

Liaoning Yingkou Green Smart Development Project

Resettlement Plan

(Final Version)

Yingkou Municipal Government, Liaoning Province

This Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared by the Project Management Office (PMO) of Yingkou Municipal Government to submit to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

May 2024

Abbreviations

AH	Affected Household
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AP	Affected Person
CUCD	China Urban Construction Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd.
EA	Executive Agency
FSR	Feasibility Study Report
FTZ	Free Trade Zone
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IA	Implementation Agency
LA	Land Acquisition
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LEDZ	Liaohé Economic Development Zone
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMC	Project management consultant
PMO	Project Management Office
PRC	People's Republic of China
RIB	Resettlement Information Booklet
RP	Resettlement Plan
Sub-PMO	Sub-project Management Office
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
YMG	Yingkou Municipal Government

Commitment Letter

The Yingkou Municipal Government (YMG) has requested a loan from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) through the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China to carry out the Liaoning Yingkou Green Smart Development Project. The implementation of the project will comply with the relevant laws and regulations of the Government as well as the policy and standards the AIIB. The Resettlement Plan (RP) is one of the key elements of AIIB for the projects using AIIB loans and is an important basis for land acquisition and resettlement (LAR). The document provides eligibility to compensation and assistance, entitlements for the affected persons, land acquisition and compensation implementation process, public participation and consultation plan, grievance redress mechanism, and monitoring and evaluation arrangements.

YMG hereby confirms the contents of the RP and guarantees that the budget for land acquisition, compensation, assistance and other related resettlement costs will be included in the project's total budget and provided on time for implementation. The YMG has discussed the RP with relevant units through the sub-project management offices (Sub-PMOs) and obtained their acceptance. The YMG hereby authorizes the Management Committee of Yingkou Area of China (Liaoning) Pilot Free Trade Zone (FTZ) and the Management Committee of Yingkou Liaohe Economic Development Zone (LEDZ) to implement the RP accordingly.

This RP is prepared according to the latest feasibility study report (FSR), reflecting the latest scope of land acquisition impacts of the Project, socio-economic conditions of the affected persons, and the relevant policies and requirements of the Government and AIIB. Following to the detailed design of the subprojects, if scope of land acquisition impact is changed - the impact will be measured and the RP will be updated and submitted to the AIIB for review and approval.

Mayor of Yingkou Municipal Government

Signature:

May 20, 2024

Executive Summary

The Liaoning Yingkou Green Smart Development Project (the Project) aims at promoting coordinated development of Yingkou dry port hub and key industrial parks to improve the dry port function of Yingkou City, by enhancing interconnection, expanding industrial development space, and improving industrial supporting service facilities.

Implementation of the Project involves recovery and transferring of state-owned land use rights of 459.3729 hectares (4593729 square meters). Land acquisition by the Project will cause demolition of buildings and structures with a total area of 4078598 square meters, of which, 18598 square meters are buildings and 4060000 square meters are onland structures of the salt field. There is no land used by private individuals or households affected by the Project. Due to the demolition of an area of salt-field 15 salt field employees will have their workplace changed. Details of land acquisition impacts of the Project are as below:

- Yingkou Liaohe Economic Development Zone (EDZ) sub-project: involving recovery of 406 hectares (406,000 square meters) of state-owned land, of which, 384.602 hectares (3846020 square meters) are state-owned land with use right of Yingkou Asset Management Group Co., Ltd., and the remaining 21.398 hectares (213980 square meters) belongs to management of Yingkou Municipal Natural Resources and Planning Bureau. It is proposed to demolish 406,000 square meters of structures in the salt fields, with asset ownership of Yingkou Salt Industry Co., Ltd. The affected employees are 15 people, all of whom are employees of Yingkou Salt Industry Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Yingkou Salt Industry).
- China (Liaoning) Pilot Free Trade Zone Yingkou Area (FTZ) sub-project: Transferring of state-owned land of 53.3729 hectares (533729 square meters), of which, 2.5813 hectares (25813 square meters) are state-owned land with land use right of Yingkou Comprehensive Bonded Logistics Group Co., Ltd., 9.5339 hectares (95339 square meters) are state-owned land with land use right of Yingkou Coastal Development and Construction Group Co., Ltd., and the land use right of the remaining belongs to Yingkou Municipal Natural Resources and Planning Bureau. A building area of 10995 square meters of one (1) WWTP will be demolished, and the asset ownership belongs to Yingkou Coastal Development and Construction Group Co., Ltd. A structure with an area of 7,603 square meters will be demolished, and its asset ownership belongs to Yingkou Comprehensive Bonded Logistics Group Co., Ltd.

The total affected population of the project is 15 employees of the Salt Industry Company. They are affected due to the demolition of the structures. There will be no livelihood impact with the affected employees as the Salt Industry Company will arrange the work for the employees so that there is no job disruption, neither the income reduction of the employees. During the preparation period of the RP, a comprehensive socio-economic survey has been conducted on 15 affected employees, among whom there are no vulnerable case such as ethnic minorities, elderly people, or poor households and others.

The resettlement work of this project will strictly abide by the laws, regulations, and policies of Yingkou City, Liaoning Province, the People's Republic of China, and the AIIB. According to the Regulations on the Transfer of State-owned Construction Land Use Rights by Bidding, Auction, and Listing (Decree No. 39 of the Ministry of Land and Resources), Notice of the YMG on Publishing and Implementing the Comprehensive Land Price Standards for Land Acquisition Areas in Yingkou City, and the Notice of the YMG on Publishing and Implementing the Updated Results of Land Classification Adjustment and Land Price in Yingkou City, and other policies - after full consultation and agreement with the executing agency (EA) and relevant stakeholders, the Yingkou Municipal PMO has developed a series of compensation standards, which are sourced from state-owned land use policies and relevant compensation agreements, and policy and standards (Environmental and Social Standards 1 and 2) of AIIB. Cash compensation for affected land and structures will be paid directly to relevant units whose land is to be acquired by replacement cost; the affected employees will be arranged to work in other working groups with the same working conditions and the same work that the employees are doing. For the affected employees in particular and for other employees in the two project zones in general, skills and vocational trainings will be provided. The Project will also implement gender development measures for the workers, institutions and communities in the project area as envisaged in the prepared Gender Action Plan.

The total calculated land acquisition and resettlement budget of the project is 526.1303 million Yuan. The budget will come from the domestic counterpart fund.

Extensive consultations and participation took place during the preparation of the RP. The municipal project management office (PMO), two sub-PMOs, design institutes, affected employees, and other stakeholders participated in the identification and measurement of resettlement impacts, and subsequently in preparation of the RP. A total of 6 public consultation meetings were held with a total of 165 participants, of which 85 were women. Opinions, suggestions and concerns of the stakeholders have been incorporated in this RP.

In addition to the existing complaint mechanism in the FTZ and LEDZ such as the 12345 Hotline, complaint submissions to the Natural Resources Bureaus, the street offices, the Public Complaint and Proposal Administrations, etc., a project specific GRM will be established with procedures to ensure that the project related complaints and grievances will be received, reviewed and settled effectively and in a timely manner.

Land acquisition and resettlement activities will start in the second half of 2024. The PMO will be responsible for leading and coordinating the resettlement work of the two subprojects, conducting internal monitoring during the project implementation and hiring the external monitoring agency to conduct external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of RP. Detailed institutional arrangements for RP implementation have been specified in this RP. Civil works of the subprojects shall not be commenced until compensation has been fully paid and resettlement restoration measures for the affected employees are in place. The resettlement work can only be carried out after AIIB has reviewed and approved the RP.

The implementation of the RP will be monitored internally and externally to ensure that the resettlement objectives of the project are achieved. The PMO will conduct internal monitoring and submit annual progress reports to the AIIB. Yingkou PMO will hire an external M&E agency to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RP independently. The external M&E agency will submit semi-annual M&E reports to the AIIB and the PMO. Yingkou PMO will prepare a resettlement completion report and submit to the AIIB for approval and posting on the AIIB website before completion of the project.

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1 Project Overview

1.1. Project Description

1. Through the coordinated development of Yingkou dry port hub and key industrial parks, this project will improve the function of Yingkou dry port, promote the development of logistics and industries, in order to build the Northeast Sea and Land Corridor, connecting Southeast Asia and Japan, South Korea, Russia, Mongolia and Europe, promoting the diversified trade commodities and trade methods, and facilitate international and domestic trade, accelerating the realization of international cross-border interconnection in Liaoning, and strives to build a new development pattern with the domestic cycle as the main body, and the domestic and international dual cycles to promote each other, and supports the "Belt and Road". It will also promote the green, low-carbon, intelligent, efficient and sustainable development of the regional economy, comprehensively build Yingkou regional international trade center and advanced manufacturing base, promote the comprehensive revitalization of Yingkou's economy and high-quality development, and help the revitalization of Northeast China.

2. The project selected the following construction contents from three aspects: enhancing connectivity, expanding industrial development space, and improving industrial supporting service facilities:

- Subproject 1: Free Trade Zone (FTZ) Dry Port Hub and Industrial Park, including: FTZ Railway Station Construction, FTZ Building Facilities and Municipal Infrastructure; The subproject is located south of Xinlian Street, north of Xinhai Street, between Tinghai Road and Jinghai Road in Yingkou.
- Sub-project 2: Yingkou Liaohe Economic Development Zone (Phase II) South Expansion Zone Park Infrastructure Construction Project. The subproject is located on the southwest side of the second-phase start-up area, north starting from Donghai Street until Minxinghe North Street on the south, west until the east control line of Bianhai Railway, until Jiachen Avenue on the east, which covers a total area of 406 hectares.



Figure 1-1 Project Location Map

3. The Liaoning Yingkou Green Smart Development Project financed by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank has been included in the "2022-2024 Alternative Project Plan for China's Use of AIIB Loans" (Fa Gai Wai Zi [2022] No. 1405). The total investment of the project is about 2.383 billion yuan. The LAR fee is 526.1303 million yuan, accounting for 22.14%.

1.2. Project Components

4. The Project includes two subprojects: Free Trade Zone Dry Port Hub and Industrial Park Subproject and the Yingkou Liaohe Economic Development Zone (Phase II) South Expansion Zone Park Infrastructure Construction Subproject.

1.2.1. Free Trade Zone Dry Port Hub and Industrial Park Subproject

5. The Implementing Agency (IA) of the subproject is the Free Trade Zone Management Committee and the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) is the Yingkou Free Trade Zone Construction and Development Co., Ltd.

Component A. New construction of the railway station

6. The railway station construction subproject of the FTZ is located in south of Yingkou City, south of Xinlian Street, north of Xinhai Street, between Tinghai Road and Jinghai Road. It mainly includes the construction of the "last mile" railway into the comprehensive bonded area, and the establishment of dry port stations in the comprehensive bonded area to improve the railway loading and unloading functions.

7. The newly line is drawn from the west side of Bianhai Station on the Bianhai Line, going along the sea embankment for about 400m, then turns north, and leads to the comprehensive bonded area after the west side of the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) crosses Xinhai Street. The new line is 1.73 km long, and a security thread is set at the junction, with an effective length of 50m.

8. The sub-project of railway station construction will set up a dry port station in the comprehensive bonded area, including the railway container arrival and departure loading and unloading area and customs supervision operation area in the station. Among them, there are 2 loading and unloading lines in the loading area for railway containers, with an effective length of 941m, equipped with 3 gantry cranes. The customs supervision and inspection operation area includes a container storage area, a general warehouse, a customs inspection area, and a reserved unloading area, equipped with relevant machinery and equipment. Set up the customs office and the corresponding office buildings for production personnel. A ring road is set in the loading and unloading yard, surrounded by a closed fence and monitoring facilities, and one railway entrance and exit bayonet and one automobile entrance and exit bayonet are set up. The investment in the railway project is about 433 million yuan.

Component B. Free trade zone building facilities and municipal infrastructure

9. It aims to expand the development space for the industrial park of the FTZ and build industrial supporting service facilities, mainly including logistics hub areas, industrialization

areas, storage facility buildings in logistics supporting areas, and municipal infrastructure construction.

(i) Logistics hub area

10. The area of the high-standard smart warehouse project is about 24,444 square meters, and the construction area is about 17,000 square meters. The project includes two buildings, one is an ordinary warehouse with an area of 12,000 square meters, and the other is a high-standard three-dimensional warehouse design with intelligent logistics equipment. The clear height of the three warehouses is 10m, and there are high platforms on both sides to facilitate the entry and exit of goods.

11. The area of the freight yard project is about 20,472 square meters. It is a four-storey yard. Two reach stackers are designed. The first row storage area on the south side of the freight yard is designed as a refrigerated container storage area, while reserving lines and capacitance for the second row on the south side to be changed to a refrigerated container storage area in the future. The project's supporting office rooms, supporting service rooms, equipment room, communication equipment room, water pump house, fire control room, power transformation and distribution room, etc. are designed in a unified manner with high-standard smart warehouses.

12. In order to further improve the traffic network in the park, the project will build a branch road, which is Planning No. 4 Road.

(ii) Industrialization area

13. The industrialization area includes a green standardized factory building, which meets the requirements of one-star green building, and is equipped with a photovoltaic power generation system. The project land area is about 40,940 square meters, the total construction area is about 8,350 square meters, and the building height is about 9 meters.

14. The industrialization area will also have 5 municipal roads, of which Haixing Road and Yingchuan Street (East Section) are the trunk roads, Planning No.9 Road, Linchuan Street (East Section) and Linhe Street (East Section) are branch roads, connected by Haixing Road , Yingchuan Street (East Street) constitute the skeleton of the road network in the park, and other branch roads complete the service functions.

(iii) Logistics supporting area

15. The logistics supporting area will build an international express center and logistics supporting warehouses.

16. The area of the International Express Center project is about 33,521 square meters. It is located on the south side of Xinhai Street and the northeast corner of the Bianhai Station area. The cloud warehouse project covers an area of about 30,310 square meters and is located on the south side of Xinhai Street and the northwest corner of the Bianhai Station area.

17. International Express Center: Design and build a warehouse with an area of about 11,000 square meters for customs, post offices, enterprises and other personnel to operate. At the same time, it is equipped with necessary office rooms, supporting service rooms,

equipment room, communication room, water pump room, fire control room, etc. The building height is 9m.

18. Cloud Warehouse is designed to build two warehouses with a building area of about 5,500 square meters, including storage areas, supporting office rooms, supporting service rooms, equipment room, communication room, water pump house, fire control room, etc. The building height is 10 meters.

19. The total investment of the construction facilities and municipal infrastructure project of this subproject is about 686 million yuan.

1.2.2. Yingkou Liaohe Economic Development Zone (Phase II) South Expansion Zone Park Infrastructure Construction Subproject

20. The project will carry out infrastructure construction for the south expansion zone of LEDZ (Phase II). The South Expansion Area is located on the southwest side of the Phase II start-up area. The specific scope starts from Donghai Street in the north, Minxing North Street in the south, the control line on the east side of the Bianhai Railway in the west, and Jiachen Avenue in the east, covering a total area of 412.13 hectares.

21. The construction content covers 12 roads including Planning No.6 Road and Jiachen Avenue, with a total length of about 22.67km. The project will complete the road, traffic, water supply and drainage, gas, communication, lighting, greening, sponge special project and smart municipal engineering in the area.

22. The total investment of the Liaohe subproject is about 1.24 billion yuan.

2 Resettlement Impact Analysis

2.1. Measures to Avoid and Minimize the Land Acquisition Impacts

23. Design options of the subprojects have been considered to avoid the land acquisition impacts. The less land acquisition impact design has been selected. The Option 2 (the selected Option) in the below table shows that acquisition of 31.4 mu of land has been avoided. The data on land acquisition presented in this RP follows the selected Option 2 design.

Table 2-1 List of Land Use Impact Mitigation Measures

Components	Construction Contents	Option 1	Option 2	Remarks
Free Trade Zone Dry Port Hub and Industrial Park Subproject	Rainwater Engineering Scheme-Comprehensive Bonded Area	Pipe specification: DN 1600-DN1000 Route: The rainwater of Planning No. 3 Road will be drained into the extension of West Street and Planning B Road from south to north. The rainwater from Planning No. 4 Road will be discharged from south to north into the extension of the west section of Xinhu Street.	Pipe specification: DN800-DN1000 Route: The rainwater of Planning No. 3 Road will be drained into the extension of West Street and Planning B Road from south to north. The rainwater from Planning No. 4 Road will be discharged from south to north into the extension of the west section of Xinhu Street.	Option 2 will reduce permanent acquisition of 20.13 mu of state-owned land
Yingkou Liaohe Economic Development Zone (Phase II) South Expansion Zone Park Infrastructure Construction Subproject	Water supply works	Water source access point The existing water source access point is located at the intersection of Donghai Street and Planning No.4 Road. The long-term construction of DN400 water pipeline will be connected at the intersection of Minxing North Street and Jiachen Avenue. Main pipe Specification: DN 1000	Water source access point The existing water source access point is located at the intersection of Donghai Street and Planning No.4 Road. The long-term construction of DN400 water pipeline will be connected at the intersection of Minxing North Street and Jiachen Avenue. Main pipe Specification: DN400	Option 2 will reduce permanent acquisition of 11.27 mu of state-owned land

2.2. Methods and Process of Land Acquisition Impact Survey

24. From February 20 to February 27, 2023, the RP consultant team visited FTZ and LEDZ to initially identify the land acquisition impacts, and conducted discussions to understand the situation of land acquisition (LA) and structure demolition. From May 23 to May 27, 2023, the municipal PMO, the two sub-PMOs, the design consultant, and the EIA consultant formed a joint investigation team to work on the sites to assess the environmental and social impacts of the Project. With land acquisition impacts by the Project, the following methods have been

conducted.

