	500-1,000			1	500-1,000
Philippines			2	100-250	2	100-250
Sri Lanka			1	50-100	1	50-100
Turkmenistan	1	250-500			1	250-500
Ukraine	2	10-25	2	25-50	4	50-100
Viet Nam	2	250-500	1	50-100	3	250-500
LIC	1	25-50	1	<10	2	48.72
Ghana	1	25-50			1	25-50
Kenya			1	<10	1	<10
Total	59	16,014.11	83	5,002.93	142	21,017.04