

GUIDANCE NOTES

HOW TO FILL IN THE UIF APPLICATION FORM

Preamble: general explanation and recommendations

These Guidance Notes (GN) accompany the Application Form (AF) for the UIF calls for public sector, private sector direct and quasi-equity and equity via intermediation (funds) launched on September 25 2024.

UIF provides the possibility to combine guarantee and grant requests (for TA, Investment Grants, Financial Instruments, etc.) in relation to the same Portfolio of Investment Projects (PIP) and/or Project with one single submission.

Overall, submissions should fall into one of the following categories:

- i. For public sector operations, submissions can follow:
 - A. A portfolio approach for (a) Guarantees, (b) Investment Grants and (c) Technical Assistance;
 - B. An individual project approach for: (a) Investment Grants, (b) Technical Assistance and (c) other financial instruments
- ii. For private sector direct operations, submissions can follow:
 - A. A portfolio approach for: (a) Guarantees, (b) Technical Assistance;
 - B. An individual project approach for: (a) Investment Grants, (b) Technical Assistance and (c) other financial instruments
- iii. For Quasi-equity and equity via intermediation (funds) submissions can follow (indicative EUR 200m allocation):
 - A. A portfolio approach for Guarantees;
 - B. An individual project/fund approach for: (a) Guarantees, (b) Grants, and (c) Technical Assistance

The Commission encourages EFIs to aggregate requests as much as possible. Ideally no application for an EU contribution below EUR 20 million should be submitted, however the Commission may consider exceptions in duly justified circumstances. PIPs may cover multiple sectors.

The AF is therefore designed to cater both for PIP and individual Project submissions and is structured in 2 parts.

The first part of the AF consists of 5 main sections: i. General information; ii. Operational details; iii. Additionality and Expected Results; iv. Financial details; v. Preparation and Implementation Details), covering respectively the identity and detailed description of the Portfolio of Investment Projects (PIP).

The second part of the AF – to be provided in separate Excel sheet – includes information requirements for the Commission's Guarantee Risk Experts Group (GREG) to perform an independent risk assessment of the PIP (to be provided in separate excel sheet).

The present document is structured following the AF: i.e. the chapter numbers refer to the section numbers of the AF. The main objective of the GN is to provide guidance to the applying EFI on expected information to be provided in the form. In particular, the GN clarifies what information the Commission expects to receive, in line with Regulation (EU) 2024/792 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 February 2024 establishing the Ukraine Facility ("the UF Regulation"). Guidance on the risk-specific section of the Application Form (so-called Part II) is provided in a dedicated column of the Excel template.

For PIPs, the Commission is aware that some of the information required in the AF may not be provided to a great level of detail at the application stage. At this stage the aim will therefore be not to assess one single project, as it is the case in the context of the blending facilities, but a portfolio of projects to be rolled out over a certain time horizon. Consequently, when filling in the AF, financial institutions should focus on the overall approach, financial instruments and expected outputs at portfolio level. Vice versa, project-specific information on the pipeline will have to be provided in the dedicated sheet of Part II and be as comprehensive as possible. This indicative pipeline should not include signed projects. For PIPs submissions the pipeline of proposed allocations needs to cover at least 40% of the requested EU contribution.

Submissions will need to clearly demonstrate the maturity of the proposed interventions. This is a key assessment criteria for PIPs.

A level of detail comparable to the one requested for submissions to the blending facilities is expected when individual Project submissions (for blending only) are made.

All the sections need to be filled as concisely as possible, taking into account the maximum limits and avoiding repetitions.

Information in sub-section 22 are important for the Commission's OECD reporting and therefore it is crucial to fill the above-mentioned section as accurately as possible.

The final recommendation is to address sensitive issues immediately to ensure that these are clarified as early in the process as possible.

The final version of the Application form should be submitted in pdf version, with the exception of the excel sheets of Part II, which should be submitted both in pdf and in Excel versions. The maximum number of pages is 20 pages + up to 10 pages as Annexes.

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PART I OF THE AF

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AF	Application Form
B2B	Business-to-business
Benef	Beneficiary
bps	Basis Points
CapEx	Capital expenditures
CBA	Cost-Benefit Analysis
COM	European Commission
CRS	Common Reporting Standard
CSO	Civil society organisation
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DFI	Development Financial Institution
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSA	Debt Sustainability Analysis
EFI	Eligible Financial Institution
EFSD+	European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus
EL	Expected Loss
ERTMS	European Rail Traffic Management System
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESIA	Environmental & Social Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
EUBEC	EU Platform for Blending in External Cooperation
FI	Financial Institution
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEMs	Global Emerging Markets Risk Database Consortium
GERF	Global Europe Results Framework
GN	Guidance Note
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GREG	Guarantee Risk Experts Group
HIPSO	Harmonised Indicators for Private Sector Operations
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IFI	International Financial Institution
IG	Investment Grant
IMF	International Monetary Fund

IRR	Internal Rate of Return
IPA	Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance
IPA PF	Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance Performance Framework
LDC	Least Developed Country
LFI	Lead Financial Institution
LIC	Low Income Country
LMIC	Lower and Middle Income Country
MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDICI	Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument
NDICI-GE	Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe
NEAR	European Commission’s Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development
PD/GG	Participatory Development/Good Governance
PD	Probability of Default
PFI	Private Financial Institution
PIP	Portfolio of Investment Projects
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RDNA	Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment
ReMF	Results Measurement Framework
RMNCH	Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health
RR	Recovery Rate
SDG	Sustainable Developments Goal
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SITG	Skin-In-The-Game
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprise
SOE	State-owned enterprise
SPP	Single Project Pipeline
TA	Technical Assistance
TEN-T	Trans-European Transport Network
UF	Ukraine Facility
UIF	Ukraine Investment Framework
UA	Ukraine
UMIC	Upper-Middle Income Country
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

WAL	Weighted Average Life
WB	World Bank
WBIF	Western Balkans Investment Framework
WID	World Inequality Database

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Name of the PIP/Project

Enter a comprehensive title of the PIP/Project, knowing that this name will follow the PIP/Project through to completion.

2. Type of application

In line with the explanations on the type of acceptable submissions contained in the Preamble, identify whether the submission relates to a PIP or individual Project/Fund and select the type of applicable instruments (guarantee, grant for TA, grant for investment co-financing, grant for financial instrument....)

For public sector operations, EFIs may submit PIP proposals including a portfolio approach for investment grants. Over PIP/Project implementation, the Commission reserves the right to approve individual grant allocations, which will have to be submitted following a specific template to be provided at a later stage.

In case where the application combines guarantees and grants, all replies in the AF should include specific elements for both where relevant (e.g. additionality of grants and guarantees differ).

3. UIF Call

Mark here to which call the submission relates to:

- Public sector
- Private sector direct
- Capital Markets instruments

4. Lead Finance Institution (LFI) and Potential co-financier

Provide name of the Lead Finance Institution (eligible counterpart).

Provide names of all other potential finance institutions public and private acting as co-financiers.

5. UIF Strategic Area

Choose the relevant UIF Strategic Areas covered by the PIP/Project, in line with the UIF Strategic Orientations. You can tick several boxes, if applicable.

6. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

Select one main SDG and up to three other significant SDGs, if relevant.

7. DAC-code

Use CRS purpose codes available at: [OECD temporary archive](#)

Provide only one code number and the name.

In case the PIP/Project addresses more than one sector in one PIP/Project, up to three DAC codes can be indicated.

8. Brief narrative description of the PIP/Project

Provide a short description of the proposed investment programme. The description should include the investment programme finality and its main components. This section should be a concise summary providing an outline of the programme, while details can be provided in sections 11 to 13.

9. Action type and amounts

9A. Type and amount of EU contribution requested

Choose type(s) of EU contribution from the available options, and copy/paste additional lines if needed. If the request is for multiple EU contributions (e.g.: EU guarantee + EU TA + EU IG) specify the amounts separately. Project lead fees should also be indicated separately (if applicable).

9B. Size of total Action

Indicate the total value of the investments/interventions included under the PIP/Project, from all sources of funding (e.g. LFI, EU, co-financiers, beneficiary own resources etc) and covering all instruments (e.g. investments, TA, etc).

10. Counterparty type/ Implementing Entity(ies)

Indicate who is (are) the entity(ies) that will implement the PIP/Project and/or with whom the Lead Financial Institution will sign legal agreements to implement the EU contribution. For guarantee applications, 'counterparty type' is understood as the party whose payment or performance is secured by the Guarantee. If this does not coincide with the 'implementing entity' specify and explain.

Specify if it is:

- Sovereign entity
- Public utility/SOE
- Municipality
- Private corporate
- Private financial intermediary
- Other (specify)

For applications relating to individual Projects, provide the actual names of the borrower and prometer not just the types.

Indicate whether there is any involvement of:

- Partner country authority and department in charge, if available (e.g. Ministry of Finance or Ministry of Transport)
- Private partner(s) (e.g. local bank(s) or fund manager), if known at the time of application.

II. OPERATIONAL DETAILS

11. PIP/Project background and context

This should include a short description of the PIP/Project background and context, touching on the following points:

- What need does the PIP/Project address? What are the market failures or sub-optimal investment situations which will be addressed?
- Why the investment context does not give rise to sufficient funding from market sources? Where relevant, describe an ex-ante assessment of market conditions
- Main national/regional policies in the sector(s)/thematic area(s) concerned; National/Regional Development Strategies in place in the concerned sector(s)/thematic area(s); consistency with country nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) as applicable
- What is the level of involvement of private players in the sector/industry targeted by the PIP/Project?
- Any relevant information on the potential social and/or market impact that the PIP/Project, if implemented, will have, for instance a rise in utility tariffs, which may be necessary for the sustainability of the project, but which may have important social consequences or increased market concentration
- In cases where there are other related programmes or projects (e.g. financed under the blending facilities, other EU funds, or by other donors/financiers working on the same issue), indicate how coordination and complementarity will be ensured and monitored
- Indicate here if the operation contributes to an EU Flagship or particular Team Europe Initiative

(Indicative max 500 words)

12. Operational Concept

Provide a short operational description (e.g. without going into financial details, to be addressed in section III. Financial Details) of the PIP/Project's activities. This should cover:

- Rationale and objectives: explain briefly how the PIP/Project will address market failures and the role of the guarantee/grant in this respect
- Explain how the UIF guarantee/grant will relate to the different stakeholders involved in the financing of supported schemes. Describe the flow of the UIF guarantee/grant to the entities involved until the final beneficiaries/recipients
- Describe the types of operations, specifying those that will be directly supported by the UIF guarantee/grant: main partners involved, their role and mandate; main eligibility criteria for partners; other main stakeholders; how operations will be structured
- Define the beneficiaries that will be most affected by the intervention, with references to the most vulnerable groups who could be affected by the intervention, including risks of doing harm, as well as the stakeholders representing them
- Indicate the national/regional authorities' perspective on the PIP/Project operations. Is the PIP/Project coherent with existing public investment programmes and policy reforms in the sector, in any?
- To what extent does the PIP/Project build on policy dialogue and previous programmes with the EU Delegation and other donor agencies in Ukraine?

In line with UIF Strategic Orientations, UIF support will prioritise CAPEX¹ whenever possible. For PIPs, this shall translate into a requirement for a minimum share of CAPEX financing at portfolio level of 80%. Liquidity and capital support, acquisition financing and refinancing shall be strictly limited. No-objection clause may be introduced for such operations in PIPs.

(Indicative max 1,000 words)

13. Programme/Project stage

Only submissions relating to mature projects will be accepted. Describe here at what stage of preparation the PIP/Project is. An overview of the pipeline under the PIP should be annexed (Part II of the application form).

14. Main Objectives of the PIP/Project and alignment

Describe the main objectives of the PIP/Project and alignment with:

A. Ukraine Facility objectives and principles

Explain how the PIP/Project contributes to the achievement of one or more of the general and specific objectives of the Ukraine Facility (as illustrated in article 3 of UF Regulation) and aligns with the Ukraine Facility principles (listed in article 4 of the UF Regulation). This section should be kept brief as more details on this will need to be provided in Annex I.

B. Ukraine Plan

Article 28 (5) of the UF Regulation states that UIF shall support the implementation of the Ukraine Plan. Explain how activities under the PIP/Project will contribute to this objective. To the extent possible, explore and describe the links and possible synergies/complementarities between the PIP/Project and the list of sectorial reforms/investment conditionalities laid out in the Plan², including the broader sectorial reform agenda included in each sectorial chapter of the Plan.