- Land acquisition impact survey: Based on the results of the feasibility studies of subprojects, the design consultant identified and determined the scope of LA on site. Measurement of affected land and structures were carried out by the RP consultant team with support from the design team. Affected land and structures were measured and recorded with information on land use status by ownership and land category.
- Socioeconomic survey: The social economy of Yingkou City, the Laobian District, FTZ and LEDZ, and all 15 affected employees was conducted.
- Investigation of impacts on public assets and facilities: The investigation of public assets and other facilities such as water conservancy, electric power, and telecommunications affected by the project were carried out in the subproject areas and with the information provided by the competent public asset owners. Personnels of the competent public departments also participated in the investigation of the impacts.

2.3. Scope of Land Acquisition by the Project

2.3.1. Permanent land acquisition impacts

(i) Free trade zone

25. The new construction of the railway station involves permanent LA of 252,646 square meters of empty land. The land for railway and station is the state-owned land and needs to be obtained through paid transfer from the Yingkou Municipal Natural Resources Bureau. Besides, the rights to use the rest of the state-owned construction land belongs to Yingkou Comprehensive Bonded Logistics Group Co., Ltd., i.e. The state-owned construction land used for the Anlida building needs to be obtained through paid transfer from Yingkou Comprehensive Bonded Logistics Group Co., Ltd.

26. The sub-project of dry port hub and industrial park in the FTZ involves permanent LA of 281,083 square meters, of which the state-owned construction land required for the logistic hub zone and industrialization zone must be paid and transferred from Yingkou Municipal Natural Resources Bureau, and the state-owned construction land required for the logistics supporting area needs to be compensated and transferred at an agreed price from Yingkou Coastal Development and Construction Group Co., Ltd.

(ii) Economic Development Zone

27. The sub-project of LEDZ involves permanent LA of 4,060,000 square meters, of which, 8 plots of land of Yingkou City Assets Management Company totaling 3846020 square meters were previously mortgaged, and after replacing the same amount of unmortgaged land in March 2024, the mortgage has been released. The remaining land of 0.211 square kilometers is not under any mortgage, which belongs to Municipal Natural Resources and Planning Bureau.

28. On January 10, 2024, Yingkou Laobian District Urban Construction Investment and Development Co., Ltd., Yingkou Asset Group Co., Ltd., Yingkou Laobian District State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Bureau, and Yingkou Liaohe Urban

Construction Investment and Development Co., Ltd. signed an agreement, in which Yingkou Asset Group Co., Ltd. will first transfer the land to LEDZ, then LEDZ authorizes Liaohe Urban Construction Investment and Development Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “LEDZ Urban Investment Company”) to use for infrastructure construction. LEDZ Urban Investment Company shall pay compensation of 2 million yuan per year until the full compensation amount is paid.

29. All land will be used for AIIB financing activities. For FTZ, the current land use for railway construction involves the Anlida and WWTP. The land used for the land port hub and industrial park sub-projects is currently state-owned blank land. For EDZ, the current land use is low yield salt fields. This project will not have any impact on any other formal or informal users of state-owned land. Specific information is shown in table below.

Table 2-2 Permanent land acquisition situation

Area	Project	Construction and LA Content	Physical quantity (m ²)	Affected units	Ownership	LA type
FTZ	New construction of railway station construction sub-project	Anlida building	25,813	Yingkou Coastal Development and Construction Group Co., Ltd. (WWTP), Yingkou Comprehensive Bonded Logistics Group Co., Ltd.		Paid transfer
		WWTP	31,508	Yingkou Coastal Development and Construction Group Co., Ltd.		Paid transfer
		Railway station	195,325	As a state-owned blank land, it needs to be allocated from Yingkou Municipal Natural Resources Bureau to obtain the right to use state-owned land	Yingkou Municipal Natural Resources Bureau	Paid transfer
		subtotal	252,646			
	Dry port logistics hub and industrial area	Municipal roads (Planning No. 3 and No. 4 roads)	9,789			

Area	Project	Construction and LA Content	Physical quantity (m ²)	Affected units	Ownership	LA type	
	al park sub-project	High standard bonded warehouse plot	24,444				
		Freight yard	20,472				
		Industrialization area	Municipal roads (Haixing Road, Planning No.9 Road, the east section of Yingchuan Street, the east section of Linchuan Street, and the east section of Linhe Street)				121,607
		Standardized factory building	40,940				
		Logistics supporting area	63,831				Yingkou Coastal Development and Construction Group Co., Ltd.
	subtotal		281,083				
EDZ	Yingkou Liaohe Economic Development Zone (Phase II) South Expansion Zone Park Infrastructure Construction Subproject		4,060,000	LEDZ Management Committee, Yingkou Liaohe Urban Construction Investment Development Co., Ltd., Yingkou Laobian District Urban Construction Investment Development Co., Ltd., Yingkou Assets Management Group Co., Ltd., Yingkou Laobian District State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Bureau	Yingkou Municipal Natural Resources Bureau	Recover	
Total			4,593,729				

2.3.2. Affected structures

30. The project implementation will involve 18,598 square meters of structures of the new construction subproject of the railway station construction component in the FTZ, of which 10,995 square meters are involved in the overall demolition of the WWTP, and its ownership is Yingkou Coastal Development and Construction Group Co., Ltd. The WWTP was not used after construction, so it does not involve any employee resettlement issues. Anlida building of 7603 square meters will be demolished. The building is owned by Yingkou Comprehensive

Bonded Logistics Group Co., Ltd., who obtained property rights through the acquisition of the original Anlida company's building. The building has always been vacant, unused, and does not involve any employee issues.



Figure 2-1 Wastewater Treatment Plant



Figure 2-2 Anlida building

31. The industrial cooperation supporting subproject of LEDZ involves the demolition of 4,060,000 square meters of on land structures, and its ownership is Yingkou Salt Industry Co., Ltd. with 15 affected employees.

Table 2-3 Onland structures

Area	Project	Construction Content	Physical quantity (m ²)	Affected units (Owner of onland structures)	Affected person (No)	Compensation type
FTZ	New construction	demolition of WWTP	10,995	Yingkou Coastal Development and	0	

Area	Project	Construction Content	Physical quantity (m ²)	Affected units (Owner of onland structures)	Affected person (No)	Compensation type
	of railway station construction sub-project	Anlida building demolition	7,603	Construction Group Co., Ltd., (construction unit) Yingkou Comprehensive Bonded Logistics Group Co., Ltd.		compensated by agreements
		subtotal	18598		0	
LEDZ	Yingkou Liaohe Economic Development Zone (Phase II) South Expansion Zone Park Infrastructure Construction Subproject		4,060,000	Yingkou Salt Industry Co., Ltd.	15	
Total			4,154,903		15	

32. To sum up, a total of 4,078,598 square meters of structures will be demolished in this project. The units affected by LA and demolition of this project include: Yingkou Coastal Development and Construction Group Co., Ltd., Yingkou Comprehensive Bonded Logistics Group Co., Ltd., and Yingkou Salt Industry Co., Ltd. The affected population is 15 people, all of whom are employees of Yingkou Salt Industry Co., Ltd.

33. Yingkou Coastal Development and Construction Group Co., Ltd. is a wholly state-owned company under the management of Liaoning (Yingkou) Coastal Industrial Base Management Committee. Founded on October 14, 2005, the company is a group company engaged in land development and consolidation, infrastructure construction, investment and financing, and company state-owned assets operation and management. It has more than ten wholly-owned subsidiaries and escrow companies, and dozens of holding and shareholding companies, involving business services, facilities management, culture and entertainment, information technology, internet services and many other fields.

34. Yingkou Comprehensive Bonded Zone Bonded Logistics Group Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Comprehensive Bonded Group) is designated by the FTZ Management Committee as a state-owned asset management company of FTZ Assets Management Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as FTZ Assets Company) was established on August 1, 2019, with a registered capital of 200 million yuan. The main business scope of the company is operation of bonded logistics center, warehouse, warehousing service of goods under customs supervision, domestic trade, import and export of goods, customs declaration business, leasing service, etc. Company Address is No. 49, Xinhai Street, Yingkou FTZ.

35. Yingkou Salt Industry Co., Ltd. is located at No. 7 Yingliu Road, Yingkou City, Liaoning Province. The company has 5 production units: salt factory, shrimp farm, multi-variety salt factory, special salt factory and animal salt factory. The company currently has 485 employees. The company is mainly engaged in the production, processing and wholesale of various salt products. The company's salt factory is located in the southeast of Yingkou City, east of Yiha High-speed Railway, and west of National Highway 305. The production salt field covers an area of about 50 square kilometers. There are more than 270 employees and 20 operating teams. The planned area of the LEDZ subproject is 4.12 square kilometers, occupying the crystallization area of salt field production land, involving 2 production teams, with a total of 15 daily operating employees.

2.3.3. Compensation and Assistance

36. The compensation is required to be paid for permanent LA and demolition of structures of 4 affected companies, i.e. Yingkou Comprehensive Bonded Logistics Group Co., Ltd., Yingkou Coastal Development and Construction Group Co., Ltd. , Yingkou Salt Industry Co., Ltd. and Yingkou Asset Management Group Co., Ltd.

37. The affected companies agreed to be compensated for the buildings and structures on the affected state-owned land. The project owners signed compensation agreements with Yingkou Coastal Development and Construction Group Co., Ltd. and Yingkou Salt Industry Co., Ltd., respectively. The affected companies agreed to the proposed compensation amount for the affected structures.

- Permanent LA: ① If the state-owned construction land needs to be used, the management committee of the FTZ/LEDZ will obtain the land use rights from its Natural Resources and Planning Bureau through paid transfer by paying a standard fee.②If it is necessary to use the land which is already acquired land by other units, the management committee of FTZ/LEDZ shall negotiate with the unit, and sign a transfer or compensation agreement with the unit in accordance with relevant policies and standards. After agreement, corresponding compensation and fees shall be paid, thus resulting in land transfer costs. For example, the logistics supporting area in FTZ will use the state-owned construction land of Yingkou Coastal Development and Construction Group Co., Ltd., and the management committee of FTZ will negotiate and reach an agreement with Yingkou Coastal Development and Construction Group Co., Ltd. and its related units. The land can only be used after payments have been fully made for the relevant compensation or transfer fees.
- The demolition compensation costs for on-land structures. The management committee of FTZ/LEDZ shall pay the corresponding compensation for the demolition and relocation of the onland structures to the owner of the onland structures. The demolition of ground attachments of this project involves (i) demolition of the WWTP in FTZ, (ii) the demolition of the Anlida building in FTZ, and (iii) the demolition of the onland structures of the Salt Company in the LEDZ.

Table 2-4 Resettlement Impact Compensation Investment

Area	Affected units	Impact type	Method of obtaining	Item		Physical quantity (m ²)	Amount (10,000 yuan)	Compensation progress	Legacy					
FTZ	Yingkou Municipal Natural Resources Bureau	state-owned land use right	paid transfer	railway station construction		Railway and station	145,500	4,801.5	not yet	none				
						Railway line	4,9825	1,434.96	not yet	none				
				Dry port hub and industrial park sub-project	Logistics hub area	Municipal roads (Planning No. 3 and No. 4 roads)	16,002	323.037	not yet	none				
						High standard bonded warehouse plot	24,444	806.652	not yet	none				
						Freight yard	20,472	675.576	not yet	none				
				Industrialization area		Municipal roads (Haixing Road, Planning No.9 Road, the east section of Yingchuan Street, the east section of Linchuan Street, and the east section of Linhe Street)	121,608	3,502.2816	not yet	none				
						Standardized factory building	13647	1179.072	not yet	none				
				Yingkou Comprehensive Bonded Zone Bonded Logistics Group Co., Ltd.	state-owned land use right	paid transfer	railway station construction sub-project		Anlida LA	25813	851.829	not yet	none	
							Demolition of onland structures	Agreement Compensation	Anlida building/			1311.17	not yet	none
									demolition of WWTP		10995	2402.00	not yet	none
Yingkou Coastal Development and Construction Group Co., Ltd.	state-owned land use right	paid transfer	Dry port hub and industrial park sub-project		Logistics supporting area	582224.6	16768.06	not yet	none					
		state-owned	paid	Railway station construction	Railway line	31508	907.43	not yet	none					

Chapter 2 Resettlement Impact Analysis

Area	Affected units	Impact type	Method of obtaining	Item	Physical quantity (m ²)	Amount (10,000 yuan)	Compensation progress	Legacy	
		land use right	transfer						
LEDZ	Yingkou Salt Industry Co., Ltd.	Demolition of onland structures	Agreement Compensation	Yingkou Liaohe Economic Development Zone (Phase II) South Expansion Zone Park Infrastructure Construction Subproject	permenant LA	4060000	15225	not yet	none
					compensation for onland structures	4060000	14210	not yet	none
Total					/	48268.83			

3 Socioeconomic Survey

3.1. Yingkou City Introduction and Development Strategy

38. Yingkou City is the second largest port city in Northeast China and one of the first batch of national logistics hub cities . It is located on the northeast coast of Bohai Bay, at the mouth of the Daliao River. It governs two cities (Gaizhou City, Dashiqiao City) and four districts (Bayuquan District, Zhanqian District, Xishi District, and Laobian District) with a total area of 5,427 square kilometers and a population of 2.329 million. Yingkou's GDP in 2021 was 140.32 billion yuan, an increase of 2.0% over the previous year , and its economic volume ranks fourth in Liaoning Province.



Figure 3-1 Overview of Yingkou City

39. Yingkou has obvious location advantages. Located in the overlapping position of the Northeast Asian Economic Circle, the Bohai Economic Circle, the Liaoning Coastal Economic Belt, and the Shenyang Economic Zone, it is the nearest seaport in the hinterland of Northeast China and the only channel to the sea in the Shenyang Economic Zone. At the same time, Yingkou is located at the sea location of the China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor under the national "Belt and Road" initiative. It is the starting point of the east line of the "Liaoning-Manzhouli-Europe" Eurasian Continental Bridge. It is the most economical and convenient and only channel for trade between China and South Korea, Russia and South Korea, and Europe and South Korea.



Figure 3-2 Location advantages of Yingkou City

40. The transportation of Yingkou is convenient, with a comprehensive transportation service system combining roads, railways and water transportation. In 2020, the container volume of the "rail-sea combined transport" and "sea-to-river" trains in Yingkou hub was 350,000 TEU (Transmission Extension Unit), a year-on-year increase of 148%, and the volume of bulk cargo such as coke and steel was 15.6 million tons. The volume of transshipment goods completed throughout the year exceeded 18 million tons, and the trade volume was about 80 billion yuan. The rapid growth of logistics has effectively promoted the integration of the service industry and the manufacturing industry, and accelerated the development of the hub economy. As shown in table below.

Table 3-1 Introduction to Yingkou Transport System

Transport mode	Introduction
Railway	The Shenyang-Dalian Railway, as the main frame of the railway in Yingkou City, passes through it longitudinally from north to south, and undertakes the foreign exchange of railway passengers and cargo in Yingkou City. The Yingkou Line and the Shawan Line connect at Dashiqiao Station and Shagang Station of the Shenyang-Dalian Railway respectively, and are responsible for the railway transportation tasks between Yingkou Port and the region. The Bianhai Line connects with Laobian Station to undertake the railway transportation task of the coastal industrial base. Harbin-Dalian Passenger Train and Panjin-Haicheng-Yingkou Passenger Train together constitute the high-speed railway network in this region. The proportion of logistics industry and heavy industry in Yingkou's economic structure is relatively high, and economic development is highly dependent on railways, which dominate the medium and long-distance freight market.
Highway	A highway network extending in all directions based on Shenyang - Dalian, Gaizhou - Zhuanghe, Panshan - Dashiqiao expressways, 305, 202 national highways and several provincial highways as trunk lines, and county and township highways as the basis. By the end of 2021, the freight volume of highways was 214.93 million tons, and the cargo turnover was 40.41 billion ton-kilometers.
Water	Yingkou City has an advanced water transportation system, and Yingkou Port is one of the most convenient sea ports in Northeast China and one of the 20 major ports in all coastal areas of China. The Bayuquan Port Area, the core port area of Yingkou Port, has a total of 102 production berths including containers, ro-ro vehicles, coal, grain, ore, large-scale equipment, refined oil and liquid chemicals, and crude oil terminals, with a maximum berth of 200,000 tons ore

Transport mode	Introduction
	terminal and 300,000 tons crude oil terminal. In 2021, the city's port cargo throughput in Yingkou was 229.97 million tons, of which container throughput was 5.207 million TEUs.
Air	Yingkou Blue Flag Airport is a 4C-level domestic feeder airport. It was officially opened to navigation in February 2016 and can meet the annual passenger throughput of 750,000 passengers. In 2021, the passenger throughput of civil aviation reached 152,000.



Figure 3-3 Overview of Yingkou Port

41. Yingkou has a strong industrial foundation. An industrial system dominated by six major industries including metallurgy, petrochemicals, equipment manufacturing, magnesium materials, textiles and clothing, and new building materials has begun to take shape. The two characteristic industries of automobile maintenance and musical instruments enjoy a high reputation at home and abroad. Yingkou is "the cradle of China's auto warranty testing equipment" and "the production base of China's auto warranty testing equipment ". Famous enterprises include Rigang Yingkou Medium Plate Co., Ltd., Yingkou Jiachen Group Co., Ltd., Bayuquan Iron and Steel Branch of Anshan Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Yingkou Zhongwang Aluminum Industry, Yingkou Panpan Steel Structure, Yingkou Petrochemical Factory, Yingkou Aluminum Material Factory, Yingkou Knitting Factory , Yingkou Cigarette Factory, etc.

42. Yingkou's trade, logistics and supporting industries are also a distinctive feature of Yingkou's industry. In 2021, the city's total import and export volume was 53.46 billion yuan, an increase of 13.0% over the previous year. Among them, the total export value was 26.82 billion yuan, an increase of 44.2%; the total import value was 26.63 billion yuan, a decrease of 7.2%.

43. The vigorous development of Yingkou's economic industry mainly relies on the Yingkou FTZ, Yingkou LEDZ , Yingkou Coastal Industrial Base, Yingkou High-tech Industrial Development Zone and other industrial parks. Among them, the FTZ and the LEDZ are important platforms and carriers for the economic and social development of Yingkou City, and are the key support for the further development of regional dry port hubs and industrial facilities. The comprehensive freight hub is an important foundation for promoting the

construction of the collection and distribution system in port areas and parks.



