

# PROCEDURE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL REVIEW OF TRANSACTIONS

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## Scope and Review Process

### Overview

This Procedure for environmental and social review of transactions (Procedure) explains how Export Finance Australia's Policy for environmental and social review of transactions (Policy) is implemented. It applies to all transactions Export Finance Australia assesses after commencing its credit assessment and due diligence processes, other than Military Equipment transactions.

Export Finance Australia provides support to Australian companies exporting or investing overseas through the provision of finance (e.g. direct loans and guarantees) and insurance (e.g. political risk insurance). The type of support requested, the nature of the project associated with the transaction and the role of Export Finance Australia's client determine the type of environmental and social review that Export Finance Australia undertakes. Some transactions require only a short, desk-top review while others require a detailed risk evaluation involving benchmarking and public disclosure.

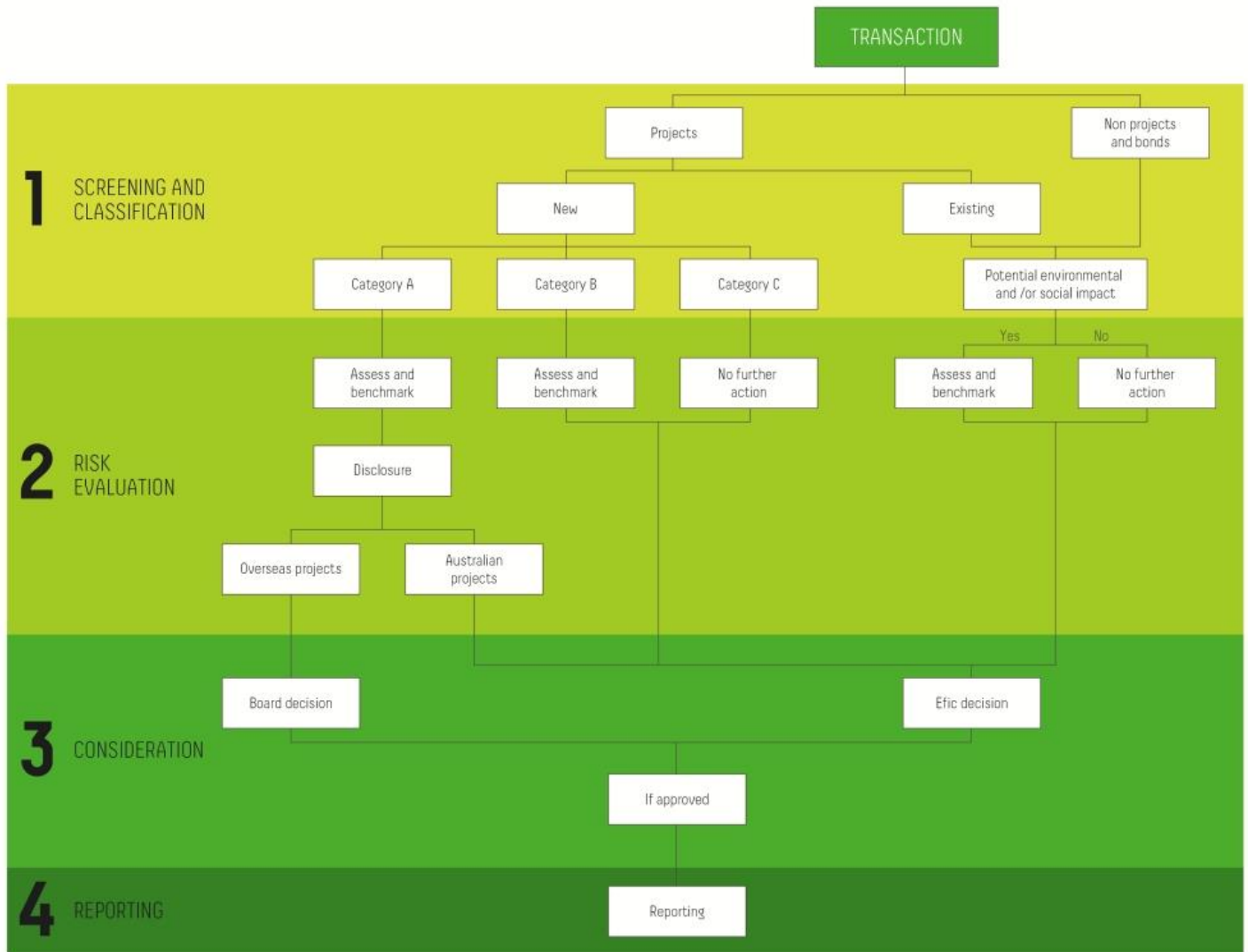
The steps in the review process are:

1. Screening and Classification
2. Risk evaluation
3. Consideration
4. Reporting

The chart below summarises Export Finance Australia's environmental and social review process.