C. RDNA 3

Explain how activities under the PIP/Project address some of the needs/recommended intervention measures highlighted by RDNA 3³.

D. Enlargement report

¹ "Capital Expenditure" means any expenditure (whether paid in cash or other consideration such as leasing or accrued as a liability) in accordance with the applicable accounting principles, which is included as "additions to property, plant or equipment" or a comparable item in the consolidated statement of cash flows or is otherwise incurred for an asset which: (i) will continue to be used by it after the year in which the expenditure is made; and (ii) is properly classified in the financial statements as equipment, real property, a fixed asset or a similar type of capital asset in accordance with applicable accounting principles.

² [Ukraine-facility-plan.pdf \(me.gov.ua\)](https://me.gov.ua/ua/ukraine-facility-plan.pdf)

³ [Ukraine - Third Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment \(RDNA3\) : February 2022 - December 2023 \(worldbank.org\)](https://worldbank.org/ukraine-third-rapid-damage-and-needs-assessment-rdna3)

Explain how activities under the PIP/Project support accession of Ukraine to the EU and specifically fit with the latest Commission enlargement report, possibly supporting some of its recommendations.

E. EU horizontal policies

Explain how activities under the PIP/Project support relevant EU horizontal policies (e.g. Green Deal) and core directives (e.g. on environment, climate, state aid, public procurement, etc. *Indicative max 1000 words*)

15. Alignment with UIF Strategic Orientations

A. Alignment with strategic areas for investment in the Strategic Orientations

Explain how the PIP/Project fits with the strategic areas for investment described in the UIF Strategic Orientations. Select as many strategic areas as applicable and provide related explanations.

Please, note that additional eligibility criteria apply and will need to be represented for operations in agriculture and food processing sector as listed in Annex C to the present guidelines.

B. Alignment with horizontal considerations in the Strategic Orientations

Explain how the PIP/Project fits with the horizontal considerations described in the UIF Strategic Orientations. Select as many horizontal considerations as applicable and provide related explanations.

16. Alignment with UA policies and priorities and prior consultations

Describe how the PIP/Project aligns with Ukraine's policies and priorities in the concerned sector(s)/thematic area(s). Why are activities under the PIP/Project a priority for the country? In which documents is this reflected? How does the PIP/Project align with current Ukrainian policies?

Have Ukrainian authorities, and whom exactly, officially endorsed activities under the PIP/Project and how/in which form? (see also section 43).

For public operations, please also indicate if the Project/pipeline of projects is/are included in the Single Project Pipeline (SPP) (when available and relevant). Relevant column is included in xls. Template in Part II.

17. Risk Assessment

Identify the PIP/Project related risks and mitigation measures. Assess how the identified risk might influence the PIP/Project: high (H), medium (M) or low (L).

Provide information about the following risk categories:

- Political risks.
- Economic risks.
- Financial risks. This should be linked to both the financing plan and the entities involved in the implementation scheme as detailed in the AF. The description should focus on the following elements: (i) credit and currency risk of the beneficiaries; (ii) risks linked to partner finance institutions (intermediaries) possibly involved; (iii) risk sharing operations - risks linked to the percentage of the expected and unexpected losses covered by the EU funds, the period covered by the risk sharing operations / the duration of the EU Guarantee, the link between the size and use of the requested EU funds and losses iv) risks linked to cost-recovery over the life-cycle of elements in the PIP/Project or other risks taken.
- Social risks. EU principles for engagement with the private sector in social sectors must be respected, such as no support for profit-making provision of public services, technological neutrality, and ensuring that no-one is left behind nor potentially can be harmed (vulnerable groups, women and young people).
- Climate change risks, including the climate vulnerability of the investments as well as the risks that the investments will contribute to Greenhouse Gas Emissions.
- Environmental risks.

- Implementation risks, including risks related to PIP/Project outputs not leading to intended outcomes and impact.
- Reputational risks, stemming for instance from the LFI compliance due diligence carried out on the PIP/Project.
- Other risks: describe any other risks identified. Indirect risks in any of the above sections resulting from climate change impacts can also be referenced here, if significant.

(Indicative max 1,000 words)

18. Sustainability of Operations

Describe how the projects included in the PIP or the Project will be sustainable when the EU support, in whichever form (i.e. guarantee and/or grant) and the IFI financial instrument will expire. Include a brief explanation of ways how the sustainability of operations will be safeguarded.

A. Economic sustainability

Describe under which conditions the PIP/underlying projects or the Project will be economically sustainable when the EU/IFI support will expire, including any incentives/reforms that could be necessary to enhance the sustainability of the foreseen investments (e.g. tariff reforms). Describe how the maintenance of the assets funded will be ensured during the project(s) implementation and operation (if relevant) as well as any incentives that could be necessary to enhance the sustainability of the project(s).

B. Climate/environmental/social sustainability

Prove that the PIP/underlying projects or the Project is/are and will remain sustainable from an environmental, climate and social point of view, that environmental/climate/social risks can be contained throughout the programme/project's lifetime and environmental/climate/social benefits sustained.

Indicate applicable Environmental and Social standards/safeguards (with hyperlink) that projects included in the PIP, or the Project will have to comply with. Indicate if an Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), a Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment and/or a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) has been performed, if possible, with hyperlinks to the documents.

Please, refer to the Greening EU International Cooperation Toolbox, which provides practical tools to operationalise the EU policy priorities such as the Global Gateway and the European Green Deal, as well as the growing urgency to accelerate the green transition and environmental and climate action, as well as alignment to key international commitments such as the Paris Agreement and the Global Biodiversity Framework.

Elaborate on how the principles of (i) "Do No Harm" and (ii) "Leave no one behind" will be complied with. This is a requirement stemming from the UF Regulation and information on this mandatorily needs to be provided by applicants.

Given the fact that the UF Regulation anchors a possibility of special considerations for the circumstances of a war-torn country, the EFIs may propose to include operations assessed as potentially non-compliant with the "Do No Harm" principle (e.g. fossil fuel– based operations in energy sector, non-green steel/metallurgy, mining, etc.), which are strictly necessary to achieve the objectives of the Facility. In such case, a no-objection by the EC is mandatory before these can be supported or included in the Ukraine guarantee.

Do No Harm

Do no harm (DNH) is mentioned as a principle under the UF Regulation (art 4) and the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation (Art. 8) and is referred to as the 'Green Oath' in the European Green Deal, whereas the 'do no significant harm' (DNSH) principle was introduced in the context of EU sustainable finance by the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation and first defined in Art. 17 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment ("the Taxonomy Regulation").

In practice, the Green Deal DNH oath is being operationalised in EU programmes largely under the form of the DNSH principle, in most cases by relying on the definitions in Art. 17 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, and more granularly, by relying on the detailed DNSH thresholds (technical screening criteria) defined in the EU taxonomy delegated acts.

The DNSH principle is defined in Art. 17 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation as follows:

Article 17

Significant harm to environmental objectives

1. For the purposes of point (b) of Article 3 (Criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities), taking into account the life cycle of the products and services provided by an economic activity, including evidence from existing life-cycle assessments, that economic activity shall be considered to significantly harm:

- (a) climate change mitigation, where that activity leads to significant greenhouse gas emissions;*
- (b) climate change adaptation, where that activity leads to an increased adverse impact of the current climate and the expected future climate, on the activity itself or on people, nature or assets;*
- (c) the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, where that activity is detrimental:*
 - a. to the good status or the good ecological potential of bodies of water, including surface water and groundwater; or*
 - b. to the good environmental status of marine waters;*
- (d) the circular economy, including waste prevention and recycling, where:*
 - c. that activity leads to significant inefficiencies in the use of materials or in the direct or indirect use of natural resources such as non-renewable energy sources, raw materials, water and land at one or more stages of the life cycle of products, including in terms of durability, reparability, upgradability, reusability or recyclability of products;*
 - d. that activity leads to a significant increase in the generation, incineration or disposal of waste, with the exception of the incineration of non-recyclable hazardous waste; or*
 - e. the long-term disposal of waste may cause significant and long-term harm to the environment;*
- (e) pollution prevention and control, where that activity leads to a significant increase in the emissions of pollutants into air, water or land, as compared with the situation before the activity started; or*
- (f) the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, where that activity is:*
 - f. significantly detrimental to the good condition and resilience of ecosystems; or*
 - g. detrimental to the conservation status of habitats and species, including those of Union interest.*

When assessing an economic activity against the criteria set out in paragraph 1, both the environmental impact of the activity itself and the environmental impact of the products and services provided by that activity throughout their life cycle shall be taken into account, in particular by considering the production, use and end of life of those products and services.

Detailed sectoral guidance on the application of DNSH can be found in the [EU Taxonomy Navigator \(europa.eu\)](https://europa.eu).

(Indicative max 500 words)

C. Other aspects of sustainability

Describe other aspects of sustainability relevant to the PIP/Project. This may also include factors such as institutional and technical capacities of the counterpart, asset life cycle, gender considerations (specify if a gender equality assessment was conducted), etc.

19. Track-record of the LFI

Describe the LFI operational track-record:

- in Ukraine
- overall and specifically in the PIP/Project's concerned sector(s)/thematic area(s)
- working with the PIP/Project's target beneficiaries
- with the proposed instruments (guarantees, grant co-financing, TA, etc) under the PIP/Project

If the LFI is new to Ukraine and has no previous operational experience in the country, pls state this clearly.

Information on relevant LFI experience with similar investments/PIPs in comparable contexts (e.g. conflict-affected countries; post conflict reconstruction; post-Soviet economies, etc) can also be captured here.

III. ADDITIONALITY AND EXPECTED RESULTS

20. Additionality of the PIP/Project

The focus of this section is on the additionality of the PIP/Project, including additionality of the EU guarantee/grant, and refers to what the guarantee/grant will achieve, in terms of benefits or positive results, over and above what would be achieved without the guarantee/grant. The use of EU budget funding in the form of a guarantee/grant is clearly justified only when significant additionality is shown for the funding.

For submission combining different types of instruments, i.e. PIP of guarantees and grants, the additionality of each instrument should be clearly demonstrated and not only the overall additionality of the programme.

Most types of additionalities are quantifiable, and every effort should be made by the finance institutions to provide sound and well-justified figures. Other types of additionalities may not be quantifiable (e.g. results deriving from policy and regulatory dialogue; introduce or increase the quantity and quality of services and service providers available in a targeted market, etc.), and these should be addressed in a qualitative manner.

Where a qualitative method is chosen, the reasons for this choice should be properly explained and substantiated. Evidence should be provided to support claims of additionality where possible. Additionality is both a key part of the assessment criteria behind the EU allocating decision, and a reporting requirement in the context of the subsequent progress and final reports of the project. It is important to bear this in mind when describing the additionality in the AF.

To the extent applicable, each category should be filled out in full, indicating for each type if it is a primary objective or accompanying benefit:

Type of Additionality	Questions
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Financial	<p>Financial additionality is operationalized via the following indicators:</p> <p>i) Level of concessionality as perceived by the beneficiary in the last layer of the financial chain (“concessionality to final beneficiary”); ii) The financial units of overall investment received by the beneficiary in the last layer of the financial chain for every unit (1 EUR) of the Union’s contribution and; iii) Level of output generated by the programme for every unit (1 EUR) of the overall investment (corresponding to “Return on Investment”, defined in terms of the units used to define the outputs).</p> <p>Concessionality as perceived by the last layer of the chain = [Max possible net transfers received by E] / [Net transfers made from A]</p>  <p>Financial units of overall investment received by the beneficiary in the last layer of the financial chain for every unit (1 EUR) of the Union’s contribution = [Max possible net transfers received by E] / [Net transfers made from A]</p>  <p>Level of output generated by the programme for every unit (1 EUR) of the overall investment = [Max outputs generated by E] / [Net transfers made from A]</p>  <p>The “beneficiary in the last layer” category used here refers to the very last actor in the financial chain, independently from any legal / audit definition of the concept of “final recipient”.</p>
Development	<p>The capacity of the programme to leverage policy reforms that cannot be easily quantified; improved coordination with beneficiary government and donor community; greater awareness and visibility relating to opportunities stemming from EU development cooperation activities; etc.</p>
Economic	<p>Why is the proposed EU contribution necessary for the operation, when comparing this operation to similar operations (either market-based, or supported by other public entities)? List and quantify the economic benefits/positive externalities that may be realised (or negative externalities that may be avoided) via the EU financial instrument, and which would not happen without the EU contribution, such as addressing market failures while avoiding market distortions. Present objective and quantitative evidence based on standard recognized methodologies</p>
Technical / Innovation additionality and expected replicability	<p>What are the innovative aspects of the PIP/Project that could not be generated by or within the target environment without the EU contribution? Why is the proposed innovation important? Present objective and quantitative evidence based on standard recognized methodologies</p>
Sustainability	<p>Does the EU contribution help support further or parallel activities to ensure that benefits continue beyond the life of the project? For example, does the EU contribution contribute to setting a viable economic structure and/or regulatory, legislation or policy reforms ensuring future sustainability? Does the EU contribution enable demonstration effects for other participants in the market place? Present objective and quantitative evidence based on standard recognized methodologies.</p>

Climate Change	What are the climate change mitigation and adaptation benefits of the EU contribution? Will it ensure that investments are carbon-neutral or carbon-negative? Will it ensure that the project becomes climate proof and builds climate resilience? Present objective and quantitative evidence based on standard recognized methodologies
Environment	What are the environmental benefits of the EU contribution? Will it ensure that higher environmental standards are achieved? Will it allow to secure net positive contributions to the environment and biodiversity (“nature-positive investments”)? Will it integrate ecosystem services and/or improve the delivery of environmental services? Present objective and quantitative evidence based on standard recognized methodologies
Private sector involvement	How does the EU contribution contribute to mobilising private capital? To what extent does the EU contribution contribute to strengthening the development of market solutions in the longer run? Present objective and quantitative evidence based on standard recognized methodologies
Alignment with EU standards	How does the EU contribution contribute to alignment with EU standards? To what extent does the EU contribution contribute to strengthening alignment with EU standards in view of Ukraine’s accession?

