China-ASEAN Sea-Rail Multimodal Logistics Project

Financed by

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

Resettlement Plan
(RP)

March 2026

Qinzhou Huangma Asset Management Group Co., Ltd.

Commitment Letter

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank loan China-ASEAN Sea-Rail Multimodal Logistics Project (hereinafter referred to as the "Project") implementation area is located in Qinbei District, Qinzhou City, and east of Mahuang Marshalling Yard.

In order to safeguard the basic rights and interests of the resettled personnel in this project and ensure that their livelihoods and living conditions are not affected, or even improved, in accordance with AIIB's Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2): Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement and the requirements of relevant laws and regulations in China, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Qinzhou City, and Qinbei District, as well as land acquisition and resettlement practices, the Qinbei District People's Government, with the assistance of consultants, has prepared the "RAP" for this project as the basis for implementing land acquisition and resettlement.

The People's Government of Qinbei District, hereby to confirm the full contents of the RAP and promises that the land acquisition and resettlement of the project will be carried out in accordance with this plan during the implementation of the project, and commit that there will be sufficient budget in the total budget of the project for this plan, and that the compensation and resettlement funds for land expropriation and relocation will be allocated in time. The executing agencies (EAs) of the project and the relevant township governments and Subdistrict Office in the project area will ensure that the project land acquisition and resettlement activities within their jurisdiction will be implemented in accordance with this plan.

Signing Authority	Signature	Date
Qinbei District People's Government		12.29

CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE

(as of December 25, 2025)

Currency Unit - Chinese Yuan (CNY)

1 CNY = 0.1428USD

1 USD = 7.0000CNY

ABBREVIATIONS

AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	NELB	New Eurasian Land Bridge
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey	NRB	Natural Resources Bureau
EM	Ethnic Minority	NWLSC	New Western Land-Sea Corridor
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework	PAP	Project Affected People
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment	PIE	Project Implementing Entity
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy	PIU	Project Implementation Unit
ESS2	Environmental and Social Standard 2	PMC	Project Management Consulting
ESS3	Environmental and Social Standard 3	PMO	Project Management Office
FSR	Feasibility Study Report	PRC	People's Republic of China
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism	PT	Project Team
HD	House Demolition	QDG	Qinbei District Government
HH	Household	QHAMG	Qinzhou Huangma Asset Management Group Co., Ltd
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan	RIB	Resettlement Information Booklet
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework	RP	Resettlement Plan
IR	Involuntary Resettlement	RPF	Resettlement Planning Framework
LA	Land Acquisition	TLO	Temporary Land Occupation
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement	URP	Updated Resettlement Plan

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

cm	Centimeter
dB(A)	A-weighted Sound Level, measured in decibels
Ha	hectare
kg	Kilogram
km	Kilometer
kWh	Kilowatt-hour
m	Meter
m/s	Meters per Second
m^2	Square Meter
m^3	Cubic Meter
mg/l	Milligrams per Liter
mg/m^3	Milligrams per Cubic Meter
mu	Chinese Unit of Land Area (Mu)
$\mu g/m^3$	Micrograms per Cubic Meter
^oC	Degrees Celsius
t/h	Ton per Hour

CURRENCY UNIT

CNY– Chinese Yuan

USD– United States Dollar

NOTE:

"$" REPRESENTS US DOLLARS IN THIS REPORT

1 HECTARE (ha) = 15 mu.

1 US DOLLAR = 7.0000 CHINESE YUAN.

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Terms of Definitions

Involuntary Resettlement	Involuntary resettlement refers to land acquisition, including restrictions on land and assets as well as natural resources, which result in physical displacement (relocation, loss of land or residence) and/or economic displacement (loss of land or assets, or restrictions on the use of land, assets, or natural resources, leading to loss of income sources or livelihood). Involuntary resettlement includes these impacts as well as the processes to mitigate and compensate for these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary if affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use, resulting in physical or economic displacement.
Land Acquisition	Land acquisition refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes. This may include direct purchase, expropriation of property, acquisition of usage rights such as easements or rights of way, and changes in land use rights. Land acquisition may also include: (a) expropriation of unoccupied or unused land, regardless of whether the landowner relies on it for income or livelihood purposes; (b) reclaiming public land that individuals or households are using or occupying; and (c) project impacts that result in land being flooded, rendered unusable, or inaccessible. "Land" includes anything growing on, or permanently affixed to, the land, such as crops, buildings, and other improvements, as well as legal water bodies associated with the land.
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) refers to the comprehensive, systematic, and precise process of inventorying, measuring, recording, and verifying land, houses, other structures, attachments, as well as the productive and livelihood assets of Project-affected People within the area subject to expropriation or impact before the initiation of land acquisition and resettlement for a project. Its core purpose is to provide an accurate and fair data foundation for subsequent compensation calculations, resettlement planning, and livelihood restoration.
Project Affected People /Household	Project Affected People/Household resulting from changes in the use of land, water sources, or other natural resources related to the project.
Compensation	To restore property, resources, and income losses; The affected person has the right to receive cash or other forms of compensation.
Rights and Interests	To restore the economic and social foundation of the Project-affected People based on the nature of their losses; The scope includes compensation, income recovery, relocation subsidies, and resettlement.
Impact of Resettlement	The physical and intangible assets lost include houses, communities, productive land, assets and sources of income, survival, resources, cultural sites, social structures, network links, cultural identity, and mutual aid mechanisms.
RP	A time-limited action plan that includes budget, resettlement strategy, objectives, rights, actions, responsibilities, monitoring, and evaluation.

Vulnerable Groups	A separate special group of people who may be affected by the project resettlement, including people with disabilities, five guarantee households, female headed households, low-income groups, and ethnic minorities.
Replacement Cost	Replacement cost is defined as a valuation method that yields compensation sufficient to replace the affected asset, plus essential transaction costs related to the asset's placement. In the presence of an effective market, replacement cost equates to the market value determined through an independent and competent real estate valuation, augmented by transaction costs. Where no effective market exists, replacement cost may be determined through alternative methods, such as calculating the production value of land or productive assets, or assessing the unvalued cost of materials and labor required to reconstruct structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of residence, the replacement cost must be at minimum adequate to purchase or construct housing that complies with acceptable minimum standards of community quality and safety. The valuation methodology employed to determine the replacement cost shall be documented and incorporated into the relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs encompass administrative fees, registration or titling charges, reasonable moving expenses, and any analogous fees imposed on affected persons. To facilitate compensation at replacement cost, updates to the planned compensation rates may be necessary in project areas experiencing high inflation rates or where a substantial time lag occurs between the calculation of compensation rates and their actual disbursement. In this project, the "Replacement Guidance Price" as stipulated in government documents refers to the Replacement Cost[1], exclusive of depreciation. This price serves as the minimum compensation benchmark to be followed during market assessments, and no market valuation result shall fall below this price. This definition is fully consistent with the concept of "Replacement Cost" as articulated in the AIIB's ESF.
Deadline	After the announcement of land acquisition and demolition, resettled individuals are prohibited from constructing, expanding, or altering buildings; changing the use of properties and land; leasing land or renting and selling properties. Additionally, individuals who arrive after this date do not qualify for resettlement.

[1] Replacement Cost and Replacement Guidance Price are used interchangeably in this RP as they indicate the same thing.

Executive Summary

S-1. Project Overview

This Resettlement Plan (RP) is formulated for the China-ASEAN Sea-Rail Multimodal Logistics Project, which is financed by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).According to the updated feasibility study report (October 31, 2025 version), the project aims to build a multimodal transport center that realizes the integration of "road-rail-river/sea", mainly serving two major cross-border corridors: the New Western Land-Sea Corridor (NWLSC) and the New Eurasian Land Bridge (NELB). After the completion of the project, it will effectively improve the regional cargo collection and transshipment capacity, improve the efficiency of multimodal transportation, reduce logistics turnover costs, promote local economic development, and create employment opportunities for countries along the "Belt and Road". The main construction contents of the project include: (i) logistics and production facilities, including cross-border e-commerce logistics warehousing center, agricultural product processing logistics warehousing center, trade logistics center, cross-border cold chain logistics center, logistics industry center, smart logistics service center, e-commerce live broadcast base, comprehensive warehousing center, freight yard, rooftop 17.7MW rooftop distributed photovoltaic power generation and smart logistics information management platform, etc.; (ii) multimodal freight yard, including loading and unloading workshops, railway special lines. (iii) Supporting infrastructure, including a 9.754km entrance avenue connecting the logistics park and the regional road network, the internal road and supporting pipe network project of the logistics park. (iv) Capacity building, including project research and training, project management, and consulting services.

Combined with the construction content and actual progress of the project, the construction period of this project is 5 years, and it is planned to be implemented from December 2026 to November 2031. The project will be led by the Project Coordination Committee (PCC) jointly composed of Qinzhou City and Qinbei District Government, the Project Management Office (PMO) jointly established by Qinzhou City and Qinbei District Development and Reform Bureau will be responsible for overall management, and Qinzhou Huangma Asset Management Group Co., Ltd. will be responsible for the specific implementation and operation as the project implementation unit (PIU).

S-2. Identification of Resettlement Impact

According to the investigation, the affected area of this project involves 2 towns and streets (Changtian Street, Dadong Town), and 5 villages/communities (Huangma community, Chengbei community, Longwan community, Hengling Village, Jiangbiao community); In total, the land acquisition and resettlement will affect 691 households

comprising 3,459 individuals (including 1694 women[2] and 11 Zhuang individuals); It involves the demolition of 32,625 m² of structures and the acquisition of 1,705.75 mu of land (1,641.40 mu of collectively-owned land and 64.35 mu of state-owned land), of which (a) 2,909 people in 584 households only affected by land acquisition; (b) 34 households only affected 139 people by demolition; (c) both LA and HD affected 73 households with 411 people. All house demolitions are of rural residential houses and do not involve the demolition of commercial stores or businesses;

The project will permanently acquire 1705.75 mu of land, including 1641.40 mu of collective land, affecting 657 households and 3320 people(including both LA and HD affected 73 households with 411 people), including: (1) 840.53 mu of forest land; (2) 524.78 mu of agricultural land; (3) 63.80 mu of water surface; (4) 212.29 mu of construction land; At the same time, this project will also involve the permanent occupation of 64.35 mu of state-owned land; In addition, this project involves a total of 107 households and 550 people affected by the demolition of rural residents' houses, with a total demolition area of 32625m^2,(including both LA and HD affected 73 households with 411 people). Subproject 1: the logistics and production facility engineering project affects 82 households, involving the demolition of 26987.50 square meters of rural residential houses; Subproject 2: The multimodal transportation freight yard project affects 10 households and involves the demolition of 2400 square meters of rural residential houses; The supporting infrastructure sub project of sub project 3 affects 15 households and involves the demolition of 3237.50 square meters of rural residential houses.

According to the survey, the project does not involve the demolition of commercial shops, enterprises and institutions, nor does it involve the demolition of non-titled structures.

According to the latest Feasibility Study Report (FSR) (October 31, 2025), the temporary land occupied by this project is mainly the construction office production area and the temporary topsoil storage yard, all of which are located within the red line of the project. There is no high-fill deep excavation area in the project area, and no soil collection and dumping sites are set up. The project does not set up temporary side roads, but directly uses the land occupied by the park avenue to gradually promote construction. The living area of workers is not installed, and workers live and rent nearby private houses. Therefore, this project does not have any additional temporary land occupation impacts.

According to the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) of the AIIB, "associated facilities" refer to activities that are not included in the project description specified in the project management agreement, but are inherently related to the construction content of

[2] Based on a sample survey of 225 Project-affected People, the proportion of females among the Project-affected People is 48.97%.

the project, and are determined after consultation between the AIIB and the PMO. The main defining principles are: (a) directly and substantially related to the project; (b) Simultaneously or planned with the project; And (c) necessary for the feasibility of the project, if the project does not exist, it will not be constructed or expanded. According to due diligence, there is no associated facility impact on this project. This project is a new construction project and will not involve any renovation or expansion of existing facilities. Please refer to Appendix 3 for due diligence on existing facilities.

According to the due diligence of the resettlement and social team on the existing facilities involved in the project, all the existing facilities are not affected by land acquisition and demolition, and there are no legacy issues.

This Resettlement Plan (RP has been prepared in accordance with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's (AIIB) Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2), as well as the relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and local governments. Concurrently, the project has assessed the valuation of affected assets and the corresponding compensation to ensure alignment with the requirements of the Bank's ESP and ESS2a. Once the detailed design of the project is completed, the resettlement plan will be updated accordingly based on the finalized detailed measurement survey (DMS) and the data of the affected population also need to be updated. According to the implementation timeline, the detailed measurement survey (DMS) will be commenced in May 2026. The Updated Resettlement Plan (URP) based on the DMS is scheduled for completion in June 2026 and will progress in parallel with the detailed engineering design of the project. If the scope and content of the construction are significant changed, the resettlement plan will also be updated accordingly; The updated resettlement plan must be submitted to the AIIB for review and approval before the civil contract is awarded.

S-3. Policy Framework and Rights

This RP has been meticulously prepared in strict accordance with the requirements and principles set forth in AIIB's ESP and ESS2. To ensure that the Project-affected People receives full and fair compensation, the PT conducted a detailed assessment of the applicable government compensation standards and asset valuation framework for all relevant asset categories, including land, various structures, young crops, and other attachments. The assessment focused on verifying their strict adherence to the Replacement Cost Principle and their conformity with international good practice. Through a systematic comparison of government standards, market adjustment mechanisms, and implementation procedures, it has been ensured that these fully satisfy AIIB's requirements and can effectively guarantee that the livelihoods and living standards of the Project-affected People will reach or exceed pre-project levels. Regarding regulatory

compliance, this RP not only conforms to national laws and regulations such as the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China and its implementation regulations but also specifically implements the relevant policies of governments at all levels, including the GZAR, Qinzhou City, and Qinbei District. This includes concrete provisions such as the comprehensive regional land price for land acquisition, standards for housing relocation compensation and resettlement, the pension insurance system for farmers whose land is acquired, and compensation standards for young crops and attachments. Consequently, this establishes a framework that integrates international standards with domestic regulations, aimed at effectively safeguarding the rights and interests of the Project-affected People.

All affected groups will be compensated and resettled in accordance with policies and regulations, and the expropriation of state-owned and collective agricultural land will be implemented with reference to the "Notice of the Qinzhou Municipal People's Government on Announcing and Implementing the Comprehensive Land Price Standard for a New Round of Regional Acquisition" (Qin Zheng Gui [2023] No. 1), and the comprehensive land price of the expropriated area includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies, and seedling fees/young crops fee. This project involves the Area I (Changtian Street) and the Area III (Dadong Town),The compensation standards for this project are as follows: the comprehensive compensation standard for the Area I is 42,200 yuan/mu, including 16,880 yuan/mu for land compensation and 25,320 yuan/mu for resettlement subsidy; The comprehensive compensation standard for the Area III is 41,400 yuan/mu, including 16,560 yuan/mu for land compensation and 24,840 yuan/mu for resettlement subsidy. The compensation for young seedlings/standing crops and above-ground attachments shall be implemented in accordance with the "Notice on the Implementation of Compensation Standards for Seedlings and Above-ground Attachments in Qinbei District" (Beizhengban [2023] No. 9) and relevant supplementary policies. Among them, the compensation standard for young seedlings/standing crops in both Area I and Area III is 10,000 yuan/mu; In order to encourage cooperation with land acquisition, an additional reward of 7,000 yuan/mu will be given to those who sign the agreement on time, totaling 17,000 yuan/mu.

The distribution of land compensation costs shall comply with Article 26 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China. After discussions with the affected villages/communities and the affected people, the preliminary plan reached as follow: about 30% of the land compensation fee (5,000 yuan/mu) will be reserved by the village committee for infrastructure and collective economic development; The rest (about 11,500 yuan/mu) will be distributed directly to the affected HHs. The resettlement subsidy, compensation fee for seedlings and ground attachments will be paid in full to the affected HHs. The specific

distribution plan of the final land compensation fee shall be democratically agreed upon by the villagers' (representatives) meeting.

According to the provisions of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China on the comprehensive land price of expropriated land areas generally adjusted or published every three years, the current compensation standard for this project is the standard released in 2023. If any new compensation policy is promulgated and implemented during the LAR period, it will be uniformly implemented in accordance with the latest policy standards, and the new policy will be applied to all affected persons to ensure fair and consistent compensation for all APs.

According to the provisions of the "Detailed Rules for the Implementation of Basic Pension Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region" (Gui Ren Shefa [2017] No. 23), the land-using unit shall pay the pension insurance subsidy funds of the land-expropriated farmers to the government-designated financial account in full at one time when the competent department of natural resources files and submits the land acquisition procedures for approval. The current subsidy standard is 50,000 yuan/mu.

According to the preliminary survey, there is no infrastructure and special facilities involved in this project; If infrastructure and special facilities are involved, the PMO and the PIU and the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center will give monetary compensation to the owner according to the replacement cost. The affected infrastructure will be relocated and restored by relevant industry management and service agencies or property units. In addition, this project does not involve non-titled structures. Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center reported that if there are non-titled structures during the house demolition process, compensation and resettlement will be carried out at the replacement price according to the existing compensation policy.