Export Finance Australia uses a checklist in its Screening, Classification and risk evaluation process to ensure a consistent review approach and provide an audit record. The checklist template is available on Export Finance Australia's website.

The Policy and this Procedure do not apply to Military Equipment transactions.



## Global Standards

Export Finance Australia’s corporate values include a commitment to uphold best practice environmental and social standards in the transactions we support. To meet that commitment, Export Finance Australia incorporates two globally-recognised approaches in its environmental and social assessment of transactions.

Export Finance Australia is bound by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Recommendation of the Council on Common Approaches for Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due Diligence (the Common Approaches).

Export Finance Australia also voluntarily applies the Equator Principles, a benchmark used by many financial institutions to manage environmental and social risks in projects.

The Common Approaches only apply to officially supported export credits, while the Equator Principles only apply to certain transaction types associated with projects. As a result, they apply to only some of the transactions that Export Finance Australia could be asked to consider. Export Finance Australia chooses to extend the principles the two approaches embody to all transactions it considers, so it applies the Policy and Procedure to all transactions, excluding Military Equipment.

Table 1 provides some examples of Export Finance Australia’s business solutions and indicates whether the Common Approaches or the Equator Principles are relevant. Appendix 1 contains further detail on how the Common Approaches and the Equator Principles are incorporated into this Procedure.

**Table 1: Export Finance Australia’s solutions and the Common Approaches and Equator Principles**

Export Finance Australia solution <sup>1</sup>	Do the Common Approaches apply?	Do the Equator Principles apply? <sup>2</sup>
<b>Medium-long term finance</b>		
Direct loan (project finance)	Yes	Yes
Direct loan (corporate)	Possibly	Possibly
Export finance guarantee	Yes	Possibly
Documentary credit guarantee	Yes	No
<b>Insurance</b>		
Export payments insurance	Yes	No
Bond insurance	No	No
Political risk insurance (any type)	No	No
<b>Other</b>		
Advance payment bond, performance bond or warranty bond	No	No
Working capital guarantee	No	No

1 For more details of Export Finance Australia’s solutions refer to Export Finance Australia’s website: [www.exportfinance.gov.au](http://www.exportfinance.gov.au)

2 Several monetary limits apply to the Equator Principles

## 1 Screening and Classification

### 1.1 Screening

Screening and Classification determine the level of environmental and social risk evaluation for a transaction.

Screening identifies two types of transaction:

- **Projects**, which are further divided into:
  - **New Projects**, which involve a transaction at a new commercial, industrial or infrastructure undertaking at an identified location. They include transactions involved in an expansion or upgrade of an existing operation that results in a Material Change in output or function and
  - **Existing Projects** at an identifiable existing operation where the transaction does not result in a Material Change in output or function.
- **Non-projects**, where Export Finance Australia's transaction is not associated with an identified location or operation. An example is a loan to an equipment manufacturer where the equipment will have many different purchasers or users.

Transactions involving bonds (e.g. performance bonds, advance payment bonds or warranty bonds) are considered **Non-projects** for the purposes of this Procedure because:

- Export Finance Australia generally has no direct link with the project associated with a bond.
- Export Finance Australia's client (and therefore Export Finance Australia) may be unable to access environmental and social information on a project associated with a bond.
- Export Finance Australia's client (and therefore Export Finance Australia) generally has no influence on, and no authority for, the environmental and/or social management of the project for which the export is destined.
- Bonds vary in duration from a few weeks to several years.

### 1.2 Classification of New Projects

Export Finance Australia Classifies each New Project associated with a potential transaction as Category A, B or C, depending on the significance of its potential impacts. This Classification is consistent with the Common Approaches and the Equator Principles. Appendix 2 describes the categories used in those documents. In summary they are:

- **Category A:** potentially significant adverse environmental and/or social impacts
- **Category C:** minimal or no adverse environmental and/or social impacts and
- **Category B:** Categories A and C represent the two extremes of a project's potential for significant environmental and/or social impacts. A Category B transaction falls in the broad spectrum between A and C.