(Indicative max 2000 words in total)

21. Results Framework

The UIF Results Measurement Framework (ReMF) will form the overarching basis of reference for design, monitoring, reporting and evaluation. See in particular Annex B notes and select:

- The mandatory impact statements and related mandatory indicators. These are to be selected in a case-by-case basis.
- The mandatory cross-sector results statements and related mandatory indicators at output and outcome levels.
- The most relevant recommended sector results statements and associated indicators at output and outcome levels.

If needed, add other sector results statements and indicators, if the proposed menu does not include them already (i.e. for innovative areas).

Each indicator must have a baseline (with year) and a target (with year). This does not apply to the impact level.

Furthermore, the source of data is to be indicated for each indicator. Refer to Annex B of the GN for further guidance on the UIF ReMF.

22. Contribution to OECD DAC Markers

The marker system facilitates monitoring and co-ordination of OECD Members' activities in support of DAC policy objectives for aid, including key elements of the SDGs. These cover the areas of economic well-being, social development, environment sustainability and regeneration and democratic accountability, protection of human rights and the rule of law and disaster risk reduction.

Some of the SDGs are clearly sector-focused (e.g. universal primary education, reduction of maternal mortality rate), and the CRS sector classification gives the necessary detail to collect data on aid activities in these fields. Certain aspects of environmental sustainability can likewise be captured through purpose codes (e.g. specific activities for environmental policy and planning, biosphere protection, biodiversity conservation and hazardous waste management). However, activities across all economic sectors can be targeted to environmental sustainability. Gender equality measures are applied in various sectors. To identify these

activities, the following markers have been defined: gender equality, aid to environment, and participatory development/good governance (PD/GG).

Policy objective markers should be applied to all bilateral aid excluding administrative costs. In other words, they will cover both sector-allocable and non-sector-allocable aid. Similarly, they cover all forms of aid (e.g. investment projects, technical co-operation).

Data collection on the policy objectives of aid is based on a marking system with three values:

- principal objective
- significant objective
- not targeted

A PIP/Project can be marked as principal when the objective (environment, climate change mitigation or adaptation, biodiversity, gender equality, democratic and inclusive governance, digitalisation, etc.) is explicitly stated as fundamental in the design of, or the motivation for, the PIP/Project. Promoting the objective will thus be stated in the PIP/Project documentation as one of the principal reasons for undertaking it. In other words, the PIP/Project would not have been funded (or designed that way) but for that objective.

A PIP/Project can be marked as significant when the objective (environment, climate change mitigation or adaptation, biodiversity, gender equality, democratic and inclusive governance, digitalisation, etc.) is explicitly stated but it is not the fundamental driver or motivation for undertaking it. Instead, the PIP/Project has other prime objectives, but it has been formulated or adjusted to help meet the relevant environment, climate, biodiversity, gender equality, digitalisation, etc. concerns.

1) Participatory Development/Good Governance (PD/GG)

An activity should be classified as PD/GG-oriented (score Main or Significant) if it is intended to enhance elements of participatory development, democratisation, good governance and the respect of human rights.

- a) The objectives are explicitly promoted in activity documentation; and
- b) The activity contains specific measures to promote one or several of the PD/GG aspects defined as follows:
 - Participatory development, i.e. establishing new systems, structures or institutions through which groups, communities or people in a country can play an active and influential role in shaping decisions that affect their lives.
 - Democratisation, which integrates participation and pluralism, including the right of opposition, into the political life of the country and provides a basis for legitimacy of the government.
 - Good governance, i.e. the accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness of the official sector, an independent judiciary as well as the rule of law, and effective, responsible and equitable administration at all levels of government.
 - Human rights, i.e. actions specifically designed to strengthen the respect for, and to facilitate the implementation of, internationally agreed human rights.
 - Examples of typical activities:
 - Civil service reform; support to labour unions, workers. Education programmes, combating child labour; support to police forces, customs.
 - Education and training programmes; decentralisation programmes.

2) Aid to Environment

An activity should be classified as environment-oriented (score Main or Significant) if:

- It is intended to produce an improvement, or something that is diagnosed as an improvement, in the physical and/or biological environment of the recipient country, area or target group concerned; or
- It includes specific action to integrate environmental concerns with a range of development objectives through institution building and/or capacity development.

Examples of typical activities:

- Social infrastructure and services: Water resources protection; water resources policies and water management that take into account environmental and socio-economic constraints, sanitation or waste management practices that brings environmental benefits.
- Economic infrastructure and services: Infrastructure projects designed with comprehensive and integrated environmental protection and management components; activities promoting sustainable use of energy resources (power generation from renewable sources of energy); energy conservation.
- Production sectors: Sustainable management of agricultural land and water resources; sustainable forest management programmes, combating land degradation and deforestation; sustainable management of sea resources; adoption and promotion of cleaner and more efficient technologies in production processes; measures to suppress or reduce pollution in land, water and air (e.g. filters); increasing energy efficiency in industries; sustainable use of sensitive environmental areas for tourism. (Sustainable natural resources management is a combination of management practices that have been planned and selected on the basis of interdisciplinary and participatory assessment of ecological, social and economic impacts of alternative management options, and resolution of possible conflicts or disputes concerning the significance and acceptability of the impacts of the proposed management alternatives).

This marker is automatically specified as main or significant if one of the OECD DAC Rio markers is marked as main or significant.

3) Gender equality (including WID)

An activity should be classified as gender equality focused (score Main or Significant) if:

It is intended to advance gender equality and women's empowerment or reduce discrimination and inequalities based on sex;

Gender equality is explicitly promoted in activity documentation through specific measures which:

- Reduce social, economic or political power inequalities between women and men, girls and boys, ensure that women benefit equally with men from the activity, or compensate for past discrimination; or
- Develop or strengthen gender equality or anti-discrimination policies, legislation or institutions.

Examples of activities that could be marked as main objective:

- legal literacy for women and girls;
- male networks against gender violence;
- a social safety net project which focuses specifically on assisting women and girls as a particularly disadvantaged group in a society;
- capacity building of Ministries of Finance and Planning to incorporate gender equality objectives in national poverty reduction or comparable strategies.
- Such activities can target women specifically, men specifically or both women and men.

Examples of activities that could be marked as significant objective:

- activity which has as its main objective to provide drinking water to a district or community while at the same time ensuring that women and girls have safe and easy access to the facilities;
- a social safety net project which focuses on the community as a whole and ensures that women and girls benefit equally with men and boys.

4) Trade Related Assistance

An activity should be classified as trade development-oriented (score Main or Significant) if it is intended to enhance the ability of the recipient country to:

- formulate and implement a trade development strategy and create an enabling environment for increasing the volume and value-added of exports, diversifying export products and markets and increasing foreign investment to generate jobs and trade; or
- stimulate trade by domestic firms and encourage investment in trade-oriented industries.

Examples of typical activities:

- Business support services and institutions: establishment of business partnerships; investment climate assessments; assisting exporters in developing countries in locating potential importers worldwide; training package providing tools and materials regarding operational legal aspects of e-commerce.
- Trade finance: Feasibility study on a pilot export development fund, innovative trade-related finance for SMEs.
- Production and service sectors: support to fruit and vegetable marketing; increase the international competitiveness of SMEs active in textile and clothing sector, through increase of their productivity.

N.B. The trade development marker is not defined to cover all aspects of "Aid for Trade". It is restricted to activities recorded under codes 24xxx, 25010, 311xx, 312xx, 313xx, 321xx and 33210 (business rule).

Other components of "Aid for Trade" are captured separately through a number of sector codes.

5) Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (RMNCH)

An activity should be classified as RMNCH related if it enables the following objectives:

- Prevent unintended pregnancies by enabling women and girls to choose whether, when and how many children they have
- Ensure pregnancy and childbirth are safe for mothers and babies
- Promote child health (up to year 5)

Typical activities take place in the areas of:

- Health
- Gender/ Inclusion
- Vocational training

The activity should contribute to:

- Empowerment of women and girls to make healthy reproductive choices and act on them;
- Removal of barriers that prevent access to quality services, particularly for the most vulnerable population groups;
- Expansion of the supply of quality services, delivering cost effective interventions for contraception, family planning, linking HIV/RMNCH services, safe abortion, antenatal care, safe delivery and emergency obstetric care, postnatal and newborn care – through stronger health systems with public and private providers;
- Scaling-up of, and training programs for, reproductive health providers;
- Enhancement of accountability for results at all levels with increased transparency.

6) Disaster Risk Reduction

An activity should be classified as DRR-related if it promotes the goal and global targets of the Sendai Framework to achieve substantial reductions of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

Examples of typical activities:

The activity will score “principal objective” if it directly and explicitly contributes to at least one of the four Priorities for Action of the Sendai Framework:

- Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk
- Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk
- Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
- Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
- Support for design, implementation, and evaluation of strategies, policies, planning and legislation
- Fostering political commitment and community participation in DRR
- Multi-hazard risk mapping, modelling, assessments and dissemination
- Decision support tools for risk-sensitive planning

- Early warning systems with outreach to communities
- Developing knowledge, public awareness and co-operation on DRR
- Inclusion of DRR into curricula and capacity building for educators
- Disaster risk management training to communities, local authorities, and targeted sectors
- DRR considerations integrated with the climate change adaptation, social protection and environmental policies
- Legal norm for resilient infrastructure and land use planning
- Disaster financing and insurance
- Disaster preparedness planning and regular drills for enhancing response
- Protective infrastructure and equipment
- Resilient recovery planning and financing

For guidance on the OECD DAC Rio Markers refer to Annex A of the GN.

IV. FINANCIAL DETAILS

23. Indicative budget

An overview of the PIP/Project financing plan should be provided. State the amounts and different types of instruments matched against the source of funding.

The source of funding provides information on the main actors providing financing to the PIP/Project and their planned contribution: EU; Lead Finance Institution; co-financiers; partner country's/beneficiary's own contribution; other private (e.g. commercial banks) or public (e.g. Governments, municipalities, etc.) co-financier(s).

Indicate the type of contributions per source of funding: Guarantee, Grants (Technical assistance, Investment grant, Financial Instrument, Other), Lead Fees, Others.

For Lead Fees, refer to the document "External Actions Blending Operations Remuneration Structure applicable to contracts concluded from 1 January 2020" (Ares(2021)508429, 21 January 2021). Note for Financial Instruments, the Fees of the EU Contribution do not include the part of "administrative fees deducted from the Revenues".

When calculating totals take care not to add the value of the guarantee with that of the underlying guaranteed financial instrument (e.g. in the case of a EUR 50m EU guarantee for a LFI EUR 100m loan, do not add up the two).

While it is understood that figures provided in this section are indicative and may differ from the final ones to be used in the contracting phase, the sponsoring institution should put all efforts to ensure that these amounts reflect as much as possible the expected amounts involved in the project.