The sporadic fruit trees involved in this project are mainly sporadic fruit trees planted in the villagers' courtyards and trees used for landscaping, and do not involve patches of fruit groves. According to the survey on the willingness to compensate, monetary compensation will be given in accordance with the replacement guide price stipulated in the Interim Measures for the Administration of Collective Land Acquisition and Housing Relocation Compensation and Resettlement in Qinbei District (Beizhengban〔2020〕 No. 4); if it is not possible to make reference to it, it will be reported to the local price authority for approval or entrusted to a qualified appraisal organization for determining the compensation standard. After receiving monetary compensation, the original owner may retain the right to dispose of the above-ground attachments, especially for trees (forest trees and fruit trees), which they can choose to transplant or sell at market price to other units or individuals. The affected persons will be informed of the relevant relocation

information one month in advance.

For graves relocation, Project-affected People can choose either: (1) government-arranged relocation to the Qinbei District Public Cemetery, or (2) a one-time cash compensation of 9,500 yuan based on the replacement price, and for self-managed relocation. Relevant information will be notified to affected units and individuals one month in advance. According to the survey, all affected graves belong to the Han group, with no minority ethnic groups involved.

This project involves the relocation of one simple Tudimiao. The Tudimiao represents a folk custom of the Han residents in Hengling Village (Laoba Village). It consists of a tree with placed incense burners, symbolizing the worship of the Tudishen. It serves as a living testament to folk beliefs and agricultural culture, reflecting the evolution from simple nature worship to systematized deity beliefs, and demonstrates people's profound emotional connection to the land and their simple aspirations for a better life. Typically, during spring festivals dedicated to worshipping the Earth God, grand ceremonies are held to pray for a bountiful harvest. Through on-site surveys and consultations with representatives of Laoba Natural Village, it has been agreed to relocate the original Tudimiao within the same collective hilly area of the village, approximately 30 meters north of the original site near the boundary of the main entrance road. The planned relocation and reconstruction of the Tudimiao does not involve new land acquisition and will only involve placing worship items such as incense burners beneath a tree. The Qinbei District People's Government has formulated corresponding policies and approved the budget, and adopted monetary compensation for resettlement, with a total cost of about 155,000 yuan, covering expenses related to folk customs and ceremonies, such as food subsidies for the masses who missed work, and labor expenses for ceremonial personnel. The relocation is scheduled to be completed by the end of October 2027 (Chongyang Festival).

Compensation and resettlement for relocated households include: (1) Obtain monetary compensation for housing demolition according to the Replacement Guidance Price[3], including compensation for housing structure and homestead-land; (2) If the affected people put forward a market assessment request, they can apply to the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center, which will be evaluated by a third-party appraisal agency with corresponding qualifications, and finally compensate according to the appraisal price. (3) The selection and employment of the appraisal agency must be jointly approved by the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center and the affected people, and the appraisal work will be carried out on the basis of the replacement

[3] In this project, the "Replacement Guidance Price" as stipulated in government documents refers to the Replacement Cost, exclusive of depreciation. This price serves as the minimum compensation benchmark to be followed during market assessments, and no market valuation result shall fall below this price. This definition is fully consistent with the concept of "Replacement Cost" as articulated in the AIIB's ESF.

guide price. After the evaluation is completed, the results will be announced without objection, and the signing of the house demolition compensation agreement will be organized, and the relevant compensation and LAR work will be implemented. (4) Voluntarily choose resettlement methods, including monetary compensation and property rights exchange; After receiving monetary compensation, the affected person can voluntarily purchase commercial housing or second-hand housing; (5) Obtain land compensation, moving fees, temporary transition fees, relocation incentives, etc. (6) The materials from the demolished houses belong to the property owner; the costs related to obtaining certificates for the resettlement housing of affected people are free of charge.

An RP has been prepared in accordance with AIIB's ESP and ESS2. The PT conducted a comprehensive review of the asset valuation framework and the application of government compensation standards across all relevant asset categories, including land, titled and non-titled structures, standing crops, and other affected assets, to ensure strict adherence to the principle of full replacement cost in line with international best practices and the Bank's ESP and ESS2. This assessment included a detailed comparison of government compensation rates, valuation methodologies, and mechanisms for updating values to reflect current market conditions, and confirms that the government's standards are consistent with the Bank's requirements, ensuring that affected persons will receive adequate and equitable compensation sufficient to restore, or improve, their livelihoods and living standards relative to pre-Project conditions.

After evaluation, the above measures are in line with the requirements of the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (revised in June 2024) and ESS2 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

S-4. Resettlement and Recovery Measures

Consultations have been undertaken with affected people, village committees, and stakeholders during the preparation of the RP. Further consultation and solicitation of opinions will be carried out during the update and implementation phases of the RP. The risk of adverse impacts on livelihoods has been thoroughly assessed, ensuring that potential challenges faced by affected individuals and communities are clearly identified and understood.

The land acquisition impact analysis (in Chapter 5.3.2.2) shows that none of the affected farmers lost all their land. Among the 657 households affected by land acquisition, only 5 were the most significantly impacted. For these households, the proportion of land acquired ranged from 10% to 20%, and the resulting reduction in annual agricultural income was less than 10%. This decrease represented just 5% of their total household annual income. Based on these findings, In order to reduce the impact of land acquisition

and demolition and restore the living standards of the affected people, a detailed livelihood recovery plan has been formulated.

According to the results of the socio-economic survey and public consultation with the affected populations (including 11 Zhuang individuals), for the affected farmers, the livelihood recovery measures formulated by this project mainly include: (1) providing cash compensation to support the affected people to engage in non-agricultural production, such as using the compensation money to purchase vehicles for transportation, leasing shops to operate retail or catering, etc., to broaden the sources of income. The relevant units of the project will give priority to recommending jobs, transportation businesses or suitable shops in the Huangma Industrial Park, and assist in obtaining rent concessions to help smooth the transformation; (2) Assist eligible landless farmers to participate in social pension insurance to ensure that their long-term living standards are not reduced. According to preliminary estimates, about 1,701 people are expected to be eligible; (3) If the affected people are willing, the PMO can guide and assist the affected people to rent land from other farmers nearby and continue farming to restore their livelihood; (4) Support the continued agricultural activities, and at the same time be recommended by the project implementation unit to engage in seasonal and temporary work in surrounding enterprises; (5) During the construction and operation of the project, the PIU will give priority to providing jobs for the affected personnel to increase their income; (6) After the project is operated, the PIU shall assist in recommending the affected personnel to the new enterprise for employment; (7) Organizing free training in agricultural and non-agricultural skills, ensuring the participation of at least two persons from each household and improving their competitiveness in employment and income levels.

For the Project-affected People involved in HD, two primary resettlement models are offered: Monetary Compensation and Property Right Exchange. Under the Monetary Compensation model, Project-affected People can receive a lump-sum monetary payment. They may then independently purchase commercial housing or other residential properties according to their financial capacity and living needs. The Property Right Exchange model allows Project-affected People to exchange the property rights of their original house for those of a resettlement unit. The calculation is based on either the house's replacement cost or an appraised value requested by the affected household, plus related expenses such as relocation allowance, transitional living allowance, and compensation for residential land plots (homestead land). The total compensation value of the acquired house is then balanced against the price of the resettlement housing unit, with any difference settled accordingly. Households subject to demolition are given priority in selecting the floor and unit layout. Furthermore, the project has organized multiple consultation meetings where the resettlement area currently under development by the

government was presented to the Project-affected People, who were also invited to visit the site. Located near the city center, the area facilitates convenient access to public services such as education, healthcare, and shopping, and is expected to be completed by the end of 2026. The resettlement housing will offer various unit types based on family composition. Families opting for this model will have related procedures, such as free registration of real property rights, handled on their behalf. These resettlement models are designed to balance operational fairness with flexibility of choice, ensuring that the affected groups receive reasonable compensation and proper resettlement during the acquisition process.

S-5. Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

The PIU of this project is Qinzhou Huangma Assets Management Group Co., Ltd. (QHAMG), which will be fully responsible for the overall implementation, management, operation, and coordination of the project. The PIU has set up two full-time positions responsible for environmental management and social and resettlement affairs to ensure that the project fully complies with the relevant national social and resettlement policies and complies with the requirements of the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework and Environmental and Social Standards (ESS2). The land and housing acquisition and related coordination work will be handled by the Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center, which has assigned over 10 staff members responsible for LA and HD work in this project, all possessing extensive experience in LA and HD. To enhance grassroots communication and coordination, all affected townships and village committees shall each designate one member to join the Resettlement and Land Acquisition Office, collectively participating in negotiations, compensation and resettlement, and income restoration activities related to the housing and land acquisition process. To ensure the smooth progress of the land acquisition, relocation, and resettlement work for the Project, promptly address potential issues during implementation, and safeguard the overall project construction schedule, the Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center has formulated the "Implementation Plan for Land Acquisition, Relocation, and Resettlement of the Project," providing institutional basis and operational guidelines for all related tasks.

S-6. Information Disclosure and Public Participation

The Qinzhou Huangma Assets Management Group Co., Ltd. attaches great importance to public participation. Therefore, during the preparation stage of the RP, the social and resettlement investigation team, with the assistance of the Qinbei District PMO, Huangma Assets Management Group Co., Ltd., Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center, townships and communities, conducted extensive public participation and consultation activities with residents, including the Zhuang residents and relevant institutions in the project area from May 8, 2024 to May 20, 2024. The investigation

scope covered 8 communities/villages (Huangma Community, Chengbei Community, Longwan Community, Hengling Village, Jiangbiao Community, Dajing Community, Shantang Community, Gaoqiao Village) in 4 townships/streets (Changtian Street, Dadong Town, Hongting Street, Jiulong Town) in Qinbei District. The survey methods used include: focus group discussions, key informant interviews, questionnaires, on-site visits and observations, etc., aiming to understand the socioeconomic background of the affected residents and fully solicit opinions on core issues such as house demolition, land compensation standards and livelihood restoration measures. In October 2024, special consultations were held with the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center, QHAMG, Dadong Town and Hengling Village representatives on the relocation of a simple earth temple in Hengling Village during the construction of the Entrance trunk Road Project. From March to April 2025, a land expropriation symposium was held with stakeholders from six communities/villages in Changtian Subdistrict and Dadong Town, and in-depth exchanges were conducted on resettlement budgets, social security for landless farmers, compensation standards for ground attachments and young crops, compensation methods for temporary land occupation, and support policies for vulnerable groups. In July 2025, based on the revised feasibility study report (May 2025 version), the social team worked with the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center, QHAMG, Changtian Subdistrict, Dadong Town and affected villages to verify the scope of impact and physical quantities of the project, and discussed and improved the physical indicators, land approval indicators, compensation standards, resettlement plans, implementation plans and related details in the report. On September 23, 2025, we held another discussion with villager representatives from the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center, QHAMG, Dadong Town, and Hengling Village, focusing on the follow-up arrangements for the relocation of the Tudimiao, and further discussed issues such as social security for landless farmers, compensation for attachments and young crops, compensation standards for temporary land occupation, and policies to assist vulnerable groups. At the same time, discussions were held with the local government on the implementation process of project housing demolition, land acquisition, and resettlement. Representatives from the Qinbei District People's Government, Project Management Office, Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center, Qinbei District Natural Resources Bureau (NRB), Qinbei District Civil Affairs Bureau, Women's Federation, Urban Planning Department, townships, communities, and other relevant government units, as well as representatives from affected townships and affected populations attended the public participation meeting. The concerns of the affected population (including the Zhuang residents) and their opinions have been included in the RP.

During the preparation of the RP, the resettlement and social teams extensively

solicited opinions from the affected population in the project area and beneficiaries within the project scope, to understand their concerns, needs, opinions, and suggestions; (1) A total of 225 people participated in the resettlement survey questionnaire, including 108 females, accounting for 48%, among them, 100% of the affected ethnic minority population (11 Zhuang individuals) were surveyed.(2) A total of 45 key informants participated in the interviews, including officials from Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center, NRB, Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, Women's Federation, Civil Affairs Bureau, Religious Affairs Bureau, relevant township, community and village organizations, village (residential) representatives, and officials from related facility units. Relevant basic data and materials were collected. (3) A total of 16 focus group discussions on resettlement were conducted, involving 240 participants, including 84 women (accounting for 35%) and 14 ethnic minority (Zhuang) individuals (accounting for 6%).

In addition, the project has developed a public participation plan for the implementation phase and will continuously advance information disclosure and public engagement activities in subsequent work. This RP will also be publicly disclosed on the official website of the Qinbei District People's Government to ensure a transparent process.

S-7. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

According to the requirements of AIIB ESF (revised in June 2024), the project should establish appropriate appeal mechanisms based on environmental and social policies and standards to understand and assist those affected groups in raising concerns, complaints, and dissatisfaction regarding land acquisition, demolition compensation, and resettlement in the project. Ensure that groups that may be negatively affected can utilize the appeal mechanism to safeguard their rights.

During the preparation and implementation of the RP, although extensive public participation has been conducted and no major disputes are anticipated, some unforeseen issues may still arise throughout the process. In order to effectively solve the problem and ensure the successful implementation of the construction and land acquisition of this project, a transparent and effective complaint and appeal channel has been established for this project.

At the same time, the PPM has been established by the AIIB, providing an opportunity for independent and impartial review of feedback submitted by project affected persons. Related information can be accessed: https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/operational-policies/policy-on-the-project-affected-mechanism.html

S-8. Cut-off Date

The deadline for defining the eligibility for compensation is set at the time when the Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center officially identifies and releases the project information to the affected persons. According to the implementation schedule, the

Qinbei District People's Government and the Qinbei District Natural Resources Bureau have issued a project pre-expropriation announcement on April 9, 2024 through the posting of notices and the government website (see Annex 8), according to the announcement, from the date of the release of the pre-announcement, the collective economic organizations and land contractors of the land-expropriated villages will not be compensated for the construction (structures) of buildings, trees, nurseries, flowers and other crops and cash crops within the scope of the proposed land acquisition, as well as the unauthorized change of land use to dig ponds and breeding. The project pre-expropriation announcement has been posted on the government website, the bulletin boards of townships and affected villages in the project area.

On June 25, 2025, the Qinbei District People's Government announced the eligibility and entitlement for compensation and relocation for land acquisition compensation and relocation plan (Appendix 9), which announced the location and scope of the expropriated collective land, the ownership of the expropriated collective land, the type and area of the land, the land compensation standards and the relocation management measures, and once again clarified that from the date of this announcement, the villages, groups and land contractors of the collective land to be expropriated shall not rush to plant crops or build buildings and structures on the collective land to be expropriated. The announcement of eligibility and entitlement for compensation and relocation for land acquisition compensation and relocation plan (Appendix 9) has been posted on the government website, the bulletin boards of the townships and affected villages in the project area.

S-9. Resettlement Costs

Cost to be incurred for the implementation of the Resettlement plan have been incorporated into the total budget of this project. The estimated total cost of land acquisition and resettlement under the RP is CNY467 million (approximately USD67 million), inclusive of a 10% contingency to address potential adjustments to government compensation standards. Consistent with the Project’s three construction phases, land acquisition and resettlement will be implemented in three phases in 2026, 2027, and 2028 (see Table 7-3), with estimated costs of CNY 227 million (USD 32 million), CNY 129 million (USD 19 million), and CNY 111 million (USD 16 million), respectively. QDG has identified the corresponding counterpart funding sources for each phase and has agreed to formalize its commitment through a counterpart funding commitment letter. The PT will closely monitor the availability and timely provision of counterpart funding.

The total resettlement cost for this project is 467.4657 million yuan, distributed as follows: (1) land acquisition compensation costs totaling 187.0569 million yuan (accounting for 40.02% of the total cost), including land compensation fees, young crop compensation fees, pension insurance subsidies for affected farmers, and compensation for above-

ground attachments; (2) compensation fees for residential housing demolition totaling 102.0506 million yuan (representing 21.83% of the total cost), covering structural compensation, relocation assistance, temporary transition allowances, and compensation for ancillary structures; (3) other expenses totaling 44 million yuan (accounting for 9.41% of the total cost), including survey and design fees, implementation management fees, external monitoring fees, skill training fees, and contingency costs; and (4) land acquisition regulatory fees amounting to 134.3485 million yuan (representing 28.74% of the total cost).

According to the relevant policies and regulations of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China and its implementing regulations, under China’s regulations, the advanced deposit of resettlement funds is a precondition for submitting a LAR application. The resettlement funds will be raised by the QDG. The QDG will ensure the full allocation of matching funds, which will be strictly earmarked for exclusive use to guarantee the timely payment of resettlement-related expenses. Compensation disbursements and resettlement implementation will be carried out in phases according to the batches and schedule of land acquisition and housing demolition.

S-10. Implementation Schedule of RP

It includes a phased and time-bound Resettlement Implementation Milestone for the RP (see Table 9-1). The schedule covers steps such as information disclosure, land use approval, compensation payment, relocation and resettlement, livelihood restoration, and internal and external monitoring. It also clarifies the institutional responsibilities and phased implementation milestones aligned with the project's construction stages. The construction period of this project is 5 years, and it is planned to be implemented and completed from December 2026 to November 2031. The resettlement work will start in May 2026 and end in December 2028. The Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) is expected to be conducted in May 2026, running concurrently with the preparation of the detailed engineering design, which will serve as the foundation for finalizing the RP. If the scope and content of the construction are changes and variations, the RP will also be updated accordingly; Any revisions or updates on the Resettlement Plan requires prior review and clearance from AIIB.

