# INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATIONS - SZABVÁNYOK

## 1.1. ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

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| 1 | **Assessment and Management of Social and Environmental Risks and Impacts**<br><br>1. Performance Standard 1 underscores the importance of managing the social and environmental performance throughout the life of a project. An effective social and environmental assessment and management system is a dynamic and continuous process initiated and supported by management, and involves communication between the client, its workers, local communities directly affected by the project (the Affected Communities) and, where appropriate, other stakeholders.[1] Drawing on the elements of the established business management process of "plan, do, check, and act," the management system entails a methodological approach to managing social and environmental risks[2] and impacts[3] in a structured way on an ongoing basis. A good management system appropriate to the nature and scale of the project promotes sound and sustainable social and environmental performance, and can lead to improved financial, social, and environmental outcomes.<br>2. At times, the assessment and management of certain social and environmental risks and impacts may be the responsibility of the government or other third parties over which the client does not have control or influence.[4] Examples of where this may happen include: (i) when early planning decisions are made by the government or third parties which affect the project site selection and/or design; and/or (ii) when specific actions directly related to the project are carried out by the government or third parties such as providing land for a project which may have previously involved the resettlement of communities or individuals and/or leading to loss of biodiversity. While the client cannot control or even influence these government or third party actions, an effective management system should identify the different entities involved and the roles they play, the corresponding risks they present to the client, and opportunities to collaborate with these third parties in order to help achieve environmental and social outcomes that are consistent with the Performance Standards. In addition, this Performance Standard supports the use of an effective grievance mechanism that can facilitate early indication of, and prompt remediation for those who believe that they have been harmed by a client's actions.<br><br>**Objectives** | | |

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| | □ To identify and evaluate social and environmental risks and impacts of the project<br>□ To adopt a mitigation hierarchy to anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize[5] or compensate for/offset for risks and impacts to workers, Affected Communities, and the environment<br>□ To promote improved social and environmental performance of clients through the effective use of management systems<br>□ To ensure that grievances from Affected Communities and external communications from other stakeholders are appropriately responded to and managed<br>□ To promote and provide means for adequate engagement by Affected Communities throughout the project cycle on issues that could potentially affect them and to ensure that relevant environmental and social information is disseminated | | |
| **2** | **Labor and Working Conditions**<br><br>1. Performance Standard 2 recognizes that the pursuit of economic growth through employment creation and income generation should be balanced with the protection for basic rights of workers. For any business, the workforce is a valuable asset, and a sound worker-management relationship is a key ingredient to the sustainability of a company. Failure to establish and foster a sound workermanagement<br>relationship can undermine worker commitment and retention, and can jeopardize a project. Conversely, through a constructive worker-management relationship, and by treating the workers fairly and providing them with safe and healthy working conditions, clients may create tangible benefits, such as enhancement of the efficiency and productivity of their operations.<br>2. The requirements set out in this Performance Standard have been in part guided by a number of international conventions and instruments, including those of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations (UN) .<br><br>**Objectives**<br>□ To promote the fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity of workers<br>□ To establish, maintain, and improve the worker-management relationship<br>□ To promote compliance with national employment and labor laws<br>□ To promote due diligence in areas in which labor risks exist, such as migrant workers, workers engaged by third parties, and workers in the client's supply chain<br>□ To protect the workforce by addressing child labor and forced labor<br>□ To promote safe and healthy working conditions, and to protect and promote the health of workers | | |

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| **3** | **Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention**<br><br>1. Performance Standard 3 recognizes that increased economic activity and urbanization often generate increased levels of pollution to air, water, and land, and consume finite resources in a manner that may threaten people and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels.[1] In recent years, there has also been a growing consensus that the current and projected atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases (GHG) threatens the public health and welfare of current and future generations. At the same time, more efficient and effective resource use and pollution prevention[2] and GHG emission mitigation technologies and practices have become more accessible and achievable in virtually all parts of the world. These are often implemented through continuous improvement methodologies similar to those used to enhance quality or productivity, which are generally well known to most industrial, agricultural, and service sector companies.<br>2. This Performance Standard outlines a project-level approach to resource efficiency and pollution prevention in line with internationally disseminated technologies and practices. In addition, this Performance Standard promotes the ability of private sector companies to adopt such technologies and practices as far as their use is feasible in the context of a project that relies on commercially available skills and resources.<br><br>**Objectives**<br>□ To avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimizing pollution from project activities<br>□ To promote more sustainable use of resources, including energy and water<br>□ To reduce project-related GHG emissions | | |
| **4** | **Community Health, Safety, and Security**<br><br>1. Performance Standard 4 recognizes that project activities, equipment, and infrastructure often bring benefits to communities, including employment, services, and opportunities for economic development. However, projects can also increase the potential for community exposure (including vulnerable groups within the community) to risks and impacts arising from project activities. In addition, communities that are already subjected to impacts from climate change may also experience an acceleration of impacts due to project activities. While acknowledging the public authorities' role in promoting the health, safety, and security of the public, this Performance Standard addresses the client's responsibility to avoid or minimize the risks and impacts to community health, safety, and security that may arise from project activities.<br>2. The level of risks and impacts described in this Performance Standard may be greater in projects located in conflict and post-conflict areas.<br><br>**Objectives** | | |