24. Target financial leverage of the UIF contribution

Five different leverage indicators are used. The individual elements of the calculations should be clearly provided in the AF, rather than just the final result of the calculated leverage ratio:

EU leverage effect (Total reimbursable financing to eligible final recipients / UIF contribution) = total amount of reimbursable financing provided to eligible final recipients divided by the amount of the Union UIF contribution (Ukraine Guarantee cover limit + any UIF blending contribution). The numerator of this ratio includes therefore only LFI reimbursable financial instruments.

Lead finance institution leverage ratio (Total eligible lead FI financing / UIF contribution) = total amount of financing provided by the LFI (including grants) divided by amount of the Union UIF contribution (Ukraine Guarantee cover limit + any UIF blending contribution). The numerator of this ratio includes therefore LFI reimbursable financial instruments and LFI grants.

Financial Institutions leverage ratio (Total eligible LFI & co. financing / UIF contribution) = total amount of financing provided (including grants) divided by amount of the Union UIF contribution (Ukraine Guarantee cover limit + any UIF blending contribution).

Private sector finance leverage ratio (Private sector financing / UIF contribution) = amount of private sector financing (loan, equity, mezzanine, guarantee) in the investment, and including funds mobilized by the beneficiary, divided by amount of Union UIF contribution (Ukraine Guarantee cover limit + any UIF blending contribution)

Multiplier effect (Total financing to eligible final recipients beyond EU contribution / UIF contribution) = total amount of financing provided to eligible final recipients except the EU contribution, divided by amount of Union UIF contribution (Ukraine Guarantee cover limit + any UIF blending contribution). Thus, this entry is different from “EU leverage effect” insofar as it includes all financial contributions, and including non-reimbursable financing, while excluding the EU contribution itself

In case of investment vehicles, specify the two levels of leverage: at the level of the instrument and at the level of final supported investments.

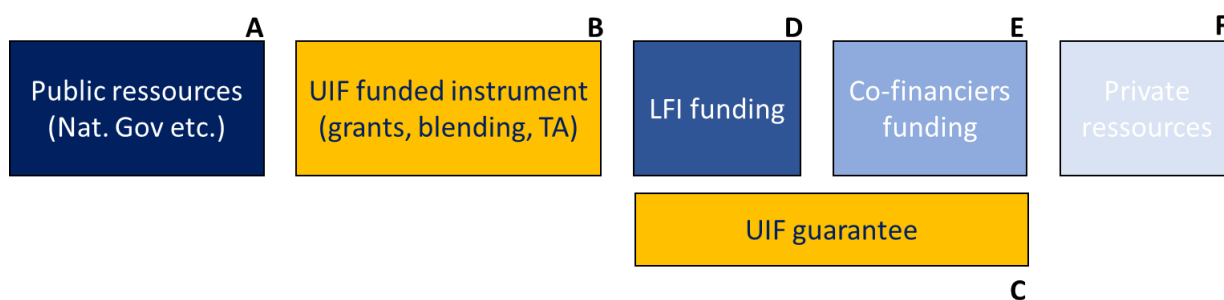
All the EU contributions should be understood as including the management fees.

The applicant finance institution should provide ex-ante estimates of these variables. These must be updated ex-post, in the context of the progress and final reports as the final value of funds mobilised becomes confirmed during the life of the PIP/Project. It is important to indicate the individual elements of the calculations for each of these ratios in order to ensure clarity and details.

For the purpose of coherent and transparent reporting, only funds that will be used in the investment project phase to which a EU guarantee is attached should count towards the ratios. Investments expected in future phases of the PIP/Project should not be counted unless they are committed at the same time as investments in the present phase. Finance that is provided as a parallel stream of finance but not directly as an input into the PIP should normally be excluded.

Similarly, additional finance that is mobilised as an indirect result of the PIP/Project (e.g. as a result of the demonstration effect etc.), even if the time lag is short, should not count towards the leverage ratio.

However, additional finance that is mobilised as a direct result of the PIP/Project (e.g. additional funding MSMEs can mobilise as a direct result of the guarantee provided) could be included as part of the indicative investment/PIP size.



- EU leverage effect = total reimbursable financing to eligible final recipients / UIF contribution = $(D+E) / (B+C)$
- Lead Finance institution leverage ratio = total eligible LFI financing / UIF contribution = $D / (B+C)$
- FIs leverage ratio = total eligible LFI & other IFI/NDB financing / UIF contribution = $(D+E) / (B+C)$
- Private sector finance leverage ratio = private sector financing / UIF contribution = $(F) / (B+C)$
- Multiplier effect = total financing to eligible final recipients beyond EU contribution / UIF contribution = $(A+D+E+F) / (B+C)$

25. Justification and calibration of EU contribution amount(s) requested

Explain thoroughly how the EU contribution amount was determined / calculated, providing the methodology used to reach the requested level of EU contribution.

Provide a separate explanation for each type of EU contribution sought (e.g. guarantee, IG, TA, etc).

26. LFI / Co-financiers financing conditions

Indicate a factual and to the point description of the financial products provided by the LFI and by the co-financiers. This should include indications of the type of loan (sovereign; sub-sovereign; corporate); principal amount(s); repayment profile (equal principal payment; annuity; lump sum principal; etc.); payments per year; built-in grant transfer if any; upfront commissions and fees; interest rates/pricing charged; maturity and; grace periods.

(Indicative max 500 words)

27. OECD DAC grant equivalent amounts

This section is mandatory when the proposal relates to an individual Project submission only.

Provide OECD DAC grant equivalent amount for the LFI/Co-financiers financial instruments with a description of the calculation used in getting to the proposed value – the methodology is explained [here](#) and a calculator can be found [here](#). It is important that you use the discount rate as used by the OECD: 9% for LDCs and other LICs; 7% for LMICs; 6% for UMICs and multilateral organizations other than global institutions or multilateral development banks.

The OECD DAC grant equivalent indicator is a fundamental metric to us. In case you elaborate any *additional* grant equivalent metrics—on the basis of an in-house calculator, or the models provided by the [IMF](#) or [GCF](#), or by using a discount rate that is more representative of the country(-ies) of intervention—you are welcome to also indicate this additional information.

(Indicative max 500 words)

28. Type of financial exposure and risks for which the EU coverage is requested

This section is mandatory only if EU Guarantee coverage or a grant for a financial instrument is requested.

Explain what are the main risks covered by the EU Guarantee (political, commercial, other?). Indicate tenor/holding period for the guaranteed exposure.

(Indicative max 500 words)

29. Envisaged key financial covenants

Provide information on key financial clauses/covenants. These may include most-favoured lender, cross default, negative pledge, change of control, material adverse change, limitations on additional assets/debt and Loss or rating—in case of guaranteed debt. This information is therefore about some of the features of the IFI financial instrument.

(Indicative max 200 words)

30. Envisaged collateral conditions

Indicate the type of collateral or security requested by the IFI in dealing with its clients. This should be based on the collateral types defined in the GEM User Manual and extended in case of need. This information is therefore about some of the features of the IFI financial instrument.

(Indicative max 200 words)

31. Risk and revenue sharing mechanism and structure of the requested EU guarantee

This section is mandatory only if EU Guarantee coverage or a grant for a financial instrument is requested.

List the entities involved in the implementation of the financial instruments, e.g. guarantor, obligators, co-financiers, financial intermediaries, investors, borrowers, final recipients, fund manager/investment advisor.

Describe the eligibility and selection criteria by which financial intermediaries, fund manager, borrowers etc. will be selected and outline the selection procedures.

Explain how the Guarantee will impact on the level of risks borne by each stakeholder involved in the financing of supported schemes (Pari passu, pro rata, first/second loss). Describe the flow of the EU Guarantee to the entities involved until the final beneficiaries/recipients.

Describe numerically (and visually in Annex II) the financial structure and risk sharing envisaged for the covered transactions and/or portfolio/vehicle. This includes the seniority in the capital structure of the asset whose default would trigger a claim under the UIF guarantee and for the UIF-covered tranches, attachment and detachment points⁴, and needed Skin-In-The-Game⁵ (SITG). Mention the sources of funded participations (e.g. Implementing Partner own resources, public or private external donors, private stakeholders etc.)

Revenue-sharing between all stakeholders (including the Commission) should be reflected upon in relevant cases (e.g. funds). This variable source of pricing for the Commission complements or replaces fixed UIF pricing. If applicable, define the waterfall of proceeds and the interested parties at every step (e.g. full proceeds until hurdle rate X% to shareholder A etc.).

(Indicative max 500 words)

32. Payment obligations and guaranteed obligations per eligible instrument/ obligors of the guaranteed obligations.

This section is mandatory only if EU Guarantee coverage or a grant for a financial instrument is requested.

Describe payment obligations and guaranteed obligations per eligible instrument. These may include:

- For loans: principal, interests, fees, commissions, expenses, incidental charges, indemnities, breakage costs, recovery costs, revenues from project finance models, etc.
- For equity: dividends, losses from sales, etc.

Identify the obligors of the guaranteed obligations.

This information is therefore about key features of the IFI financial instrument.

(Indicative max 500 words)

33. Summary of events of default, trigger events and termination events

Define briefly main events of default, trigger events and termination events linked to the IFI financial instrument. This information is therefore about key features of the IFI financial instrument.

Mention the reasons for claim trigger (e.g., borrower missed principal and/or interest debt instalment by X days, final fund valuation showing negative IRR), the frequency (e.g., yearly debt repayment frequency, semestrial credit loss computation, valuation of equity stake at exit or guarantee end date) and time limits for claims.

(Indicative max 200 words)

34. Investment exit strategy/duration-term for the guarantee cover

Propose an investment exit strategy for the EU and describe the financial dynamics/arrangements between the EU and the LFI when the EU financial instrument will come to an end. This may include cases where the

⁴ The attachment point indicates the minimum share of losses at which a given tranche begins to suffer losses. The detachment point corresponds to the share of losses where the tranche is fully consumed.

⁵ Important to note that the Commission will assess alignment of interest across the implementation chain, in line with the EFSD+/UIF Risk Management Framework. For this purpose, it will generally require at least 10% co-investment pari passu by the IP and co-investors, where applicable, at least 30% at the level of local financial intermediaries or other commercial partners, in case of pass-through structures and MSME intermediated lending. Pass-through structures, where a DFI partner passes the guarantee down to the next level without taking a position, will be considered if the overall structure ensures robust alignment of interest and the own resources requirement of the Financial Regulation is still fulfilled at the UIF level for that particular Implementing Partner.

duration of the EU financial instrument is not fixed or is shorter compared to the duration of the IFI financial instrument. This information is therefore about key features of the IFI financial instrument.

For information, the Risk Management Framework of EFSD+ applicable to UIF, stipulates the following maximum duration for the covered operations:

- Sovereign and sub-sovereign debt operations: indicatively up to 40 years;
- Private sector non-intermediated debt operations: up to 18 years;
- SME(+) intermediated lending: up to 12 years;
- Equity and quasi-equity operations: up to 15 years, with an appropriate exit period.

(Indicative max 200 words)

35. Public debt sustainability

Describe the following elements of the debt sustainability (N.B. this is only relevant for projects with entities that may impact public debt sustainability at national or sub-national level):

- For state participated entities/companies or entities companies that otherwise imply a financial responsibility of the beneficiary Government: Country Risk rating of public debt distress assigned, based on tools such as the last Debt Sustainability Assessment (WB/IMF DSA) if available: low, moderate, high or debt distress⁶.
- For municipality participated entities/companies or municipality owned entities/companies: public debt distress of the concerned sub-national government entity
- How close is the country to the debt ceiling under the program supported by the IMF (if relevant)?
- How does the sovereign or sub-sovereign loan / guarantee affect the debt sustainability framework (if relevant)?
- How will the guarantee help in the fulfilment of the concessionality requirement or recommendation by the IMF (if relevant)?
- For sub-sovereign operations, will the LFI require any sovereign guarantee?

(Indicative max 200 words)

36. TA for PIP/Project preparation and/or implementation

This section is specifically conceived for applications covering both PIPs as well as TA. It provides an ad hoc space for including more information on the requested TA funding. In the case of applications focussing exclusively on TA or combining TA with grant co-financing at project level the same information can be spread throughout the AF.

Note that UIF only finances investment-related TA. TA focussing on policy/regulatory and sectorial reforms cannot benefit from UIF funding. Should it be necessary, DFIs should look for other sources of funding.

UIF will dedicate support to preparation of investment projects in a systemic manner, aligned with the Project Preparation Framework led by the Government of Ukraine, its Public Investment Management reform.