S-11. Monitoring and Reporting

In order to ensure the smooth implementation of the RP and achieve the goal, this project will conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of land acquisition, demolition, and resettlement activities in accordance with the resettlement policy requirements formulated by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's "Environmental and Social Framework" (revised in June 2024) - ESS2 "Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement" that has been reviewed and published in October 2021. The monitoring system consists of two parts: internal monitoring and external monitoring, which jointly supervise the implementation of the RP.

During the implementation, PMO will designate one E&S focal point, and the PIU will have one dedicated environmental focal point and one social focal point to coordinate E&S matters of the Project. E&S specialists from the PMC will support the focal points on E&S capacity building, E&S management plan implementation, and compliance monitoring and reporting. For external monitoring, the PIU will engage an independent, third-party E&S monitoring consultancy. The PIU will report regularly to AIIB on E&S management performance, while the third-party E&S monitoring consultancy will submit quarterly external E&S monitoring reports for AIIB's review during the first year of project implementation and semi-annually thereafter. The reporting frequency may be adjusted at AIIB's discretion, based on implementation progress, E&S risk levels, and management performance. The PT will monitor E&S performance and compliance through these reports and during implementation supervision missions. The cost of external monitoring and evaluation is already included in the budget costs of the resettlement plan.

The independent EMA will periodically prepare independent evaluation reports on resettlement progress, income level tracking, compensation payment disbursement, and other measures, submitting these to the QHAMG and the AIIB until resettlement is completed, thereby ensuring that the living standards of Aps (including the Zhuang residents)—particularly vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, five-guarantee households, and low-income families—are not adversely impacted by the project and are effectively safeguarded.

1. Introduction and Project Overview

1. In the construction and fund management of the China-ASEAN Sea-Rail Multimodal Logistics Project, the project owner is Qinzhou Huangma Assets Management Group Co., Ltd., (hereinafter referred to as "QHAMG"). QHAMG is responsible for the implementation of this project, including engineering construction, procurement of goods and services, Project operation and maintenance (O&M), and the standardized, safe and effective use of funds. Upon Project completion, QHAMG shall be responsible for the transfer, operation and maintenance of all assets constructed under the Project.

1.1. Introduction

2. According to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (revised in June 2024), each proposed project is classified into categories A, B, and C based on its level of environmental and social impact. The environmental and social impacts of the project belong to Category A, which means that the project may have irreversible, cumulative, and diverse significant adverse environmental and social impacts. In ESP, QHAMG are required to conduct Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for each Category A project; The project will also result in involuntary resettlement, and AIIB requires the preparation of a RP for the project in accordance with ESS2, which will be provided as an independent document to AIIB.

3. The "RP" for this project is prepared in accordance with relevant laws, regulations, policies, and policies of the People's Republic of China, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Qinzhou City, as well as the relevant policies and regulations of the AIIB. The purpose of developing this plan is to provide mitigation measures for the adverse impacts identified in the social impact assessment, and to develop an action plan for income recovery and resettlement to ensure that their impacts are reduced, minimized, or compensated for their property losses, so that they can benefit from the project, improve their living standards, or at least restore their living standards after the project is completed. This RP complies with the guidelines outlined in the AIIB's "ESS 2- Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement".

4. The RP for the project is based on the results of social surveys. Through extensive socio-economic investigations in the project area, consultation on relevant laws and policies, sampling surveys of the population affected by land acquisition and demolition in the project area, face-to-face communication and negotiation with the APs, the baseline situation of population, cultural education, family property, employment, and income sources of the project area community and affected families is established.

5. The main basis for the preparation of the "RP" is as follows: (1) relevant policies and standard provisions in the AIIB's "Environmental and Social Policy Framework" revised in June 2024; (2) Chinese laws and regulations, including the Land Administration Law of the

People's Republic of China, the Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Strictly Managing Land, and the Regulations on the Expropriation and Compensation of Houses on State owned Land; (3) Local regulations and policies, including the "Implementation Measures of the Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region", the "Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementing the Comprehensive Land Price of Land Acquisition Areas", the "Implementation Opinions of the General Office of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Strengthening the Land Guarantee for Transportation Construction Projects", the "Notice of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Approving Several Provisions on Supporting Land Acquisition and Demolition for Major Infrastructure Projects Construction by the Development and Reform Commission of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Other Departments", and the "Notice on Publishing the Annual Average Output Value Base Standard and Demolition Compensation Standard for Land Acquisition for Major Infrastructure Projects Construction in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region" Notice of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Issuing the Implementation Measures for Land Requisition and Demolition of Major Construction Projects of Railway Transportation Infrastructure in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Trial Measures for Social Security of Land Requisitioned Farmers in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Notice on Issuing the Guiding Opinions on the Participation of Land Requisitioned Farmers in the Basic Pension Insurance System in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Notice on Issuing the Implementation Rules for the Participation of Land Requisitioned Farmers in the Basic Pension Insurance System in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Notice of the Department of Human Resources and Social Security of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Temporarily Using the Previous Year's Calculation Base for Pre issuance of Basic Pension Insurance Benefits for Employees in 2020, and Notice of the Office of the People's Government of Qinzhou City on Doing a Good Job in the Implementation of the New Round of Unified Annual Output Value Standards for Land Requisition. These regulations and policies provide basic guarantees for restoring the income of affected individuals and mitigating the negative impacts caused by the project.

6. Whether it is the AIIB or the Chinese government, the basic purpose of preparing RP is to ensure that those who are inevitably affected by project construction and permanently or temporarily lose their land, houses, and other property can receive sufficient compensation and assistance, so that they can live a standard of living equivalent to or even better than before.

1.2. Background

7. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on August 8, 1967

in Bangkok, Thailand, with its secretariat located in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia. As of 2019, ASEAN has 10 member countries: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Myanmar, and Vietnam. The total area of the member states of the alliance is approximately 4.49 million square kilometers, with a population of 660 million. The ASEAN has established free trade zones with six countries including China, South Korea, and Japan. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations is the third largest economy in Asia and the sixth largest economy in the world. In 2017, the ASEAN economy grew by 5.2%, with a total economic output exceeding 2.7 trillion US dollars. In July 1991, China became a dialogue partner of ASEAN, with a trade volume of 7.96 billion US dollars, making China and ASEAN each other the largest trading partners. In 2022, the trade volume between China and ASEAN reached 975.34 billion US dollars.

8. The Western Land-Sea New Corridor is located in the heart of western China, connecting the Silk Road Economic Belt to the north and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road to the south. In August 2019, the "Overall Plan for the Western Land-Sea New Corridor" was approved by the state, becoming an important national strategy for China. The main route of the Western Land-Sea New Corridor consists of three pathways: one from Chongqing via Guiyang and Nanning to the Beibu Gulf exit (Beibu Gulf Port, Yangpu Port); another from Chongqing via Huaihua and Liuzhou to the Beibu Gulf exit; and the third from Chengdu via Luzhou (Yibin) and Baise to the Beibu Gulf exit. Qinzhou City is situated on the main route of the Western Land-Sea New Corridor, benefiting from its advantageous location for river and sea transport, which maximizes the green and low-carbon characteristics of water transport. The construction of this project will directly benefit regions and cities including ASEAN countries, particularly coastal nations such as Vietnam, the Philippines, Brunei, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Cambodia, and Myanmar. In China’s inland areas, regions such as Guizhou, Chongqing, Chengdu, and Hunan will also gain direct benefits, while trade exports from non-coastal cities in Guangxi will receive effective logistical support.

9. This project relies on the logistics network of the Western Land Sea New Corridor and the New Eurasian Land Bridge, the river/sea ports of the Pinglu Canal Project, and the largest railway marshalling yard along the Beibu Gulf coast - Mahuang marshalling yard. It mainly faces the China-ASEAN region and extends along the trade route to Central Asia, Europe and other regions. With business, financial and other information services, cold chain, warehousing and commercial logistics as the core, it is a comprehensive service-oriented demonstration logistics park that integrates business office, bonded customs clearance services, cross-border e-commerce, cold chain logistics, warehousing and processing, intermodal freight yards and other functions, realizing the "highway-rail-river/sea" integrated multimodal transport center. The construction output goal of the project is (1) to promote connectivity along the New Western Land-Sea Corridor by increasing regional cargo

collection and transportation capacity in Guangxi, China, and improving multimodal transport efficiency. (2) Through the construction of comprehensive demonstration logistics parks and infrastructure projects, the transportation, economic, and social development of Qinbei District in Qinzhou City has been greatly improved. (3) By setting up distributed photovoltaic power generation on the roof, we aim to achieve the dual carbon goals of carbon peak and carbon neutrality, and realize rooftop solar power generation of 17.7MW.

1.3. Project Overview

10. According to the Feasibility study report (FSR) provided in October 31, 2025, the location of this project is the core of railway logistics in Qinzhou City. To the west of the transfer center area is the large Mahuang railway marshalling yard, which is located at the intersection of the Liqin, Nanfang, and Qingang railway lines. It is the largest railway marshalling yard along the coast of Guangxi. The content of this project has been included in the "Overall Land Use Plan of Dadong Town (2016-2030)", which positions this project as an important hub in Qinzhou City and a large-scale modern comprehensive service-oriented logistics park facing the Beibu Gulf Economic Zone in Guangxi, integrating functions such as warehousing, distribution, commerce, exhibition, and logistics headquarters economy.



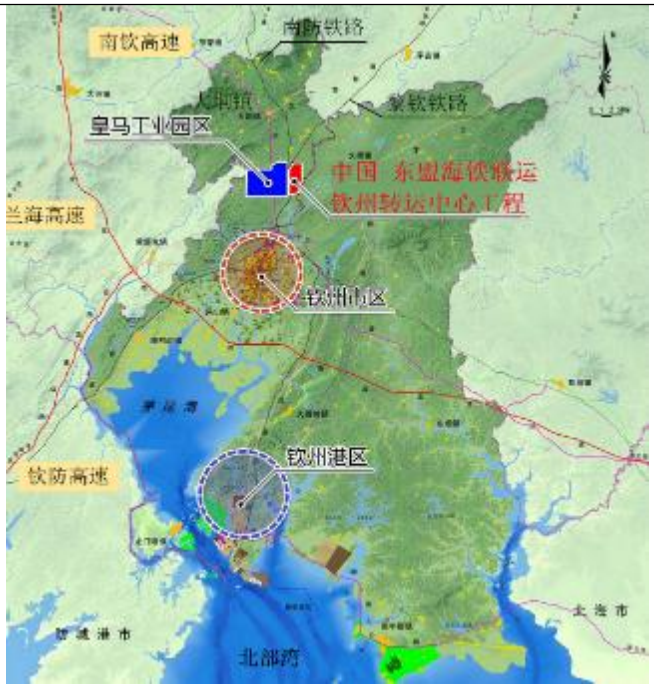


Figure 1-1 Location diagram of the project area

1.4. Output Goals

11. (1) By enhancing regional cargo collection, distribution, and transshipment capacity in Guangxi, China, and improving the efficiency of multimodal transport, the project will promote connectivity in areas along the route. The project is characterized by an estimated annual freight volume of 2.1485 million tons in 2032, 8.6781 million tons in 2042, and 13.3641 million tons in 2052. (2) Through the construction of comprehensive demonstration logistics parks and infrastructure projects, it will build China-ASEAN important supply chain nodes and regional logistics hubs, improve the transportation efficiency of multimodal transportation and reduce the transportation cost of goods. Domestic (Chongqing to Qinzhou trunk line 1000km) bulk cargo railroad container transportation cost 0.45 yuan / ton kilometer, road heavy-duty trucks 1.2 yuan / ton kilometer, railroad loading and unloading costs 15.2 yuan / ton, the transport cost of public-rail intermodal transport than simply road heavy-duty trucks transport cost savings of about 735 yuan / ton, and with the increase in the transport distance continues to improve. Foreign trade (Chongqing to Ho Chi Minh City) bulk cargo rail transportation is 30% to 60% faster than sea transportation, and the cost of sea transportation is 35% to 50% lower than rail. Transit transportation (five Central Asian countries to ASEAN countries) bulk cargo sea-rail intermodal transport comprehensive benefits better than the traditional path, transport time efficiency than the traditional mode to improve more than 30%. (3) By installing distributed photovoltaic power generation systems on rooftops, the project supports the "Dual Carbon" goals (peak carbon emissions and carbon neutrality), achieving rooftop solar power generation of 17.7 MW.

1.5. Components and Outputs

12. The main construction contents of this project include:

13. **Output 1: Logistics and production facilities**

Logistics and production facilities include: (1) cross-border e-commerce logistics and warehousing center, (2) agricultural logistics and warehousing center, (3) trade logistics center, (4) cross-border cold chain logistics center, (5) logistics industry center, (6) smart logistics service center, (7) e-commerce live broadcast base, (8) integrated warehousing center, (9) freight yard, (10) 17.7MW distributed photovoltaic power generation on the roof and carport, intelligent logistics information management platform, etc. The total planned construction area is 309,997.38m^2, and the total building area is 95,860.145 m^2. The area of each building is 40,841 m^2 for cross-border e-commerce logistics and warehousing center, 48,650.12 m^2 for agricultural logistics and warehousing center, 43,029.5 m^2 for trade logistics center, 77,039.76 m^2 for cross-border cold chain logistics center, 20,420.5 m^2 for logistics industry center, 17,294 m^2 for comprehensive warehousing center, 19,291.33 m^2 for smart logistics service center, and 19,291.33 m^2 for e-commerce live broadcast base. 9869.84 m^2 of underground equipment rooms, civil air defense facilities and garages.

14. **Output 2: Multimodal Transport Yard**

Multimodal transport yards include: railway dedicated lines and loading and unloading yards. The total construction area of the intermodal freight yard is 13,910 square meters, and the building area is 13,020 square meters. After the dedicated railway line is led out from the northern end of Mahuang Station, a railway operation yard is set up in the southeast direction. The operation yard is arranged parallel to the yard of Huangma Station. The main line of the line is 1.581km long. The loading and unloading operation yard is equipped with container cargo loading and unloading areas and breakbulk cargo loading and unloading areas. The container cargo loading and unloading area is equipped with 1 bundle and 2 gantry crane loading and unloading lines. The gantry crane with a span of 35m is used for operation. The effective length of loading and unloading is 780m respectively, which meets the loading and unloading conditions of the entire train. Recently, a loading and unloading line has been implemented. The effective length of loading and unloading is 400m, which meets the conditions of half-line loading and unloading. A platform and a warehouse (400m long × 30m wide) are set up on the left side of the line. The warehouse is located on the platform. On the south side of the warehouse, there are auxiliary container areas such as unpacking, stacking, empty, intermodal, and refrigerated containers.

15. **Output 3: Supporting infrastructure**

The supporting infrastructure includes:

Entrance Trunk Road, an internal road network within the park, and associated pipeline systems. (1) The entrance trunk road connects the park with the external road network. The

route has a total length of 9.754 km, starting near Hengling Village on S313 and ending at G325.

It is divided into a municipal road section and a highway section: the highway section is 4.531 km long, built to Class I highway standards with a design speed of 60 km/h and a roadbed width of 24.5 m; the municipal section is 5.223 km long, constructed as an urban arterial road with a design speed of 60 km/h and a right-of-way width of 36 m. (2) The internal road network and supporting pipeline systems link the plots with the entrance trunk road and provide connections to utilities such as water supply, drainage, electrical (power and lighting), gas, and communications. The total length of the internal road network is 5.402 km, with right-of-way widths ranging from 12 m to 36 m.

16. **Output 4: Capacity building**

Capacity building, including subject research and training, project management, consulting services, etc. (i) Topic research and training include: The project plans to sign a directional training agreement with universities or scientific research institutions, and the universities or scientific research institutions will provide technical training on implementation technology and management for logistics companies to improve the logistics management capabilities of managers of project implementation agencies and other related units; in view of the practical problem that there is a certain gap between China's logistics costs and national logistics costs, start a research project on reducing sea-rail intermodal logistics costs in the Pan-Beibu Gulf Economic Zone. (ii) Project management and consulting services.