Figure 3-4 Locations of FTZ and LEDZ

44. Yingkou FTZ, as one of the third batch of free trade pilot zones established by the Chinese central government, was given the strategic positioning of "one center", "two bases" and "one hub" when it was established, namely: around the core strategic resources of the port and the European Continental Bridge, a regional international logistics center, a high-end equipment manufacturing, and a high-tech industrial base will be built, as an important foundation for building an international sea-rail combined transport channel. Its Comprehensive Bonded Area (Yingkou Comprehensive Bonded Area) is the only comprehensive bonded area on the northeast coast approved by the State Council, providing excellent basic conditions for the logistics and port functions of the dry port hub.

45. Yingkou LEDZ is an important engine for the economic development of Yingkou City. More than 260 enterprises have settled in the park. The park focuses on the development of three leading industries: automobiles and auto parts and related industries, deep processing of agricultural and sideline products, and modern logistics. Its industrial park can provide a perfect space for industrial agglomeration and undertaking of dry port hub trade and logistics, and is an important support for the further development of dry port hubs.

3.2. Development Status of Yingkou Free Trade Zone

46. In March 2017, the Chinese central government approved the establishment of the China (Liaoning) Pilot Free Trade Zone, and the Yingkou FTZ was established on April 10, 2017. FTZ is located in the west of the main urban area of Yingkou, with Desheng Road (Chenghu West Road) in the east, Xingang Street in the south, Haibin in the west, and Binhe Road in the north, relying on the development and construction of the National New Technology Industrial Development Zone. The total planning area is 40 square kilometers (all state-owned construction land), and the built-up area is 31 square kilometers. It has the basic conditions for the comprehensive development of cross-border e-commerce in all formats and multiple chains.

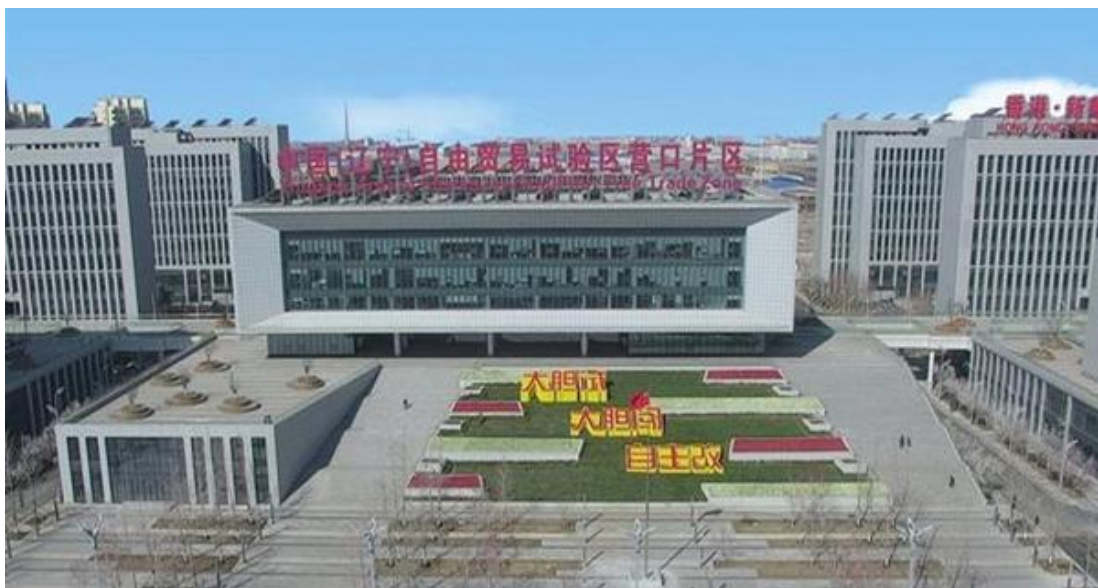


Figure 3-5 Yingkou Area of China (Liaoning) Pilot Free Trade Zone

47. Up to now, there are a total of 425 registered enterprises in FTZ, including 207 enterprises registered with the customs . In 2021, the total import and export value was 3 billion yuan, and the "central supervision warehouse" was built and put into use to realize the comprehensive supervision and storage of re-export, transit, distribution, processing and other functions. Institutional innovations such as "New Model of Grain Processing, Warehousing and Logistics Zone-Port Linkage" have reduced the operating costs of enterprises and improved the level of trade facilitation in the FTZ.

48. In December 2017, the Yingkou Comprehensive Bonded Zone was approved by the State Council. It is the only comprehensive bonded zone in the northeast coast , with a planned area of 1.85 square kilometers; in December 2018, it passed the inspection and acceptance of the national joint group. In May 2019, it was officially open for operation; in July 2019, the first batch of goods in Yingkou Comprehensive Bonded Zone entered the zone. Yingkou Comprehensive Bonded Zone has three industrial function blocks: the bonded logistics block, with an area of 0.6545 square kilometers; the bonded processing block, with an area of 0.4333 square kilometers; and the bonded service block, with an area of 0.1793 square kilometers.



Figure 3-6 China (Liaoning) Pilot Free Trade Zone - Comprehensive Bonded Zone

49. Yingkou Comprehensive Bonded Zone focuses on bonded logistics, bonded processing, bonded services and other businesses, with key development areas of bulk commodity trade such as magnesium, sugar, grain, agricultural products, alumina, etc., port and shipping services such as freight forwarding, shipping finance and insurance, and ship inspection and testing, Processing and exhibition transactions based on daily high-end consumer goods and specialty industrial products, the two-way investment based on output of high-end equipment production capacity and introduction of high-tech product materials, etc., and businesses such as bonded warehousing and logistics based on cross-border e-commerce, supply chain management, consolidation and transfer, etc.

50. Yingkou Comprehensive Free Trade Zone focuses on the offshore service industry focusing on offshore finance and R&D outsourcing, the technology service industry focusing on R&D transformation of safety equipment and biomedicine, and other new forms of trade such as the international leasing industry focusing on bonded maintenance and large-scale equipment and facility export, pushing Yingkou to embark on a new journey of a new round of revitalization of the Northeast and the strategic opening of the coastal economic belt.

51. Since the operation of the Yingkou Comprehensive Bonded Zone, the opening function of the Zone has been continuously improved, the export-oriented economy has developed rapidly, and the industrial foundation has been continuously consolidated. It has established closer, freer and more convenient economic and trade exchanges with Japan, South Korea, Russia, Mongolia and Central and Eastern European countries,, attracting advantageous projects such as Italian Industrial Park, Anqi Musical Instruments, Liaoning Supply and Marketing Hengis Cross-border Supply Chain Smart Park, Kaiwen Sugar Industry, and Yijie Cross-border International Commodity Exhibition and Trading Center. The accumulated import and export volume is 2.2 billion yuan. In 2020, the growth rate of import and export in Yingkou Comprehensive Bonded Zone ranked second in the country.

3.3. Development Status of Yingkou Liaohe Economic Development Zone

52. Yingkou LEDZ is located in the southeast of the main urban area of Yingkou City,

Liaoning Province, adjacent to the east side of Zhuanglin Road (Shizheng Road) on National Highway 305, and adjacent to Liaoning (Yingkou) Coastal Industrial Base in the southwest. The total planning area of the park is 30 square kilometers.



Figure 3-7 Yingkou Liaohe Economic Development Zone

53. The LEDZ was established in April 2008, formerly known as Yingkou SME Pioneering Park. In February 2009, it was identified as a key coastal support area by the provincial government. In December 2009, it was identified as a provincial small and medium-sized business incubation base by the Provincial Department of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises. In December 2012, it was identified by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology as a national small and medium-sized public service demonstration platform. In 2013 In October, it was identified as a provincial-level technology business incubator by the Provincial Department of Science and Technology. In December 2016, it was identified as a national small and micro enterprise entrepreneurship and innovation demonstration base by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology. In October 2017, it was identified as a provincial-level development zone by the provincial government and changed its name to Yingkou Liaohe Economic Development Zone, and Laobian Auto Maintenance Industrial Park was merged into Yingkou Liaohe Economic Development Zone. In May 2021, with the approval of the Liaoning Provincial Government, the Liaohe Economic Development Zone was promoted to a provincial-level development zone. There is an investment service center in the development zone, which enjoys municipal approval authority and can provide one-stop approval services for project units. Investment projects can enjoy various preferential policies of Yingkou City, and preferential policies for major projects.

54. The zone focuses on the development of the three leading industries of automobiles and auto parts and related industries, deep processing of agricultural and sideline products, and modern logistics. In 2016, there were 242 enterprises in LEDZ, with an output value of 2.178 billion yuan; in 2017, there were 279 enterprises, with an output value of 2.511 billion yuan; in 2018, there were 282 enterprises, with an output value of 2.738 billion yuan ; In 2019,

there are 315 enterprises, with an output value of 3.465 billion yuan; in 2020, there were 323 enterprises with an output value of 3.582 billion yuan; in 2021, there were 372 enterprises, with an output value of 3.703 billion yuan .

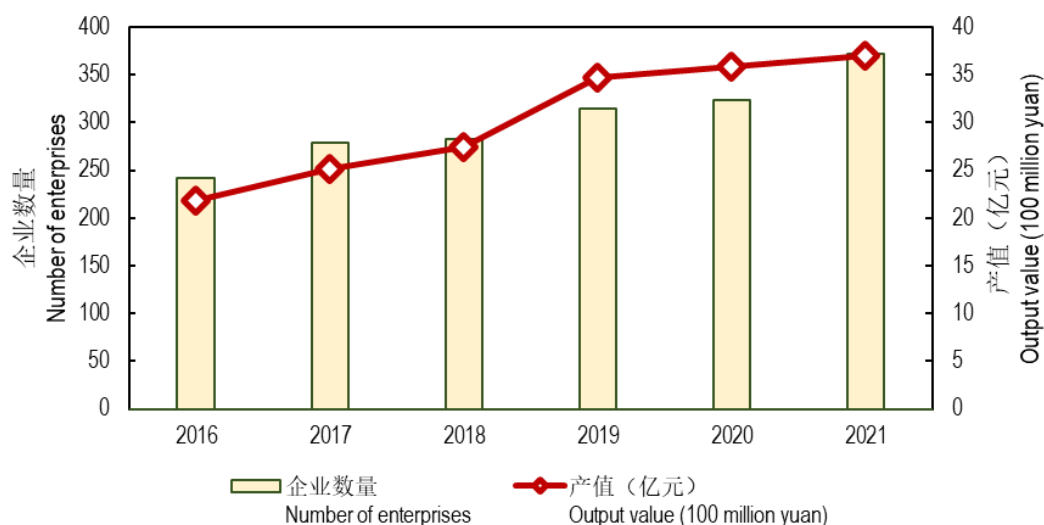


Figure 3-8 The number and output value curve of enterprises in Liaohe Economic Development Zone in Yingkou

55. According to the enterprise directory of Liaohe Economic Development Zone, the enterprises were categorized into equipment manufacturing industry enterprises, new material industry enterprises, food manufacturing enterprises, light industry enterprises, and service industry enterprises. Enterprises engaged in the equipment manufacturing industry are the most, accounting for 28% of all enterprises, the number of service enterprises ranks second, accounting for 26% of the enterprise list; enterprises in the new material industry account for 21% of the total number of enterprises, food manufacturing enterprises and light industry enterprises accounted for 15% and 10% of the number of enterprises respectively. The ratio of secondary industry and tertiary industry in these enterprises is close to 3:1.

56. During the "13th Five-Year Plan" period, the amount of import and export of goods trade was a total of 445 million yuan, of which 88 million yuan was completed in 2016, 76 million yuan was completed in 2017, 71 million yuan was completed in 2018, 110 million yuan was completed in 2019, and 100 million yuan was completed in 2020, which provided a good foundation for the "14th Five-Year Plan". The goal of the "14th Five-Year Plan" is to complete 671 million yuan import and export volume, with an average annual growth rate of 10%.

57. In accordance with the requirements of the province and the city, LEDZ actively organizes enterprises in the Zone to participate in various opening-up economic and trade activities based on its own actual situation. For example, carrying out two-way economic and trade cooperation and encouraging enterprises to develop outward-oriented; in order to implement the strategy of opening up to the outside world, and build a pioneer zone for economic and trade cooperation in Northeast Asia to the east, organizing enterprises to participate in matchmaking exchange meetings has laid a solid foundation for the cross-border interconnection of LEDZ. Enterprises in the Zone are mainly in equipment

manufacturing and new material industries, accounting for about 49% of the total enterprises. Among the existing enterprises, more than 50 enterprises are engaged in R&D, design, production, transportation, and after-sales work related to the automotive aftermarket, covering auto maintenance, modified cars, auto parts, auto materials, auto interior decoration, etc.

58. The construction of 4S stores on both sides of Zhuanglin West Road in the zone has begun to take shape, and the vehicle management office and second-hand car trading market have gained a good reputation in Yingkou City. These have provided good basic conditions for the development of the automotive aftermarket industry in the LEDZ. The automotive aftermarket requires a wide variety of products and complex technologies, requiring close division of labor and cooperation between different manufacturers. At present, a group of representative companies have gathered in the LEDZ, such as Sagumi (Yingkou) Sealing System Co., Ltd. focusing on the production of automotive sealant strips, Yingkou Aojie Special Purpose Vehicle Manufacturing Co., Ltd. producing special vehicles and accessories. Yingkou Hanwei Technology Co., Ltd.'s main product is car locator, and Yingkou Lide Electronic Technology Co., Ltd. focuses on car maintenance and testing products, Yingkou Liaonan Dewei Machinery Equipment Co., Ltd. focuses on the production of tire balancing machines, and Yingkou Hengtai Automobile Maintenance Machinery Equipment Co., Ltd. mainly produces automobile maintenance and testing equipment.

3.4. Baseline Survey of Affected Employees

59. The affected unit is Yingkou Salt Industry Co., Ltd., and the affected population is 15 frontline team employees. Yingkou Salt Industry Co., Ltd. is located at No. 7 Yingliu Road, Yingkou City, Liaoning Province. The company has 5 production units: salt factory, shrimp farm, multi-variety salt factory, special salt factory and animal husbandry salt factory. The company currently has 485 employees, mainly engaged in the production, processing and wholesale of various salt products. The company's salt field is located in the southeast of Yingkou City, east of Yiha High-speed Railway, and west of National Highway 305. The production salt field covers an area of about 50 square kilometers. There are more than 270 employees and 20 operating teams. The planned area of the LEDZ subproject is 4.12 square kilometers, occupying the crystallization area of salt field production land, involving 2 production teams, with a total of 15 daily operating employees. They are all males. Among 15 affected employees there are two production team leaders and 6 maintenance workers.

60. Results of the socio-economic baseline survey show that the current average monthly income of the affected employees is 4,001-4,500 yuan, and they are all satisfied with their job conditions. They will be grouped into other working groups to continue the work. They all know about the impacts of the Project and support to the project implementation.

61. Among the 15 employees of the affected enterprise, 7 employees have a family size of 1-3 people, and 8 employees have a family size of 3-5 people.

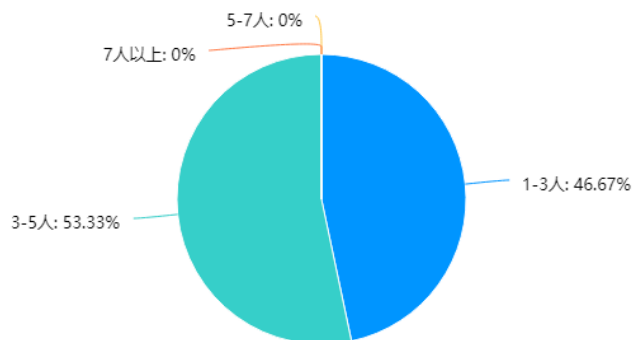


Figure 3-9 Family population of 15 employees

62. Among the 15 affected employees, there is 1 employee whose family annual income is 5,001-10,000 yuan, and 14 employees whose family annual income is 40,001-100,000 yuan. None of the affected employees is considered as vulnerable person or vulnerable household (poor, disable, ethnic minority, etc.).

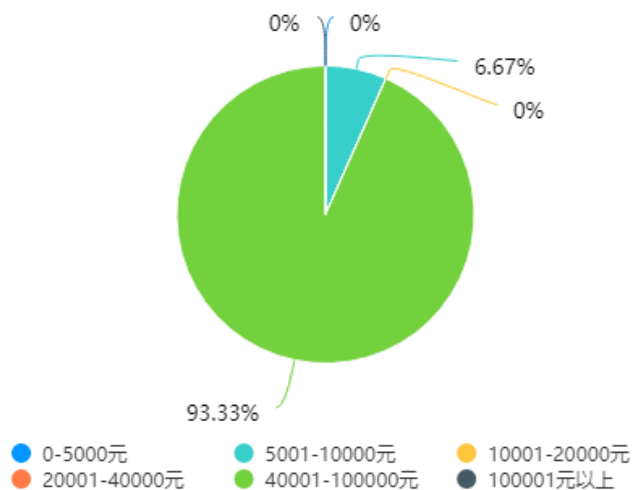


Figure 3-10 Annual household income of 15 employees

4 Legal Framework, Policies and Standards

63. The preparation, implementation and monitoring of this RP comply with the relevant laws of the People's Republic of China and the relevant regulations of Liaoning Province, and meets the requirements of the AIIB's Safeguard Policy on involuntary resettlement. The compensation standards and restoration measures adopted in the RP will be implemented in the process of LA and structure demolitions.

64. Since LAR activities might change due to detailed design or policy changes, and therefore, RP will be updated applying higher standards of policies and regulations according to the changes.