Applications for preparatory TAs in support of public sector investments should be channelled as a priority to project preparation facilities.

TA requests shall not exceed 5% of the overall requested EU contribution (investment grant + guarantee).

Explain, with the support of evidence from the current market and from past LFI investments, how and why TA support will be needed, as well as the intended level of operational and financial involvement of the Lead Financial Institution and co-financiers. Indicate if EU financial support is requested for the TA and in what amount.

Provide a brief description of the envisaged TA detailing as much as possible: envisaged TA activities/tasks, timetable for deployment, direct and indirect beneficiaries, total budget and sources of funding. *(Indicative max 500 words)*

⁶ A list of rating by country is available here: <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/dsa/dsalist.pdf>

V. PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

37. Expected timeline to develop and implement the PIP/Project

Provide the expected timeline to develop and implement the PIP/Project.

Major milestones to be included as a minimum:

- Expected date of approval by UIF Steering Board
- Date of approval of PIP/Project (as applicable) by LFIs respective Boards. Provide the exact date (where available).
- Target date for the conclusion of the Guarantee/Contribution Agreements between the Commission and the Lead FI. It is imperative that the LFI proposal is indicated in the Application Form. This will need to be agreed with the Commission.
- Expected signature dates between the LFI and borrowers/promoters/ultimate beneficiaries. For PIPs, the following ramp-up period will be enforced at contracting stage: 3 years, with 40% implementation (i.e. inclusion notice for guarantees and contract signed with the beneficiary for grants) after 1 year. Exceptions may be allowed in specific circumstances, in the case of innovative products or very difficult market segments for instance.
- Expected disbursement timetable (X% by Qx 202x, X% by Qx 202x, X% by Qx 202x, etc). This information is critical as speed of deployment remains one of the key assessment criteria for UIF funded operations.
- Expected date for the finalisation of the PIP/Project's core activities. For cases where an EU Guarantee is requested this would be the length of the investment period plus the longest maturity of potentially covered operations. In cases where an EU grant is provided for e.g. grant co-financing and/or TA this could be the date by which works have been performed, supplies have been delivered or services have been provided.

Provide a separate timeline for each type of EU contribution sought (e.g. guarantee, IG, TA, etc), if different.

38. Types and quantities of activities

This section is mandatory when the proposal relates to an individual Project submission only.

The activities of the intervention are not to be considered as results – which are instead captured in section 21.

This section is meant to provide an overview/snapshot of the type of activities to be performed against available resources.

Provide an indicative list of:

- Types and number of activities to be undertaken (e.g. TA; construction works; public procurement of goods; ancillary services; etc.)
- For TA, specify what these activities will consist of (e.g.: legal advice; capacity development; upgrade of E&S standards applied by local partners; baseline studies; etc.) and in which stage of the project cycle they will be brought in (e.g.: design; procurement; throughout operations; etc.)

(Indicative max 500 words)

Examples:

- 1) *Replacement of 1 district heating central station of x power potential with these technical features; building of an additional 10 substations of x of power potential with these technical features; replacement and/or installation of 10 kilometres of transmission pipelines with these technical features; setting-up of a local LFI's project implementation unit of 2 persons with 10 years of relevant professional experience each; etc.)*
- 2) *TA will consist of 50 men-days of advice on legal structure of the project; 50 men-day of advice on legal procurement; 200 hours of training and capacity building with the local Project Implementation Unit; etc.*

39. Implementation arrangements and organisational set-up

Provide a brief description of the implementation arrangements:

- Role and responsibilities of the main counterparts and of the LFI in the implementation as well as governance of the intervention
- Clarify whether the intervention foresees the creation of an implementation unit; provide description, justification and indication of its functions
- Clarify whether the intervention foresees the creation of a Steering Committee; provide description, justification and indication of its functions
- In-country coordination arrangements, including with EU Delegation
- Items addressed in this section may include:
 - Description of the role (tasks, responsibilities, relations between the different bodies) of the promoter/beneficiary, other UA authorities, Lead FI, the co-financiers and other entities involved.
 - Description of the setup of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and its roles and responsibilities.
 - Description of the financial instrument and role of the Lead FI vs. the Fund Manager/Investment Advisor
 - Description of consultations with the EU: include, for projects where this is applicable, a proposal from the LFI on the option to be adopted for the consultation process with the Commission during implementation of the operation. This will need to be agreed with the Commission at contracting stage.
 - Indication of whether the EU contribution(s) will be pooled in a common project account with funds from the Lead FI (or any co-financing institution) or whether the EU contribution will be kept on a separate account where they will not be pooled with other funds. Use flow-charts and/or graphs, if possible.
 - Describe the flow of the EU contribution(s) to the entities involved until the final beneficiaries/recipients.

Provide separate explanations for each type of EU contribution sought (e.g. guarantee, IG, TA, etc) if the implementation arrangements and organisational set-up are different.

Note that in the framework of PIPs implementation, Commission no-objection will be required for allocation of UIF funding in the following cases:

- Allocations to projects in telecommunication / digital sector to ensure alignment with the EU 5G toolbox on cybersecurity (as made under the top-up);
- Activities that do not comply with the DNSH principles but are necessary to achieve the objectives of the Facility in war torn country (in line with Art. 4 of the Ukraine Facility Regulation).
- Significant allocations involving refinancing, acquisition financing etc.
- Allocations for guarantee coverage (instrument limit) above EUR 60 million.

Contingent on the evolving situation, Commission may reserve the right to require enhanced consultations and/or approval of individual operations in sensitive sectors at the deployment stage.

(Indicative max 500 words)

40. Description of procurement procedure

Provide an overview of the planned tendering process in the context of the PIP/Project (if relevant), including the name(s) of the contracting authority(ies) (e.g. local authority(ies), promoter, lead FI) and the applicable procurement rules.

- Indicate all (if different ones will be used) the procurement procedures applicable to the implementation of all PIP/Project components. Specifically, if different types of EU contributions are being sought (e.g. grant co-financing, TA, etc) provide separate information in relation to procurement of the various components under each of those.
- Provide details/dates (e.g. Q4 2014) on major milestones over the tendering process including dates of publication of the tender documents, estimated date of signatures of the contracts as well as estimated completion dates.
- Indicate if specific challenges in relation to procurement of the PIP/Project components are expected (based on previous experience, low capacity of the promoter, other institutional or market constraints etc)

- If applicable, indicate if external support to the promoter/contracting authority is foreseen during the procurement cycle and in which form
- Indicate how domestic preferences (if any) are tackled and whether any fast-track procedures will be applied.

Provide separate explanations for each type of EU contribution sought (e.g. guarantee, IG, TA, etc) if the procurement procedures are different.

(Indicative max 200 words)

41. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

The section should include key information concerning monitoring and reporting on the PIP/Project as well as the evaluation cycle.

Describe:

- The LFI standard mechanism for regular and systemic monitoring, reviewing and evaluating progress and reporting;
- Any performance and results monitoring arrangements specific to this PIP/Project;
- The arrangements that have been taken to inform the indicators included in the Results Measurement Framework to inform progress towards the achievement of results;
- The arrangements and quality assurance on data collection from downstream partners where relevant – including data disaggregation (i.e. by sex, gender, age, rural/urban, income/poverty, disability etc.) and the extent to which the action is taking into account the human rights-based approach and contributes to gender equality and women's empowerment;
- How the LFI monitoring and reporting system integrates any Environmental Management Plan resulting from an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, so that key impact mitigation measures would be followed-up.

Below is a set of best practices/recommendations which should apply in the preparation and implementation phase of the PIP/Project to ensure more frequent and effective cooperation with EU project managers (in EU Delegation and EU Headquarters):

• Preparation of the PIP/Project

- *First exchange between the Lead FI and the EU Delegation/HQ on the preparation of the PIP/Project.*
- *Discussion on the communication and visibility action plan (including: review of the proposed plan and potential updates/changes in the plan, identification of implementation modalities).*
- *Discussion on the stakeholder's consultation process.*

• Start of the PIP/Project and Contract signature

- *Meeting between the Lead FI and the EU Delegation/HQ for the presentation by the Lead FI of the "roadmap of the PIP/Project" (e.g. monitoring missions)*
- *Discussion about the extent of the involvement of the EU Delegation/HQ*
- *Discussions on the set-up, functioning and role of PIP management meetings (e.g. steering committee or PIP/Project review group)*
- *Agreement on frequency of informal exchange of information*
- *Kick off meeting (with the partner country authorities/beneficiaries, if applicable).*

• Implementation

- *Submission of the regular progress report by the Lead FI to the EU Delegation/HQ (as required by the Agreement signed between the Commission and the Lead FI).*
- *Meeting between the Lead FI and the EU Delegation/HQ to exchange comments, if possible*
- *PIP/Project management meetings (e.g. PIP/Project review group, if relevant).*

- **Audit**

- *Audit should be carried out in accordance with the general conditions of the contract signed between the Commission and the Lead FI and in line with the Lead Fis applicable procedures for audit.*

- **Main pre-conditions**

- *If identified, indicate pre-conditions and conditions that would apply to the EU Guarantee (e.g. the loan conditions if they impact the PIP/Project implementation/ schedule/ payments; conditions for implementation/pre-financing disbursement if requested by the Board).*

(Indicative max 200 words)

42. Visibility

In line with Article 43 of the Ukraine Facility Regulation and the requirements set out in the 2022 “Communicating and Raising EU Visibility: Guidance for External Actions”, implementing partners have a general obligation to acknowledge the origin and ensure the visibility of any EU funding received. The costs associated with ensuring EU visibility (emblem and funding statement) count as eligible costs and should be factored into the budget foreseen for the specific project objective/activity to which the visibility costs relate.

The Communication and Visibility Plan should be included in Annex V of the AF.

(Indicative max 200 words)

43. Consultations before submission

Enhanced upstream consultations are strongly encouraged under UIF.

Summarize the timing and the conclusions of the consultations done before submission with the following stakeholders:

- **Beneficiary organisation:** specify consultations with beneficiary organisations including borrower(s)/promoter(s) under PIP/Project
- **EU Delegation:** provide the name(s) and the function(s) of the person(s) from EU DEL with whom the consultations were conducted (in case of doubt the person to be contacted is the Head of Operations).
- **NEAR Ukraine Service:** specify consultations with EU staff in Ukraine Service in NEAR.
- **National authorities:** specific consultations with other relevant national authorities, for instance line Ministries and Ministry of Finance.
- **Local and regional authorities:** if appropriate specify the process of consultations with local/regional level partners relevant for the PIP/Project.
- **Social partners and civil society organisations:** indicate the consultations done with social partners and/or CSOs and with youth or youth organisations
- **Other local partners:** specify consultations with other local partners including for instance water users' associations or industry/business associations
- **Other stakeholders:** specify consultations with any other stakeholders, if relevant

(Indicated max characters 3,000 including spaces)

44. Contacts

Provide contact details of the PIP/Project manager in your institution, and in case you have been in touch with people who could serve as reference person for your PIP/Project, add names of those persons, whether in NEAR Ukraine Service or in the EU Delegation, or in the particular partner country authorities or possible private partners - taking into account any restrictions imposed by banking regulations, confidentiality and compliance issues etc.

45. Date of submission and Name of submitting person

No specific comment.

**PART II OF THE AF – INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR RISK ASSESSMENT
BY THE GUARANTEE RISK EXPERTS GROUP (GREG)**

Please refer to the Application Form Part II itself. Guidance notes on the information requirements for risk assessment are provided in a dedicated column of Part II.

Annex I. Alignment with UF Regulation checklist

Fill out this section to confirm alignment with and contribution to the objectives, general principles and targets of the UF Regulation.

Table I: Alignment with UF objectives

Select at least one general objectives (or all that apply) and provide a justification/explanation as to how the PIP/Project supports the general objective(s) selected.

Select at least one specific objectives (or all that apply) and provide a justification/explanation as to how the PIP/Project supports the specific objective(s) selected.

Table II: Alignment with UF principles

Confirm that the PIP/Project complies with the general principles of the Ukraine Facility in line with Article 4 of the Ukraine Facility Regulation. Provide a justification/explanation as to how the PIP/Project exactly complies with the principles in question.

Table III: Contribution to UF targets

Confirm if the PIP/Project contributes to the Ukraine Facility targets on micro/SMEs and green/climate, in line with articles 28 (6) and 28 (9) of the Ukraine Facility Regulation. Quantify what share (both in % and EUR million) of the EU contribution to the PIP/Project contributes to the micro/SME target; and what share (both in % and EUR million) of the EU grant contribution, guarantee or other financial instrument contributes to the green/climate target.