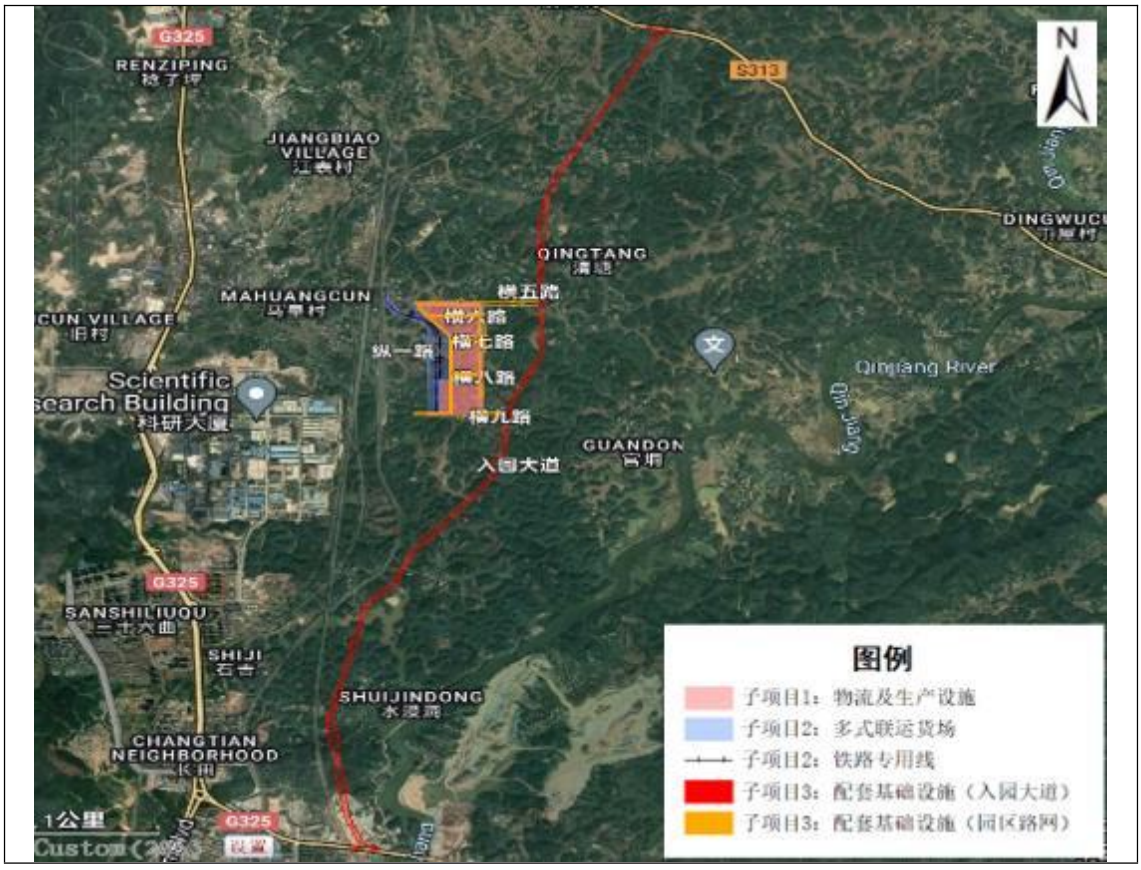


Figure 1-2 Project construction content

1.6. Associated Facilities

17. This project's due diligence considered three types of facilities: (i) According to the ESF, the definition criteria for "associated facilities" are: (a) directly and significantly related to the project; (b) Simultaneously carried out or planned to be carried out with the project; And, (c) it is essential for the feasibility of the project, if the project does not exist, the associated facilities will not be constructed, expanded or carried out; (ii) Existing facilities of the project: those that have been established and operated, and the project will help upgrade or repair them; (iii) Relevant Facilities - Existing facilities necessary for project operation, but not within the scope of project engineering and not involving any project supported engineering, activities, construction, operation, upgrade or repair. The definition of associated facilities comes from the regulations in ESF, but there is no definition of Existing Facilities and Relevant Facilities in ESF.

18. According to ESF, "associated facilities" refer to activities that are not included in the project description specified in the project management agreement but are inherently related to the construction content of the project, and are determined after consultation between the AIIB and the project office. The main defining principles are: (a) directly and substantially related to the project; (b) Simultaneously or planned with the project; And (c) necessary for the feasibility of the project, if the project does not exist, it will not be constructed or expanded.

According to due diligence, there is no associated facility impact on this project. This project is a new construction project and will not involve any renovation or expansion of existing facilities. Please refer to Appendix 3.

1.7. Project Existing Facilities Identification

19. In order to ensure the normal operation and smooth commissioning of this project after completion, the normal operation of the supporting infrastructure is particularly crucial. Based on the proposed construction content and collected information, as well as multiple meetings and on-site investigations, the environmental and social consulting team has identified the existing facilities of the project during the social investigation and conducted due diligence on their land use. Through investigation, the proposed project is a new construction project and does not involve the alteration and expansion of any existing facilities. Environmental and social due diligence has been carried out on the relevant facilities necessary for the operation of the project but not within the scope of the project, and the existing facilities are Huangma Sewage Treatment Plant, Huangma Water Supply Plant, Hainuo Domestic Waste Incineration Power Plant, Linhu Substation, Guangxi Qinzhou Guangtou Gas Co., Ltd. Gas Station, Qinzhou Yinyuan Construction Waste Consumption Site, the average procedures are complete with the regulations, the production capacity and surplus can meet the project needs, the land/land use compliance, no historical problems, and the overall project construction and operation requirements can be met. Please refer to Appendix 3 for details.

Table 1-1 Due Diligence on Existing Facilities

No.	Infrastructure	Relationship with this Project	Construction Time	Scale	Environmental Due Diligence	Social Due Diligence
1	Huangma Sewage Treatment Plant	The sewage in the park is planned to be treated in septic tanks and discharged through the municipal pipeline network to the Huangma Sewage Treatment Plant	Phase I 2015-2016, Phase II 2022-2024	The total treatment capacity is 32,000 tons/day, the current load is 10,000 tons/day, and the treatment surplus is 22,000 tons/day. The maximum daily sewage discharge volume predicted by this project is 1,100 tons/day.	The project has been handled environmental impact assessment, environmental acceptance, discharge permit procedures, no environmental penalties record, sewage discharge standards, GB18918-2002, a grade A. The sewage treatment plant can absorb the sewage generated by the project.	The site of Qinbei District Huangma Wastewater Treatment Plant is located in Zhusha Village of Changtian Huangma Neighborhood Committee, the southwest corner of Huangma Area, covering an area of 22,000.3m^2, about 33 mu, with a building area of 2,262.82m2, which was granted a land real estate certificate on April 13, 2021. The second phase of the project is expanded at the original site of the first phase, and the Huangma Wastewater Treatment Plant, as an established facility of the project, has complete land formalities without any remaining problems.
2	Huangma Water Supply Plant	From the current DN450 main pipeline of the Huangma Waterworks on the G325 National Road in the north of the city park section, a new water supply pipeline will be connected. Considering the requirements of fire water supply, it is proposed to connect two new water supply pipelines. The pipelines will be laid along the G325 National Road and enter the project area along the park road, providing water for the project. The construction	The first phase will be from 2016 to 2018, the second phase will start in 2022, and is planned to be completed in 2024.	The daily water supply capacity is 15,000 tons/day, the remaining load is 1,500 tons/day, and the total water consumption of this project is 1,300 tons/day.	The project has gone through environmental impact assessment, environmental acceptance, pollutant discharge permit and other procedures, and there is no record of environmental penalties, and the water supply complies with GB5749-2022 (sanitary standards for drinking water). The waterworks can carry the water	The project covers an area of approximately 32.7 mu, and the land acquisition work was completed in 2015. The water plant project has been constructed in two phases. The first phase of the project obtained the land real estate certificate in 2018 and was officially put into operation on April 17, 2018; The land occupied by the Phase II project is reserved for the construction of the water plant and does not involve land acquisition and demolition. The feasibility study approval was obtained in August 2021, and the construction was completed and put into use in 2022. The land procedures are complete and there are no outstanding issues. There are currently 21 staff members, including 4 females.

		of the water supply pipeline network is synchronized with the entrance of the park, without any railway issues, with a small amount of cooperation, and can also meet the water demand for the development of the land along the entrance of the park.			supply of the project.	
3	Hainuoer Refuse Incineration Power Plant	Domestic waste will be transported to Qinzhou Hainuoer Refuse Incineration Power Plant	The first phase is from 2014 to 2016, and the second phase is in 2021.	The processing capacity of the first phase will reach 600 tons/day, and the second phase will increase by 300 tons/day. The current capacity is 900 tons/day, and this project generates 16.53 tons/day of household waste.	The project has completed the environmental impact assessment procedures, with no record of environmental penalties, and meets the control standards for household waste incineration (GB18485-2001).	The land covers an area of 74 mu and is state-owned construction land. It was acquired through state-owned land allocation in 2014 and does not involve land acquisition or demolition; The land procedures are complete and there are no outstanding issues. There are currently 108 employees, including 15 females.
4	Linhu Transformer Substation	The power supply for the project park is set up from the Linhu Transformer Substation in Zone 1 of the Huangma Industrial Park to the vicinity of Majiong Village in Changtian Street, using the existing elevated tower to cross the railway and then connect to the park.	2018	Linhu 110kV Transformer Substation is an outdoor comprehensive automation substation, with a total of one 50MVA main transformer, two 110kV lines, three 35kV lines, and 12 10kV lines put into operation. Adequate capacity.	The project has completed the environmental impact assessment procedures and has no record of environmental penalties. The electromagnetic environment in the project area meets the requirements.	The Linhu Transformer Substation covers an area of 8.35 mu (all of which are construction land and do not involve the occupation of cultivated land), including 8.11 mu of land for the station area. The state-owned land allocation procedures were completed in 2013; The land procedures are complete and there are no outstanding issues.
5	Gas Station of	Connect to the existing	Established in	The maximum	Both the LNG	The project covers an area of 35.66 mu, with 7.04

	Guangtou Gas Co., Ltd in Guangxi Qinzhou	gas transmission station of Guangxi Qinzhou Guangtou Gas Co., Ltd.	March 2017	designed hourly flow rate of the gas transmission station is 14000 Nm ³/hour, and the daily gas supply is approximately 28000 square meters. Adequate capacity.	gasification station and the gas transmission station have completed environmental impact assessment procedures, with no record of environmental penalties. The impact of solid waste on the atmosphere, surface water, and noise meets relevant standards.	mu of cultivated land requisitioned. The land requisition work was completed before 2018, and all compensation has been paid in full without any historical legacy issues. The land real estate certificate was obtained in 2022; The land procedures are complete and there are no outstanding issues.
6	Yinyuan Construction Waste Disposal Site in Qinzhou	Construction waste is transported to the Qinzhou Yinyuan Construction Waste Disposal Site for processing.	Constructed in January 2024; became operational in January 2025.	Designed disposal capacity: 4.7 million m³, Current waste volume: 100,000 m³, Remaining capacity: 4.6 million m³. Construction waste generation from this project: approximately 20,000 m³.	The project has gone through environmental impact assessment and environmental protection acceptance procedures, and there is no record of environmental protection penalties. The construction waste generated by this project can be accepted.	The Qinzhou Yinyuan Construction Waste Consumption Yard Project is located in Laohutan Village, Youbu Village Committee, Shabu Town, Qinnan District, Qinzhou City, covering a total area of about 325,167.5 square meters (equivalent to 487.8 mu). Before signing the land lease agreement, Qinzhou Yinyuan Investment Co., Ltd. and representatives of the first and second villagers' groups of Laohutan Village, Youbu Village Committee, Shabu Town, Qinnan District jointly organized a village meeting. After consultation, it was decided to lease 487 mu of unused land and forestland collectively owned by Laohutan Village to the company. The two parties formally signed a land lease agreement in January 2023, agreeing that the lease term is five years. Between October and November 2023, the company has paid the first five-year land rent in one lump sum. The land lease issue is in compliance with the relevant provisions on rural collective land ownership in the Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China, and the land use and planning permission documents approved by the

						natural resources department have been obtained. The procedures are in compliance and there are no remaining issues in the preliminary work. In the subsequent implementation of the project, the payment arrangements for the second phase of land lease will be monitored and reported before the expiration of the first phase of the contract.

1.8. Objectives of the RP

20. Objectives of the RP includes:

- To avoid involuntary resettlement (IR), or when it is unavoidable, seek alternative project design solutions to minimize IR to the greatest extent possible.
- To avoid forced eviction.
- To mitigate the unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts caused by land requisition or land use restrictions through the following methods: (a) timely compensation for asset losses based on replacement costs; (b) Efforts should be made to assist resettlement personnel in improving their livelihoods and living standards, or to effectively restore them to the level before relocation or project implementation, whichever is higher.
- To conceptualize and implement resettlement activities as a sustainable development activity, providing sufficient funding according to the nature of the project, so that resettlement personnel can directly benefit from the project measures. To ensure that resettlement appropriately discloses information to affected individuals during planning and implementation, engages in meaningful consultations, and ensures informed participation. To ensure that all project land use procedures, compensation payments, and livelihood restoration comply with the laws and regulations of China, Guangxi, and Qinzhou City;
- The objectives, implementation process, and effects of land acquisition and compensation for the project should comply with the relevant requirements of AIIB ESS2.

1.9. Optimize the Plan to Reduce the Negative Impact of Resettlement

21. According to ESF, project implementation should avoid or minimize the negative impact of land acquisition and relocation on the economic and social development and people's lives in the project implementation area as much as possible. During the engineering design phase, consideration should be given to minimizing the impact of land acquisition, demolition, and resettlements. The main principles are as follows:

- Avoid or minimize the occupation of existing and planned residential areas
- Avoid or minimize the occupation of high-quality farmland as much as possible
- Utilize existing national and local roads to access the proposed construction area
- Avoid or minimize occupation of environmentally sensitive areas as much as possible
- The selection of resettlement areas is in line with local development plans

22. This project has chosen the optimal solution to avoid reducing the occupation of existing and existing buildings. When selecting the route, efforts have been made to minimize

the occupation of high-quality farmland and house demolition to avoid the impact of a large number of resettlements.

23. Due to the construction of the Entrance trunk road, the project design plan will involve a large number of house demolitions and land acquisition impacts, involving the acquisition of 1678.20 mu of collective land, including 851.8 mu of forest land and 550.31 mu of agricultural land (including some basic farmland); In order to reduce the impact of land acquisition and demolition, in October 2024, the PMO, the implementation agency and the resettlement preparation unit and the design unit held a consultation meeting to discuss the project content and construction plan, and optimized the project content and plan, including adjusting the route of the sub-project of the Entrance trunk road, occupying as little agricultural land as possible, especially basic farmland, and adjusting the basic farmland to outside the red line; After optimization, the collective land acquisition has reduced by 36.8 mu, and the number of affected households has decreased by 15.. The comparison of the impact of resettlement before and after the optimization of the project plan is shown in Table 1-2.

Table 1- 2 Comparison of Resettlement Impact before and after Project Scheme Optimization

Project		Unit	Before Optimization	After Optimization	Difference
Permanent LA	Forest and	mu	851.80	840.53	-11.27
	Agricultural land	mu	550.31	524.78	-25.53
	Waters	mu	63.80	63.80	0
	Land used for building	mu	212.29	212.29	0
	Subtotals	mu	1678.20	1641.40	-36.80
	Number of households affected	HHs	672	657	-15
	Number of people affected	person	3396	3320	-76

Data source: Design unit and socio-economic survey of resettlements (October 2025)

2. Project Impact

2.1. Survey Methods and Processes

24. According to the draft of the feasibility study report of the project prepared in April 2024, in order to have a preliminary understanding of the scope of impact of the project and the physical indicators, the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center carried out a preliminary physical indicator survey. Prior to that, the People's Government of Qinbei District had issued the Preliminary Announcement of Land Acquisition on April 9, 2024, which clearly defined the location and scope of the land to be acquired and stipulated that, from the date of the pre-announcement, anyone who rushes to build buildings and structures, plant crops or cash crops such as trees, nurseries, flowers and other crops or cash crops within the scope of the proposed land acquisition, and change the land use for pond cultivation without authorization, will not be compensated during land acquisition.

25. This RP is prepared based on the project feasibility study report and preliminary socioeconomic survey data. Once the detailed design of the project is completed, the resettlement plan will be updated accordingly based on the finalized detailed measurement survey (DMS) and the data of the affected population also need to be updated. According to the implementation timeline, the detailed measurement survey (DMS) will be commenced in May 2026. The Updated Resettlement Plan (URP) based on the DMS is scheduled for completion in June 2026 and will progress in parallel with the detailed engineering design of the project. If the scope and content of the construction are significant changed, the resettlement plan will also be updated accordingly; The updated resettlement plan must be submitted to the AIIB for review and approval before the civil contract is awarded.

26. The investigation team for the preparation of the RP, with the assistance of the Qinbei District PMO, Huangma Assets Management Group Co., Ltd., Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center, townships, villages, and communities, conducted a preliminary investigation and survey on the social and economic conditions and resettlement impact of the project affected area from May 8, 2024 to May 20, 2024, based on the feasibility study report (FSR)[4] submitted in April 2024, aiming to understand the socioeconomic background of the affected residents (including the Zhuang residents) and fully solicit opinions on core issues such as house demolition, land compensation standards and livelihood restoration measures. In October 2024, special consultations were held with the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center, QHAMG, Dadong Town and

[4] In July 2024, the design institute supplemented and improved the engineering demonstration in the feasibility study report, but the red line scope and construction content remained unchanged.

Hengling Village representatives on the relocation of a simple earth temple in Hengling Village during the construction of the Entrance trunk Road Project. From March to April 2025, a land expropriation symposium was held with stakeholders from six communities/villages in Changtian Subdistrict and Dadong Town, and in-depth exchanges were conducted on resettlement budgets, social security for landless farmers, compensation standards for ground attachments and young crops, compensation methods for temporary land occupation, and support policies for vulnerable groups. In July 2025, based on the revised feasibility study report (May 2025 version), the social team worked with the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center, QHAMG, Changtian Subdistrict, Dadong Town and affected villages to verify the scope of impact and physical quantities of the project, and discussed and improved the physical indicators, land approval indicators, compensation standards, resettlement plans, implementation plans and related details in the report. On September 23, 2025, we held another discussion with villager representatives from the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center, QHAMG, Dadong Town, and Hengling Village, focusing on the follow-up arrangements for the relocation of the Tudimiao, and further discussed issues such as social security for landless farmers, compensation for attachments and young crops, compensation standards for temporary land occupation, and policies to assist vulnerable groups. At the same time, discussions were held with the local government on the implementation process of project housing demolition, land acquisition, and resettlement. The specific tasks carried out are as follows:

(i) Institutional interviews and data collection. Discussions or interviews were conducted with relevant institutions and departments involved in the project area, and information and data closely related to the project were collected.