Export Finance Australia Classifies a New Project early in its involvement in a transaction. Classification has two purposes:

- it indicates to Export Finance Australia the potential level of environmental and social impact and the type of risk evaluation necessary and
- it determines whether Export Finance Australia's potential involvement will require public disclosure, (see section 2.2.3).

The category of a project may change during the review process, depending on the results of the risk evaluation.

## 2 Risk Evaluation

### 2.1 Introduction

Two types of risk evaluation are undertaken, risk evaluation for transactions involving New Projects (see section 2.2) and risk evaluation for other transactions (see section 2.3).

### 2.2 Risk evaluation and benchmark standards – New Projects

Export Finance Australia completes an environmental and social risk evaluation for transactions involving New Projects other than those Classified as Category C (where it has already been determined that there is minimal or no adverse environmental or social impact). Export Finance Australia considers:

- information provided by Export Finance Australia's client, including their role and their environmental and social management arrangements
- where relevant, information available on a project's environmental and social assessment and management, including engagement with project stakeholders (such as the host country government and affected communities)
- potential environmental and social issues associated with the industry and location of the project and
- information from other sources, including others involved in the project and Export Finance Australia's stakeholders (such as the Australian public and civil society organisations).

#### 2.2.1 Category A and B project benchmarking

Export Finance Australia benchmarks overseas Category A and B projects that are associated with its transactions against:

- relevant International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards and
- host country standards.

The benchmark Export Finance Australia uses is the more stringent of the IFC Performance Standards or host country standards. The IFC Performance Standards that apply are generally those current at the date of the Policy or as subsequently amended.

When the benchmark is amended or revised there will be a transition period where either the original or revised benchmark may be relevant. This will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

The IFC Performance Standards were selected as Export Finance Australia's usual benchmark as they are a widely used and understood global standard. However, for a limited range of transactions, Export Finance Australia may use as its benchmark other internationally recognised standards if they are more relevant to Export Finance Australia's transaction

and are at least equivalent to the IFC Performance Standards.

Circumstances in which Export Finance Australia may apply standards other than the IFC Performance Standards include:

- when the project associated with Export Finance Australia's transaction is located in a country where the environmental and social assessment and management requirements are more stringent than the IFC Performance Standards (for example a project subject to European Community Standards) and
- when the project associated with Export Finance Australia's transaction involves a multi-lateral financial institution (MFI) other than the IFC – here, Export Finance Australia applies the MFI's benchmark standards.

Where a transaction supports a project located in Australia, Export Finance Australia Screens and Classifies the project. However, if relevant Australian government approvals have been obtained, Export Finance Australia considers its benchmark met.

#### 2.2.2 Information requirements

For Category A and B projects, Export Finance Australia requires clients to provide sufficient information to enable Export Finance Australia to undertake a reasonable evaluation of environmental and social risks and corresponding mitigation measures. The documentation expected from a client depends on the nature and scale of the project. The IFC Performance Standards provide that an assessment may comprise a full-scale environmental and social impact assessment, a limited or focused environmental or social assessment, or a straightforward application of pollution standards, design criteria or construction standards.

A Category A project generally requires a comprehensive environmental and social impact assessment consistent with both the requirements of the host country and the IFC Performance Standards (or other relevant benchmark).

A Category B project generally requires a narrower scope of assessment.

The information provided by a client for a Category C project must be sufficient to demonstrate minimal or no adverse environmental and/or social impact.

Information provided by a prospective client in support of a transaction is commercial-in-confidence information and Export Finance Australia does not disclose this information to any third party except with the consent of the client and otherwise in accordance with Export Finance Australia's statutory confidentiality obligations.

One such exception applies to an environmental and social impact assessment for a Category A project to which Export

Finance Australia's public disclosure obligations apply (see section 2.2.3). Export Finance Australia obtains the client's consent for this disclosure.

### 2.2.3 Disclosure

Export Finance Australia discloses on its website its potential involvement in transactions:

- associated with a Category A project and
- with a repayment term or policy length of two years or more and
- with a value of SDR10 million or more. The monetary limit does not apply to Category A projects located in Sensitive Areas.

Disclosure is for at least 30 calendar days before Export Finance Australia makes a final decision to provide support. It involves Export Finance Australia publishing a Category A register on its website that includes:

- the project name and description
- the country and location of the project
- the industry sector
- the facility requested
- an outline of the reasons for the categorisation
- links to an environmental assessment of the project associated with the transaction that has been provided to Export Finance Australia and
- the disclosure period.