With regards to the second target (climate change mitigation and adaptation, environmental protection, including biodiversity conservation, and to the green transition), calculate the share of environment and climate financing by utilising the methodology of Annex VI of Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council, which contains a complete list of eligible and non-eligible interventions with coefficients of financing to be included in climate and environment finance tracking (to be found at: Regulation - 2021/241 - EN - rrf - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)). For estimating an intervention's contribution to environment and climate financing, consider the coefficient associated with climate change as well as environmental objectives and retain whichever is highest (rather than adding them up). This removes the risk of double counting of funding allocations that contribute simultaneously to both objectives.

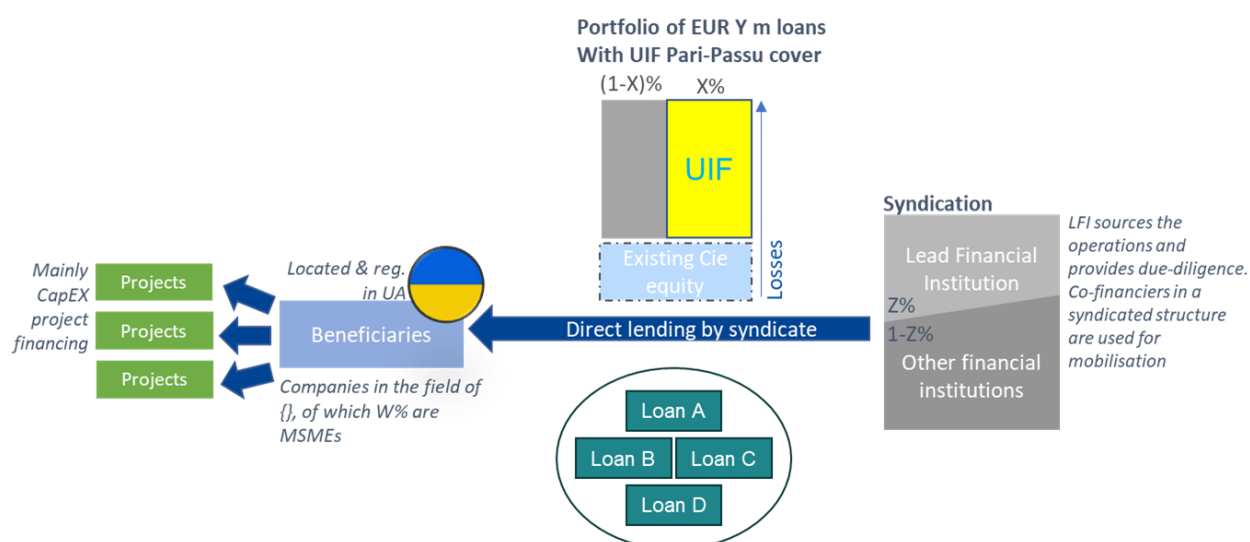
For PIPs provide an estimate of the total contribution based on the existing pipeline and expectations. EFI will be asked to report for each operation included under the PIP during the implementation phase.

46. Visual representation of the PIP/Project

A. Visual representation of PIP/Project implementation set-up

Provide a visual representation of the PIP/Project implementation set-up highlighting respective roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders.

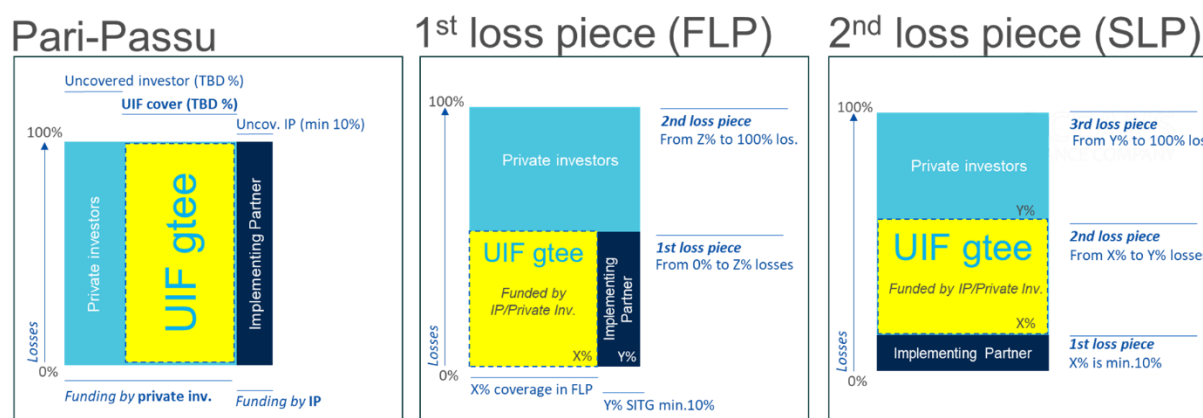
An example of a PIP main functioning features is visible below:



B. Visual representation of PIP/Project risk-sharing

Provide a visual representation of the PIP/Project risk-sharing.

Non-exhaustive examples of schematic visualisation of risk-taking here below:



Annex II. PIP/Project map

Provide a map of Ukraine showing approximate locations of foreseen investments under the PIP/Project.

47. Project budget breakdown

In this table, provide information on Uses: This section should add more detailed information to the Project components and the amounts indicated in section 23 on Indicative Budget. Provide a brief description of each financed component.

Do not hesitate to add or edit any rows as relevant (for example, adding a row for project coordination costs, contingencies, etc).

The figures provided in this section are indicative and may differ from the final ones to be used in the contracting phase.

48. Communicating on the PIP/Project

A. Public description of the PIP/Project

Provide a summary of the PIP/Project - for public display, i.e. press release or annual report.

The objective is that this public description is uploaded to the public websites of COM/NEAR/UIF in a timely manner after the final positive opinion, to allow quick and transparent information to all stakeholders,

including private sector companies. Include any available information on the PIP/Project location(s) such as maps.

E.g.: Context of the PIP/Project, main objectives, most important activities /aspects of implementation scheme, expected main results/benefits, most important aspects of value-added info on visibility. (Length: 200-300 words).

B. Communication and Visibility Plan

The Communication and Visibility Plan should be a proposal from the FI which should include as much detail as possible at this stage of the PIP/Project. No general template is necessary.

Annex A. Rio Convention Markers

In addition to the general OECD policy marker “Aid to environment”, there are specific Rio markers allowing for the identification of activities that target the objectives of the three Rio Conventions:

- United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD);
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).
- They are targeted:
 - automatically by the system according to the selected DAC code
 - For example, when the Code sector is 41030, the RIO marker biological diversity is selected as main objective
 - manually by the user.

If one of the Rio markers is specified as main or significant by the user, the marker 'Aid to environment' (above) will also be specified as main or significant automatically. For example, pollution prevention or circular economy investments must be marked under the OECD policy marker “Aid to environment”, as there are no Rio markers for those.

1) Biological diversity⁷

An activity should be classified as biodiversity related (score Principal or Significant) if it promotes at least one of the three objectives of the Convention: the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources), or fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilisation of genetic resources.

The activity will score "principal objective" if it directly and explicitly aims to achieve one or more of the following six criteria:

- a) protection or enhancing ecosystems, species or genetic resources and/or enhancement of the sustainability of their use, through in-situ or ex-situ measures, or the restoration of existing environmental damages; or
- b) integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services concerns with recipient countries' development objectives, economic decision making and sectoral policies, through measures such as institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy frameworks, research, technology transfer, knowledge management and stakeholder engagement; or
- c) elimination, phasing out or reform of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, and provision of positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; or
- d) maintenance of genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species: or
- e) fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to these resources and by transfer of relevant technologies, as internationally agreed; or
- f) developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.

Examples of typical activities:

Typical activities take place in the sectors of:

Integration of biological diversity concerns into sectoral policy, planning and programmes, e.g.:

- Water and sanitation: Water resources protection and rehabilitation; integrated watershed, catchment and river basin protection and management;
- Agriculture: Sustainable agricultural and farming practices including substitution of damaging uses and extractions by out-of-area plantations, alternative cultivation or equivalent substances; integrated pest management strategies; soil conservation; in-situ conservation of genetic resources; alternative livelihoods;

⁷ this section keep strictly to the formulations of the latest guidance
([https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)25/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)25/en/pdf))

- Forestry: Combating deforestation and land degradation while maintaining or enhancing biodiversity in the affected areas;
- Fishing: Promotion of sustainable marine, coastal and inland fishing;
- Tourism: Sustainable use of sensitive environmental areas for tourism.

2) Combat desertification⁸

An activity should be classified as desertification- related (score Main or Significant) if:

It aims at combating desertification or mitigating the effects of drought in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas through prevention and/or reduction of land degradation, rehabilitation of partly degraded land, or reclamation of desertified land.

The activity will score "principal objective" if it directly and explicitly related to one or more of the following four criteria., including in the context of the realisation of sub-national, national, sub-regional or regional action programmes:

- a) protection or enhancement of affected ecosystems through the rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources or the restoration of existing environmental damage; or
- b) integration of desertification, land degradation and drought concerns with recipient countries' development objectives through measures such as institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; or
- c) developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention and voluntary targets when striving to achieve land degradation neutrality at national and subnational level.

Examples of typical activities in the sectors of water and sanitation, agriculture and forestry:

- Integration of action to combat desertification and land degradation into sectoral policy, planning and programmes (e.g. agricultural and rural development policy, plans and programmes);
- Rehabilitation of land, vegetation cover, forests and water resources, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources;
- Sustainable irrigation for both crops and livestock to reduce pressure on threatened land; alternative livelihood projects;
- Development and transfer of environmentally sound traditional and local technologies, knowledge, know-how and practices to combat desertification, e.g. methods of conserving water, wood (for fuel or construction) and soil in dry areas.

3) Climate change mitigation⁹

An activity should be classified as climate-change-related (score Principal or Significant) if it contributes to the objective of stabilisation of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration.

The activity contributes to:

- a) the mitigation of climate change by limiting anthropogenic emissions of GHGs, including gases regulated by the Montreal Protocol; or
- b) the protection and/or enhancement of GHG sinks and reservoirs; or
- c) the integration of climate change concerns with the recipient countries' development objectives through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research; or
- d) developing countries' efforts to meet their obligations under the Convention.

⁸ this section follow strictly the new OECD guidelines
([https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT\(2018\)24/en/pdf](https://one.oecd.org/document/DCD/DAC/STAT(2018)24/en/pdf))

⁹ in line with the [Revised climate marker handbook FINAL.pdf \(oecd.org\)](#)

The activity will score "main objective" if it directly and explicitly aims to achieve one or more of the above four criteria.

Examples of typical activities in the sectors of water and sanitation, transport, energy, Agriculture, Forestry and industry:

- GHG emission reductions or stabilisation in the energy, transport, industry and agricultural sectors through application of new and renewable forms of energy, measures to improve the energy efficiency of existing generators, machines and equipment, or demand side management.
- Methane emission reductions through waste management or sewage treatment.
- Development, transfer and promotion of technologies and know-how as well as building of capacities that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of GHGs, in particular in waste management, transport, energy, agriculture and industry.
- Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of GHGs through sustainable forest management, afforestation and reforestation, rehabilitation of areas affected by drought and desertification.

4) Climate change adaptation¹⁰

- An activity should be classified as adaptation-related (score Principal or Significant), if it intends to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the current and expected impacts of climate change, including climate variability, by maintaining or increasing resilience, through increased ability to adapt to, or absorb, climate change stresses, shocks and variability and/or by helping reduce exposure to them.
- This encompasses a range of activities from information and knowledge generation to capacity development, planning and the implementation of climate change adaptation actions.

An activity is eligible for the climate change adaptation marker if:

- the climate change adaptation objective is explicitly indicated in the activity documentation; and
- the activity contains specific measures targeting the definition above.
- Carrying out an assessment of vulnerability to climate variability and change, either separately or as an integral part of agencies' standard procedures, facilitates this approach.