4.1. National Laws, Regulations and Policies

4.1.1. National laws and regulations

- Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (effective on January 1, 1999, revised on August 26, 2019, and implemented on January 1, 2020);
- Regulations on the Transfer of State-owned Construction Land Use Right by Bidding, Auction and Listing (Decree No. 39 of the Ministry of Land and Resources) (Approved at the 4th executive meeting of the Ministry of Land and Resources on April 3, 2002, and revised at the 3rd executive meeting of Ministry of Land and Resources on September 21, 2007);
- Regulations on the Acquisition and Compensation of Houses on State-owned Land (State Council Order No. 590);
- Notice of the Ministry of Natural Resources on Regulating the Management of Temporary Land Use (Zigui [2021] No. 2);
- Decision on Deepening Reform and Strengthening Land Management Work (issued by the State Council on October 21, 2004);
- Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Forwarding the Guiding Opinions of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security on Employment Training and Social Security for Landless Farmers (Guobanfa [2006] No. 29);
- Property Law of the People's Republic of China (implemented from October 1, 2007);
- Regulations on the Disclosure of Government Information of the People's Republic of China (implemented on May 1, 2008, revised and implemented on May 15, 2019);
- Urgent Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Further Strictly Administering Land Acquisition and Demolition and Effectively Safeguarding the Legitimate Rights and Interests of the People (Guobanfa [2010] No. 15);
- Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Further Improving Land Acquisition Management (June 26, 2010);
- Urgent Notice of the General Office of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Strictly

- Administering and Preventing Illegal and Illegal Land Acquisitions (Guo Tu Zi Dian Fa [2013] No. 28);
- Measures for Announcement of Land Acquisition (Order No. 10 of the Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China, implemented on January 1, 2002 and revised in 2018)
- Other relevant laws and regulations.

4.1.2. Laws and Regulations of Liaoning Province

- Measures for the Implementation of the "Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China" in Liaoning Province (Deliberated and passed on November 26, 2021, issued and implemented on February 1, 2022).

4.1.3. Relevant regulations of Yingkou City and its subordinate counties

- Notice of the People's Government of Yingkou City on Publishing and Implementing the Comprehensive Land Price Standards for Land Acquisition in Yingkou City (Yingzheng [2020] No. 112);
- Notice of the People's Government of Yingkou City on Announcing the Implementation of Yingkou Urban Land Level Adjustment and Base Land Price Update Results (Yingzhengfa [2017] No. 16);
- Implementation Measures of Yingkou City's Industrial Land "Lease First and Grant Later" and "Flexible Year Grant (Trial) (Yingzhengfa [2018] No. 23).

4.2. Construction Land Policy Applicable to the Project

65. According to the Provisional Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Assignment and Transfer of Urban State-owned Land Use Rights (issued by the State Council Decree No. 55 on May 19, 1990, revised on November 29, 2020 according to Decision of the State Council on Amending and Abolishing Some Administrative Regulations), relevant provisions are as follows:

66. General requirements

- Article 1: In order to reform the urban state-owned land use system, rationally develop, utilize and manage land, strengthen land management, and promote urban construction and economic development.
- Article 2: In accordance with the principle of separation of clientship and use rights, the state implements the system of granting and transferring state-owned land use rights in cities and towns, except for underground resources, buried objects and municipal public facilities. The urban state-owned land mentioned in the preceding paragraph refers to the land owned by the whole people within the scope of cities, counties, towns, and industrial and mining areas.
- Article 3: Companies, enterprises, other organizations and individuals within and outside the territory of the People's Republic of China, unless otherwise provided by law, may obtain land use rights in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, and

- conduct land development, utilization and management.
- Article 4: Land users who have obtained land use rights in accordance with the provisions of these regulations can transfer, lease, mortgage or use them in other economic activities within the useful life, and their legitimate rights and interests are protected by national laws.
- Article 5: The development, utilization and management of land by land users shall abide by the provisions of national laws and regulations, and shall not harm the public interests.
- Article 6: The land management department of the people's government at or above the county level shall supervise and inspect the transfer, transfer, lease, mortgage, and termination of land use rights in accordance with the law.
- Article 7: The assignment, transfer, lease, mortgage, termination of land use rights and the registration of related above-ground buildings and other attachments shall be handled by the government's land management department and real estate management department in accordance with the law and the relevant provisions of the State Council.

67. Land use right transfer

- Article 1: Assignment of land-use rights refers to the behavior that the state, as a land client, transfers the land-use rights to land users within a certain period of time, and the land users pay the land-use rights transfer fees to the state. A transfer contract shall be signed for the transfer of land use rights.
- Article 2: The transfer of land use rights shall be carried out in a planned and step-by-step manner by the municipal and county people's governments.
- Article 3: The plot, purpose, term and other conditions for the transfer of land use rights shall be jointly drafted by the land management department of the city or county people's government together with the urban planning and construction management department and the real estate management department, and shall be reported in accordance with the approval authority stipulated by the State Council. After approval, it will be implemented by the land management department.
- Article 4: The land use right transfer contract shall be signed by the land management department of the city or county people's government (hereinafter referred to as the transferor) and the land user in accordance with the principles of equality, voluntariness and compensation.
- Article 5: The maximum period of land use right transfer shall be determined according to the following purposes:
 - (i) 70 years of residential land;
 - (ii) 50 years for industrial land;
 - (iii) Land for education, science and technology, culture, health and sports for 50 years
 - (iv) 40 years for commercial, tourism and entertainment land;

(v) 50 years for comprehensive or other land use.

- Article 13 The transfer of land use rights can be done in the following ways:

(i) Agreement;

(ii) Bidding;

(iii) Auction.

68. The specific procedures and steps for the assignment of land use rights in accordance with the methods specified in the preceding paragraph shall be formulated by the people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government.

- Article 6: Land users shall pay all land use right transfer fees within 60 days after signing the land use right transfer contract. If the full payment is not made within the time limit, the transferor has the right to terminate the contract and request compensation for breach of contract.
- Article 7: The transferor shall provide the transferred land use right in accordance with the contract. If the land use right is not provided according to the contract, the land user has the right to terminate the contract and request compensation for breach of contract.
- Article 8: After paying all the land-use right transfer fee, the land user shall go through registration in accordance with the regulations, obtain a land-use certificate, and obtain the land-use right.
- Article 9: Land users shall develop, utilize and manage land in accordance with the provisions of the land-use right transfer contract and the requirements of urban planning.
- If the land is not developed and utilized according to the time limit and conditions stipulated in the contract, the land management department of the city or county people's government shall make corrections, and may give a warning, a fine or even take back the land use right without compensation according to the circumstances.
- Article 10: If the land user needs to change the land use stipulated in the land use right transfer contract, he shall obtain the consent of the transferor and obtain the approval of the land management department and the urban planning department, and sign a new land use right transfer contract in accordance with the relevant provisions of this chapter. Adjust the transfer fees of land use rights and go through registration.

69. Transfer of land use rights

- Article 1: The transfer of land use rights refers to the behavior of land users retransferring land use rights, including sale, exchange and donation.
- Those who fail to invest in the development and use of land according to the time limit and conditions stipulated in the land-use right assignment contract shall not be allowed to transfer the land-use right.
- Article 2: A transfer contract shall be signed for the transfer of land use rights.

- Article 3: When the land use right is transferred, the rights and obligations specified in the land use right assignment contract and registration documents are transferred accordingly.
- Article 4: The useful life of the land use right acquired by the land user through transfer shall be the remaining useful life after subtracting the useful life of the original land user from the useful life stipulated in the land use right assignment contract.
- Article 5: When the land use right is transferred, the clientship of the buildings and other attachments on the land shall be transferred accordingly.
- Article 6: Clients or co-clients of buildings and other attachments on the ground shall enjoy the right to use the land within the scope of use of the buildings and attachments.
- When the land user transfers the clientship of the above-ground buildings and other attachments, the land-use rights within the scope of use shall be transferred accordingly, except that the above-ground buildings and other attachments are transferred as movable property.
- Article 7: The transfer of clientship of land use rights, buildings on the ground, and other attachments shall be registered in accordance with regulations.
- The divisional transfer of the land use right and the clientship of the above-ground buildings and other attachments shall be approved by the land management department and the real estate management department of the people's government of the city or county, and the transfer registration shall be handled in accordance with the regulations.
- Article 8 : If the transfer price of the land use right is obviously lower than the market price, the municipal and county people's governments have the preemptive right to purchase.
- When the market price of land use right transfer rises unreasonably, the municipal and county people's governments can take necessary measures.
- Article 9 : After the land use right is transferred, if it is necessary to change the land use stipulated in the land use right transfer contract, the transferor shall obtain the consent of the transferor and the approval of the land management department and the urban planning department, and re-sign the land use right in accordance with the relevant provisions of this chapter. Assignment contract, adjustment of land use right transfer fee, and registration.

70. Termination of land use rights

- Article 1: The land use right is terminated due to reasons such as the expiration of the use period stipulated in the land use right transfer contract, early recovery and loss of land.
- Article 2: Upon expiration of the land use right, the land use right and the clientship of the buildings and other attachments on the land shall be acquired by the state free of charge. The land user shall return the land use certificate and handle the deregistration in accordance with the regulations.
- Article 3: When the land use right expires, the land user may apply for renewal. If renewal

is required, a new contract shall be signed in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations, the land use right transfer fee shall be paid, and registration shall be carried out.

- Article 4: The state shall not take back the land use rights legally obtained by land users in advance. Under special circumstances, according to the needs of social and public interests, the state can take back the land in advance according to legal procedures, and give corresponding compensation according to the number of years the land user has used and the actual situation of development and utilization of the land.

71. Allotment of land use rights

- Article 1: Allocated land use rights refer to the land use rights acquired by land users free of charge in accordance with the law through various means.
- The land users mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall pay land use tax in accordance with the Provisional Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Urban Land Use Tax.
- Article 2: Except for the circumstances stipulated in Article 45 of these regulations, the right to use allocated land shall not be transferred, leased or mortgaged.
- Article 3: If the following conditions are met, with the approval of the land management department and the real estate management department of the people's government of the city or county, the allocated land use right and the clientship of the above-ground buildings and other attachments may be transferred, leased or mortgaged:

(i) Land users are companies, enterprises, other economic organizations and individuals;

(ii) Possessing a state-owned land use certificate;

(iii) Possess legal property right certificates for buildings and other attachments on the ground;

(iv) To sign a land-use right assignment contract in accordance with the provisions of these regulations, and pay the land-use right assignment fee to the local city or county people's government or offset the land-use right assignment fee with the proceeds obtained from transfer, lease, or mortgage.

72. The transfer, lease, and mortgage of the land use rights allocated in the preceding paragraph shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

- Article 4: For units and individuals who transfer, lease, mortgage and allocate land use rights without approval, the land management department of the city or county people's government shall confiscate their illegal income and impose a fine according to the circumstances.
- Article 5: If a land user who has obtained the right to use the allocated land without compensation stops using the land due to relocation, dissolution, revocation, bankruptcy or other reasons, the people's government of the city or county shall take back the right to use the allocated land without compensation, and may, in accordance with this Granted in accordance with regulations.
- The city and county people's governments may take back the allocated land use rights

free of charge according to the needs of urban construction and development and the requirements of urban planning, and may transfer them in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

- When taking back the allocated land use rights without compensation, the city or county people's government shall give appropriate compensation to the buildings and other attachments on the ground according to the actual situation.

4.3. Gaps between AIB and National Regulations and Gap-Filling Measures

73. The gaps between AIB 's involuntary resettlement policy and China's LA policy and the filling measures are shown in table below.

Table 4-1 List of policy gaps and gap-filling measures

AIIB Safeguard Policy	Gaps between Chinese laws and regulations and AIIB safeguard policy	Measures taken in RP to fill gaps
<p>Policy Principle 1: Prepare a LARP/LAP/RP, which may take different forms depending on the nature of the displacement, elaborating on the displaced persons' entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation schedule and provisions for grievance redress. Conduct a land survey and census as early as feasible during Project preparation to establish clear cut-off dates for eligibility and to prevent encroachment. If claims have been made by these displaced persons that are currently under administrative or legal review, develop procedures to address these situations.</p>	<p>The Measures for the Administration of Preliminary Examination of the Land Used for Construction Projects (Decree No.42 of the Ministry of Land and Resources) require that the size and type of the land offered to the project be screened before the feasibility study report or project proposal is approved. Before LA, the natural resources bureau will conduct a detailed measurement survey (DMS) and prepare acquisition compensation and resettlement plan. Before house demolition (HD), the HD agency will conduct a DMS. No past impact is assessed under PRC laws. Although no specific law includes the analysis of women and vulnerable groups in the RP, special measures may be developed and evaluated for them based on the policy and plan of the government. In particular, vulnerable groups will be identified, and supporting measures developed under the security system.</p>	<p>Based on the FSR, resettlement impact survey and socioeconomic survey results, a RP is prepared for this project. The RP is prepared during the preparation stage to determine the impact and risks of involuntary resettlement, including gender and vulnerable group issues (there are no vulnerable groups in this project when RP is prepared, which need to be verified when the RP is updated).</p>
<p>Policy principle 2: Carry out meaningful consultations with persons to be displaced by the Project, host communities and nongovernmental organizations, and facilitate their informed participation in the consultations. Consult with all persons to be displaced on their rights within the resettlement process, their entitlements and resettlement options, and any further participation process. Involve them in planning, implementation, M&E of the LARP/LAP/RP. Put in place measures for meaningful participation in these consultations, including appropriate meeting times, transport, childcare support, as well as convening of women-only meetings when appropriate. Pay particular attention to the needs of people with disabilities, vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples and those</p>	<p>There are similar requirements for consultation and participation in the Land Administration Law of the PRC, the Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28), the Guidelines on Improving Compensation and Resettlement Systems for Land Acquisition (MLR [2004] No.238), the Regulations on House Acquisition on State-owned Land and Compensation (2011). The applicable provincial regulations and policies require that consultation, participation and information disclosure be conducted during land use and resettlement. Although public participation and consultation activities are conducted under the direction of the government, they are not part of the resettlement booklet and plan or the compensation and resettlement program (CARP). All activities should be institutionalized appropriately. The government has established a GRM, where farmers may</p>	<p>The RP includes: a) provisions on adequate consultation; b) information disclosure at various stages of the resettlement process; and c) a project level GRM.</p>

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AIIB Safeguard Policy	Gaps between Chinese laws and regulations and AIIB safeguard policy	Measures taken in RP to fill gaps
<p>without legal title to land, and take all measures required for them to participate in consultations. Establish a suitable Project-level grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of persons displaced by the Project and inform them of its availability. Support the social and cultural institutions of persons displaced by the Project and their host population as part of the LARP/LAP/RP. Where the risks and impacts of Involuntary Resettlement are highly complex and sensitive, consider implementation of a social preparation phase.</p>	<p>file appeals to the village collective or directly through the legal system, but it is not part of the RIB and plan or law. According to the plan of the government, needs of affected vulnerable groups may be identified and evaluation under the security system. In practice, all government agencies pay attention to such needs.</p>	
<p>Policy Principle 3: Livelihood Restoration. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all persons displaced by the Project through: (a) where feasible, land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based or where land is collectively owned; or monetary compensation at replacement value for land, including transitional costs, when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (b) prompt replacement of assets with assets of equal or higher value; (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (d) capacity-building programs to support improved use of livelihood resources and enhance access to alternative sources of livelihood. Make equally available to all Project-affected people and in a manner adapted to their respective needs, assistance for livelihood improvement or restoration, such as skills training, access to credit, entrepreneurship and job opportunities and improvement of existing agricultural activities.</p>	<p>For acquired collective land, the provincial government should develop and publish uniform AAOV rates and integrated land prices. SC [2004] No.28: 1) If the project generates benefits, the AP may share return on land as an investment; 2) The employment and social security system should be improved within the urban planning area to ensure the living standard of the APs; 3) Land resettlement, employment and relocation should be implemented out of the urban planning area; and 4) Employment training should be conducted. MLR [2004] No.238 and relevant provincial regulations: 1) developing agricultural production; 2) reemploying the APs; 3) using the land as part of construction land; and 4) offering replacement land</p>	<p>The RP includes the following measures: cash compensation, arrangement of work for affected employees (15 employees), resettlement costs and livelihood restoration.</p>
<p>Policy Principle 4: Resettlement Assistance. Provide persons displaced by the Project with needed assistance, including the following, as applicable: (a) if there is relocation, security</p>	<p>The compensation rate for any affected asset is determined through the specified appraisal procedure.</p>	<p>No additional gap filling required as PRC regulations adequately cover this principle. Furthermore, there are no physically or economically displaced</p>

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AIIB Safeguard Policy	Gaps between Chinese laws and regulations and AIIB safeguard policy	Measures taken in RP to fill gaps
<p>of tenure (with tenure rights that are at least as strong as the rights the displaced persons had to the land or other assets from which they have been displaced) of relocation land (and/or other assets, as applicable), adequate housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities and extension of Project benefits to host communities to facilitate the resettlement process; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities; (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required; and (d) special assistance to woman-headed households and vulnerable households.</p>		<p>AHs under this subproject.</p>
<p>Policy Principle 5: Collect data disaggregated by gender and age and include information about vulnerable groups, if present. Involve affected persons in consultation on the LARP/LAP/RP and disclose the draft resettlement documentation in accordance with the applicable provisions of ESS 1, Sections 19</p>	<p>Vulnerable groups include five-guarantee and MLS households. village / community committees, civil affairs bureaus, social security bureaus, and other agencies pay attention to needs of vulnerable groups, and provide them with living assistance (food, clothing, fuel, education, etc.), monthly living subsidies, and other assistance (except subsidies under the rural cooperative medical system). The Regulations on House Acquisition on State-owned Land and Compensation (2011) stipulate that for personal indemnificatory housing demolished, the municipal or county government should offer replacement housing with priority. According to Some Opinions of the State Council on Solving Housing Difficulties for Low-income Population (SC [2007] No.24), affordable and low-rent housing should be offered to households with housing difficulties.</p>	<p>There are no vulnerable groups identified at the time of preparation of the RP and will be verified during RP updating.</p>
<p>Policy Principle 6: Negotiated Settlement. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent and equitable manner if land is acquired, or changes in land use rights are acquired, through negotiated settlement under the Project, so that</p>		<p>The land requisition and conversion of this project has been fully negotiated by all parties, and the compensation for land requisition has also been fully evaluated and negotiated. Affected</p>