Anyone can register to receive email notification of updates to the Category A register. Export Finance Australia's website also includes an archive of all Category A projects considered.

Anyone can comment on Export Finance Australia's potential involvement in a transaction associated with a Category A project located outside Australia using the methods shown on Export Finance Australia's website. Export Finance Australia acknowledges receipt of submissions and considers them in its due diligence for a transaction. We will include in the register the name of each organisation or individual that provides a submission unless asked to consider the submission confidential.

Export Finance Australia does not invite comment on its potential involvement in a transaction associated with a Category A project located in Australia. This is to avoid potential confusion with the disclosure requirements of the various levels of Australian government.

In accordance with the Common Approaches, where a transaction involves Export Finance Australia re-insuring another OECD export credit agency (ECA), Export Finance Australia may rely on the disclosure undertaken by that ECA.

### 2.3 Risk evaluation and benchmark standards – transactions other than New Projects

Export Finance Australia undertakes an environmental and social risk evaluation for transactions associated with Existing Projects, Non-projects and bonds. Export Finance Australia's information requirements for these transactions depends on the type of support requested and the role of Export Finance Australia's client and are discussed with a client early in the due diligence for a transaction.

The risk evaluation considers:

- information from Export Finance Australia's client, including their role in the transaction and their environmental and social management arrangements
- potential environmental and social issues associated with the industry and, where relevant, location of the transaction
- where relevant and available, information on the environmental and social assessment and management of the project associated with the transaction, including stakeholder engagement and
- information from other sources, including others involved in the project and internet searches.

Two levels of potential environmental and/or social impact are used: low or no potential, in which case no further action is necessary; and potential for environmental and/or social impact. Where a potential for environmental and/or social impact is identified, the benchmark will generally be the IFC Performance Standards. However, if more appropriate Export Finance Australia may use:

- other internationally recognised standards
- host country standards and
- good international industry practice.

Where a transaction supports an Existing Project or Non-project located in Australia or is providing a bond for a project located in Australia, and if relevant Australian government approvals have been obtained, Export Finance Australia considers its benchmark met.

### 2.4 Transaction Screen

Export Finance Australia uses a transaction environmental and social screen as its risk evaluation method for a limited range of low value transactions. The transaction screen identifies transactions that are associated with Category C projects or that are non-projects with low or no potential for significant environmental and/or social impact.

### 3 Consideration

#### 3.1 Approval process

Export Finance Australia considers the findings of the environmental and social risk evaluation in deciding whether to support or decline a transaction. Export Finance Australia declines a transaction if it determines that the environmental and/or social impact does not satisfy relevant benchmarks.

The approval of the Export Finance Australia Board is required in order for Export Finance Australia to support on its Commercial Account a transaction associated with a Category A project located outside Australia. Export Finance Australia's Board also receives annual reports (or as otherwise required) on transactions associated with Category A projects to which Export Finance Australia has exposure.

The Commonwealth Minister for Trade, Tourism and Investment is responsible for decisions to support transactions undertaken on the Australian Government's National Interest Account and Export Finance Australia then manages the exposure. However, the Screening, Classification, risk evaluation and disclosure process for these transactions is the same as for transactions on Export Finance Australia's Commercial Account.

Decisions on support for all other transactions are made in accordance with Board-delegated credit authorities.

#### 3.2 Contractual terms

The contractual terms of Export Finance Australia's support for a transaction may include conditions covering environmental and social issues. Conditions may include:

- requirements for additional work
- compliance with environmental and social standards
- monitoring and reporting requirements and
- requirements for monitoring by independent environmental and/or social experts.

The Equator Principles website provides guidance on environmental and social conditions for loan documentation (see [www.equator-principles.com](http://www.equator-principles.com)).

Contractual terms are agreed on a case by case basis for each transaction. The terms of the contract are generally confidential between Export Finance Australia and its client.

Occasionally a transaction may fail to comply with the terms of Export Finance Australia's contract regarding environmental or social issues. In these cases, Export Finance Australia works with the client to make the transaction compliant once again. Export Finance Australia may exercise its contractual remedies as it considers appropriate.