To guide scoring, a three-step approach is recommended as a "best practice", in particular to justify for a principal score:

- **Setting out the context of risks, vulnerabilities and impacts related to climate variability and climate change:** for a project to be considered as one that contributes to adaptation to climate change, the context of climate vulnerability should be set out clearly using a robust evidence base. This could take a variety of forms, including use of material from existing analyses and reports, or original, bespoke climate vulnerability assessment analysis carried out as part of the preparation of a project.
- **Stating the intent to address the identified risks, vulnerabilities and impacts in project documentation:** The project should set out how it intends to address the context- and location- specific climate change vulnerabilities, as set out in existing analyses, reports or the project's climate vulnerability assessment.
- **Demonstrating a clear and direct link between the identified risks, vulnerabilities and impacts and the specific project activities:** the project should explicitly address risk and vulnerabilities under current and future climate change as identified in the project documentation.

Examples of typical activities:

The list is not exhaustive. The activities may be scored against the objective only if the above criteria for eligibility are fulfilled.

1) Examples of typical enabling activities for adaptation:

- Environmental policy and administrative management (sector 41010): Supporting the integration of climate change adaptation into national and international policy, plans and programmes; Improving regulations and legislation to provide incentives to adapt;

¹⁰ Updated as per latest [Revised climate marker handbook_FINAL.pdf \(oecd.org\)](#)

- Environmental research (sector 41082): Adaptation-related climate research including meteorological and hydrological observation and forecasting, impact and vulnerability assessments, early warning systems, etc.
- Environmental education / training (sector 41082): Education, training and public awareness raising related to the causes and impacts of climate change and the role of adaptation.

2) Examples of typical sectorial activities:

- Health (Sector 120): Implementing measures to control malaria in areas threatened by increased incidence of diseases due to climate change.
- Water and sanitation (Sector 140): Promoting water conservation in areas where enhanced water stress due to climate change is anticipated.
- Agriculture (Sector 311): Promoting heat and drought resistant crops and water saving irrigation methods to withstand climate change.
- Forestry (Sector 312): Promoting a diverse mix of forest management practices and species to provide a buffer against uncertainties of climate change.
- Fishing (Sector 313): Promoting changes in fishing practices to adapt to changes in stocks and target species. Introducing flexibility in the gear that is used, the species that are fished, the fishing areas to be managed, and the allocations that are harvested.
- Flood prevention/control (Sector 41050 - under General Environmental Protection): Implementing measures for flood prevention and management such as watershed management, reforestation or wetland restoration.
- Disaster prevention and preparedness (Sector 740): Developing emergency prevention and preparedness measures including insurance schemes to cope with potential climatic disasters. Implementing measures to respond to glacial lake outburst flood risk, such as the creation or improvement of early warning systems and widening or deepening of glacial lake outlet channels.

Annex B. UIF ReMF

The UIF ReMF provides a menu of results chains and related indicators structured along the strategic areas for investments defined in the UIF Strategic Orientations, as well as in the Ukraine Plan. This is the basis for the design, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation of the individual interventions approved by the Commission and the Lead International Financial Institution (IFI).

At individual interventions level, the Lead Financial Institution can add additional results and indicators, if relevant and not deviating from the scope of the Investment Windows.

Results and indicators

The definition of results in the UIF ReMF is aligned with the OECD-DAC definition: “Results are defined as the outputs, outcomes or impacts of development interventions, with each element contributing to the next, as set out in the results chain below. The links between each element are as important as the results themselves, reflecting the theory of change and the roles of providers and other stakeholders.”

Each intervention proposed by the Lead FI is to be coherent with the UIF ReMF and **must contain a results chain** composed by results (impact, outcome, output) and indicators (using the table as provided in the Application Form template).

In order to ensure consistency and harmonisation of approaches between the European Commission and the IFIs, **indicative results and indicators are proposed for each of the** strategic areas for investments - as part of the overall UIFReMF. The latter is available in the Excel file provided.

[See excel template \(TBD\)](#)

Impact level

At impact level, the strategic areas of investments are consistent with the objectives of the Ukraine Facility. Therefore, the impact statements provided in the excel file are in common with these objectives.

Outcomes and Outputs, with related indicators

In order to ease the application process and ensure consistency with the UIF ReMF, the design of the outcomes and outputs (with related indicators) needs to incorporate elements that are cross-sector as well as sectorspecific.

The Lead FI is responsible to report against those throughout the implementation as per individual Agreements provisions.

Accordingly, the attached excel crystallises the following two steps:

- **STEP 2 – Cross-sector outcomes and outputs** level, with related indicators. Cross-sectors are mandatory for all type of interventions. They reflect the horizontal considerations outlined in the Strategic Orientations and contribute to the objectives of the Ukraine Facility.
- **STEP 3 – Sector outcomes and outputs** levels, with related indicators. I Sector-specific outcomes and outputs are mandatory (if relevant) as linked to the cross-sector ones and recommended.
- In particular, the sector-related outcomes and outputs with related indicators are reflecting the strategic areas of investments outlined in the Strategic Orientations and are interrelated one to another. Hence, depending on the intervention proposed by an IFI, outcomes and outputs with related indicators could be taken from any sectoral tab. Sector outcomes and outputs with related indicators are to be selected from the overall EFSD+ ReMF as per STEP 3.

The tables provided in the excel file follow the structure below:

Area	Result	Indicator	Unit	Level	Definition and comments
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Cross-sector	The result statement	The indicator(s) that measure the related result	The unit of measure of the indicator	Impact Outcome Output	How to measure the indicator and other comments
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The design of the proposed interventions could include other outcomes and outputs (with related indicators) as proposed by the Lead FI, if soon relevant to the scope of the specific strategic areas of investments and not already captured in the menu provided by the ReMF (excel file).

Remarks on indicators

Indicators are meaningful against a result (impact, outcomes, outputs) to be measured.

Where relevant, indicators are to be disaggregated by sex, age, and, if relevant, target group and territory.

Monitoring and reporting

The monitoring and reporting principles and requirements are to be in line with the Regulation on the Ukraine Facility (EU Regulation 2024/792 of the European Commission and European Parliament of 29 February 2024). Further specifications will be provided in a dedicated document on the EFSD+ Results Measurement Framework.

At individual intervention level each Guarantee Agreement will need to specify monitoring and reporting requirements against those same principles and the design agreed between the parties.

Annex C. Eligibility criteria for operations in agricultural/food processing sectors

Additional eligibility criteria apply and will need to be represented for operations in agriculture and food processing sector as follows:

The maximum size of farm/agrifood (processing) company qualifying for support under UIF is set at 65 000 ha and annual turnover of EUR 200 million.

Applicable to farms:

- Registration of farm/MSME in the State Agricultural Register and legal entity Register,
- Compliance with Ukrainian legislation with respect to animal identification and registration, accurate maintenance of field book records, and records of animal movements.

Applicable to farms above 500 ha:

Further to the above, agricultural producers with more than 500 hectares will be **required to confirm compliance** with certain conditions, in line with existing Ukrainian legislation or adopted Ukrainian legislation that will enter into force, approximated with EU legislation, including:

- Meet minimum standards for the care and husbandry of farmed animals such as poultry, calves (bovine animals up to six months old) or pigs pursuant to Ukraine legislation: MDETA Order "On approval of welfare requirements for the well-being of farm animals during keeping thereof", registered in the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 18 February 2021 under number № 206/35828.
- Meet minimum standards for the slaughtering or killing of animals pursuant to Ukraine legislation: MAPF Order "On approval of Requirements for ensuring of animal welfare at the time of slaughter or killing", registered in the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 14 October 2022 under number № 1244/38580.
- Proper manure management in line with provisions of MAPF Order dated 24 November 2021 No. 382 "On approval of the Rules on ensuring soil fertility and the use of certain agrochemicals";
- Plant protection management in line with provisions of the Law No. 5456-VI of 16 October 2012 "on pesticides and agrochemicals" and the draft Law registered under No. 8340 "On state regulation of the field of plant protection", and other legislation listed in the concerned checklist.

The checklists developed below are a tool to assess compliance with these conditions. These checklists should be included in the guarantee agreements or contribution agreements to funds.

Agricultural producers with more than 20,000 ha of land must implement these environmental and animal welfare conditions as a pre-condition to access any support from UIF.

Where agricultural producers of less than 20,000 ha of land are not yet implementing these environmental and animal welfare conditions, financial instruments can be provided to support them in meeting these conditions, thereby supporting their sustainable transition. A clear plan for such transition must be in place.

CHECKLIST FOR ANIMAL WELFARE & MANURE HANDLING MONITORING

Key Objective of the Assessment Process

- Evaluate the current farm practices to ensure that no harmful or unethical behaviour is supported.
- Raise awareness about the importance of maintaining high standards in animal welfare and good manure handling practices.
- Promote continuous improvement of farming practices by providing feedback and recommendations for improvement based on the assessment findings.

Assessment is made by:

1. Bank employees
2. State food safety officials with expertise in animal welfare
3. Authorized experts / veterinarian or companies with experience in veterinary and animal welfare
4. Independent animal welfare auditors
5. Representatives from animal welfare organizations
6. Representative from the farm / business

Name and quality of the person(s) that perform the assessment:

Livestock importance (select the adequate option):

1. **MINIMAL IMPORTANCE:** Livestock is a side activity, contributing to less than 5% of the farm's income.
2. **LOW IMPORTANCE:** Livestock plays a minor role, contributing to 5% to 20% of the farm's income.
3. **MODERATE IMPORTANCE:** Livestock is an important part of the farm, contributing to 20% to 50% of the farm's income.
4. **HIGH IMPORTANCE:** Livestock is a major activity, contributing to 50% to 80% of the farm's income.
5. **PRIMARY ACTIVITY:** Livestock is the main and only activity, contributing to over 80% of the farm's income.

Sources of Verification

N	Short Explanation	Long explanation
1	INTERVIEW WITH COMPANY / FARM OWNER / MANAGEMENT	Conversations with the company's management team to assess their understanding and commitment to animal welfare standards.
2	INTERVIEW WITH VETERINARY OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COMPANY / FARM	Discussion with food safety / veterinary officials to verify compliance with regulatory standards and protocols
3	INTERVIEW WITH EMPLOYEES	Discussion with employees directly involved in animal care to assess their practices and knowledge.
4	GEOTAGGED PICTURES TAKEN BY COMPANY	Photographs taken by farm employees/managers, showing the conditions and treatment of livestock, with geotags to confirm location/date.
5	ON-SITE VISIT BY THE ASSESSOR	Direct observation and evaluation by an assessor visiting the company premises.
6	FARM / COMPANY BUSINESS ACTIVITIES RECORD	Documentation and records of business activities that demonstrate adherence to standards.

7	CERTIFICATE OF EXTERNAL AUDITOR	Certification from an external auditor confirming compliance with animal welfare and other relevant standards.
8	ANIMAL WELFARE TRAINING RECORDS	Documentation of training sessions attended by farm employees / managers on animal welfare practices.
9	VETERINARY HEALTH RECORDS	Detailed health records maintained by veterinarians for the livestock
10	FEED AND NUTRITION BOOKS	Records of feed types, quantities, and schedules to ensure proper nutrition
11	EXISTING ANIMAL WELFARE ASSESSMENT REPORTS	Reports from previous internal or external assessments of the company's animal welfare practices.
12	SELF ASSESSMENT BY FARM /BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE	Assessment made by the representative of the farm/business.

Categorization of Companies Based on Compliance with Standards and Practices

N	Short Explanation	Long explanation
1	FULLY AWARE AND IMPLEMENTS EU REGULATIONS	The company/farm is fully knowledgeable about EU animal welfare regulations and already adheres to them.
2	FULLY AWARE AND EXCEEDS NATIONAL REGULATIONS	The company/farm not only complies with national regulations but also implements higher standards than those prescribed by the national regulations.
3	FULLY AWARE AND IMPLEMENTS NATIONAL REGULATIONS (as of 01.01.2026)	The company/farm is fully aware and already complying with national regulations, including those set to be implemented on 01.01.2026.
4	AWARE AND INVESTING TO COMPLY WITH FUTURE REGULATIONS	The company/farm recognizes the importance of animal welfare and is currently investing to meet national regulations planned for 2026.
5	PARTIALLY AWARE AND MAKING SOME IMPROVEMENTS	The company/farm has some awareness of animal welfare needs and is making incremental improvements, though not fully compliant with Ukraine regulations.
6	MINIMALLY AWARE WITH LIMITED COMPLIANCE EFFORTS	The company/farm has limited awareness of animal welfare requirements and is making minimal efforts towards compliance.
7	NOT AWARE AND NOT INVESTING IN ANIMAL WELFARE	The company/farm lacks awareness of animal welfare needs and is not making any investments to comply with regulations
8	NON-COMPLIANT WITH LEGAL STANDARDS AND BASIC WELFARE	The company/farm treats animals in a way that does not comply with the legal system and fails to meet basic animal welfare standards.