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AIIB Safeguard Policy	Gaps between Chinese laws and regulations and AIIB safeguard policy	Measures taken in RP to fill gaps
those people who enter into negotiated settlements maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.		agencies fully agreed with the proposed compensation amount for the agency.
<p>Policy Principle 7: Persons without Title or Legal Rights. Make persons displaced by the Project who are without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land, eligible for, and provide them with, resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of assets not related to land, in accordance with cut-off dates established in the LARP/LAP/RP. Include them in the consultation process. Do not include compensation to such persons for the land that has been settled illegally. Disseminate information on, and post the cut-off dates in, the Project area concerned, including a warning that persons settling in the Project area after the cut-off dates will be subject to eviction and will not be compensated for assets developed after those dates.</p>	<p>According to the Regulations on House Acquisition on State-owned Land and Compensation (2011), illegal and temporary buildings constructed after approval should not be compensated for. Any uncertified / unauthorized house (not eligible for compensation at full replacement cost), and the socioeconomic profile and vulnerability of such household will be appraised by the government to determine the necessity of assistance, and ensure that its living standard is restored or does not worsen. According to Some Opinions of the State Council on Solving Housing Difficulties for Low-income Population (SC [2007] No.24), affordable and low-rent housing should be offered to households with housing difficulties.</p>	<p>AHs without recognizable legal rights to land will be provided resettlement assistance and compensation for non-land assets. There are no related APs in the project.</p>
<p>Policy Principle 8: Develop a RP detailing displaced persons' rights, income and livelihood restoration strategies, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation schedule.</p>	<p>The large and medium-sized water conservancy and hydropower projects requires the preparation of detailed LAR plans. Land acquisition and housing acquisition activities in other industries require the preparation of compensation and RPs, similar to the RPs required by the AIIB but with slightly different specific content and depth requirements.</p>	<p>The RP prepared for the project covers the entitlements of the APs, income and livelihood restoration measures, institutional arrangements, a monitoring and reporting framework, a budget, and a time-bound implementation schedule.</p>
<p>Policy Principle 9: Information Disclosure. Disclose the draft LARP/LAP/RP, including documentation of the consultation process, in the Project area, in a timely manner in accordance with the applicable provisions of ESS 1, Sections 19, Overview of Environmental and Social Information Disclosure through 22, Language and Location of Environmental and Social Information Disclosed.</p>		<p>The RP will be disclosed to the affected villages / communities and persons. Resettlement policies and compensation rates, entitlements and GRMs have been disclosed</p>
<p>Policy Principle 10: Compensation and Entitlements. Pay compensation and provide other Involuntary Resettlement entitlements</p>	<p>According to the Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration (SC [2004] No.28), all resettlement costs should be included in the</p>	<p>No additional gap filling measure is required as the PRC regulations adequately cover this principle.</p>

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AIIB Safeguard Policy	Gaps between Chinese laws and regulations and AIIB safeguard policy	Measures taken in RP to fill gaps
<p>before any related physical or economic displacement takes place under the Project. Take gender issues into account in determining and paying compensation and providing other entitlements. Under circumstances in which national law and tenure systems do not recognize the rights of women to hold or exchange property, make provision, to the extent feasible, for women to gain security of tenure. Include provisions to address loss of livelihood during Project implementation.</p>	<p>general budget of the project, including all compensation and management fees. The Notice of the General Office of the State Council on Doing a Good Job in the Employment Training and Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers (SCO [2006] No.29) specifies that land compensation and resettlement should ensure the sustainable livelihood and living standard restoration of LEFs; vocational training and social security should be implemented properly.</p>	<p>The RP includes all land use and resettlement costs, which are included in the project budget.</p>
<p>Policy Principle 11: Compensation is paid and other resettlement rights are provided prior to physical or economic displacement. During the whole project implementation process, the RP will be implemented under close supervision.</p>	<p>The regulations generally require that compensation and other assistance be paid or offered before LAR. The government should supervise the whole project implementation process, and check if the APs receive full compensation.</p>	<p>The Subproject will ensure that the APs receive compensation and entitlements prior to displacement.</p>
<p>Policy Principle 12: Monitoring. Using suitably qualified and experienced experts, monitor and assess resettlement outcomes under the Project, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons and whether the objectives of the LARP/LAP/RP have been achieved, by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. The extent of monitoring is proportional to the Project's risks and impacts. Verify the implementation of the LARP/LAP/RP through submission to and approval by the Bank of a LARP/LAP/RP completion report upon completion of all required activities. Disclose these monitoring reports and the LARP/LAP/RP completion report in accordance with the applicable provisions of ESS 1, Sections 19, Overview of Environmental and Social Information Disclosure through 22, Language and Location of Environmental and Social Information Disclosed. Consider the use of suitably qualified and experienced third parties to support monitoring activities and reporting.</p>	<p>The large and medium-sized water conservancy and hydropower projects requires supervision and external independent M&E. Other land and house acquisition activities donot need any M&E, including impacts on the living standard of the APs. The government is responsible for supervision during the whole project implementation process, but no external monitoring report is disclosed.</p>	<p>The RP establishes a coordination mechanism for relevant agencies to monitor land use and resettlement activities. Monitoring reports will be disclosed in the subproject area to strengthen information sharing.</p>

4.4. Cut-off Date for Eligibility to Compensation and Assistance

74. The cut-off date for eligibility for compensation and assistance will be officially announced by the PMO. Announcement will be made by distributing resettlement information handbooks and by posting a notice in the public places. After this date, the affected units will not be entitled to compensation or subsidies for any newly claimed land, newly built houses or other buildings within the project area. The cut-off date for eligibility for compensation and assistance of the Project will be December 31, 2024.

4.5. Compensation Subsidy Standard

75. According to the Notice of the People's Government of Yingkou City on Publishing and Implementing the Results of Urban Land Level Adjustment and Base Land Price Update in Yingkou City (Yingzhengfa [2017] No. 16), in order to strengthen land price management and accurately reflect the distribution and level of urban land prices, according to the Urban Land Grading Regulations (GB/T18507-2014), Urban Land Valuation Regulations (GB/T18508-2014), combined with the actual situation, the urban land level within the urban area has been adjusted and the benchmark land price has been updated, and a new land level and benchmark land price standard have been formulated, which have passed the inspection and acceptance of the Land and Resources Department of Liaoning Province. See Table 4-2 for the benchmark land price of industrial land in urban areas of Yingkou City, and Table 4-3 for the land grade range of industrial land.

76. In addition, the land price of some state-owned construction land in the FTZ is 330 yuan/m², which is evaluated by a third-party evaluation company based on the above standards and in combination with the actual situation.

Table 4-2 Standard Land Price of Industrial Land in Yingkou City

Industrial land	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Ground price (yuan/m ²)	558	475	376	288

Table 4-3 Scope of Land Class of Industrial Land

Class	Scope of Land Class
Class I	Intersection of Xuefu Road and Jianshe Street - Xuefu Road - Intersection of Xuefu Road and Batiandi Street - Batiandi Street - Intersection of Batiandi Street and Panpan Road - Panpan Road - Intersection of Panpan Road and Jianshe Street - Jianshe Street - Intersection of Jianshe Street and Xuefu Road
Class II	Intersection of Shifu Road and Liaohe Street - Shifu Road - Intersection of Shifu Road and Xinxing Street - Xinxing Street - Intersection of Xinxing Street and Guanghua Road - Guanghua Road - Intersection of Guanghua Road and Liaohe Street - Liaohe Street - Intersection of Liaohe Street and Shifu Road (excluding the Class I scope)
Class III	Intersection of Binhe Street and Xinhua Road - Xinhua Road - Intersection of Xinhua Road and Bohai Street - Bohai Street - Intersection of Bohai Street and Taihe North Street - Taihe North Street - Intersection of Bohai Street and Dongxin Road - Dongxin Road - Intersection of Dongxin Road and Liaohe Road - Intersection of Liaohe Road - Intersection of Liaohe Road and Binhe Street - Binhe Street - Intersection of Binhe Street and Xinhua Road (excluding Class I and II scope)
Class IV	Areas other than the first three classes

4.6. Equity Statement

77. According to the results of the survey at this stage and the applicable policies of the project, the equity table has been compiled, which will be reconfirmed or updated during the RP update process.

Table 4-4 Equity Matrix

Area	Impact type	Obtaining method	Subprojects		Ownership of state-owned land	Land use right of state-owned land	Housing property owner	Affected units	No. APs	Compensation standard (yuan/m ²)	
FTZ	Transfer of state-owned land use rights	paid transfer	New construction of railway station construction sub-project	Railway and station		Yingkou Natural Resources Bureau	none	Yingkou Natural Resources Bureau	0	paid transfer	330
				railway line							288
			Dry port hub and industrial park sub-project	Logistics hub area	Municipal roads (Planning No. 3 and No. 4 roads)						330
					High standard bonded warehouse plot						330
				Industrialization area	Freight yard						330
					Municipal roads (Haixing Road, Planning No.9 Road, the east section of Yingchuan Street, the east section of Linchuan Street, and the east section of Linhe Street)						288
			Standardized factory building in the industrialization zone	288							
	Transfer of state-owned land use rights	paid transfer		Anlida LA		Yingkou Natural Resources Bureau	Yingkou	none	Yingkou Comprehensive Bonded Zone	agreement price	330
	Demolition of above-ground structures	Agreement Compensation	New construction of railway station construction sub-project	Anlida building demolition		none	Yingkou Comprehensive Bonded Zone Bonded Logistics Group Co., Ltd.	Yingkou Comprehensive Bonded Zone Bonded Logistics Group Co., Ltd.	Yingkou Comprehensive Bonded Zone Bonded Logistics Group Co., Ltd.	agreement price	
	Demolition of above-ground structures			demolition of WWTP		Yingkou Natural Resources	Yingkou Coastal Development	Yingkou Coastal Development	Yingkou Coastal Development	agreement price	

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Area	Impact type	Obtaining method	Subprojects	Ownership of state-owned land	Land use right of state-owned land	Housing property owner	Affected units	No. APs	Compensation standard (yuan/m ²)	
	Transfer of state-owned land use rights	paid transfer	Dry port hub and industrial park sub-Logistics supporting area project	Bureau	and Construction Group Co., Ltd.	nt and Constructio n Group Co., Ltd.	and Construction Group Co., Ltd.		Agreement price	100
LEDZ	Transfer of state-owned land use rights	Agreement Compensation	Yingkou Liaohe Economic Development Zone Industrial Cooperation Supporting Project Subproject	Yingkou Natural Resources Bureau	Yingkou Laobian District Urban Construction Investment Development Co., Ltd.	Yingkou Salt Industry Co., Ltd.	Yingkou Salt Industry Co., Ltd.	15	Agreement price	37.5
	Demolition of above-ground structures	Agreement Compensation								35

5 Resettlement, Compensation and Restoration Plan

5.1. Objectives, Methods and Principles of Resettlement, Compensation and Restoration

5.1.1. Resettlement, Compensation and Restoration Objectives

78. According to AIIB 's involuntary resettlement policy and national laws and regulations, the overall goal of resettlement for the affected persons (APs) is to enable them to restore and improve their living conditions and productivity as much as possible. The objectives include:

- The APs should be resettled properly, and cash compensation shall be paid according to the resettlement cost, so as to restore or improve their life quality and environment.
- All affected ground attachments shall be compensated at their replacement cost.
- Infrastructures shall be compensated or repaired to restore its original functionality.
- The livelihood of the APs shall be guaranteed for a long time, and their living standards shall be increased rather than declined. No APs shall become jobless permanently due to LA.

5.1.2. Resettlement and Restoration Methods

79. Production resettlement and restoration mainly include employment of affected employees and reconstruction or restoration of production facilities, including:

- Work arrangement for affected employees shall be in consultations with the affected employees to ensure that they will not lose their employment and source of income due to LA.
- The local natural resources and location advantages shall be fully utilized, and the secondary and tertiary industries shall be promoted to enhance the skills of the APs, contribute to the local economy and restore the can restore their previous living and production levels or higher of the APs.

5.1.3. Resettlement and Restoration Principles

80. Resettled persons have the "right to know" and "right to choose". The resettled people shall be ensured to fully understand all compensation and resettlement policy measures. At the same time, various resettlement schemes shall be provided for the APs to choose by themselves.

- The APs should participate in all the procedures of resettlement activities.
- All compensation shall be paid directly to the APs who lost compensation in full.
- The compensation standard for ground attachments should be determined based on market assessment, and assessment agencies should be recruited and established in an open and transparent manner in accordance with relevant laws.

5.2. Permanent Land Acquisition Restoration Program

81. The Project involves permanent LA of 459.3729 hectares of state-owned land, of which the FTZ subproject involves the permanent LA of 53.3729 hectares of state-owned land, and LEDZ subproject involves permanent LA of 406 hectares of state-owned land from some enterprises and affected employees. After consultations and agreements among all parties, measures such as cash compensation, employment in secondary and tertiary industries and skill training are taken to minimize the impacts of permanent LA to the stakeholders.

5.2.1. Cash Compensation

82. The Project involves the transfer of state-owned construction land. China (Liaoning) Free Trade Experimental Zone Yingkou Area Management Committee, Yingkou Liaohe Economic Development Zone Management Committee and their platform companies are affected by permanent LA. There are 15 employees of Yingkou Salt Industry Co., Ltd. effected by the permanent LA of this project- they will just need to change their work-place to work in other groups so their employment and income will not be affected.

83. Due to the involvement of the transfer and mortgage replacement of state-owned construction land use rights in this project, permanent LA compensation costs will be incurred. In the FTZ, the railway and station and railway running lines of the new construction of railway station sub-project, and the logistics hub area and industrialization area of dry port hub and industrial park sub-project involve the transfer of state-owned construction land. The Anlida land acquisition for construction of the railway station sub-project and the logistics supporting area of the dry port hub and industrial park sub-project involve the transfer of state-owned construction land. The LEDZ project involves the mortgage replacement of state-owned construction land.

The project has a total planned cash compensation of 303.456 million Yuan. Among them, FTZ plans cash compensation of 151.2066 million Yuan. LEDZ plans to transfer 406 hectares of state-owned construction land, with a planned monetary compensation of 152.25 million Yuan. See

84. Table 5-1 for details of monetary compensation.

Table 5-1 Compensation Plan for Permanent Land Acquisition

Area	Item	Content	Physical quantity (m ²)	LA type	Compensation Standard (Yuan/m ²)	Planned compensation (10,000 Yuan)	Paid amount (10,000 Yuan)	Compensation bodies
FTZ	Railway station subproject	Railway and station	145500	Land Concession	330	4801.54	0	FTZ
		Railway line	49825		288	1434.96		
			WWTP plot	31508	Paid transfer	Agreement price	907.44	
			Anlida LA	25813	Paid transfer	330	851.829	0
	Dry port hub and industrial park subproject	Logistics hub area	Municipal roads (No. 3 and No. 4 road under planning)	16002	Land Concession	330	323.037	0
			High standard bonded warehouse plot	24444		330	806.652	0
			Freight yard	20472		330	675.576	0
		Industrialization area	Municipal roads (Haixing Road, Guihua No.9 Road, the east section of Yingchuan Street, the east section of Linchuan Street, and the east section of Linhe Street)	121608		288	3502.2816	0
			Standardized plant in the industrialization zone	13647		288	1179.072	0
			Logistics area	63831		Paid transfer	100	638.31
LEDZ	LEDZ subproject		4060000	agreement compensation	37.5	15225	0.00	LEDZ
Planned amount of cash compensation (10,000 yuan)				30345.66				

5.2.2. Employment

85. There is no private land of individuals or households affected by the Project. There are only 15 salt workers in No. 16 and No. 24 production teams in the salt crystallization area affected as their production land area will be recovered for the Project. Yingkou Salt Industry Co., Ltd will provide job transfer measures for the employees.. The affected employees include 2 production team leaders, 6 maintenance workers and 7 operators. The staff transfer plan is arranged as follows: the team leaders of the No. 16 and No. 24 teams are transferred to the No. 11 and No. 20 teams of the salt plant respectively, and 6 maintenance workers are transferred to the maintenance teams of No. 3 and No. 4 work area. 3 people of each team will be transferred. 7 operators were transferred to No. 11, No. 12, No. 16 and No. 20 class as needed to supplement the vacancies in the field and alleviate pressure of employment. After transfer, the employees will have their current jobs and salary unchanged and there will be no impacts on their livelihoods. It has also been confirmed by the affected employees during the consultations and by management of Yingkou Salt Industry Co., Ltd that the working conditions in the new working groups are the same with these in the working groups before being affected.

86. The Yingkou Salt Industry Co., Ltd. consulted with 15 affected employees in June 2023 about the proposed arrangements to adjust their work after the project occupies the land, and promised that their work positions would be secured and all the welfare benefits remain unchanged.

87. Except for the affected employees of the EDZ subproject, the project does not involve other APs. Although the impact of resettlement in the project is minor, China (Liaoning) Free Trade Experimental Zone Yingkou Area Management Committee and Yingkou Liaohe EDZ Management Committee encourage employees or other staff in the area to engage in the related supporting measures that will be provided by the Project. During the construction period, the PMO and the EA will provide 30 temporary job opportunities per year, such as sand and gravel mining, construction material transportation, earth and sand, etc. After construction, workers or other staff in the area will be given priority in employment recruitments. These jobs are more suitable for local labors. Employees or other personnel in the area will have priority in obtaining these employment opportunities.

5.2.3. Occupational Skills Training

88. Although the project has no impacts on the AP's livelihood, the employment concept of employees or other personnel in the area will cultivate advanced concepts in employment, establish correct job awareness, cultivate necessary labor techniques and skills. 2 sub-PMOs will coordinate with each district relevant departments to carry out skills training, such as the Party and government, human resources bureau and women's federations, etc.