(ii) Field survey. Field surveys were conducted in the towns, streets, communities/villages affected by the construction of this project.

(iii) Focus group discussion. A socio-economic survey of affected individuals was conducted in the towns and villages involved in the project area. A total of 16 focus group discussions were held, with 240 participants, including 84 women, accounting for 35%, and 14 ethnic minority (Zhuang) individuals (accounting for 6%).

(iv) Interview with key informants. Interviews were conducted with 45 key informants from project counties, townships, and villages/communities.

(v) Questionnaire investigation. During the on-site investigation, the resettlement investigation team conducted a questionnaire survey on the social economy and resettlement willingness of affected families. A total of 225 one-on-one face-to-face questionnaire surveys were conducted among affected households in the project area, including 108 females, accounting for 48%, among them, 100% of the affected ethnic

minority population (11 Zhuang individuals) were surveyed.

27. During the investigation, the resettlement and social investigation team also fully listened to the wishes of the village committee and villagers regarding land acquisition and resettlement methods, and conducted extensive consultations. Through communication and consultation, the main findings are as follows:

- According to the survey results, more than 90% of the residents are aware of the construction content of this project and support its construction (including the 11 Zhuang individuals). In addition, according to the survey, 65% of the affected individuals are willing to choose the resettlement method of property rights exchange and are aware of the basic situation of the resettlement housing; The resettlement community of this project is located north of the No.16 Middle School in Qinzhou City, about 3 kilometers away from the demolished houses in the project area.
- This project mainly involves the permanent acquisition of collective land and some temporary land occupation, as well as the impact of a small amount of infrastructure and ground attachments. Basically, all affected individuals believe that the land area to be expropriated is relatively small, and the impact on them is minimal.
- More than 90% of residents support the construction of this project and are willing to have their land acquired. At present, the main sources of income for the affected people are local and migrant workers, followed by agricultural cultivation. According to the investigation of the affected people in the project area, the affected farmers mainly plant corn and eucalyptus trees. After land acquisition, it has little impact on their economic income level.
- Compensation should be paid in a timely, transparent, and fair manner, directly to households, without any withholding by village collectives, and with minimal intermediate payment processes.

2.2. Project Impact Categories

28. According to the physical investigation and analysis, the impact categories of the project mainly include the following aspects:

(1) Impact of Land Acquisition Losses;

(2) Impact of Demolition of Residential Buildings and Ancients, non-titled structures and temporary structures also included;

(3) Impact of ground attachments and infrastructure losses;

(4) Identification and attention to the impact on specific groups such as vulnerable groups, ethnic minorities and women.

2.3. Scope of Investigation on the Impact of LA and Demolition

29. According to the investigation, the affected area of this project involves 2 towns and

streets (Changtian Street, Dadong Town), and 5 villages/communities (Huangma community, Chengbei community, Longwan community, Hengling Village, Jiangbiao community); a total of 3,459 people in 691 households affected by land acquisition and demolition (including 1,694 females and 11 Zhuang individuals, accounting for 0.3%), of which (a) 2,909 people in 584 households only affected by land acquisition; (b) 34 households only affected 139 people by demolition; (c) both LA and HD affected 73 households with 411 people.

30. The total project land area is approximately 1,705.75 mu (1,641.40 mu of collective land and 64.35 mu of state-owned land). The permanent acquisition of collective land involves 1,641.40 mu, affecting 657 households comprising 3,320 individuals (this includes 73 households with 411 individuals affected by both LA and HD). The demolition of rural residential houses affects 107 households, comprising 550 individuals, involving a total structure area of 32,625 m², which includes the 73 households with 411 individuals subject to both LA and HD. See table 2-1 for details.

Table 2-1 Identification for Project Impacts

Affected Projects		**Subtotal**
Township/Street		2 (Changtian Street Office, Dadong Town)
Village/Community		5 (Huangma Community, Chengbei Community, Longwan Community, Hengling Village, Jiangbiao Community)
State-owned land (mu)	Subtotal	**64.35**
	Among them: state-owned forest land	29.89
	State owned agricultural land	11.56
	State owned water bodies	10
	State owned construction land	12.90
Collective land (mu)	Subtotal	**1641.40**
	Among them: agricultural land	524.78
	woodland	840.53
	surface of the water	63.80
	land used for building	212.29
Rural residents' house demolition (m2)	Subtotals	**32625**
	Subproject 1:	26987.50
	Subproject 2:	2400
	Subproject 3:	3237.50
Directly affected population	Number of households affected only by farmland expropriation	584

	Population (people) only affected by farmland expropriation	2909
	Number of households affected only by house demolition	34
	Population (people) only affected by demolition	139
	Number of households affected by both land acquisition and demolition	73
	Number of people affected by both land acquisition and demolition (person)	411
Number of directly affected households (households)		**691**
Directly affected population (person)		**3459**

Data source: Preliminary social physical quantity survey, Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center (October 2025)

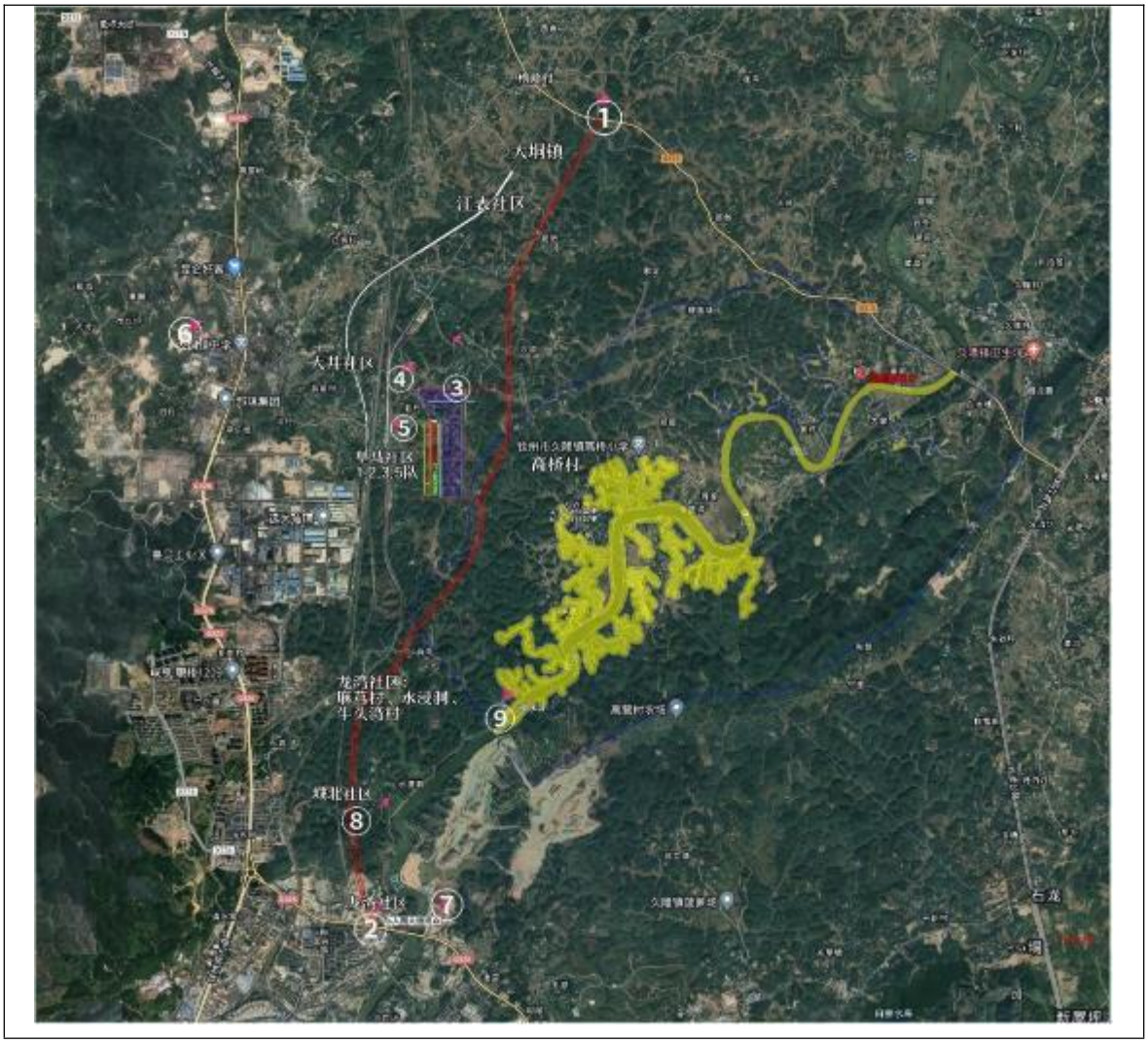


Figure 2-1 Investigation Scope

2.4. Impact of Collective Land Acquisition

31. According to the survey, the affected area of this project involves 2 townships and streets (Changtian Street, Dadong Town), and affects 5 villages/communities (Huanma Community, Chengbei Community, Longwan Community, Hengling Village, Jiangbiao Community); The project plans to permanently acquire 1,641.40 mu of collective land, affecting 657 households and 3,320 people (including 73 households and 411 people affected by both land acquisition and demolition), including: (1) 840.53 mu of forest land; (2) 524.78 mu of agricultural land; (3) 276.09 mu of collective water surface area and collective construction land.

32. The detailed collective land acquisition area of this project can be found in Table 2-2 and table 2-3 below.

Table 2- 2 Collective Land Acquisition (disaggregated by subproject)

Land Type	Collective Land														
	Subproject 1			Subproject 2			Subproject 3								
	Dadong Town	Changtian Street		Dadong Town	Changtian Street		Dadong Town			Changtian Street					
	Directly under Dadong Town	Huangma Community	Subtotal	Directly under Dadong Town	Huangma Community	Subtotal	Hengling Village	Jiangbiao Village Committee	Subtotal	Huangma Community	Chengbei Community	Longwan Community	Subtotal	Subtotal	Total
Forestland	93.83	188.28	282.11	39.84	73.07	112.92	56.04	56.45	112.49	66.41	164.54	102.07	333.03	445.52	840.53
Agricultural land	81.64	159.08	240.72	27.21	89.85	117.06	37.92	35.59	73.51	21.84	51.78	19.87	93.48	166.99	524.78
Waters	2.59	3.05	5.64	0.85	1.75	2.6	6.58	0	6.58	2.68	0.37	45.93	48.98	55.56	63.80
Construction land	32.14	47.45	79.59	19.54	10.93	30.48	6.35	5.27	11.62	3.48	45.47	41.65	90.6	102.22	212.29
Subtotal	210.19	397.86	608.05	87.44	175.61	263.05	106.9	97.31	204.21	94.41	262.16	209.52	566.09	770.3	1641.40
Number of households affected by LA	0	95	95	0	63	63	76	34	110	82	160	147	389	499	657
Number of people affected by LA	0	473	473	0	315	315	391	215	606	406	790	730	1926	2532	3320
Total number of APs	0	887	887	0	377	377	391	231	622	442	790	752	1984	2606	3870

Data source: Preliminary social survey, Preliminary physical quantity survey, Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center (October 2025)

Table 2-3 Collective Land Acquisition (disaggregated by affected villages)

Affected Towns/Street	Affected villages/ communities	LA ((involving affected persons))				LA ((not involving affected persons))				
		LA for cultivated land (mu)	LA for forest land(mu)	Affected HHs	Affected persons	Village collective construction land and waters (mu)	Village collective forest land (mu)	Village collective cultivated land (mu)	Affected HHs	Affected persons
Changtian Street	Huangma community	270.77	327.76	240	1194	69.34	/	/	/	/
	Chengbei community	51.78	164.54	160	790	45.84	/	/	/	/
	Longwan community	19.87	102.07	147	730	87.58	/	/	/	/
Dadong Town	Hengling village	37.92	56.04	76	391	12.93	/	/	/	/
	Jiangbiao village	35.59	56.45	34	215	5.27	/	/	/	/
	Land directly under the jurisdiction of Dadong Town	/	/	/	/	55.13	133.67	108.85	/	/
Total		415.93	706.86	657	3320	276.09	133.67	108.85	/	/

Data source: Preliminary social survey, Preliminary physical quantity survey, Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center (October 2025)

2.5. The Impact of Permanent Occupation of State-owned Land

33. According to preliminary investigation, this project will involve the permanent occupation of 64.35 mu of state-owned land, all of which are subprojects of Entrance Trunk Road. The detailed distribution of state-owned land occupation is shown in Table 2-3.

Table 2-4 Distribution of State-owned Land Occupation

Summary of State-owned Land					
Affected units	State owned land (Entrance Avenue)				Total
	Forest land	Agricultural land	Water area	Construction land	
Sanshiliuqu Forest Farm	29.21	10.06		0.71	39.98
Qinzhou Municipal People's Government	0.68			0.41	1.09
Qinbei District Water Resources Bureau, Qinzhou City		1.51	10.00		11.51
Qinzhou Qinbei Highway Maintenance Center				11.77	11.77
Total	29.89	11.56	10.00	12.90	64.35

Data source: Preliminary social survey, Preliminary physical quantity survey, Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center (October 2025)

2.6. Impact of House Demolition

34. According to preliminary investigation, this project involves a total of 107 households and 550 people affected by the demolition of rural residents' houses, with a total demolition area of 32,625m^2, including 73 households affected by both land acquisition and demolition. Subproject 1 affects 82 households, involving the demolition of 26,987.50 square meters of rural residential houses; Subproject 2: The multimodal transportation freight yard project affects 10 households and involves the demolition of 2,400 square meters of rural residential houses; The supporting infrastructure of sub project 3 affects 15 households and involves the demolition of 3,237.50 square meters of rural residential houses. All house demolitions are of rural residential houses and do not involve the demolition of commercial stores or businesses. According to the impact survey, there are no non-titled structures involved in this project, and if non-titled structures or buildings are identified during the demolition process, compensation will be carried out according to the existing policy. The detailed situation of house demolition is shown in table 2-5 and table 2-6.

Table 2-5 Residencial House Demolition

No.	Subproject	Affected Towns	Affected villages/communities	Frame Structure	Brick-concreate	Masonry-timber	Simple	HD Area (m^2)
1	Subproject 1	Changtian Street	Huangma Community	2,698.75	18,891.25	4,048.13	1,349.38	26,987.50
2	Subproject 2	Changtian Street	Huangma Community	240.00	1,680.00	360.00	120.00	2,400.00
3	Subproject 3	Changtian Street	Huangma Community	157.75	1,104.25	236.63	78.88	1,577.50
			Longwa Community	60.00	420.00	90.00	30.00	600.00
		Dadong Town	Jiangbiao Community	106.00	742.00	159.00	53.00	1,060.00
Total		**--**	**--**	**3,262.50**	**22,837.50**	**4,893.75**	**1,631.25**	**32,625.00**

Data source: Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center (October 2025)

Table 2-6 Impact of Residential House Demolition (Continued)

No.	Subproject	Affected Towns	Affected Villages/ Communities	Affected HHs	APs	HD Area (m^2)
1	Subproject 1	Changtian Street	Huangma Community	82	414	26,987.50
2	Subproject 2	Changtian Street	Huangma Community	10	62	2,400.00
3	Subproject 3	Changtian Street	Huangma Community	8	36	1,577.50
			Longwa Community	5	22	600.00
		Dadong Town	Jiangbiao Community	2	16	1,060.00
Total		**--**	**--**	**107**	**550**	**32,625.00**

Data source: Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center (October 2025)



Figure 2- 2 Current situation of planned demolition of villagers' houses

2.7. Temporary Land Occupation (TLO)

35. According to the latest FSR (October 31, 2025 version), all temporary land use for this project is confined within the land acquisition boundary, with no temporary land allocated outside the red line. Project construction camps, mixing stations, and temporary topsoil and earthwork stockpiling areas will all be situated within the land acquisition red line, thus avoiding any additional impacts from TLO. If there is an impact on the TLO during the implementation of the project, the project implementation agency and the Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center will compensate the temporary land occupation and ground attachments (crop seedlings) according to the compensation standard. The compensation plan and standards for TLO are outlined in the Entitlement Matrix.

2.8. Identification and impact of vulnerable groups

36. In order to ensure fairness and justice in the resettlement process and to fully fulfill social responsibilities, the resettlement consulting team systematically identified the groups affected by land acquisition and house demolition during the investigation, and paid special attention to possible vulnerable groups among them. Combining international good practices (such as relevant standards of international financial institutions) and the actual situation of the project location, this project defines groups or individuals that meet one or more of the following characteristics as "vulnerable groups":

(1) Women are heads of households or single-parent households with unstable income due to lack of male primary labor;

(2) Elderly families, especially those whose physical function is declining, difficult to engage in heavy physical labor, or living alone on collective support;

(3) persons with disabilities, i.e. people who are unable to work or participate in labor due to physical disability;

(4) Families and individuals whose household income is below the local poverty line or who have been included in the minimum living security scope;

(5) Families with critical illnesses who are under constant financial pressure due to long-term medical needs.

