

Environmental and social exclusion list for obtaining an EFSE grant

1. Forced labor⁽¹⁾, child labor⁽²⁾.
2. Activities or materials deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements, or subject to international phase-outs or bans, such as:
 - Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and other specific, hazardous pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides or chemicals;
 - Wildlife or products regulated under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species or Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); or
 - Unsustainable fishing methods (e.g. blast fishing and drift net fishing in the marine environment using nets in excess of 2.5 km in length).
3. Cross-border trade in waste and waste products, unless compliant to the Basel Convention and the underlying regulations.
4. Destruction of High Conservation Value areas⁽³⁾.
5. Radioactive materials⁽⁴⁾ and unbonded asbestos fibers.
6. Pornography and/or prostitution.
7. Racist and/or anti-democratic media.
8. Production or trade in⁽⁵⁾: (i) alcoholic beverages (except beer and wine); (ii) tobacco; (iii) weapons and munitions; (iv) gambling, casinos and equivalent enterprises.
9. Production or trade in wood or other forestry products other than from sustainably managed forests.
10. Commercial logging operations or the purchase of logging equipment for use in any primary forest or forest areas with high biodiversity value, nor any other activities that lead to a substantial⁽⁶⁾ clear cutting of such forests.
11. Activities prohibited by host country legislation or international conventions relating to the protection of biodiversity resources or cultural heritage⁽⁷⁾.
12. Production or activities that impinge on the lands owned, or claimed under adjudication, by Indigenous Peoples, without full documented consent of such peoples.
13. Prospection, exploration and mining of coal; land-based means of transport and related infrastructure essentially used for coal; power plants, heating stations and cogeneration facilities essentially fired with coal, as well as associated stub lines.
14. Prospection, exploration and extraction of oil and gas.
15. Shipment of oil or other hazardous substances in tankers which do not comply with IMO requirements⁽⁸⁾.
16. Trade in goods without required export or import licenses or other evidence of authorization of transit from the relevant countries of export, import and, if applicable, transit.
17. Micro enterprises⁽⁹⁾ that are involved in the production, trade, storage, or transport of significant volumes of hazardous chemicals, or commercial scale usage of hazardous chemicals. Hazardous chemicals include gasoline, kerosene, and other petroleum products.
18. Nuclear power plants (apart from measures that reduce environmental hazards of existing assets) and mines with uranium as an essential source of extraction.
19. Large dam and hydropower projects.⁽¹⁰⁾
20. Extraction of peat and electricity generation from peat.

1. "Forced labor" means all work or service, not voluntarily performed, that is extracted from an individual under threat of force or penalty as defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions.

2. Persons may only be employed if they are at least 14 years old, as defined in the ILO Fundamental Human Rights Conventions (Minimum Age Convention C138, Art. 2), unless local legislation specifies compulsory school attendance or the minimum age for working. In such cases the higher age shall apply.

3. "Destruction" means the (1) elimination or severe diminution of the integrity of an area caused by a major, long-term change in land or water use or (2) modification of a habitat in such a way that the area's ability to maintain its role is lost. High Conservation Value (HCV) areas are defined as natural habitats where these values are considered to be of outstanding significance or critical importance (see www.hcvnetwork.org).

4. This does not apply to the purchase of medical equipment, quality control (measurement) equipment or any other equipment where the radioactive source is understood to be trivial and/or adequately shielded.

5. This does not apply to companies which are not substantially involved in these activities. "Not substantially involved" means that the activity concerned is ancillary to the company's primary operations.

6. "Substantial" referring to any degree of deforestation which leads to disappearance of the essential functionalities of the forest, through surface reduction under a critical minimum. With "essential functionalities" defined as: carrying capacity for biodiversity, watershed management, erosion control and indigenous inhabitation.

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

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

9. "Micro enterprises" are defined as enterprises with fewer than 10 employees and an annual turnover or balance sheet (a statement of a company's assets and liabilities) below EUR 2 million.

10. Dams with a height of at least 15 meters measured from the foundation or dams with a height between 5 and 15 meters with a reservoir volume of more than 3 million cubic meters.