89. According to the survey of resettlement impacts, most of the surveyed people in the project area expressed their willingness to participate in technical trainings in the topics of labor skills and employment, management, safety production, laws and regulations, environmental protection, individual career planning, labor rights protection and rights

90. protection, entrepreneurship, etc. Therefore, the plan formulates skills cultivation plan to provide training opportunities for the APs, employees in the area and other personnel. During the project implementation, the municipal PMO and the sub-PMOs will provide different training courses to the APs, employees in the area and relevant personnel based on the development of local industries and services, as well as labor demands. Free training courses will be provided to them according to their actual needs and level of impacts.

91. The project will provide training for 350 person-times, including 177 females. The workers can choose various types of training, including labor skills and employment, management, safety production, laws and regulations, environmental protection, personal career planning, labor rights protection and entrepreneurship, etc. APs, employees and other staff in the area can participate in the free technical and employment trainings provided by these institutions. According to the survey, the project has prepared a training plan as in the Table 5-2 below.

Table 5-2 Permanent Land Acquisition Skills Training

No.	Topic	Trainer	Trainee	Expected Number of Trainees (persons)		Content
				Total	Of which: Female	
1	AIIB resettlement policy training	Consultant or monitoring agency	Sub-PMOs, EA and staff and others.	50	25	AIIB 's public participation policy, safeguard policy for vulnerable groups, especially women, and information disclosure policy. The PMO has a deeper understanding of the policies of the AIIB and can follow the principles and requirements during project implementation to avoid delays caused by lack of experience.
2	Land Acquisition Public Participation Training	Consultant or monitoring agency	Subproject PMO, Executing Agency	50	25	Policy and Standard on Land Acquisition and Resettlement of the AIIB to the affected village committees and villagers
3	Technical Training	Sub-PMO	Sub-PMO, implementing agencies, affected persons, employees in the area and other personnel	100	51	Trainings on management, laws and regulations, environmental protection, personal career planning, entrepreneurship, etc.
4	Technical Training	Sub-PMO	Sub-PMO, implementing agencies, APs, employees in the area and other staff.	150	76	Labor skills and employment, labor rights protection, safety production and other aspects of training

5.3. Compensation Plan for Affected Structures

92. The project involves the demolition and relocation of three above-ground structures in the FTZ subproject railway station subproject, namely: (1) demolition and relocation of the sewage treatment plant; (2) demolition and relocation of Comprehensive Bonded Group Co., Ltd. (Alida building) and (3) demolition and relocation of the salt field.

93. Among the FTZ subprojects, No. 1 WWTP of Yingkou Coastal Development and Construction Group Co., Ltd. is affected by permanent LA, and will demolish the on land structures; the Anlida building of Comprehensive Bonded Group Co., Ltd. will be affected by permanent LA as it is planned to be demolished. After full consultations and evaluation in the FTZ, Yingkou Coastal Development and Construction Group Co., Ltd., the owner of the No. 1 Sewage Treatment Plant, will receive 24.02 million Yuan in demolition compensation. Yingkou Comprehensive Security Group, the owner of the Anlida building, will receive 13.1117 million Yuan in demolition compensation. The FTZ Management Committee will entrust a third-party appraisal company to conduct a final assessment of the two above-ground structures in the FTZ, which will meet the requirements of the owners and comply with the policies of the AIIB.

94. In the EDZ sub-project, Yingkou Salt Industry Co., Ltd. is affected by permanent LA and plans to demolish 406 hectares of the crystallization area of the salt production land. After full consultation and evaluation by the Economic Development Zone Management Committee, Yingkou Salt Industry Co., Ltd. will obtain the demolition compensation of 142.1 million Yuan. The EDZ Management Committee will entrust a third-party appraisal company to conduct a final assessment of the above-ground structures in the EDZ, which fully meets the requirements of the owners and conforms to the policies of the AIIB.

Table 5-3 Ground attachments and monetary compensation for demolition

Area	Subproject	Construction Content	Physical quantity (m ²)	Standards (Yuan/m ²)	Monetary compensation (10,000 Yuan)	Paid amount (10,000 Yuan)	Payer
FTZ	New construction of railway station construction subproject	demolition of the sewerage plant	10995	Agreement compensation of demolition cost	2402.00	0.00	FTZ
		Anlida building demolition		Agreement compensation	1311.17	0.00	
EDZ	Yingkou Liaohe EDZ Industrial Cooperation Subproject		4060000	35	14210	0.00	EDZ
Planned amount of cash compensation					17932.17		

6 Resettlement Budget and Fund Use

6.1. Resettlement Cost Estimation

95. The resettlement cost estimate includes the cost for compensations to permanent LA, affected structures and other resettlement-related expenses. The basic resettlement cost of this project is 482.6883 million yuan, and the related resettlement cost is 43.442 million yuan, totaling 526.1303 million yuan.

6.2. Annual Fund Use Plan

96. An annual fund use plan is formulated according to the progress of the subproject's LA and RP. The below Table 6-1 indicates the plan of LA and resettlement fund use.

Table 6-1 Fund use plan

Years	2023	2024	2025	Total
Total budget (10,000 yuan)	26306.515	13153.2575	13153.2575	52613.03
Percentage of total budget (%)	50	25	25	100

6.3. Resettlement Fund Sources

97. According to the implementation progress plan of the project, resettlement funds will be allocated sufficiently and in a timely manner. The budget will be the counterpart fund and will be allocated by Yingkou Municipal Government.

6.4. Fund Flow and Disbursement Schedule

6.4.1. Fund Flow

98. Disbursement of funds must comply with:

- All costs related to resettlement are included in the total project budget;
- Resettlement compensation shall be paid before the project LA;
- The IAs must establish internal financial and monitoring mechanisms to ensure the timely disbursement of all funds. The PMO is responsible for supervising the payment of resettlement funds throughout the process.
- The IAs will pay to the designated account of the finance department of the relevant districts, which will further pay to the affected collectives or affected persons.

6.4.2. Expenditure management requirements

- Basic resettlement costs are budgeted and earmarked for special purposes.
- The basic resettlement costs must comply with relevant national laws and regulations applicable to LA and demolition, including the policies stipulated in the RP. No deviation from approved compensation standards is permitted.
- For basic resettlement funds and related expenses, the implementing agency will be required to prepare a fund use plan, and the Fund Management Section of the Project

- Office will formulate an overall fund use plan.
- When payment is made, the executive agency is responsible for verifying the scope, area and price of the land acquired, while the accountants are responsible for checking, verifying and preparing financial statements.
- External monitors will closely monitor the progress of compensation payments and evaluate the effectiveness of compensation use.

Table 6-2 Cost Estimate of Resettlement

No.	Project	Unit	Physical quantity (m ²)	Standard (Yuan)	Planned Cost (10,000 yuan)		
1	Basic cost of resettlement						
1.1	Permanent LA						
1.1.1	New construction of the sub-project of railway station construction in FTZ	Railway and station	m ²	145,500	330	4,801.50	
		railway line	m ²	49,825	288	1,434.96	
		Wastewater Treatment Plant	m ²	31,508	288	907.4	
		Anlida LA	m ²	25,813	330	851.83	
1.1.2	FTZ dry port hub and industrial park sub-project	Logistics hub area	Municipal roads (Planning No.3 and No.4 roads)	m ²	9,789	330	323.04
			High standard bonded warehouse plot	m ²	24,444	330	806.65
			Freight yard	m ²	20,472	330	675.58
		Industrialization area	Municipal roads (Haixing Road, Planning No.9 Road, the east section of Yingchuan Street, the east section of Linchuan Street, and the east section of Linhe Street)	m ²	121,607	288	3,502.28
			Standardized factory building in the industrialization zone	m ²	40,940	288	1,179.07
			Logistics supporting area	m ²	63831	100	638.31
1.1.3	LEDZ Subproject	m ²	4,060,000	37.5	15,225.00		
1.2	Compensation for onland structures						
1.2.1	railway station construction sub-project of FTZ	demolition of the WWTP	m ²	10,995	Agreement price	2402.00	
		Anlida building demolition	m ²		Agreement price	1,311.17	
1.2.2	LEDZ Subproject	m ²	4,060,000	35	14,210.00		

Chapter 6 Resettlement Budget and Fund Use

No.	Project	Unit	Physical quantity (m ²)	Standard (Yuan)	Planned Cost (10,000 yuan)
Subtotal					64,398.1461
2	Resettlement related expenses				
2.1	Survey and design fee	Calculated at 2% of the total basic cost of resettlement			965.38
2.2	Management fee	Calculated as 1 % of the total basic cost of resettlement			482.69
2.3	External M&E fees	Calculated at 1% of the total basic cost of resettlement			482.69
2.4	Contingency	Calculated at 5 % of the total basic cost of resettlement			2413.44
Subtotal					4344.2
Total					52613.03

7 Resettlement Implementation Plan

7.1. Principles of Coordination between Resettlement and Construction Progress

99. The basic principles of resettlement implementation are as below:

- The completion time of LA shall be completed one month before the start of project construction, and the specific start time should be determined according to the needs of LA and resettlement.
- During the resettlement process, the Aps should have the opportunity to participate in the project. Before the construction of the project starts, the scope of LA will be announced, and resettlement brochures will be issued to deliver to all the project's stakeholders.
- All kinds of compensation will be directly and fully paid to the property client within 2 months from the date of approval of the LA compensation and RP. No unit or individual can use the property compensation fee on their behalf, and the payment cannot be discounted for any reason.
- The overall progress plan for LA and resettlement will be formulated according to the preparation and implementation progress of the LA and RP. The compilation of LA and RP will follow the following principles:
 - The scope of LA will be finalized according to all engineering design drawings and should be completed before the land survey.
 - The measurement and calculation of the land to be acquired shall be carried out jointly by the resettlement office of the subproject and the property holder before signing the resettlement agreement according to the route of the LA project.
 - The resettlement office of the subproject will organize a LA mobilization meeting, and the Aps will attend the meeting. These meetings will disclose policies and resettlement methods related to LA and compensation and resettlement. The meeting will be held before the signing of the compensation and resettlement agreement. After the agreement was signed, the land resource management department officially issued a LA and demolition notice.
 - After the physical calculation and the release of the LA notice, the resettlement office will sign compensation and resettlement agreements with the AP.
 - The payment of compensation will be completed after the signing of the agreement and before the start of LA.
 - The RP will be carried out according to the requirements of the AP.

7.2. Land acquisition and resettlement implementation procedures

100. The implementation of RP has four stages:

- (i) Land acquisition and compensation plan

- Apply for the "Planning Land Use Permit";
- Conduct a detailed survey of the affected area and identify specific damages eligible for compensation;
- Negotiate with local governments, affected persons and their representatives to finalize compensation/resettlement steps;
- Public information/consultation with the RP;
- Signing the contract;
- Finally determine the location of LA and demolition.

(ii) Land acquisition

- Compensation;
- Restore farmland and damaged areas.

(iii) Income Restoration

- Provide employment opportunities for the APs during the subproject construction and operation stages;
- Assist in identifying employment and business opportunities for APs in local businesses and businesses;
- Provide targeted training;
- Promote and develop the tertiary industry.

(iv) Resettlement monitoring

- Engaging an external monitoring agency;
- AIIB's approval of the terms of reference;
- Monitoring LA and resettlement activities;
- Monitoring income restoration programs;
- Conduct an external evaluation of the project;
- Prepare monitoring reports.

7.3. Resettlement Implementation Plan

Land acquisition and resettlement preparation have been started in the second half of 2023. Construction of civil works shall not begin until compensation is fully paid and resettlement restoration measures are in place.

101. Table 7-1 shows the implementation schedule of the resettlement plan.

Table 7-1 Implementation schedule of RP

No.	Resettlement activities	Object	Responsible agency	Deadline	Status
1	Information disclosure				
1.1	Disclosure of project information and LA scope	Enterprises, units and affected employees affected by LA	PMOs and IAs	2023 . 5	completed
1.2	Confirmation and Disclosure of RP	Enterprises, units and affected employees affected by LA	PMOs and IAs	2024.5	plan
1.3	Upload the RP to the AIIB website	AIIB website visitors	AIIB	2024.5	plan
2	Determine resettlement impact				
2.1	Determining LAR Impacts	Enterprises, units and affected employees affected by LA	PMOs and IAs	2024.8	plan
2.2	Negotiate with affected employees and their companies/units	Enterprises, units and affected employees affected by LA	PMOs	2024. 2	completed
3	Land Acquisition Announcement and Plan				
3.1	Continuous update of resettlement impact assessment based on final detailed subproject design	Enterprises, units and affected employees affected by LA	PMOs	2024.5	plan
3.2	LA (transfer) work	Enterprises, units and affected employees affected by LA	PMOs, Natural Resources Bureau	2024. 10	plan
3.3	Determine the impact of LA and publish the draft LA and RP	Enterprises, units and affected employees affected by LA	Municipal PMO, EDZ sub-PMO, Natural Resources Bureau	2024. 12	plan
3.4	Finalize the LAR Plan	Enterprises, units and affected employees affected by LA	Municipal PMO, EDZ sub-PMO, Natural Resource Bureau	2024. 12	plan
4	Compensation agreement and land compensation				
4.1 _	Sign the LA (transfer) use and ground attachment compensation agreement	FTZ/LEDZ management committee, enterprises/units affected by LA	Municipal PMO, Sub-PMOs, IAs, Natural Resources Bureau	2024 .9	plan
4.2	Payment of compensation fees for LA and ground attachments	Free trade zone/economic development zone management committee, enterprises/units affected by land expropriation	Municipal PMO, Sub-PMOs, IAs, Natural Resources Bureau	2024. 12	plan

Chapter 7 Resettlement Implementation Plan

No.	Resettlement activities	Object	Responsible agency	Deadline	Status
5	Livelihood Restoration Measures				
5.1	Employment position adjustment and assistance measures	Affected employees	Sub-PMOs, Salt Industry Co.	2024. 12	plan
5.2	Implementation of skills training program	Affected employees	Sub-PMOs, Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, Salt Industry Co.	2025.1	plan
5.3	Promote and assist employment	Affected workers	Sub-PMOs and IAs	2025.1	plan
6	institutional capacity building				
6.1	PMOs staff training	LARagency staff	Municipal PMO	2024.11	plan
6.2	Training of Sub-PMOs staff	resettlement agency staff	Municipal PMO	2024.11	plan
7	Internal and External Monitoring				
7.1	Establish an internal monitoring mechanism	Municipal PMO, Sub-PMOs and resettlement implementation agencies	Sub-PMOs	2024.11	plan
7.2	Internal Monitoring Report	Municipal PMO, Sub-PMOs and resettlement implementation agencies	Sub-PMOs	2025.1	plan
7.3	Identify external resettlement specialist consultants	Municipal PMO, Sub-PMOs and resettlement implementation agencies	Municipal PMO, Sub-PMOs	2025.1	plan
7.4	baseline survey	Affected enterprises, units and affected employees	External Resettlement Monitoring Agency	2024.12	plan
7.5	Monitoring and investigation	Affected enterprises, units and affected employees	External Resettlement Monitoring Agency	2024.12 - 2027.7	plan
7.6	completion report	Sub-PMOs and resettlement implementation agencies	External Resettlement Monitoring Agency	2027.12	plan
8	public participation	Municipal PMO, Sub-PMOs	Sub-PMOs	Ongoing	/
9	Grievance resolution	Municipal PMO, Sub-PMOs	Sub-PMOs, AIIB	Ongoing	/
10	construction subprojects	Sub-PMOs, design institute, contractor	Sub-PMOs, design institute, contractor	2028.6	plan

8 Institutional Arrangements and Capacity Building

8.1. Resettlement Implementation Management Organization and Responsibilities

102. The agencies responsible for the planning, management, implementation and monitoring of project resettlement activities are as follows:

8.1.1. Project management office (municipal PMO, sub-PMOs)

103. There are two levels of PMO, i.e. municipal PMO and the sub-PMO. The municipal PMO is the Yingkou PMO, and the sub-PMOs are the FTZ sub-PMO and the LEDZ sub-PMO, whose main responsibilities include:

- Engaging the design institute to determine the scope of influence of the project;
- Organizing socio-economic baseline surveys;
- Organizing and coordinating the preparation of RP;
- Coordinating the implementation of the RP according to the construction schedule;
- Disbursement of funds and monitoring their use;
- Guiding, coordinating and monitoring LA and restoration activities and their progress;
- Organizing the implementation of internal monitoring;
- Selecting an external M&E consultant;
- Review of M&E reports;
- Regularly report to the AIIB on the progress of resettlement, the use of funds and the quality of implementation;
- Assisting AIIB officials and experts to work on the project site during project preparation and implementation;
- Communicating with external monitoring consultants on resettlement;
- Submitting the external M&E Reports and completion report to the AIIB;
- Training LA and resettlement staff.

8.1.2. Implementing Agencies

104. The implementing agencies are the Management Committee of FTZ and the Management Committee of LEDZ. The main responsibilities include:

- Implementing the policies in the RP;
- Conducting physical surveys and records, and investigate land occupation and ground attachments;
- Organizing public participation and consultation activities;

- Implementing national laws, regulations and policies on construction land management;
- Formulating compensation standards for acquisition, occupation, transfer and restoration, and report to relevant government departments for approval;
- Handling project land application procedures, applying for land use planning permits, land use construction permits;
- Signing LA compensation and resettlement agreements with the acquired units;
- Coordinating and handling complaints and grievances from affected units and APs during the implementation process;
- LA and Resettlement document management;
- Checking LA, ground attachments, and restoration progress;
- Resettlement information management.

8.1.3. Design Consultant

105. The design institute of this project is the China Urban Construction Research Institute, and Shenyang Railway Survey and Design Institute. Their main responsibilities include:

- Reducing the impact of project LA and housing and ground attachments through design optimization;
- Determining the scope of LA.

8.1.4. RP Consultant

106. In May 2023, engaged by the client, China Urban Construction Design & Research Institute Co., Ltd. (CUCD) carried out the RP planning and design work of this project. Its main responsibilities include:

- Providing technical guidance for the physical investigation of LA and demolition, developing detailed investigation rules, and conducting technical training;
- Assisting the project area government agencies to formulate LAR Plan;
- Preparing resettlement plan;
- In the implementation stage, providing design documents to the PMO in time, making design disclosures, assisting LAR implementation agencies to implement relocation and production resettlement, and update RP planning schemes according to actual conditions.