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| | □ To avoid or minimize risks to and impacts on the health and safety of the Affected Community during the project life from both routine and non-routine circumstances<br>□ To ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out consistently with relevant human rights principles and in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to the Affected Communities | | |
| **5** | **Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement**<br><br>1. Performance Standard 5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use related to specific projects can have adverse impacts on communities and persons that use this land. Involuntary resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood[1]) as a result of project-related land acquisition[2] and/or restrictions on land use. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in physical or economic displacement. This occurs in cases of (i) lawful expropriation or temporary or permanent restrictions on land use and (ii) negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail.<br>2. Unless properly managed, involuntary resettlement may result in long-term hardship and impoverishment for the Affected Communities and persons, as well as environmental damage and adverse socio-economic impacts in areas to which they have been displaced. For these reasons, involuntary resettlement should be avoided. However, where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it should be minimized and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons and host communities[3] should be carefully planned and implemented. The government often plays a central role in the land acquisition and resettlement process, including the determination of compensations, and is therefore an important third party in many situations. Experience demonstrates that the direct involvement of the client in resettlement activities can result in more cost-effective, efficient, and timely implementation of those activities, as well as in the introduction of innovative approaches to improving the livelihoods of those affected by resettlement.<br>3. Negotiated settlements help avoid expropriation and eliminate the need to use governmental authority to enforce relocation. Negotiated settlements can usually be achieved by providing fair and appropriate compensation and other incentives and/or benefits to affected persons or communities, and by mitigating the risks of asymmetry of information and bargaining power. Clients are encouraged to acquire or gain access to land through negotiated settlements wherever possible, even if they have the legal means to acquire land without the seller's consent.<br><br>**Objectives**<br>To avoid or at least minimize displacement, wherever feasible, by exploring | | |

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| | alternative project designs<br>□ To avoid forced eviction<br>□ To mitigate adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost[4] and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected<br>□ To improve, or restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons<br>□ To improve living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure[5] at resettlement sites | | |
| **6** | **Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources**<br><br>Performance Standard 6 recognizes that protecting and conserving biodiversity, maintaining ecosystem services, and sustainably managing living natural resources are fundamental to sustainable development. This Performance Standard has been guided by the Convention on Biological Diversity, which defines biodiversity as "the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems."<br>2. Ecosystem services are the benefits that people, including businesses, derive from ecosystems. Ecosystem services are organized into four types of services: (i) provisioning services, which are the products people obtain from ecosystems; (ii) regulating services, which are the benefits people obtain from the regulation of ecosystem processes; (iii) cultural services, which are the nonmaterial benefits people obtain from ecosystems; and (iv) supporting services, which are the natural processes that maintain the other services.[1]<br>3. IFC recognizes that the human-valued services provided by ecosystems are often underpinned by biodiversity, and that impacts on biodiversity can often adversely impact on the delivery of ecosystem services. This Performance Standard addresses how clients can mitigate impacts on and sustainably manage biodiversity and ecosystem services throughout the project's lifecycle.<br><br>**Objectives**<br>□ To protect and conserve biodiversity<br>□ To maintain the benefits arising from ecosystem services<br>□ To promote the sustainable management of living natural resources through the adoption of practices that integrate conservation needs and development priorities. | | |

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| **7** | **Indigenous Peoples**<br><br>1. Performance Standard 7 recognizes that Indigenous Peoples, as social groups with identities that are distinct from dominant groups in national societies, are often among the most marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population. In many cases, their economic, social, and legal status limits their capacity to defend their rights to, and interests in, lands and natural and cultural resources, and may restrict their ability to participate in and benefit from development. They are particularly vulnerable if their lands and resources are transformed, encroached upon by outsiders, or significantly degraded. Their languages, cultures, religions, spiritual beliefs, and institutions may also be under threat. As a consequence, Indigenous Peoples may be exposed to different types of risks, and the impacts associated with project development may be more severe than on non-indigenous communities. This may include loss of identity, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods, as well as exposure to impoverishment and diseases.<br>2. Private sector projects can create opportunities for Indigenous Peoples to participate in, and benefit from project-related activities that may help them fulfill their aspiration for economic and social development. Furthermore, Indigenous Peoples may play a role in sustainable development by promoting and managing activities and enterprises as partners in development. Government often plays a central role in the management of Indigenous Peoples' issues, and clients should collaborate with the responsible authorities in managing the risks and impacts of their activities.<br><br>**Objectives**<br>□ To ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the human rights and the dignity, aspirations, cultures, and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples<br>□ To avoid adverse impacts of projects on communities of Indigenous Peoples, or when avoidance is not feasible, to minimize, restore and/or compensate for such impacts<br>□ To promote sustainable development benefits and opportunities for Indigenous Peoples in a culturally appropriate manner<br>□ To establish and maintain an ongoing relationship based on informed consultation and participation with the Indigenous Peoples affected by a project throughout the project's life-cycle<br>□ To ensure the free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) of the Affected Communities of Indigenous Peoples on project design, implementation, and expected outcomes when the special circumstances described in this Performance Standard are present. | | |