37. Based on the above identification criteria, the project team screened out a list of potentially vulnerable households, and after confirmation by the affected village committees and communities, they were officially identified as potentially affected vulnerable groups. During the preparation of the Resettlement Plan, 11 vulnerable households with 46 people in the affected population were initially identified, all from Han and all of them are affected by LA. Due to the lack of labor due to physical disabilities and serious diseases among some family members, it has been included in the scope of the government's subsistence allowance, which will be further verified and confirmed during the detailed design and detailed physical survey stages of the project. Refer to table 2-7.

Table 2- 7 Identification and impact of vulnerable groups

SN.	Affected Villages/Communities	Affected HHs	Sources of income	Cause analysis	Remarks
1	Hengling village	4	Agricultural income + part-time work + subsistence allowance	Physical disability, illness, lack of labor	LA
2	Jiangbiao Community	4	Agricultural income + part-time work + subsistence allowance		
3	Huangma Community	3	Agricultural income + part-time work + subsistence allowance		
	Total	**11**	**/**	**/**	

Note: the preliminary survey

38. The core goal of this resettlement plan is to ensure a smooth transition for all affected populations, especially the vulnerable, and to achieve a standard of living that does not decrease or even improve after resettlement. This resettlement plan has formulated relevant assistance measures for vulnerable groups, as detailed in Chapter 5.5.

2.9. Impact of Ground Attachments

39. According to the resettlement survey during the feasibility study stage, the ground attachments affected by the construction of this project mainly include young crops/standing crops, scattered single fruit trees[5], temporary makeshift sheds, graves, and a simple Tudimiao. In the actual implementation process, the affected ground appendages and public facilities within the scope of the project will be compensated according to the replacement guide price according to the actual situation. All impacts of attachments will be implemented in accordance with the *Interim Measures for the Management of Compensation and Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and House Relocation in Qinbei District* (BZBG [2020] No.4), and compensation will be made after third-party evaluation based on the reset guidance price; For grave relocation, Project-affected People can choose either: (1) government-arranged relocation to the Qinbei District Public Cemetery, or (2) a one-time cash compensation of 9,500 CNY for self-managed relocation. Relevant information will be notified to affected units and individuals one month in advance. According to the survey, all affected graves belong to the Han group, with no minority ethnic groups involved. The Tudimiao, located in Hengling Village (Laoba Village), serves as a folk custom worship facility for the local Han residents. Symbolized by trees and incense burners, it is dedicated to the Tudigong (Lord of the Soil and the Ground). Following an on-site inspection and consultation with representatives from Laoba Natural Village, it has been agreed to relocate the Tudimiao within the same collective hilly area, approximately 30 meters north of the original site. The relocation will not require additional land acquisition and will only involve setting up worship facilities such as incense burners beneath a tree. The relocation is scheduled for completion by the end of October 2027 (around the Chongyang Festival).

2.8.1 Basic Information of Tudimiao

40. This project involves the relocation of one simple Tudimiao. The Tudimiao represents a folk custom of the Han residents in Hengling Village (Laoba Village). It consists of a tree with placed incense burners, symbolizing the worship of the Tudishen. It serves as a living testament to folk beliefs and agricultural culture, reflecting the evolution from simple nature

[5] The scattered single fruit trees involved in this project are primarily those planted in household courtyards and trees used for landscaping within the project area. These do not involve contiguous orchard plots. A detailed verification of the specific species and quantities will be conducted during the DMS phase.

worship to systematized deity beliefs, and demonstrates people's profound emotional connection to the land and their simple aspirations for a better life. Typically, during spring festivals dedicated to worshipping the Earth God, grand ceremonies are held to pray for a bountiful harvest.

41. Through on-site surveys and consultations with representatives of Laoba Natural Village, it has been agreed to relocate the original Tudimiao within the same collective hilly area of the village, approximately 30 meters north of the original site near the boundary of the main entrance road. The planned relocation and reconstruction of the Tudimiao does not involve new land acquisition and will only involve placing worship items such as incense burners beneath a tree.



Current Status of the Tudimiao



New Relocation Site (approximately 30 meters from the boundary of the original site)

3. Socio-economic Characteristics and Impact Assessment

42. The construction site of this project is located in Huangma Industrial Park, Dadong Town, Qinbei District, Qinzhou City, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, east of the Mahuang Marshalling Yard.

43. In May 2024, while investigating the impact of land acquisition and demolition on the project, the personnel responsible for preparing the RP also collected information on the economic and social development of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Qinzhou City, which belong to the project construction area. They also collected data on the economic and social development status of Qinbei District and five villages/communities affected by land acquisition and demolition, and understood the number and distribution of ethnic minority populations in the project area. The RP preparation team conducted surveys on the socio-economic conditions of households affected by LA and HD through questionnaires and interviews.

3.1. Overview of Economic and Social Development in the Autonomous Region, City, and County to which the Project Area Belongs

3.1.1. Overview of Economic and Social Development in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

44. Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region is located on the southern border of China, bordering Guangdong Province to the east, the Beibu Gulf to the south and facing Hainan Province across the sea, Yunnan Province to the west, Hunan Province to the northeast, Guizhou Province to the northwest, and Vietnam to the southwest. The total area is 237600 square kilometers, with jurisdiction over approximately 40000 square kilometers of the Beibu Gulf Sea area.

45. In 2024, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region achieved a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 2,864.94 billion yuan, representing a 4.2% year-on-year growth at comparable prices, with the primary industry's value-added output reaching 475.154 billion yuan (up 4.3%), the secondary industry 930.099 billion yuan (up 5.5%), and the tertiary industry 1,459.687 billion yuan (up 3.3%)—these three sectors constituted 16.5%, 32.5%, and 51.0% of regional GDP respectively, contributing 17.4%, 41.4%, and 41.2% to economic growth, while the per capita GDP based on permanent residents stood at 57,071 yuan, a 4.5% increase from the previous year.

46. At the end of 2024, the permanent population of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region was 50.13 million, a decrease of 140,000 from the end of the previous year. Among them, the urban population was 28.77 million, accounting for 57.39% of the permanent population (urbanization rate), an increase of 0.61 percentage points from the end of the previous year. The total number of births throughout the year was 420,000, with a birth rate of 8.37 ‰; The

death toll was 376,000, with a mortality rate of 7.49 ‰; The natural growth rate is 0.88 ‰.

47. In 2024, 405,500 new urban jobs were created, with an increase of 6,500 from the previous year. The total number of migrant workers was 13.23 million, unchanged from the previous year. Among them, 9.16 million migrant workers left their hometown, an increase of 0.4%; 4.07 million local migrant workers, a decrease of 1.0%.

48. The per capita disposable income of residents for the whole year was 31,125 yuan, a nominal increase of 5.5% compared to the previous year, and a real increase of 5.3% after deducting price factors. The median per capita disposable income of residents was 24,594 yuan, with a nominal growth of 5.3%. Divided by permanent residence, the per capita disposable income of urban residents was 43,044 yuan, a nominal increase of 4.3% compared to the previous year, and a real increase of 4.3% after deducting price factors. The per capita disposable income of rural residents was 19,954 yuan, a nominal increase of 7.0% over the previous year, and a real increase of 6.4% after deducting price factors. The per capita income ratio of urban and rural residents is 2.16, a decrease of 0.05 compared to the previous year.

49. The per capita consumption expenditure of residents for the whole year was 21,150 yuan, a nominal increase of 7.1% compared to the previous year, and a real increase of 6.9% after deducting price factors. Divided by permanent residence, the per capita consumption expenditure of urban residents was 26,084 yuan, a nominal increase of 6.8%, and after deducting price factors, the actual increase was 6.8%; The per capita consumption expenditure of rural residents was 16,525 yuan, with a nominal increase of 7.1%, and after deducting price factors, the actual increase was 6.5%. The Engel coefficient of residents in the entire district is 31.5%, with 31.4% in urban areas and 31.5% in rural areas.

3.1.2. Overview of Economic and Social Development in Qinzhou City

50. Qinzhou City, formerly known as Anzhou, is a prefecture level city under the jurisdiction of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Located on the southern coast of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, on the north bank of Beibu Gulf, it mainly belongs to the hilly landform type with obvious maritime climate. It is connected to Beihai City and Yulin City to the east, Qinzhou Bay to the south, Fangchenggang City to the west, and Nanning City to the north. The total land area of the city is 10897 square kilometers. As of January 2023, the city has jurisdiction over 2 districts and 2 counties.

51. Qinzhou City is a land and sea node city of the southward route of the "the Belt and Road", a leading city of the China ASEAN Free Trade Zone, an important city of the Beibu Gulf city cluster, a sea and land transportation hub of the Guangxi Beibu Gulf Economic Zone, and a convenient access to the sea in southwest China. It has a deep-water seaport and is also a national bonded port. There is a Qinzhou port area of the China (Guangxi) Pilot Free Trade Zone in its territory, which is the intersection of the three main routes of the new land

and sea channel in the west and the end of the Peace Land Canal. The Nanqin High speed Railway, as the main railway transportation channel in the Beibu Gulf region of Guangxi, constitutes the most convenient sea route connecting Southwest China and Southeast Asia. There are 4A level scenic spots such as Sanniang Bay Tourist Area and Bazhaigou Tourist Area within the territory.

52. According to provisional calculations in the Qinzhou 2024 Statistical Bulletin on National Economic and Social Development, the city's GDP reached RMB 187.896 billion in 2024, increased by 5.2% year-on-year at comparable prices. The primary industry's value-added output was RMB 39.850 billion (increased by 4.4%), the secondary industry RMB 64.968 billion (increased by 4.1%), and the tertiary industry RMB 83.078 billion (increased by 6.3%), accounting for 21.2%, 34.6%, and 44.2% of regional GDP respectively. Per capita GDP based on permanent residents rose to RMB 56,522, a 5.0% increase from 2023.

53. By the end of 2024, Qinzhou's registered population reached 4,213,300 (an increase of 7,400 year-on-year), with a permanent resident population of 3,332,300. Urban residents numbered 1,520,600, resulting in a permanent resident urbanization rate of 45.63% (0.72 percentage points higher than 2023). Annual births totaled 32,700 (birth rate: 9.84‰), deaths 21,700 (death rate: 6.53‰), and the natural growth rate registered 3.31‰.

54. The per capita disposable income of residents in the city for the whole year was 30,416 yuan, a nominal increase of 5.0% over the previous year. Divided by permanent residence, the per capita disposable income of urban residents was 44,576 yuan, a nominal increase of 4.2% over the previous year; The per capita disposable income of rural residents was 20,605 yuan, a nominal increase of 6.7% over the previous year.

55. The geogRPhical location of Qinzhou City in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region is Figure 3-1.



Figure 3-1 The geogRPhical location of Qinzhou City

3.1.3. Overview of Economic and Social Development in Qinbei District

56. Qinbei District of Qinzhou City is situated in the northwest of the municipality, administering 3 subdistricts and 11 towns across an administrative area of 2,240.17 km². At the end of 2024, its registered population reached 883,000, comprising 221,500 urban residents and 661,500 rural residents, with a natural population growth rate of 8.64‰. The district recorded a total retail sale of consumer goods at RMB 14.346 billion and foreign trade import-export volume of RMB 1.239 billion. Fiscal revenue amounted to RMB 1.708 billion, including RMB 718 million in general public budget revenue, while general public budget expenditure totaled RMB 3.343 billion. Per capita disposable income stood at RMB 44,136 for urban residents and RMB 20,646 for rural residents.

3.1.4. Overview of the development of affected streets

57. **Changtian Street** is located in the northern part of Qinzhou City, adjacent to Qinjiang River to the east, Nanzhu Street to the west and southwest, Zicai Street to the south, and Dadong Town to the north. The administrative area is 34.01 square kilometers. Established on September 25, 2008, it is located at 33 Qinbei Avenue, Qinzhou City, 1 kilometer away from the city center. It is the seat of the Qinbei District People's Government and has jurisdiction over four community residents' committees: Chengbei, Dajing, Huangma, and Longwan, with a population of approximately 80000. The jurisdiction includes major roads such as Qinbei Avenue, Qinzhou Bay Avenue, Jinhua Road, 325 National Highway, Xincheng Ninth Road (Linhu Avenue), and Huangma 24th Road (Zhuoneng Avenue); Public cultural facilities such as Linhu Park, Chengbei Park, and Huangma Square; Vienna hotels and other catering enterprises; More than 20 commercial and residential communities, including

Kangqiao 1209, Biguiyuan, Linhu Meidi, and Huafa No.1.

58. **Dadong Town** is located in the northern part of Qinzhou City, adjacent to the new urban area of Qinbei to the south. It is 13 kilometers away from Qinzhou City, 30 kilometers away from Qinzhou Port, and 80 kilometers away from the capital city of Nanning. It is an industrial and economically strong town in Qinzhou City, and the largest red brick production base and coal mining base in Qinbei District. Datong Town has convenient transportation, with north-south second-class highway, Qinling, Yongqin highways, north-south, Nanfang, Liqin railways running through the town. Dadong Town has a total area of 127.87 square kilometers and a total population of 38095 people. Dadong Town has 2 communities and 9 administrative villages.

3.1.5. Overview of the Development of Affected Villages/Communities

(1) Chengbei Community

59. Chengbei Community is located in the southern part of Changtian Street, Qinbei District. It was established in December 2011, with an area of approximately 12.23 square kilometers. It stretches east to the North South Railway, south to Chengbei Park, west to Qinzhou Timber Market, and north to the south of Zhuoneng Avenue. The current population is about 32000, with no ethnic minority population. It mainly governs two natural villages, Shiji Village and Luowu New Village, and oversees residential areas such as Baili Huating District 1, 2, and 3, Baili Zunpin, Helenbao East, Wanhe Market, Huafa No.1, Kangqiao 1209, Dahua Fugui Jiayuan, Fuxing Jiayuan, Linhu Yaju, Country Garden, Henghui Huayuan, and Linhu Meidi.

(2) Huangma Community

60. The Huangma Community is located to the north of Changtian Street, with a total area of approximately 18.94 square kilometers. It is adjacent to Jiulong Town in Qinnan District to the east, Xincheng District in Qinbei to the south, Huangwutun Town in Qinnan District to the west, and Dadong Town to the north. There are north-south second-class highway, Nanfang Railway, Nanqin High speed Railway and Liqin Railway running through the area, with a superior geogRPhical location. There are four natural villages and 15 resident groups in the whole community, with 2150 registered residence and 6448 permanent residents. There is no ethnic minority population.

(3) Longwan Community

61. Longwan Community is located in the southeast of Changtian Street, Qinbei District, Qinzhou City. It starts from Qingshuiwo Reservoir in the west and connects to Qinbei Avenue along Linhu Avenue and Nanfang High speed Railway Bridge. It then follows G325 National Highway to the intersection of Chengbei Park, runs east along Shuigou to Nanfang Railway, runs north along Nanfang Railway and North South High speed Railway, and finally runs east

along the boundary of Majiong Village to Qinjiang as the boundary. The temporary office is located opposite Haishengjiayuan Community, mainly governing 4 natural villages and 19 residential areas. The natural villages are as follows: Niutouwan Village, Shuijingdong Village, Majiong Village, Qingshuiwo Village (governing 19 residential areas): Huihai Biyuan, Machinery Factory, Huihai Yazhu, Jiaxing. Yuansan District, Saigedubang, Weilan Fengjing, Dianyuan Community, Hanlin Zunfu, Jiaxingyuan Second District, Mengzeyaju, Qingnian Shuizha, Taihe Jiayuan, Qinjiang Sugar Factory, Wenhua New City, Xinhua Mingyuan, Haisheng Jiayuan, Lutai Yayuan, Baili Mingyuan and Fusheng Jiayuan have an area of 10.23 square meters. There were about 3164 households with registered residence, a total population of about 10622, and no EM population.

（4）Jiangbiao Community

62. Jiangbiao Community is located in the southeast of Dadong Town, with 5 natural villages and village groups under its jurisdiction. There are a total of 891 households and 4071 people in the village, with no ethnic minority population; 23 households with 111 people have been lifted out of poverty, with high-quality rice, chicken farming, pig farming, and peanut and corn as the main (characteristic) industries.

（5）Hengling Village

63. Hengling Village is located in the northwest of Qinzhou City, 4 kilometers away from the government office of Dadong Town. The village is crisscrossed by roads, with convenient transportation and a good foundation for the circulation of secondary and tertiary industries. There are 5 natural villages under the jurisdiction of the village, with 1041 households and 4811 people. The village covers an area of 11 square kilometers, with a forest area of 6,370 mu and a cultivated land area of 8372.21 mu. The village has abundant vegetation, with a forest coverage rate of 70%, and is home to tree species such as pine and eucalyptus. The climate in the village is mild and the air is fresh. Mainly producing crops such as corn, rice, and vegetables, the villagers are mainly engaged in agriculture, service industry, and migrant work, with 32 large-scale planting households, 23 large-scale breeding households, and 20 individual industrial and commercial households.