8.1.5. Monitoring and evaluation agencies

(i) Internal monitoring and evaluation mechanism

107. As the project management agency, the PMO presides over and inspects internal (Municipal PMO – Municipal Natural Resources Bureau – Sub-PMOs – PIUs) monitoring activities, prepares progress reports on LA, demolition, and resettlement, and regularly reports resettlement implementation progress, existing problems and suggestions to the

AIIB, so as to maintain good functioning of resettlement agencies at all levels during project implementation, and coordinates the work of all parties, and keep monitoring of the implementation of resettlement.

(ii) Independent external monitoring and evaluation agency for resettlement

108. The PMO will hire a qualified third-party agency as the resettlement external M&E agency. It will conduct surveys and interviews with various relevant units and personnel involved in LAR, individuals from affected units, monitor the progress, funding, quality, contract performance, and effectiveness of LAR, and listen to the opinions of all parties, and report and suggest to the AIIB, Municipal PMO, Sub-PMOs and the PIUs. Its main responsibilities include:

- Providing technical consultation for the PMO to carry out internal supervision and management;
- Comprehensively monitoring whether the resettlement activities are implemented according to the action plan, conducting sample surveys on resettled households, monitoring the implementation of compensation standards, resettlement progress and effectiveness, monitoring and evaluating resettlement work and implementation effects, and social adaptability of affected people. It will identify existing problems and propose suggestions for handling, and regularly submit resettlement M&E reports to the clients, Municipal PMO, Sub-PMOs and the AIIB.

8.1.6 Government of Municipal Level and above

109. If land transfer among state-owned entities requires coordination from municipal or higher government agencies, the section on institutional arrangements for land acquisition and compensation should detail the specific roles and responsibilities of these agencies. This includes:

- **Coordination:** Municipal or higher government agencies will coordinate the transfer process among state-owned entities. This involves ensuring that all relevant parties are informed and involved in the process, aligning timelines, and managing any inter-departmental communications to facilitate a smooth transfer.
- **Facilitation:** These agencies will facilitate negotiations and agreements between the state-owned entities. This includes mediating discussions, helping to resolve any disputes, and ensuring that all legal and regulatory requirements are met.
- **Approval and Oversight:** Municipal or higher government agencies are responsible for granting necessary approvals for the land transfer. They will oversee the entire process to ensure compliance with governmental policies and regulations.
- **Documentation and Record-Keeping:** These agencies will ensure that all necessary documentation is completed accurately and maintained properly. This includes updating land records and ensuring transparency in the transfer process.
- **Support and Guidance:** They will provide support and guidance to the state-owned entities throughout the land transfer process. This might include offering technical

assistance, legal advice, and procedural guidance to ensure the transfer is conducted efficiently and in accordance with applicable laws.

110. Including these roles and responsibilities will ensure a clear understanding of the involvement of municipal or higher government agencies in the land transfer process, contributing to a more structured and efficient institutional arrangement for land acquisition and compensation.

8.2. Institutional Staffing

111. In order to ensure smooth resettlement, the resettlement agencies at all levels of the project are equipped with special staff to form a smooth information transmission channel from top to bottom. There are currently 10 staff members in the FTZ and the LEDZ, of which 4 are in charge of resettlement work. They have strong organizational and coordination skills and experience in resettlement, and can use computers proficiently, fully meeting the requirements of resettlement work. The table below specifies for staffing and contact details of resettlement staff for this project, and Figure 3-10 indicates the organizational structure of the project.

Table 8-1 Resettlement Staffing and Contact

Affiliation	Name	Gender	Position	Phone
Yingkou PMO	Zheng Xiaogang	male	Director of Municipal PMO (Executive/Deputy Mayor)	
	He Qingwei	male	Executive Deputy Director of Municipal PMO (Deputy Mayor in charge)	
Management Committee of FTZ (FTZ Sub-PMO)	Wang Li	female	Director of FTZ Sub-PMO	13940777907
	Zhu Hengnan	male	Deputy Director of FTZ Sub-PMO	18340771027
	Yang Chenglong	male	Executive Deputy Director of FTZ Sub-PMO	15941766244
Management Committee of LEDZ (LEDZ Sub-PMO)	Li Daling	male	Director of LEDZ Sub-PMO	13840741177
	Jia Zhenyu	male	Deputy Director of LEDZ Sub-PMO	13514177000
	Li Zheng	male	Executive Deputy Director of LEDZ Sub-PMO	13940709386
Resettlement Office	Liu Mingxin	male	Director of the Resettlement Office of the FTZ Subproject (Deputy Director of the Economic Development Bureau of the FTZ Management Committee)	13941791159
	Jin Peng	male	Contact person for resettlement of FTZ subproject (leader of law enforcement team of Yingkou FTZ)	18348637000
	Yang Mu	male	Director of the Resettlement Office of LEDZ Subproject (Deputy Director of the Business Environment Construction Bureau of LEDZ Management Committee)	0417-2909055
	Zhang Zhipeng	male	Contact person for resettlement of LEDZ Subproject (Business Environment Development Bureau	18604979779

Affiliation	Name	Gender	Position	Phone
			of LEDZ Management Committee)	

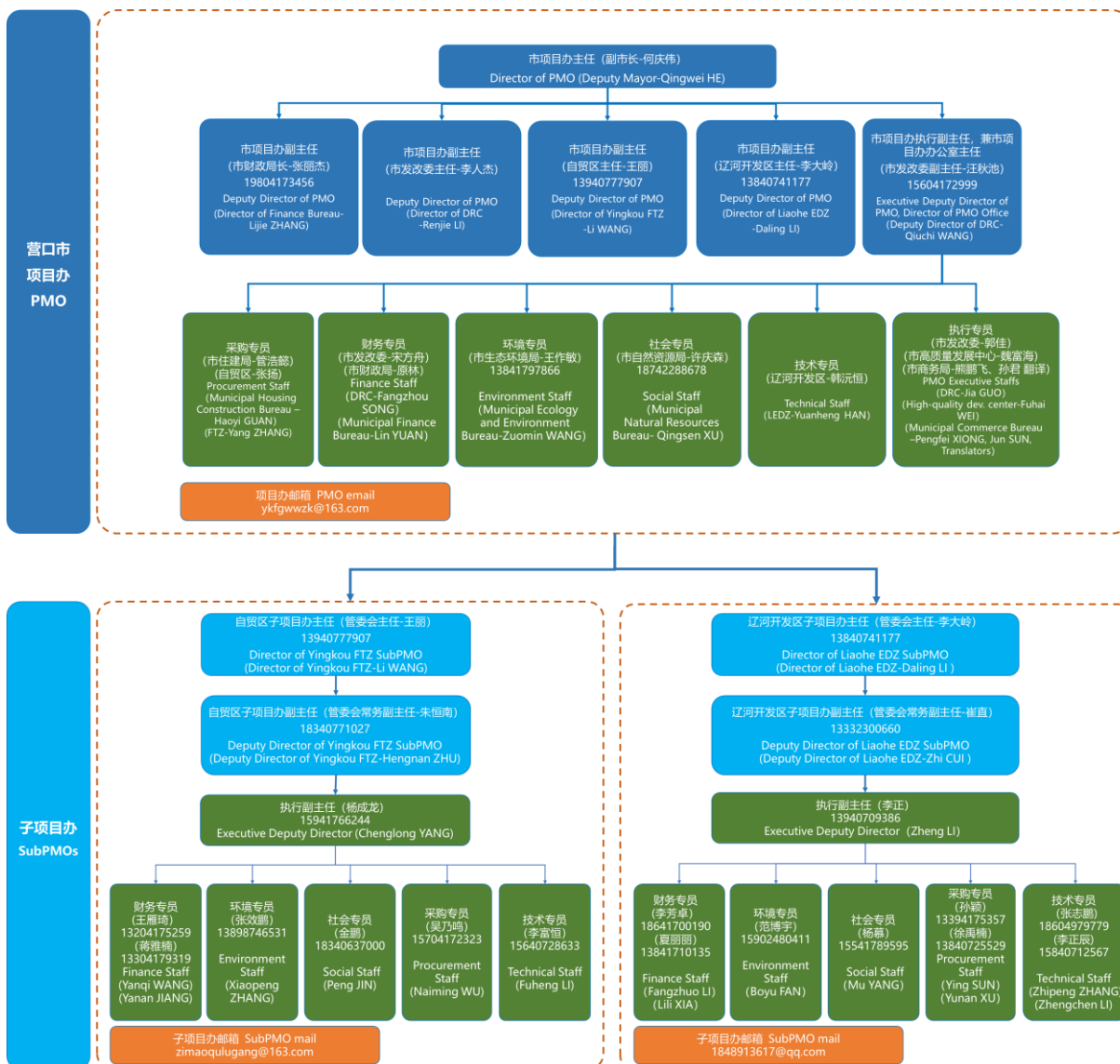


Figure 8-1 Organization Chart of the Project

8.3. Measures to Strengthen Institutional Capacity of the Involved Agencies

112. In order to better implement the RP, improve the capacity of resettlement agencies, and protect the interests of the APs to meet the overall project progress, the project plans to carry out training for affected units. The training will be conducted in the form of seminars, where relevant experts and managers will conduct on-site training. The training content mainly includes:

- AIIB principles and policies on involuntary resettlement;
- The latest changes in national LAR and demolition policies and experiences;
- Resettlement implementation plan;

- Resettlement implementation progress management and work procedures;
- Issues that should be paid attention to in the implementation of resettlement;
- Resettlement financial management;
- Resettlement M&E.
- There will be 4 times of trainings in the next few years as indicated in the table below.

Table 8-2 Resettlement Training Plan

Time	Participants	Topics	Status
December 2024	Staff of PMOs and IAs	Implementation of resettlement	plan
June 2025	Staff of PMOs and IAs	Resettlement M&E	plan
December 2025	Staff of PMOs and IAs	Resettlement M&E	plan
June 2026	Staff of PMOs and IAs	Resettlement Completion Report	plan

9 Public Participation, Consultation and Information Disclosure

9.1. Public Participation and Consultation During Resettlement Plan Preparation

113. Before conducting the socio-economic survey and land acquisition impact survey, the survey specifications were prepared and the opinions of the project owners, local government and relevant departments on the survey content, methods and requirements were collected. The PMO, local government and relevant departments formed a joint survey team to work together.

114. During the land impact investigation, the person in charge of the subproject PMO, the affected units and employee representatives jointly participated in the survey, and discussed about the necessity of project construction, project benefits, project impacts, physical survey and compensation principles, resettlement progress plan, etc.

Table 9-1 Main Activities of Public Participation and Consultation to Avoid and Mitigate Resettlement Impacts

Time	Place	Organizer	Participants	Number of participants	Content	Results	Actions
2023.5.23	Management Committee of LEDZ	CUCD	Representative of LEDZ Management Committee, Platform Company; EIA consultant, stability assessment consultant, FSR consultant, the person and staff representatives of salt enterprise; Municipal women's federation, etc.	29	Discussed the LA compensation agreement, plan and progress of the project area. Discussed the compensation for LA of salt fields and the employment placement of workers.	The leader of the salt company and the affected employees expressed their understanding and support for the project	Prepare the employee resettlement assistance plan; supervise its disbursement in strict accordance with the compensation agreement
2023.5.24 AM	Management Committee of LEDZ	CUCD	Representative of LEDZ Management Committee, Platform Company; FSR consultant; enterprise representatives of the Phase I of LEDZ; enterprise representatives of the start-up area of the Phase II of LEDZ , etc.	30	Surveyed Phase I and II LAR impacts, obtained understanding the production and operation status of the settled enterprises, introduced the project content, impact and benefits, and obtained opinions and suggestions.	Relevant parties expressed their support and understanding, and obtained relevant opinions and suggestions	Further identification of impacts, benefits and social benefits
2023.5.24 PM	Management Committee of LEDZ		Representative of LEDZ Management Committee, representatives of enterprised within 3km of project area; EIA and stability assessment consultants, etc.	36	introduced the project content, impact and benefits, and obtained opinions and suggestions.	Relevant parties expressed their support and understanding, and obtained relevant opinions and suggestions	Further identification of impacts, benefits and social benefits

Chapter 9 Public Participation, Consultation and Information Disclosure

Time	Place	Organizer	Participants	Number of participants	Content	Results	Actions
2023.5.24 PM	Management Committee of LEDZ	CUCD	RP preparation consultant and representatives of salt enterprise and representatives of salt field workers , etc.	20	Understand about the operation situation of the salt company and the placement of employees	The Salt Company expressed its support for the project and will properly resettle the affected workers	Discussion on re-arrangement of employees
2023.5.25 AM	FTZ Management Committee	CUCD	Representative of FTZ Management Committee; Representative of Natural Resources Planning Bureau and FTZ Development Co., Ltd.; Stability Assessment consultant; EIA consultant; FSR consultant; Representatives of Comprehensive Bonded Group, Coastal Industrial Base, WWTP, etc	28	Discussed the relevant plans, consensus and implementation progress of the LA and relocation of the comprehensive bonded area and the logistics supporting area. Discussed the LA and demolition plan, compensation plan and current progress of shrimp ponds in industrialized area	Relevant parties expressed their support and understanding, and obtained relevant opinions and suggestions	Report to the municipal government to coordinate and deal with the compensation for the demolition of the WWTP
2023.5.25pm	FTZ Management Committee	CUCD	Representatives of FTZ Management Committee; representatives of enterprises in the Comprehensive Bonded Area, Women's Federation, etc.	22	Introduced the project content, impact and benefits to social stakeholders, and obtained opinions and suggestions	Relevant parties expressed their support and understanding, and obtained relevant opinions and suggestions	Continue to increase publicity

9.2. Public participation and consultations during the implementation of resettlement

115. With the continuous progress of project preparation and implementation, the PMO, the Natural Resources Bureau, the Land Acquisition Office, and the Resettlement External Monitoring Agency will organize further information disclosure and public participation consultation activities, as shown in the table below.

Table 9-2 Schedule for consultation with APs during the project implementation

Consultation content	Schedule	Participants
RP opinion collection	August 2023	The sub-PMOs, the affected enterprises and employees in two zones.
Verify detailed survey results	October 2023	The sub-PMOs, the third-party evaluation company, the Natural Resources Bureau, and affected enterprises and institutions in two zones.
Publish a notice on the proposed LA, and publicize the scope of acquisition, land status, acquisition purpose, compensation standards, resettlement methods, and social safeguard.	November 2023	The sub-PMOs, the Natural Resources Bureau, and affected enterprises and institutions in two zones.
Conduct public participation on RP and income recovery measures	December 2023	The sub-PMOs, the Natural Resources Bureau, affected enterprises and institutions, and the feasibility study company in two zones.
Problems arising during the project implementation	During the project implementation	The sub-PMOs, affected enterprises and institutions and employees, and the DIs, the contractors and CSCs in two zones.
Collect suggestions and complaints	During the project implementation	The sub-PMOs, the affected enterprises and institutions and their employees, contractors, CSCs, internal monitoring company, and external monitoring company in two zones

9.3. Women's Participation

116. From the beginning of the project, the executing agencies and local governments have paid special attention to the protection of women's rights and interests, concerned about their needs and the needs of female-headed households, and gave sufficient attentions to the role of women in the implementation of resettlement.

117. In the affected areas, women's rights and status are completely the same as men's, and they play an important role in economic development activities and housework. In the project-affected areas, women even showed greater enthusiasm than men about the project. They not only actively participated in all stages of resettlement work, but also played an outstanding role in negotiating the direction and methods of resettlement.

118. During the socio-economic and physical impact surveys, women directors from both zones were invited to participate in order to ensure that the affected women were communicated during the survey process. In the meeting, over 50% of the participants were women who held a positive attitude towards the project.

119. At the same time, at least one female leader was assigned to the resettlement implementing agencies at all levels of the project. The resettlement implementing agencies and local governments attach great importance to the demands of women during the

implementation of the project, give priority to women in the construction of the project and provide more employment opportunities as much as possible.

9.4. Information Disclosure

120. In order to ensure that all APs have a timely and sufficient understanding of the policies and implementation details of the project's resettlement, and truly achieve openness, fairness, and transparency, the PMO will take the following measures to ensure the openness of the resettlement policies:

- Yingkou Municipal People's Government publicizes the information of project construction through cable TV, posting announcements and other forms in the public places.
- Before the implementation of resettlement, the PMO will collect opinions from the affected units on the RP and the agreements on compensation and resettlement;
- After the RP is finalized, the PMO will distribute the Resettlement Plan in its office area, and all affected units and the public can check it at any time;
- After being approved by the AIIB, the RP will be made public on the AIIB website in accordance with the provisions of the AIIB's safeguard policy.

Table 9-3 Main activities of resettlement information disclosure

Date	Location	Method	Content	Responsible unit
30 November 2022	Official website of FTZ Management Committee	website publishing	FTZ subproject EIA	FTZ Management Committee
30 November 2022	Official website of FTZ Management Committee	website publishing	FTZ subproject Stability Evaluation Report	FTZ Management Committee
20 August 2021	Official website of LEDZ Management Committee	website publishing	LEDZ subproject announcement information	LEDZ Management Committee
7 November 2022	Project construction location	Posting announcements	Introduction to the LEDZ project	Liaoning Kewei Testing Co., Ltd

9.5. Public Opinion Poll

121. From May to June 2023, the resettlement plan preparation unit selected the municipal PMO, the sub-PMOs, the management committees of the two zones, the enterprises in the two zones, the platform companies of the two zones, consulting companies and other units to conduct public opinion polls.

(i) FTZ subproject public opinion poll:

122. The purpose of this poll is to understand the public's views and opinions on the " Liaoning Yingkou Green Smart Development Project - Free Trade Zone Dry port Hub and Industrial Park Subproject". A total of 134 valid questionnaires were collected. Details about the questionnaire as shown in the table below.