CHECKLISTS OF ANIMAL WELFARE PRACTICE IN THE COMPANY / FARM

QUESTION (based on MDETA Order No. 224 from 02.08.2021 "On the Approval of Requirements for the Well-being of Farm Animals During their Keeping")	SOURCE OF VERIFICATION (Add numbers from Source of Verification table above)	CATEGORIZATION OF COMPANIES (Add number from Categorization table above)	COMMENTS / ATTACHMENTS (Add comments and specify possible related attachments)
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DAILY ANIMAL CONTROL <i>Are all animals controlled at least once a day (calves kept inside and broilers twice a day)?</i> <i>Is there adequate lighting (fixed or portable) that allows animals to be thoroughly examined at any time?</i>	Recommended: 1,3,5 Actually implemented:		
FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT <i>Is the freedom of movement of the animals unlimited given the characteristics of their species, i.e. the animals have space-drain for free movement provided to suit its physiological and etological needs?</i> <i>This includes an adequate density of laying hens and broilers per m²</i>	Recommended: 1,2,5 Actual:		
AIR QUALITY CONTROL <i>Are the air circulation, dust, temperature, relative humidity and gas concentration kept within limits that are not harmful to animals? The meter devices should be regularly serviced (calibrated).</i>	Recommended: 4, 5 Actual:		
ADEQUATE LIGHTING AND REST PERIODS <i>Are animals kept in constant darkness or without an adequate period of rest from artificial lighting?</i> <i>Is there natural light available enough to meet the physiological and etological needs of animals, or, if not, is proper artificial lighting provided?</i>	Recommended: 1, 3, 4, 5, 11 Actual:		
HEALTHY FOOD AND WATER SUPPLY <i>Are animals fed healthy foods that match their age and species and are given sufficient feed to keep them in good health, and meet their nutritional needs, Do all animals have access to a suitable water supply system or are able to meet their needs for fluid intake by other means?</i>	Recommended: 1, 5, 10 Actual:		
RECORD KEEPING <i>Are there record evidence for the animals that have been kept for the three past years and are available for inspection about: every medical treatment, the number of dead head units, the type and manner of nutrition, their movement and slaughter?</i>	Recommended: 6, 9, 11 Actual:		
QUESTION (based on MAPF Order dated November 24, 2021 No. 382 "On approval of the Rules on ensuring soil fertility and the use of certain agrochemicals")	SOURCE OF VERIFICATION (Add numbers from Source of Verification table above)	CATEGORIZATION OF COMPANIES (Add number from Categorization table above)	COMMENTS / ATTACHMENTS (Add comments and specify possible related attachments)

MANURE STORAGE <i>Is manure stored in a manner that prevents contamination of soil and water, and complies with regulatory standards for environmental protection?</i>	Recommended: 4, 5 Actual:		
MANURE APPLICATION <i>Is manure applied to fields following best practices for nutrient management, ensuring it is used effectively and minimizes environmental impact?</i>	Recommended: 1, 3, 6, 11 Actual:		

Overall Categorization of Companies/Farms Regarding Animal Welfare and manure handling Practices

CATEGORIZATION OF COMPANIES / FARMS (Add number from table above or category level from 1-8)

* If score exceeds an average of 35/40, the project may be re-considered and include improvement to elements listed in the checklist, or postponed until such elements have been improved.

CHECKLIST FOR PLANT PROTECTION MONITORING

Key Objective of the Assessment Process

- Evaluate the current farm practices to ensure that no harmful or unethical behaviour is supported.
- Raise awareness about the importance of maintaining high standards in PPPs handling practices.
- Promote continuous improvement of farming practices by providing feedback and recommendations for improvement based on the assessment findings.

Assessment is made by:

1. Bank employees
2. State food safety officials with expertise in plant protection
3. Authorized experts or companies with experience in plant protection
4. Independent plant protection auditors
5. Representatives from environmental / nature protection / biodiversity non-governmental organizations
6. Representative from the farm / business

Name and quality of the person(s) that perform the assessment:

Sources of Verification

N	Short Explanation	Long explanation
1	INTERVIEW WITH COMPANY / FARM OWNER / MANAGEMENT	Conversations with the company's management team to assess their understanding and commitment to animal welfare standards.
2	INTERVIEW WITH VETERINARY OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COMPANY / FARM	Discussion with food safety / veterinary officials to verify compliance with regulatory standards and protocols
3	INTERVIEW WITH EMPLOYEES	Discussion with employees directly involved in animal care to assess their practices and knowledge.
4	GEOTAGGED PICTURES TAKEN BY COMPANY	Photographs taken by farm employees/managers, showing the conditions and treatment of livestock, with geotags to confirm location/date.
5	ON-SITE VISIT BY THE ASSESSOR	Direct observation and evaluation by an assessor visiting the company premises.
6	FARM / COMPANY BUSINESS ACTIVITIES RECORD	Documentation and records of business activities that demonstrate adherence to standards.
7	CERTIFICATE OF EXTERNAL AUDITOR	Certification from an external auditor confirming compliance with animal welfare and other relevant standards.
8	ANIMAL WELFARE TRAINING RECORDS	Documentation of training sessions attended by farm employees / managers on animal welfare practices.
9	VETERINARY HEALTH RECORDS	Detailed health records maintained by veterinarians for the livestock
10	FEED AND NUTRITION BOOKS	Records of feed types, quantities, and schedules to ensure proper nutrition
11	EXISTING ANIMAL WELFARE ASSESSMENT REPORTS	Reports from previous internal or external assessments of the company's animal welfare practices.
12	SELF ASSESSMENT BY FARM /BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE	Assessment made by the representative of the farm/business.

Categorization of Companies Based on Compliance with Standards and Practices

N	Short Explanation	Long explanation
1	FULLY AWARE AND IMPLEMENTS EU REGULATIONS	The company/farm is fully knowledgeable about EU plant protection regulations and already adheres to them.
2	FULLY AWARE AND EXCEEDS NATIONAL REGULATIONS	The company/farm not only complies with national regulations but also implements higher standards than those prescribed by the national regulations.
3	FULLY AWARE AND IMPLEMENTS FUTURE NATIONAL REGULATIONS	The company/farm is fully aware and already complying with national regulations, including those set to be implemented in future.
4	AWARE AND INVESTING TO COMPLY WITH FUTURE REGULATIONS	The company/farm recognizes the importance of plant protection and is currently investing to meet national regulations planned in future.
5	PARTIALLY AWARE AND MAKING SOME IMPROVEMENTS	The company/farm has some knowledge of plant protection needs and is making incremental improvements, though not fully compliant with all regulations.
6	MINIMALLY AWARE WITH LIMITED COMPLIANCE EFFORTS	The company/farm has limited knowledge about plant protection requirements and is making minimal efforts towards compliance.
7	NOT AWARE AND NOT INVESTING IN PLANT PROTECTION	The company/farm lacks knowledge of plant protection needs and is not making any investments to comply with regulations.
8	NON-COMPLIANT WITH LEGAL STANDARDS AND BASIC PROTECTION	The company/farm does not comply with legal plant protection standards and fails to meet basic protection requirements.

Checklists of Plant Protection Practice in the Company / Farm

QUESTION	Legislation reference	SOURCE OF VERIFICATION (add numbers from Source of Verification table above)	CATEGORIZATION OF COMPANIES (Add number from Categorization table above)	COMMENTS / ATTACHMENTS (Add comments and specify if some related attachments)
RECORD KEEPING <i>Does the potential beneficiary keep records and documents for three years regarding the stored and/or used plant protection products in paper and/or electronic form, and whether s/he submits reports on plant protection products to the competent authority?</i>	- Art. 14 of the Law "On pesticides and agrochemicals" - Art. 52 of the DL No 8340 "On state regulation of the field of plant protection"	Recommended: 1,5,7 Actual:		
STORAGE OF PESTICIDES		Recommended: 1,5,7		

<p><i>Are pesticides stored in registered warehouse in line with the requirements established by sanitary standards and other regulatory legal acts of Ukraine?</i></p> <p><i>Has the applicant relevant sanitary passport on storage of plant protection products that is updated annually?</i></p>	<p>Art. 16 - 5 under Law No. 5456-VI of 16 Oct. 2012 of the Law "on pesticides and agrochemicals"</p> <p>- Art. 12 of the Law "On pesticides and agrochemicals"</p> <p>- Decision of the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of Ukraine dated August 3, 1998. N1 State sanitary regulations "On transportation, storage and use of pesticides in the national economy"</p> <p>DCanPiN 8.8.1.2.001-98</p>	Actual:		
<p>PROPER USE OF PESTICIDE PACKAGING</p> <p><i>Are emptied pesticide packaging and containers handled and disposed of in the prescribed manner to ensure safety and environmental protection?</i></p>	<p>Art. 49 of the DL No 8340 "On state regulation of the field of plant protection" (and law implementing by-laws)</p>	<p>Recommended: 1,5,7</p> <p>Actual:</p>		
<p>MACHINERY CALIBRATION</p> <p><i>Is the pesticide application equipment registered in the State Register of Pesticide and Agrochemical Application Equipment and regularly calibrated and tested?</i></p>	<p>- Art. 8 of the Law "On pesticides and agrochemicals"</p> <p>- Art. 59 of the DL No 8340 "On state regulation of the field of plant protection"</p>	<p>Recommended: 1,2,5,7</p> <p>Actual:</p>		
<p>APPLICATION - REGULATORY COMPLIANCE</p> <p><i>Does the beneficiary of plant protection products or the holder of plants apply them in accordance with the registration decision, declaration and instructions for application, and the purpose of the products with the aim of suppression?</i></p>	<p>Art. 10 of the Law "On pesticides and agrochemicals"</p> <p>- Art 12 of the Law "On pesticides and agrochemicals"</p> <p>- Art 55 of the DL No 8340 "On state</p>	<p>Recommended: 1, 2,5,10</p> <p>Actual:</p>		

<p><i>Does the beneficiary apply plant protection products exclusively from the lists of pesticides and agrochemicals permitted for use in Ukraine confirmed by their registration?</i></p> <p><i>Do the beneficiary staff engaged in transportation, storage, application of and trade in pesticides and agrochemicals reached 18 years of age and possess a permit (certificate) on the right to work with pesticides and agrochemicals?</i></p>	<p>regulation of the field of plant protection"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Art. 24 and 25 of the Law "On Plant protection" - Art 11 of the Law "On pesticides and agrochemicals" - CMU Resolution dated May 9, 2023, No. 458 "On approval of the Procedure for obtaining a certificate on the right to work with pesticides" - MAPF Order No 1264 from 12.06.2023 on content of the training programs - Art 50 of the DL No 8340 "On state regulation of the field of plant protection" 			
<p>APPLICATION - HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY</p> <p><i>Are the plant protection products applied respecting the restrictions to safety of human and animal indicated in the registration file of the respective product and in accordance with the hygiene regulation from Ministry of Health? Especially, does the beneficiary apply plant protection products while respecting the measures for prevention of bees poisoning?</i></p> <p><i>Does the beneficiary apply precautionary measures to avoid the suppression of non-target organisms, disruption of their habitats, or prevention of their spread?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registration file of the respective product - Ministry of Health Order 02.02.2016 No. 55 "On the approval of the State medical and sanitary standards for the safe use of pesticides and agrochemicals", registered in the MoJ on February 10, 2016, under No. 207/28337 MDETA Order No 338 On "Instruction on prevention of bees poisoning by plant protection products" (to be improved by DL 8340) MENR procedure for registration of plant protection products registration based on the CMU Resolution dated April 18, 2018, No. 312 "On the approval of the Procedure for ecological expert assessment of materials submitted for registration of 	<p>Recommended: 1, 2, 5, 10</p> <p>Actual:</p>		

	pesticides and agrochemicals (to be improved by DL No 11062 "On Plant Protection Products and Fertilizer Products")			
NOTIFICATION OF PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCT APPLICATION <i>Does the beneficiary regularly notify about the future application of plant protection products by submitting an advance notification?</i>	Art. 53 of the DL No 8340 "On state regulation of the field of plant protection"	Recommended: 1,2,3,5 Actual:		

Overall Categorization of Companies/Farms Regarding Plant Protection Practices

CATEGORIZATION OF COMPANIES / FARMS (Add number from table above or category level from 1-8)

* If score exceeds an average of 50/55, the project may be re-considered and include improvement to elements listed in the checklist or postponed until such elements have been improved.