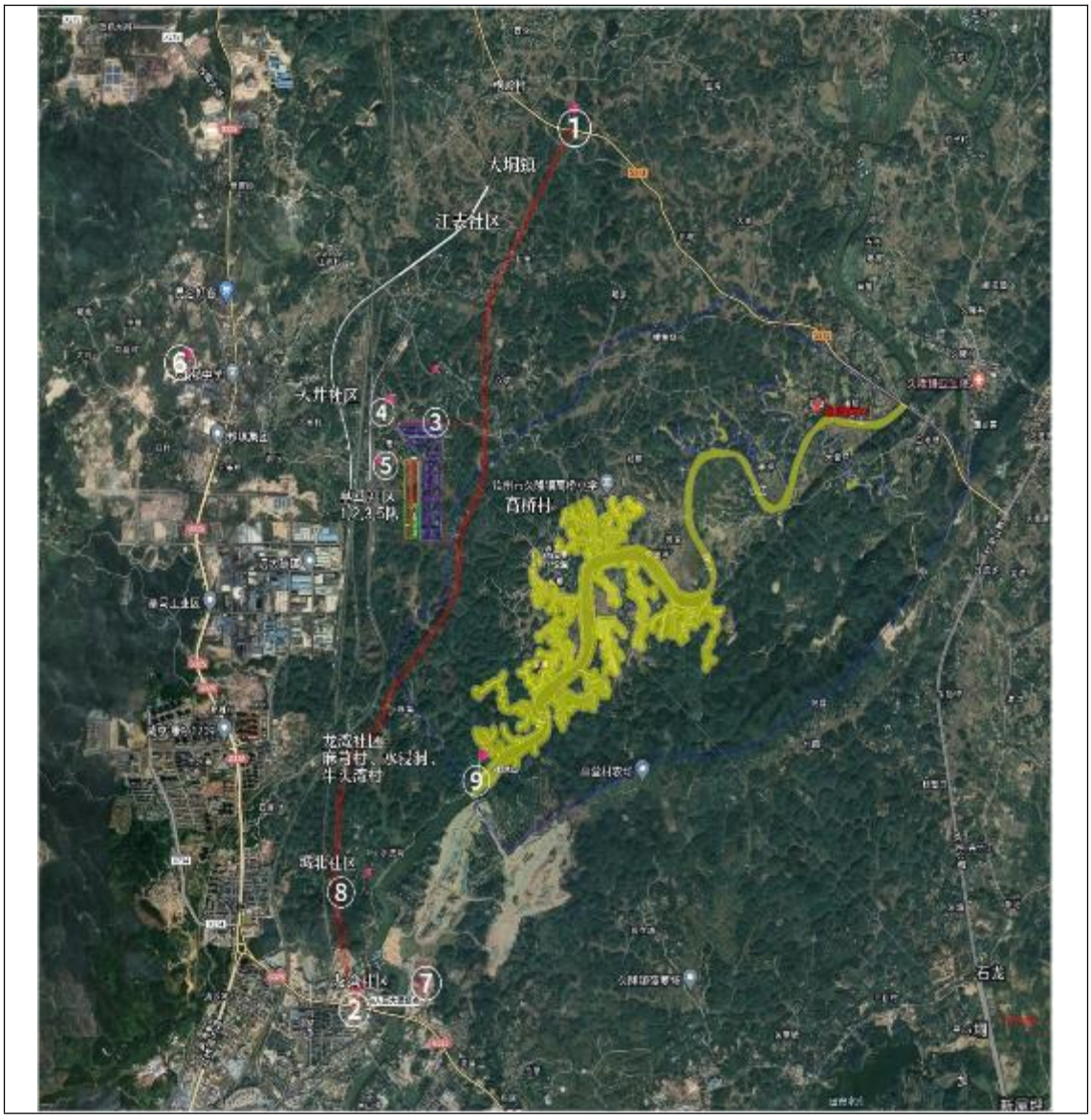


Figure 3-2 The geogRPhical location of the affected streets and villages in Qinzhou City is affected by this project

3.2. Status of Ethnic Minorities in the Project Area

3.2.1. Overview of Ethnic Minority Population in the Project Area

64. The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region administers 14 prefectural-level cities (districts), 10 county-level cities, 60 counties (including 12 ethnic autonomous counties and 3 counties enjoying the preferential policies of ethnic autonomous counties), 41 municipal districts, 806 towns, 312 townships (including 59 ethnic townships), and 133 sub-districts. At the end of 2023, the total permanent population of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region will be 50.27 million, with 18.9 million ethnic minorities, accounting for 37.6% of the total population. There are 12 ethnic minorities living in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, including Zhuang, Han, Yao, Miao, Dong, Mulao, Maonan, Hui, Jing, Yi, Shui, and Gelao.

Among them, Zhuang is the second largest ethnic group among the 12 ethnic groups in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, accounting for 31.39% of the total population. They mainly live in six cities: Nanning, Liuzhou, Chongzuo, Baise, Hechi, and Laibin.

65. At the end of 2024, Qinzhou has a population of 4.2133 million, and the city's ethnic minority population is about 477,000, accounting for 11.3% of the total population, of which the Zhuang population is 460,000, accounting for 11% of the total population. Among them, the Zhuang population is 442500, accounting for 94.95% of the total. Qinzhou City has two ancestral ethnic groups, Zhuang and Han. In addition to ancestral ethnic groups, there are also 21 ethnic groups including Yao, Miao, Jing, and Dong in the total population. Qinzhou City has jurisdiction over 2 districts and 2 counties, with 54 towns, 12 streets, 121 community committees, and 917 village committees. The ethnic minorities (Zhuang) who have lived for generations mainly reside in 16 towns and 116 administrative villages (communities) in Qinnan District, Qinbei District, and Lingshan County. There are six towns in Qinbei District, namely Dazhi, Guitai, Dasi, Nameng, Xintang, and Huangwutun, where Zhuang ethnic group accounts for more than 50% of the population.

66. The Environmental and Social Investigation Team, with the assistance of the Qinbei District PMO, Ethnic and Religious Committee, as well as various townships, streets, and community/village committees, collected literature and materials related to the population, ethnicity, culture, customs and habits of the project area, as well as statistical yearbooks, bulletins, and official website data from May 8-20, 2024. According to the identification criteria determined by the AIIB's "Environmental and Social Framework" ESS3- Ethnic Minority Guidelines, a DDR investigation was conducted on the situation of ethnic minorities in Qinbei District, Qinzhou City, to gain a detailed understanding of the population, ethnic composition, ethnic customs and habits, and identification of ethnic minority villages in each project area.

67. The project's construction impact scope encompasses Huangma Community, Longwan Community, and Chengbei Community in Changtian Subdistrict, Qinbei District, as well as Hengling Village and Jiangbiao Community in Dadong Town. According to the resettlement survey, the project construction scope affects a total of 691 households (3,459 individuals) through LA and HD. Among them, 11 individuals belong to the Zhuang ethnic minority, all residing in Hengling Village, Dadong Town. There are no other ethnic minorities affected. These individuals represent scattered residents who have moved into the area primarily through marriage or migration, rather than being indigenous inhabitants.

68. During the preparation of the Resettlement Plan (RP), the resettlement survey team conducted full consultations and detailed due diligence with the affected Zhuang residents in the project area. According to the key informant interviews and focus group discussions conducted, ethnic minority participants indicated that they are able to communicate in Mandarin and enjoy access to the same public services as the Han population. No significant

differences were identified in terms of social welfare benefits, legal rights, and protections. Although ethnic minority residents maintain their own cultural customs and lifestyles, this does not affect their access to services or participation in local socio-economic activities. While some characteristics of the Zhuang identity have been weakened or become less evident due to integration into the broader Han social or economic systems in the project area, the Zhuang are explicitly recognized as one of China's ethnic minorities under the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and the system of regional ethnic autonomy. They are also one of the indigenous ethnic groups of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. The Zhuang residents in the project area, regardless of their population size, possess the ethnic minority status conferred by the Constitution and laws. Therefore, Environmental and Social Standard 3 (ESS3) is triggered.

69. In accordance with the relevant requirements for the protection of ethnic minorities under Environmental and Social Standard 3 (ESS3) of the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), this project has conducted a systematic ethnic minority impact assessment and consultation process targeted at the Zhuang group. This ensures that relevant measures are culturally appropriate, accessible, inclusive, and gender-sensitive. Based on this, ethnic minority development measures have been formulated, which not only enhance the project's alignment with local culture but also seek to avoid or mitigate potential adverse impacts.

70. During the project preparation phase, the distribution of the Zhuang population in the project area and the extent to which they may be affected by the project were clearly identified. Data indicates that the project area involves a total of 60 Zhuang residents, of whom 11 (accounting for approximately 0.3% of the total affected population) are affected by land acquisition, representing a limited scope of impact. Their estimated agricultural income loss is less than 5%, resulting in a minor overall impact on livelihoods. Through culturally appropriate public consultation and engagement methods, the project team understood the development aspirations and concerns of this group. The results show that community residents generally support the project construction, primarily driven by expectations for future employment opportunities.

71. To implement the relevant provisions of the AIIB's Environmental and Social Standard 3 (ESS3) and ensure the protection of the Zhuang group's rights throughout the project, systematic response measures targeting ethnic minorities have been incorporated into core management instruments, including the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), the Resettlement Plan (RP), and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). These measures encompass culturally appropriate, accessible, inclusive, and gender-sensitive information communication, grievance channels, and monitoring mechanisms. All measures are integrated into the

project's full-cycle implementation and monitoring system to achieve substantive protection of the rights and interests of ethnic minority groups.

3.3. Economic and Social Status of Affected Families

3.3.1. Sample survey for affected households

72. From May 8th to May 20th, 2024, the QHAMG established a working group for the preparation of the RP. With the cooperation of the PMO, various village, town, and community staff, the RP investigation team conducted economic and social surveys on Huangma Community, Longwan Community, Chengbei Community, Jiangbiao Community, and Hengling Village, and conducted sampling questionnaire surveys on households affected by land acquisition and demolition.

73. Based on the actual situation of the project affected area, 225 affected households were selected for this sampling survey, accounting for 32.56% in the total affected HHs . These families belong to four affected communities and one village. The number of households surveyed in each village and their proportion to the total number of affected households in the village are detailed in Table 3-1.

Table 3-1 Resettlement Impacts Sample HHs

Affected Towns	Affected Towns/Street	Affected HHs	Samples		Proportion of sample households
			HHs	Population	
Changtian Street	Huangma Community	267	84	402	31.46%
	Chengbei community	160	59	281	36.88%
Dadong Town	Jiangbiao community	36	11	53	30.56%
	Hengling village	76	24	115	31.58%
	Longwan community	152	47	225	30.92%
Total		**691**	**225**	**1076**	**32.56%**

74. The questionnaire survey mainly includes the population situation of affected families, labor and employment situation, land resource situation, family property situation, annual household income and expenditure situation, understanding and attitude towards this project, land acquisition, resettlement and compensation willingness, etc.

3.3.2. Social and Economic Overview of Affected Families

(1) Family demogRPhics

75. Among the 225 affected households surveyed, there were a total of 1,076 people, and the number of family members living together ranged from 2 to 10, with an average of 4.78 people per household.

① Ethnic structure

76. Among the 1,076 people, 11 are Zhuang people, accounting for 1.02%, while the rest

are Han people, totaling 1,065 people.

② **Sex structure**

77. Among 1,076 people, 527 are females, accounting for 48.97% of the total population, and 549 are males, accounting for 51.02% of the total population.

③ **Population structure**

78. Among 1,076 people, there are 332 people under the age of 18, accounting for 29.93% of the total population, including 176 males, accounting for 32.06% of the total male population; 156 women, accounting for 29.60% of the total female population; The population aged 16-60 is 416, accounting for 38.66% of the total population. Among them, there are 211 males, accounting for 38.43% of the total male population, and 205 females, accounting for 38.90% of the total female population; There are 328 people aged 60 and above, accounting for 30.48% of the total population, including 162 males, accounting for 29.51% of the total male population, and 166 females, accounting for 31.50% of the female population. Please refer to Table 3-2 for specific details.

Table 3-2 Population by gender and age

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Population (Person)	Proportion (%)	Population (Person)	Proportion (%)	Population (Person)	Proportion (%)
<16	176	16.36%	156	14.50%	332	30.86%
16-60	211	19.61%	205	19.05%	416	38.66%
>60	162	15.06%	166	15.43%	328	30.48%
Total	549	51.02%	527	48.98%	1076	100.00%

④ **Education Status**

79. A survey was conducted on the education status of the labor force aged 16 and above.

80. Among the 1,076 people in 225 households, there are a total of 679 laborers aged 16 and above, accounting for 63.10% of the total population. Among them, 346 are male, accounting for 50.96%; 333 women, accounting for 49.04%.

81. Among the 679 people surveyed, 50 are illiterate, accounting for 7.36%; 200 people have a primary school education level, accounting for 29.46%; 328 people have a junior high school education level, accounting for 48.31%; 77 people with high school or vocational education level, accounting for 11.34%; 21 people with a college education level, accounting for 3.09%; Three individuals with a bachelor's degree or above, accounting for 0.44%. Overall, among the labor force aged 16 and above, the majority have a junior high school education,

accounting for almost half of the total surveyed population; Next is the primary school education level, which exceeds a quarter of the total surveyed population. Please refer to Table 3-3 for specific details.

Table 3-3 Education level of population aged 16 and above

Education Level	Total	
	Population (Person)	Proportion (%)
Illiterate	50	7.36%
Primary School	200	29.46%
Middle School	328	48.31%
High school or secondary school	77	11.34%
Junior college	21	3.09%
Bachelor degree or above	3	0.44%
Total	**679**	**100.00%**

⑤ Employment situation of labor force

82. A survey was conducted on the employment situation of 679 labor force members aged 16 and above.

83. Among the 679 people surveyed, 562 are employed, accounting for 82.77%; There are 117 unemployed people, accounting for 17.23%.

84. Among the 562 employed population, 286 are male, accounting for 50.89% of the total employed population, and 276 are female, accounting for 49.11%. Among them, there are 16 staff members in government agencies/public institutions, accounting for 2.85% of the total employed population; 64 employees or staff members of the enterprise, accounting for 11.39% of the total employed population; 51 private enterprise employers and self-employed individuals, accounting for 9.07% of the total employed population; 205 agricultural producers, accounting for 36.48%; There are 226 outside workers, accounting for 40.21% of the total workforce.

85. Among the 117 unemployed population, 62 are male, accounting for 52.99% of the total employed population, and 55 are female, accounting for 47.01%. Among them, 2 retired individuals, accounting for 1.71% of the unemployed population; 33 people are responsible for household chores, accounting for 28.21%; 55 unemployed individuals, accounting for 47.01%; There are 27 students in school, accounting for 23.08%. Please refer to Table 3-4 for specific details.

Table 3-4 Employment status of individuals aged 16 and above

Occupation		Population (person)	Proportion (%)
Employed	Party and government officials	6	1.07
	Staff of public institutions	10	1.78
	Enterprise employees or staff	64	11.39
	Private enterprise employers	21	3.74
	Self-employed industrial and commercial household	30	5.34
	Agricultural producers	205	36.48
	Working outside	226	40.21
	Subtotal	**562**	**100**
Unemployed	Retired personnel	2	1.71
	Manage household chores	33	28.21
	Be unemployed	55	47.01
	Students	27	23.08
	Subtotal	**117**	**100**
Total		**679**	**100**

⑥ Income and expenditure situation

86. A survey and statistics were conducted on the income and expenditure situation of 225 affected households. The survey results for the average annual income per person affected in 2023 are 18,150 yuan, and the average annual expenditure per person is 14,900 yuan.

87. According to the survey results of 225 households received, the main source of income for residents in the region is from outside working, accounting for 43.68% of the total income; Next is income from agriculture, accounting for 42.24%; The income of enterprises and institutions accounts for 9.08%, independent operating income accounts for 3.21%, and other income accounts for 1.79%. The main expenditure is for daily living expenses, accounting for 47.98%; Next is investment expenditure in agriculture, accounting for 37.86%; Education expenditure and medical expenditure account for 7.92% and 5.46% respectively, while the remaining expenditure accounts for 0.78%. Please refer to Table 3-5 for specific details.

Table 3- 5 Income and expenditure of affected households in a sampling survey

Income/Expenditure		Amount (Yuan)	Proportion (%)
Per capita income	Planting	7666.85	42.24%
	Outside working	7927.63	43.68%
	Business	582.615	3.21%
	Enterprises and institutions	1648.02	9.08%
	Other	324.885	1.79%
	Total	18150	100.00%
Per capita annual expenditure	Agricultural expenditure	5641.14	37.86%
	Life consumption	7149.02	47.98%
	Education expenditure	1180.08	7.92%
	Medical expenses	813.54	5.46%
	Other expenses	116.22	0.78%
	total	14900	100.00%

3.4. Gender Analysis

88. In order to better understand the basic situation of affected women in the project area, the survey team conducted household interviews, questionnaire surveys, and organized women's symposiums to sample the situation of women in the project affected area.

3.4.1. Income Analysis

89. According to the survey results, as the project area is a rural area, most young and middle-aged people choose to work in nearby county towns or cities, while others choose to help their elderly family members farm. Therefore, outside working is the main source of income in the area, followed by agriculture. And due to the high proportion of residents over 60 years old in the region, most young and middle-aged people, both male and female, have jobs to support their families' daily expenses. The proportion of household income relying on men (54.89%) and women (45.11%). This shows that there is not much difference in the proportion of men and women, and women's economic status in the family has improved. Please refer to Table 3-6 for details.