Table 9-4 Basic information of samples (FTZ)

Attributes	Attribute classification	Sample value	
		Number of people	Ratio (%)
Gender	Male	47	35.07%

Attributes	Attribute classification	Sample value	
		Number of people	Ratio (%)
Ethnicity	Female	87	64.93%
	Han	131	97.76%
	Manchu	1	0.75%
	Korean	0	0%
	Hui	2	1.49%
	Others	0	0%
Educational level	primary school and below	0	0%
	junior high school	1	0.75%
	high school	0	0%
	junior college	10	7.46%
	senior college	51	38.06%
	Bachelor degree	69	51.49%
	Master degree and above	3	2.24%
Unit type	Municipal PMO	3	2.24%
	Sub-PMO	3	2.24%
	Management committee	8	5.97%
	Enterprises in the zone	102	76.12%
	platform company	14	10.45%
	Consulting agency	4	2.99%
Distance between workplace and project site	<1km	7	5.22%
	1-3km	30	22.39%
	3-5km	21	15.67%
	>5km	76	55.72%
Distance between residence and project site	<1km	4	2.99%
	1-3km	6	4.48%
	3-5km	4	2.99%
	>5km	120	89.55%

(ii) LEDZ project public opinion poll:

123. The purpose of this poll is to understand the public's views and opinions on the " Liaoning Yingkou Green Smart Development Project - Yingkou Liaohe Economic Development Zone (Phase II) South Expansion Zone Infrastructure Construction Project". A total of 107 valid questionnaires were collected. Details about the questionnaire as shown in the table below.

Table 9-5 Basic information of samples (LEDZ)

Attributes	Attribute classification	Sample value	
		Number of people	Ratio (%)
Gender	Male	40	37.38%
	Female	67	62.62%
Ethnicity	Han	105	98.13%
	Manchu	0	0%
	Korean	0	0%
	Hui	1	0.93%
	Others	1	0.93%
	Educational level	primary school and below	0
junior high school		5	4.67%
high school		7	6.54%
junior college		5	4.67%

Attributes	Attribute classification	Sample value	
		Number of people	Ratio (%)
	senior college	21	19.63%
	Bachelor degree	68	63.55%
	Master degree and above	1	0.93%
Unit type	Municipal PMO	1	0.93%
	Sub-PMO	3	2.8%
	Management committee	46	42.99%
	Enterprises in the zone	43	40.19%
	platform company	14	13.08%
	Consulting agency	0	0%
Distance between work unit and project site	<1km	14	13.08%
	1-3km	24	22.43%
	3-5km	56	52.34%
	>5km	13	12.15%
Distance between residence and project site	<1km	0	0%
	1-3km	7	6.54%
	3-5km	19	17.76%
	>5km	81	75.7%

124. The public opinion poll results show that the public has a high level of knowledge about the project. They learned about this project through various channels, and most of them agreed with and supported this project, which showed that the project has a high degree of knowledge and support. In terms of LA compensation, all of the affected units in the sample area understood the local LA and resettlement policies, and know how to timely reflect their opinions when their legitimate rights and interests of LA and resettlement are infringed. In terms of compensation methods, most units prefer monetary compensation. For details as shown in the table below.

Table 9-6 Public opinion poll statistic in project areas

No.	Questions	Options	FTZ					LEDZ				
			A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
1	Are you know this project?	know very well know in general heard about don't know much E. don't know at all	6.72%	66.42%	21.64%	4.48%	0.75%	21.5%	28.97%	21.5%	20.56%	7.48%
2	Do you know the compensation and resettlement policies for LA and demolition?	know very well know in general heard about don't know much E. don't know at all	5.22%	55.22%	23.88 %	14.18%	1.49%	14.02%	25.23%	26.17%	29.91%	4.67%
3	What do you think about the transparency of the disclosure of information on this project and resettlement?	completely transparent relatively transparent just so so not very transparent E. Not transparent	31.34%	60.45%	5.97 %	2.24%	0%	37.38%	45.86%	13.08%	3.74%	0%
4	Do you support this project?	A. Very supportive B. Relatively supportive C. It doesn't matter D. slightly against E. very against	32.84%	61.94%	5.22 %	0%	0%	64.49%	20.56%	12.15%	1.87%	0.93%
5	Who do you think will benefit from the project?	A. Country (1) Yes (2) No	97.76%	/	/	/	/	95.33%	/	/	/	/
		B. Collective (1) Yes (2) No	98.51%	/	/	/	/	94.39%	/	/	/	/
		C. Individual (1) Yes (2) No	94.78%	/	/	/	/	86.92%	/	/	/	/
6	What improvements do you think this project will bring to you?	A. Management capacity B. Communication and coordination skills C. Project implementation capabilities D. Professional skills E. Ability to safeguard labor rights	64.18%	74.63%	50.75 %	35.07%	22.39%	45.79%	50.47%	31.78 %	45.79%	27.1%
7	Which aspects of awareness do you think	A. gender equality B. environmental protection	51.49%	81.34%	53.73 %	32.84%	30.6%	36.45%	59.81%	41.12 %	47.66%	36.45%

Chapter 9 Public Participation, Consultation and Information Disclosure

No.	Questions	Options	FTZ					LEDZ					
			A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	
	this project will enhance?	C. safeguarding labor rights and interests D. technological innovation E. development of smart industries											
8	What opportunities do you think this project can bring you?	A. Opportunities to participate in the development of smart industries B. Opportunities for personal career development C. Opportunities to reduce labor intensity/time D. Opportunities for capacity improvement E. Employment opportunities	47.01%	52.99%	32.09%	35.07%	44.78%	38.32%	36.45%	24.3%	39.25%	54.21%	
9	What do you think is the main positive impact of this project on your region?	A. Increase income and employment opportunities. B. Promote industrial development and drive regional economic growth. C. Improve infrastructure and living environment, enhance residents' happiness in life. D. Not much positive impact. E. Others.	83.58%	79.1%	58.96%	8.96%	1.49%	71.96%	75.7%	48.6%	13.08%	0 %	

10 Grievance Redress Mechanism

10.1. The Project Level-Grievance Redress Mechanism

125. Both FTZ and the LEDZ have established complaints and grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to receive, review, and settle of the project related complains and grievances. The set-up mechanism is with three channels to submit the grievances:

- First, complainants who have opinions and suggestions can approach the Law Enforcement Team of the Management Committees;
- Second, complainants may report to their street offices;
- Third, the complainants may report to the affected district or the municipal government petition office.

126. The main problems with the established GRM include: (i) the channels to submit grievances are not effective; (ii) there is no timeline set-out to review and settle the issues; (iii) there is no focal point/contact details that complainants can follow up the settlement of their cases. In addition, factory workers generally have low education levels and do not know how to protect their rights.

127. Following the consultation results with the stakeholders, a project level GRM will be established with details as below. The GRM will be officially set-up once the Project has been approved by Yingkou Municipal Government for implementation.

- Stage 1: If the complainant is dissatisfied with the compensation and assistance or with any project related issues, he/she can appeal to the IAs; if it is an oral appeal, it must be recorded by an assigned person by the IA. The IAs shall make a decision on the received case within 2 weeks and notify the complainant.
- Stage 2: If the complainant is not satisfied with the reply of Stage 1 or the IA does not reply within 2 weeks since the date receiving the case, he/she can appeal to the resettlement office of the subproject PMO. The resettlement office of the subproject PMO shall make a decision on the handling of the appeal within 2 weeks and notify the complainant.
- Stage 3: If the complainant is not satisfied with the reply of Stage 2 or the resettlement office of PMO does not reply within 2 weeks since the date receiving the case, he/she can appeal to the Yingkou PMO. Yingkou PMO must make a decision on how to deal with the appeal within 2 weeks and notify the complainant.
- At any stage of project implementation, if dissatisfied with the existing complaint and appeal procedure, the complainant can directly sue in the civil court.
- Complainants can also send their case to the AIIB if they have followed the above project level GRM but they are not satisfied with settlement. In this case, the complaints will be handled by the AIIB project team. If the Aps are still dissatisfied with the results, and have been harmed because the policies of the AIIB have not been complied with, they can file

a complaint to the AIIB in accordance with the AIIB's Project Affected

People's Mechanism (<https://www.aiib.org/en/about-aiib/who-we-are/project-affected-peoples-mechanism/how-we-assist-you/index.html>).

- All complaints (oral or written) will be reported to the AIIB in the resettlement internal monitoring and external monitoring reports.
- All agencies shall accept complaints and appeals from complainants free of charge, and the reasonable expenses incurred will be paid from project contingencies. These grievance procedures will be in effect throughout the project construction period to ensure that complainants can use them to deal with related issues. The above GRM will be informed to the Aps through the process of public participation, resettlement information handbooks and the media.

10.2. Grievance Settlement Principles

128. In the process of handling complaints and grievances, the following principles will be followed:

- Each relevant agency will have an assigned staff member who will keep the letter of complaint and keep a record of the oral complaint. Each relevant agency will respond to the complaint or appeal within 2 weeks.
- Complaints and grievances filed by complainants shall be received free of charge by relevant agencies. The reasonable expenses incurred in this process shall be borne by the unexpected expenses of the PMO.
- During the construction of the project, the grievance procedure is still in effect. These procedures are outlined in the RP and discussed during the consultation. Complainants will be informed of their rights to have their grievances and/or appeals resolved.
- During the implementation of the RP, relevant departments will record and manage files related to complaints and appeals and their handling. The resettlement implementing agency shall collect necessary materials related to complaints or appeals in time, and report to the PMO in written form every month.

10.3. Tracking and feedback of complaints and grievance

10.3.1. Complaints and Grievance Registration Form

129. During the implementation of the RP, the resettlement implementation agencies at all levels should properly keep good records of complaint data and processing result data. The data in written form shall be submitted to the municipal PMO through subproject PMOs once a month. The report should include a copy of the paperwork sent to the complainant. The subproject PMOs will conduct regular checks on the registration of complaints. In order to fully record the complaints of complainants and the handling of related issues, the project implementation agency has developed a registration form for complaints and grievance.

Table 10-1 Resettlement Complaints and Grievance Registration Form

Complainant name		Date		Place	
Subject		Unresolved issues			
Grievance / Complaint Summary:					
Proposed solution					
Result / decision					
Complainant (Signature)				Recorder (signature)	
Note: 1. The recorder shall truthfully record the complaints and demands of the complainants. 2. The whole process of complaint should not be disturbed. 3. Suggested solutions to complaints or problems will be quickly conveyed to the complainant.					

10.3.2. Contact person for complaints and grievance

130. The resettlement implementation agencies at all levels and other organizations have assigned the staff to be responsible for collecting and receiving the grievances and complaints of the APs. The table below shows the person in charge's name, position and contact number.

Table 10-2 Contacts for Complaints and Grievances

Affiliation	Name	gender	Position	Telephone
Management Committee of FTZ (FTZ Subproject PMO)	Wang Li	female	Director of FTZ Subproject PMO	13940777907
	Zhu Hengnan	male	Deputy Director of FTZ Subproject PMO	18340771027
	Yang Chenglong	male	Executive Deputy Director FTZ Subproject	15941766244
Management Committee of LEDZ (LEDZ Subproject PMO)	Li Daling	male	Director of LEDZ Subproject PMO	13840741177
	Jia Zhenyu	male	Deputy Director of LEDZ Subproject PMO	13514177000
	Li Zheng	male	Executive Deputy Director of LEDZ Subproject	13940709386
Resettlement Office	Liu Mingxin	male	Director of the Resettlement Office of the FTZ Subproject (Deputy Director of the Economic Development Bureau of the FTZ Management Committee)	13941791159
	Jin Peng	male	Contact person for resettlement of FTZ subproject (leader of law	18348637000

Chapter 10 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Affiliation	Name	gender	Position	Telephone
			enforcement team of Yingkou FTZ)	
	Yang Mu	male	Director of the Resettlement Office of the LEDZ Subproject (Deputy Director of the Business Environment Construction Bureau of LEDZ Management Committee)	0417-2909055
	Zhang Zhipeng	male	Contact person for resettlement of LEDZ Subproject (Business Environment Development Bureau of LEDZ Management Committee)	18604979779

11 Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation

131. In order to ensure that the RP is properly implemented and resettlement objectives of the Project are achieved, regular monitoring and assessment of the implementation of LA and compensation and assistance in accordance with the requirements of national policies, laws and regulations, and the involuntary resettlement policy of the AIIB.

11.1. Internal monitoring

11.1.1. Monitoring purpose

132. The purpose of internal monitoring is to ensure the progress of LA and resettlement, identify the issues/problems to timely fix-up, and to ensure that the agreed RP is implemented compliantly.

133. The internal resettlement monitoring agency is the project office and other relevant agencies (such as the Bureau of Natural Resources, the Management Committee of the Free Trade Zone and the Economic Development Zone). These agencies will have a leader dedicated to resettlement. Such leaders should have rich experience in resettlement work and be able to coordinate all departments involved in LA and resettlement and restoration. Members of such agencies should understand resettlement and social issues in order to fulfill their responsibilities.

11.1.2. Contents of internal monitoring

134. Internal monitoring will cover the following issues:

- Organizational structure: LAR implementation and the institutional setup and duties of related agencies, staffing in resettlement agencies, and capacity building of resettlement agencies;
- Resettlement policies and compensation standards: the formulation and implementation of LAR policies; the actual implementation of compensation standards for various impact losses (permanent LA, temporary land occupation, structure demolition, etc.). It is necessary to specify whether it is implemented according to the provisions in the RP, and if there is any change, the reason must be explained;
- Occupational re-arrangement of 15 affected employees, assess the changes of the working environment, income, working relationships and others of the employees.
- Implementation progress of LA, structure demolition, work arrangement for the affected employees: overall plan and annual plan, resettlement agency and staffing progress.
- Resettlement budget and implementation: the amount and timing of resettlement funds disbursement, the use and management of resettlement funds by resettlement implementation agencies at all levels, compensation fees paid to affected property owners (houses, buildings and structures etc.).
- Complaints, grievances, public participation, consultation, information disclosure and external monitoring: including channels, procedures and responsible institutions for

complaints and grievances; main issues and handling of complaints and grievances; main activities, content and forms of public participation and consultation; implementation effects of public participation and consultation; resettlement information handbook and information disclosure; external monitoring agencies, activities and effects;

- Handling of relevant issues in the MOU of the AIIB missions;
- Existing problems and their solutions.

11.1.3. Requirements for internal monitoring reports

135. The PMO will submit semi-annual project progress reports to the AIIB covering the above mentioned issues.

11.2. External Monitoring and Evaluation

136. External monitoring and evaluation will be carried out by independent resettlement M&E consultant engaged by the PMO. It is noted that, this independent consultant is engaged for monitor and assess the implementation of the ESMP in general to which RP implementation is a part of ESMP implementation.

- For LA and resettlement, the external monitoring consultant will focus on the following issues:
- Conduct a baseline survey on the affected population and their production levels before resettlement;
- Assist EA/IAs in providing training for resettlement staff;
- Assist EA/IAs in establishing a resettlement information management system;
- Conduct regular follow-up surveys and sampling surveys on sub-project areas;
- Collect necessary information related to the social and economic development of the subproject area, hold necessary consultation meetings with the EA/IAs, discuss the applicability of resettlement policies and compensation standards, including providing suggestions;
- Monitor the grievances and settlement of grievances.
- Submit resettlement M&E reports to the AIIB and EA/IAs every six-month (as part of the M&E Reports on ESMP implementation);
- Publish all resettlement-related information and answer inquiries.

11.2.1. Monitoring indicators

137. The resettlement external monitoring consultant will use the following monitoring indicators:

- Land acquisition and other resettlement activities complying with all terms of the approved RP;
- The institutional arrangement and adequacy of implementing the RP;

- Accuracy of internal monitoring reports.
138. The M&E of resettlement progress will include:
- Mobilize in a timely manner and ensure that compensation funds are adequate.
 - The rationality of compensation standards and the timeliness of compensation payment.
 - Satisfaction of the affected units with the compensation for land and structures.
 - Smooth of arrangement of work to the affected employees.
 - Occupational re-arrangement of 15 affected employees, changes of the working environment, income, working relationships and others of the employees.
139. The M&E of life and production recovery will include:
- Employment of affected employees after re-arrangement, mainly focusing on the positions, duties and responsibilities, workload, work conditions, working relationship, etc. of the 15 affected employees;
 - The working environment and social connections of the affected employees, including whether there has been any improvement compared to before the job transfer, and any positive or negative impact on their work environment and social connections after the rearrangement of work;
 - The impacts of income, increase or decrease in income of affected employees;
 - Relocation, replacement and reconstruction of infrastructure;
 - The purpose and direction of compensation fund for affected units;
 - The agreed measures (e.g. training, employment, etc.) are provided in a timely manner.
140. Others
- Sufficiency and reasonableness of public consultation and participation;
 - Accept and resolve complaints from APs.

11.2.2. Submission of external M&E report

141. Before LAR activities start, a baseline survey will be conducted and a "socio-economic baseline survey report" will be submitted. From the beginning until the completion of the resettlement activities, an external resettlement M&E report (M&E report) should be submitted to the AIIB and the PMO every six months (as part of the M&E Reports on ESMP implementation);The schedule for submitting the resettlement monitoring reports is listed below.

Table 11-1 Schedule for resettlement external monitoring and evaluation

No.	Report	Date
1	Baseline survey report and First Monitoring Report	December 2024

No.	Report	Date
2	Second Monitoring Report	June2025
3	Third Monitoring Report	June 2026
4	Fourth Monitoring Report	June 2027
5	Completion report	June 2028

11.2.3. Follow-up activities of monitoring report

142. After the external monitoring agency submits each M&E report, the PMO shall convene the LA and resettlement office, external monitoring consultant and other relevant agencies to discuss the report, and formulate necessary action plans for the problems identified in the report. All M&E reports must include the issues identified, the proposed corrective actions, implementation and results from the previous report, the follow-up activities of all relevant agencies after the last joint discussions.