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| | To respect and preserve the culture, knowledge, and practices of Indigenous Peoples | | |
| **8** | **Cultural Heritage**<br><br>Performance Standard 8 recognizes the importance of cultural heritage for current and future generations. Consistent with the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, this Performance Standard aims to protect irreplaceable cultural heritage and to guide clients on protecting cultural heritage in the course of their business activities. In addition, the requirements of this Performance Standard on a project's use of cultural heritage are based in part on standards set by the Convention on Biological Diversity.<br><br>**Objectives**<br>To protect cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of project activities and support its preservation<br>To promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage in projects | | |

**Link:** http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/IFC+Sustainability/Sustainability+Framework/

## 1.2. GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY GUIDELINES

| | Szabvány elem | Érintettség I/N | Megj. |
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| 1 | 1 **Environmental**<br>1.1 Air Emissions and Ambient Air Quality 3<br>1.2 Energy Conservation 17<br>1.3 Wastewater and Ambient Water Quality 24<br>1.4 Water Conservation 32<br>1.5 Hazardous Materials Management 35<br>1.6 Waste Management 45<br>1.7 Noise 51<br>1.8 Contaminated Land 53 | | |
| 2 | 2**. Occupational Health and Safety**<br>2.1 General Facility Design and Operation 60<br>2.2 Communication and Training 62<br>2.3 Physical Hazards 64<br>2.4 Chemical Hazards 68<br>2.5 Biological Hazards 70<br>2.6 Radiological Hazards 72<br>2.7 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) 72<br>2.8 Special Hazard Environments 73<br>2.9 Monitoring 74 | | |
| 3 | **3. Community Health and Safety**<br>3.1 Water Quality and Availability 77<br>3.2 Structural Safety of Project Infrastructure 78<br>3.3 Life and Fire Safety (L&FS) 79<br>3.4 Traffic Safety 82<br>3.5 Transport of Hazardous Materials 82<br>3.6 Disease Prevention 85<br>3.7 Emergency Preparedness and Response 86 | | |
| 4 | **4. Construction and Decommissioning**<br>4.1 Environment 89<br>4.2 Occupational Health & Safety 92<br>4.3 Community Health & Safety 94<br>References and Additional Sources* 96 | | |

## 1.3. IFC INDUSTRY SECTOR GUIDELINES

| | Szabvány elem | Érintettség I/N | Megj. |
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**Forestry**

Board and Particle-based Products

Sawmilling and Wood-based Products

Forest Harvesting Operations

Pulp and Paper Mills

**Agribusiness/Food Production**

Mammalian Livestock Production

Poultry Production

Plantation Crop Production

Annual Crop Production

Aquaculture

Sugar Manufacturing

Vegetable Oil Processing

Dairy Processing

Fish Processing

Meat Processing

Poultry Processing

Breweries

Food and Beverage Processing

**Chemicals**

Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology Manufacturing

**Infrastructure**

Tourism and Hospitality Development

Railways

Ports, Harbors and Terminals

Airports

Airlines

Shipping

Gas Distribution Systems

Toll Roads

Telecommunications

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Terminals

Retail Petroleum Networks

Health Care Facilities

Waste Management Facilities

Water and Sanitation

**General Manufacturing**

Cement and Lime Manufacturing

Ceramic Tile and Sanitary Ware Manufacturing

Glass Manufacturing

Construction Materials Extraction

Textiles Manufacturing

Tanning and Leather Finishing

Coal Processing

Natural Gas Processing

Oleochemicals Manufacturing

Nitrogenous Fertilizer Manufacturing

Phosphate Fertilizer Manufacturing

Pesticides Formulation, Manufacturing and Packaging

Petroleum-based Polymers Manufacturing

Petroleum Refining

Large Volume Petroleum-based Organic Chemicals Manufacturing

Large Volume Inorganic Compounds Manufacturing and Coal Tar Distillation

**Oil and Gas**

Offshore Oil and Gas Development

Onshore Oil and Gas Development

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Facilities

Semiconductors and Electronics Manufacturing

Printing

Foundries

Integrated Steel Mills

Base Metal Smelting and Refining

Metal, Plastic, Rubber Products Manufacturing

**Mining**

Mining

**Power**

Wind Energy

Geothermal Power Generation

Electric Power Transmission and Distribution

Thermal Power