Export Finance Australia's ability to impose conditions on a project associated with a transaction or on the purchaser of an export depends on the role of Export Finance Australia's client and the type of support they request. For example:

- If Export Finance Australia's client has the ability and authority to directly manage the environmental and social impact of a project (e.g. the client is undertaking the project and seeking funding through project finance), Export Finance Australia is generally well placed to impose conditions on its support.
- If Export Finance Australia's client has no ability or authority to directly manage the environmental and social impact of a project (e.g. where Export Finance Australia provides a performance bond to an exporter providing a small piece of specialist equipment to a project), Export Finance Australia is generally not in a position to impose conditions on the project.

The situations described above represent the extremes of Export Finance Australia's influence. Many transactions fall between these extremes.



## 4 Reporting

Export Finance Australia publicly reports on:

- the types of transaction supported
- its implementation of the Common Approaches and
- its implementation of the Equator Principles.

### 4.1 Transaction reporting

Details of transactions associated with Category A projects disclosed by Export Finance Australia since 2000 are published in the Category A archive on Export Finance Australia's website. Potential transactions associated with Category A projects that are currently being evaluated are disclosed on the Category A register (see section 2.2.3).

Export Finance Australia also maintains an online register of transactions it supports. The register is updated as soon as practicable after a transaction is signed and contains the following information:

- the name of the exporter, investor or client supported
- the industry sector
- the goods or services
- the country that is the export destination or project location
- the facility type and value and
- the result of a transaction's Screening and Classification (excluding Military Equipment transactions).

Export Finance Australia may omit some details if they, or the fact of Export Finance Australia's support, are commercially sensitive for a client.

Export Finance Australia publishes in its Annual Report a summary of all transactions it supports during a financial year.

### 4.2 Global standards reporting

Export Finance Australia reports transactions involving officially supported export credits to the OECD. The OECD periodically makes publicly available information on Category A and B projects supported by its member ECAs.

Export Finance Australia reports annually on its website according to the requirements of Principle 10 of the Equator Principles.

## 5 Review

Export Finance Australia will periodically engage an independent environmental and social expert to examine the application of this Procedure. The expert's report will be provided to Export Finance Australia's Board and to the public.

Export Finance Australia reviews and amends this Procedure as and when necessary. Details of amendments are in Appendix 3.

## 6 Glossary

### Classification

The process of categorising New Projects according to their potential for environmental and/or social impacts.

### Common Approaches

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Recommendation of the Council on Common Approaches for Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due Diligence. (available on the OECD website [www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org)).

### Equator Principles

A financial industry benchmark for determining, assessing and managing environmental and social risk in projects (see [www.equator-principles.com](http://www.equator-principles.com)).

### Existing Project

A project at an identifiable existing operation where the transaction does not result in a Material Change in output or function.

### IFC Performance Standards

A set of benchmarks developed by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) for the management of social and environmental risks and impacts, and Export Finance Australia's usual benchmark. The Standards are available on the IFC's website, [www.ifc.org](http://www.ifc.org)

### Leverage

The ability of a business enterprise to effect change in the wrongful practices of the party that is causing or contributing to adverse impacts.

### Material Change

Material Change in a project is difficult to define. Factors Export Finance Australia considers in determining whether a Material Change occurs include:

- increases in production or capacity and their magnitude
- increases and/or alterations in pollutants discharged and their magnitude and
- any extensions into areas beyond existing boundaries.

### Military Equipment

Transactions involving military items (both lethal military goods and non-lethal military goods) and dual-use goods\*. Dual-use goods comprise equipment and technologies developed to meet commercial needs but which may be used either as military components, or for the development or production of military systems or weapons of mass destruction. A listing of such goods is maintained under the Defence and Strategic Goods List.

### New Project

A transaction at a new commercial, industrial or infrastructure undertaking at an identified location. Includes a transaction involved in an expansion or upgrade of an existing operation that results in a Material Change in output or function.

Export Finance Australia is focused on supporting small to medium enterprises (SMEs). Where our client is an SME whose export is a minor component of a new undertaking, Export Finance Australia considers that the "New Project" is the export rather than the undertaking.

### Non-project

A transaction that is not associated with an identified location or operation. An example is a loan to an equipment manufacturer where the equipment will have many different purchasers or users.

### Screening

The process of dividing transactions into New Projects, Existing Projects and Non-projects.

### SDR

Special Drawing Right. An international monetary unit against which the Australian dollar fluctuates.

### Sensitive Area

Includes national parks and other protected areas identified by national or international law and other locations of international, national or regional importance, such as wetlands, forests with high biodiversity value, areas of archaeological or cultural significance and areas of importance for indigenous peoples or other vulnerable groups.

\* Note the Common Approaches exclude exports of military equipment.

## Appendix 1: Common Approaches and Equator Principles processes

Export Finance Australia’s application of the Procedure automatically includes consideration of the Common Approaches and the Equator Principles.

The following tables indicate how the Procedure, Policy and Export Finance Australia’s actions incorporate the main requirements of those global approaches.

### Common Approaches and Export Finance Australia’s Procedure:

Common Approaches requirement*	Section of Procedure or other reference
II General principles	The general principles contain no specific requirements
III & IV Screening and Classification	Section 1, Screening and Classification
V Environmental and Social Review	Section 2, Risk evaluation
VI Evaluation, Decision and Monitoring	Section 3, Consideration
VII Exchange and Disclosure of Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publication of Export Finance Australia’s Policy and Procedure</li> <li>• Section 2.2.3, Disclosure</li> <li>• Section 4, Reporting</li> </ul>
VIII Reporting and Monitoring of the Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 4, Reporting</li> <li>• Section 5, Review</li> <li>• Participation in the OECD, in particular the OECD’s Working Party on Export Credit and Credit Guarantees and its environmental practitioner forums</li> </ul>

\* Requirements are defined by the seven main sections of the Common Approaches

### Equator Principles and Export Finance Australia’s Procedure:

Equator Principles	Section of Procedure or other reference
Principle 1: Review and Categorisation	Section 1, Screening and Classification
Principle 2: Environmental and Social Assessment	Section 2, Risk evaluation
Principle 3: Applicable Environmental and Social Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy section 3</li> <li>• Section 2, Risk evaluation</li> </ul>
Principle 4: Environmental and Social Management System and Equator Principles Action Plan	Section 2, Risk evaluation. These requirements are detailed in the IFC Performance Standards.
Principle 5: Stakeholder Engagement	Section 2, Risk evaluation. These requirements are detailed in the IFC Performance Standards.
Principle 6: Grievance Mechanism	Section 2, Risk evaluation. These requirements are detailed in the IFC Performance Standards.
Principle 7: Independent Review	Export Finance Australia’s in-house environmental and social experts are independent reviewers. These staff operate independently of Export Finance Australia’s underwriters (who arrange Export Finance Australia’s support) and have a different internal reporting line.
Principle 8: Covenants	Section 3.2, Contractual terms
Principle 9: Independent Monitoring and Reporting	Section 3.2, Contractual terms
Principle 10: Reporting and Transparency	Section 4, Reporting

## Appendix 2: Classification

The Common Approaches and the Equator Principles both provide definitions, set out below, for Category A, B and C projects.

Export Finance Australia considers that the two definitions are similar in intent and, in applying the Policy and this Procedure, Export Finance Australia does not distinguish between the two.

Category	Common Approaches	Equator Principles
<b>Category A projects</b>	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.	Projects with potential significant adverse environmental and social risks and/or impacts that are diverse, irreversible or unprecedented.
<b>Category B projects</b>	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.	Projects with potential limited adverse environmental and social risks and/or impacts that are few in number, generally site-specific, largely reversible and readily addressed through mitigation measures.
<b>Category C projects</b>	Minimal or no potentially adverse environmental and/or social impacts.	Projects with minimal or no environmental and social risks and/or impacts.

**Appendix 3: Amendments to the Procedure**

Procedure version	Date and details
A 10 March 2011	Implementation following Policy approval
B 29 August 2011	Section 4.1 amended: addition of RPA associated with multilateral institutions to list of transactions not reported in the online register of transactions
C 30 August 2012	Amendments following internal review and revisions to the Common Approaches.
D 27 June 2013	Amendments following the release of Equator Principles 3 (June 4 2013) and a decision to disclose Export Finance Australia's potential involvement in Category A projects located in Australia.
E 10 August 2015	Amendment of the definition of "New Project" and general housekeeping edits.
F 23 February 2017	New section 2.4 and amendments to Section 5 following a Policy review by the Export Finance Australia Board.
G 31 October 2018	Amendments to Section 3 following a Policy review by the Export Finance Australia Board.
H 13 June 2019	Name Changes from Efic to Export Finance Australia
I 5 December 2019	Amendments to the Procedure to exclude military equipment following a Policy review by the Export Finance Australia Board.