Table 3- 6 Survey sample household income by gender statistics

Gender	Proportion (%)
Male	54.89
Female	45.11

Total	100

3.4.2. Analysis of Educational Level

90. According to the survey results, the education level of males aged 16 and above in the project area is slightly higher than that of females, but the difference is not significant. Due to the fact that the project area is located in a rural area and has a large elderly population, the education level is generally below average. The proportion of males with a junior high school education level is 24.01%, while that of females is 24.30%; The proportion of males with high school/vocational education is 5.89%, while females have 5.45%; The proportion of male college graduates is 1.62%, while that of females is 1.47%; Please refer to Table 3-7 for details.

Table 3-7 Analysis of Educational Level

Educational Level	Total				
	Amount (person)	Male (person)	Proportion	Female (person)	Proportion
Illiteracy	50	28	4.12%	22	3.24%
Primary school	200	103	15.17%	97	14.29%
Junior high school	328	163	24.01%	165	24.30%
High school and vocational school	77	40	5.89%	37	5.45%
Junior college	21	11	1.62%	10	1.47%
Bachelor's degree or above	3	1	0.15%	2	0.29%
Total	**679**	**346**	**50.96%**	**333**	**49.04%**

3.4.3. Occupational Composition Analysis

91. From the perspective of women's occupations, they mainly engage in agricultural production, family care, and working outside. Among them, women engaged in agricultural production account for 29.13% of the total number of women, and some women follow their husbands or relatives to work outside, accounting for 30.93%. Most of them work in nearby counties and towns (such as restaurants, processing plants, etc.); 7.21% are responsible for taking care of their families. In contrast, the proportion of men taking care of their families at home is relatively small, accounting for 2.60%; Agriculture accounts for 31.21%; Outside working accounts for 35.55%. The occupational composition and gender statistics of the survey sample are detailed in Table 3-8.

Table 3- 8 Occupational Composition Analysis

Occupational Composition	Male	Proportion to the total number of people	Proportion to the total number of males	Female	Proportion to the total number of people	Proportion to the total number of females
Agricultural production	108	15.91%	**31.21%**	97	14.29%	**29.13%**
Outside working	123	18.11%	**35.55%**	103	15.17%	**30.93%**
Family care	9	1.33%	**2.60%**	24	3.53%	**7.21%**
Other	106	15.61%	**30.64%**	109	16.05%	**32.73%**
Total	**346**	**50.96%**	**100.00%**	**333**	**49.04%**	**100%**

3.5. Summary

92. In rural households, more and more women are beginning to have economic income and have greater say in important family decisions, such as children's education and purchasing a house. In addition, they also bear family responsibilities such as nurturing and household chores. In their leisure time, women also participate in social activities just like men; These women are also beginning to have more decision-making power in the family, and the roles of men and women are becoming more equal.

93. In addition to taking on normal household chores such as cooking, cleaning, and purchasing household necessities, rural women also participate, to the extent possible, in field production and daily farm chores. During agricultural off-seasons, they often take on odd jobs in the surrounding area. Working alongside male family members, they play a crucial role in securing household income and maintaining family livelihoods. Their position in family life and agricultural production is also indispensable.

94. According to the survey, the concerns of women in terms of resettlement are basically the same as those of men:

(a) Firstly, Housing and land compensation standards, and timely compensation in place; Secondly, the location of the resettlement house and the RP.
(b) The land acquisition shall not affect the cultivation and irrigation of other land.
(c) Resettlement housing should be located beside roads for the convenience of going to work, doing business and going to school.
(d) The living environment for resettlement housing should be better so that they can adapt to urban life more conveniently.
(e) The employment opportunities and job placement created by the implementation of the project are expected to give more consideration to women's work and enable women to

participate in the project.

4. Legal Framework and Policies

95. This RP has been prepared in accordance with AIIB's ESP and ESS2. The PT conducted a comprehensive review of the asset valuation framework and the application of government compensation standards across all relevant asset categories, including land, titled and non-titled structures, standing crops, and other affected assets, to ensure strict adherence to the principle of full replacement cost in line with international best practices and the Bank's ESP and ESS2. During the assessment, a detailed comparison was made between government compensation standards, valuation methods, and the mechanisms for adjustment in line with market conditions. The review ultimately confirms that the government standards are consistent with AIIB requirements. This thereby ensures that the Project-affected People receive full and fair compensation, sufficient to restore their livelihoods and living standards to at least pre-project levels or higher.

4.1. Objectives of Resettlement

96. According to the "Environmental and Social Framework" (revised in June 2024) and ESS2 "Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement", the policy objectives for resettlement of this project are:

(a) To avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible;

(b) To minimize involuntary resettlement, exploring all viable alternative project designs;

(c) Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, to assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre- displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher;

(d) To learn and address gender-related risks and impacts of involuntary resettlement;

(e) To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure; and

(f) To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.

4.2. Requirements and Principles of Resettlement

97. This RP has been formulated in accordance with the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024), the ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement policy, the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (2020 Revision), and the relevant policies of the GZAR and Qinzhou City. The asset valuation process has been reviewed to ensure alignment with the Bank's ESP and ESS2. This provides an institutional guarantee for the Project-affected People to receive fair and adequate compensation. The principles are established as follows:

(1) Avoid or minimize land acquisition and physical displacement impacts through alternative and optimized project design options, wherever feasible.

(2) Project-affected People shall receive compensation and entitlements sufficient to at least restore their pre-project living standards; this includes improving the living standards of impoverished people and other vulnerable groups (including women, children, and persons with disabilities) who lose housing or land due to the project, to at least meet nationally defined minimum standards. This entails providing legally recognized and affordable land and resources in rural areas, including through the social security system, and providing adequate, legally recognized, and affordable housing along with suitable income sources in urban areas.

(3) All Project-affected People, regardless of legal status, shall be eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance. This includes affected persons occupying unregistered structures subject to project demolition, who shall be equally compensated per the compensation policy, included in project consultations, and receive resettlement compensation and assistance.

(4) Land acquisition and demolition shall not proceed until affected persons have received full compensation. Compensation and other entitlements for involuntary resettlement shall be provided to Project-affected People prior to any project-related taking of land or physical displacement. Gender considerations shall be incorporated in determining and delivering compensation and entitlements. Where national laws and tenure systems do not recognize women's rights to hold or transfer property, security of tenure for women shall be provided to the extent feasible. Provisions shall be made for livelihood restoration during project implementation.

(5) Improve the living standards of impoverished people and other vulnerable groups (including women, children, and persons with disabilities) who lose housing or land due to the project, to at least meet nationally defined minimum standards. This entails providing legally recognized and affordable land and resources in rural areas, including through the social security system, and providing adequate, legally recognized, and affordable housing along with suitable income sources in urban areas.

(6) Project-affected People shall be fully informed of and participate in the resettlement implementation, including eligibility criteria, compensation modalities and standards, and project scheduling. Necessary assistance shall be provided to persons losing housing or land due to the project, including: (a) If relocation is required, ensuring at least similar property rights to land or other assets at the relocation site; provision of adequate housing; comparable access to employment and production opportunities; facilitating economic and

social integration of relocatees into the host community; and extending project benefits to the host community to make relocation viable. (b) Transitional support and development assistance, such as housing and development facilities, credit support, training, or employment opportunities. (c) Necessary public infrastructure and community services. (d) Special assistance for female-headed households and vulnerable families to restore their living standards.

(7) Develop practical livelihood restoration plans for APs, including: (a) Where feasible, land-based resettlement strategies for land-based livelihoods or where land is collectively owned; or cash compensation at replacement value for land, including transitional costs, provided land loss does not undermine livelihoods. (b) Prompt replacement of assets with assets of equivalent or higher value. (c) Prompt full compensation for assets that cannot be restored. (d) Capacity-building programs to support improved use of livelihood resources and increased access to alternative income sources. Provide equitable assistance to all project-affected persons and support them, in ways suited to their respective needs, to improve or restore livelihoods through means such as skills training, access to credit, entrepreneurship and employment opportunities, and improvement of existing agricultural activities, including transaction costs and compensation. Explore opportunities for additional benefits and services through benefit-sharing arrangements, in line with the project's nature and objectives.

(8) Land acquisition and demolition shall not proceed until affected persons have received full compensation.

(9) The implementation of land acquisition, compensation for demolition, and the Resettlement Plan will be monitored by the Implementing Agency and by independent/third-party monitors.

(10) The resettlement compensation and assistance shall be fully allocated and disbursed in a timely manner.

4.3. AIIB Policies（ESF）

98. The RP for China-ASEAN Sea-Rail Multimodal Logistics Project, Guangxi is mainly prepared in accordance with the relevant requirements of the Environmental and Social Framework of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (hereinafter referred to as "the Bank"). Relevant policy requirements set out in the Environmental and Social Framework include:

(I) Basic definitions and provisions in the Environmental and Social Framework

Client: means the recipient of the Bank financing for a Project and any other entity responsible for implementation of the Project.

Project: means the specific set of activities for which the Bank financing is provided, as

defined in the agreement governing such financing, regardless of the financing instrument or the source of such financing or whether the Project is financed in whole or in part by the Bank.

The environmental and social framework includes:

• Environmental and Social Policy (ESP). including the compulsory environmental and social requirements of a Project.

• Environmental and Social Standards. Three associated mandatory environmental and social standards (ESSs) set out more detailed environmental and social requirements relating to the following:

ESS 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management

ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement

ESS 3: Indigenous Peoples

• Environmental and Social Exclusion List. The Bank will not knowingly finance a project that involves activities or items specified in this list (Exclusion List).

Scope of Application of Environmental and Social Policy (ESP): All projects. The Bank requires each Client to manage the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with its Project in a manner designed to meet the ESP and the applicable ESSs in accordance with the environmental and social management plan (ESMP), as applicable, required for the Project under this ESP and ESSs.

(II) Environmental and Social Standards Requirements

When the AIIB and the Client determine through consultation that a project may have potential adverse environmental or social risks and impacts, the Client is required to:

- Conduct an environmental and social assessment related to these risks and impacts, and design appropriate measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, offset, or compensate for them, in accordance with the requirements of ESS 1.
- If the project will cause involuntary resettlement, this issue shall be addressed in the social section of the assessment report and elaborated in greater detail in line with the requirements of **ESS 2**. The Client shall include the involuntary resettlement in a Resettlement Plan or Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) submitted to AIIB, either as a standalone document, an annex to the assessment report, or as an identifiable component within it.
- If the project will affect Indigenous Peoples, this issue shall also be addressed in the social section of the assessment report and elaborated in greater detail in line with the requirements of ESS 3. The Client shall cover the impacts on Indigenous Peoples in an Indigenous Peoples Plan or Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) submitted to AIIB, either as a standalone document, an annex to the assessment report, or as an identifiable component within it.

(III) Involuntary Resettlement

Involuntary resettlement: It covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land or access to land and natural resources; loss of assets or access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood).

The Bank screens each Project to determine whether or not it involves Involuntary Resettlement (which covers both physical and economic displacement, as defined in ESS 2). Where it is not feasible to avoid Involuntary Resettlement, the Client is required to ensure that resettlement activities are conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the Project to share in Project benefits.

If the Project involves Involuntary Resettlement, the Bank requires the Client to prepare an RP or RPF (as applicable) that is proportional to the extent and degree of the impacts. The degree of impacts is determined by:

(a) the scope of physical and economic displacement; and (b) the vulnerability of the affected population. The RP complements the social risks and impacts and provides specialized guidance to address the specific issues associated with Involuntary Resettlement, including land acquisition and expropriation, livelihood restoration for resettled people and resettlement.

(IV) RP

1. Objective: To avoid Involuntary Resettlement wherever possible; to minimize Involuntary Resettlement by exploring Project alternatives; where avoidance of Involuntary Resettlement is not feasible, to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all resettled people in real terms relative to pre-Project levels; to improve the overall socioeconomic status of the resettled poor and other vulnerable groups; and to conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the Project to share in Project benefits.

2. Scope and Application: ESS 2 applies if the Project's screening process reveals that the Project would involve Involuntary Resettlement (including Involuntary resettlement of the near future or foreseeable future that is directly linked to the Project). Involuntary Resettlement covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land or access to land and natural resources; loss of assets or access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of: (a) involuntary acquisition of land; or (b) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers such displacement whether these losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

3. Countermeasures: If adverse environmental, social or economic impacts from Project activities involving loss of access to assets or resources or restrictions on land use that do not fall within the definition of Involuntary Resettlement are identified, such impacts

shall be avoided; when avoidance is not feasible, they shall at least be minimized, mitigated, or compensated for, through the environmental and social assessment under ESS 1. If these impacts are found to be adverse at any stage of the Project, the Client is required to develop and implement a management plan to restore the livelihoods of affected people to at least pre-Project level or better.

4. Requirements: The Client is required to undertake the following actions in relation to the Project:

• **Planning.** Determine the required scope of Involuntary RPning, through a survey of land and assets, a full census of persons to be displaced, and an evaluation of socioeconomic conditions specifically related to Involuntary Resettlement risks and impacts. This establishes baseline information on assets, productive resources and status of livelihoods. Include consideration of customary rights, collective or communal forms of land tenure. Take gender into account in conducting the above. If Indigenous Peoples are affected, follow the requirements of ESS 3.

• **Resettlement \ Plan.** Prepare a RP elaborating on resettled people's entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation schedule. Involve affected persons in consultation on the RP and disclose the draft resettlement documentation in accordance with the Information Disclosure below. The RP complements the broader coverage of social risks and impacts in the environmental and social assessment and provides specialized guidance to address the specific issues associated with Involuntary Resettlement, including land acquisition; changes in land use rights, including customary rights; physical and economic displacement; and potential design adjustments that may reduce resettlement requirements. Under some circumstances, with the prior approval of AIIB, resettlement will be part of the overall community development plan. In this plan, the Client should make special efforts to ensure that resettled people receive appropriate benefits. When displacement is only economic, prepare a livelihood restoration plan. Provide measures to be taken in case of disputes over compensation.

• **Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan.** If the impact on the total population to be resettled is small, or the number of people to be resettled is less than 200, the Client may, with the prior approval of AIIB, prepare a brief resettlement action plan including the elements specified by AIIB. If the affected people are not really resettled and their ratio of loss of productive assets is less than 10%, the impact is considered "slight".

• **RP Planning Framework.** If (a) the Project is likely to involve Involuntary Resettlement but consists of a program or series of activities whose details are not yet identified at the time the Project is approved by the Bank, or (b) in exceptional circumstances, duly justified by the Client, the Bank determines that the environmental and social assessment of identified

Project activities involving Involuntary Resettlement may be conducted using the phased approach under the Environmental and Social Policy. Prepare the RP or abbreviated RP as early as possible during development of the activities, in conformity with the RPF approved by the Bank.

The *ESF* comprises the Environmental and Social Policy, the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management; ESS 2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement; ESS 3: Indigenous Peoples), and the Environmental and Social Exclusion List.

Key contents and requirements of the ESF regarding resettlement are as follows:

1. Resettlement Objectives: Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project alternatives; where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, enhance or at least restore the livelihoods of all displaced persons to pre-displacement levels; improve the overall socioeconomic conditions of the poor and other vulnerable groups among the displaced; and conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable displaced persons to share in project benefits.

2. Involuntary Resettlement: This includes both physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or housing) and economic displacement (loss of land or access to land and natural resources; loss of assets or access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) occurring in the near or foreseeable future and directly related to the project. It results from: (a) involuntary acquisition of land; or (b) involuntary restrictions on land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers such displacement regardless of whether the loss and involuntary restrictions are total or partial, permanent or temporary.

3. Social Survey. Determine the scope required for involuntary resettlement planning through surveys of land and assets, a comprehensive census of the displaced population, and an assessment of socioeconomic conditions related to involuntary resettlement risks and impacts.

4. Resettlement Plan (RP) or Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF): If a project involves involuntary resettlement, the project proponent must prepare an RP or RPF according to the magnitude of the impacts. The magnitude is determined by the extent of physical or economic displacement of affected persons and their vulnerability. The RP or RPF will cover social risks and impacts and provide specific guidance to address issues particular to involuntary resettlement, including land acquisition, changes in land use rights, relocation, and the need for livelihood restoration.

5. Affected Persons without Recognizable Rights: AIIB requires the Client to ensure that displaced persons without formal legal title to land or any recognizable legal rights to

land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets in accordance with the cut-off date established in the resettlement plan, and are included in the resettlement consultation process.

6. Indigenous Peoples: If a project may affect Indigenous Peoples, an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) or Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) shall be developed. This plan or framework should be based on the customary use and access to land and natural resources by Indigenous Peoples, their socioeconomic status, cultural and community integrity, heritage, health, education, and livelihood systems, as well as the safety, traditional knowledge, and vulnerabilities of the affected Indigenous Peoples. It shall cover the social risks and impacts on Indigenous Peoples and provide specific guidance to address project-related issues and the needs of the affected Indigenous Peoples.

7. Information Disclosure. The draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process, shall be disclosed in a timely manner at locations accessible to affected people and other stakeholders within the project area, in a form and language understandable to them. The final resettlement plan and any subsequent updates shall be disclosed to affected people and other stakeholders in the same manner. The Resettlement Planning Framework shall be disclosed similarly. Updated environmental and social information, as well as information on any significant relevant changes in the project, shall be disclosed periodically.

8. Consultation. Meaningful consultation with stakeholders, including on project design, mitigation measures, and monitoring arrangements, must be conducted during both project preparation and implementation. The sharing of project development benefits, opportunities, and implementation issues should be ensured, along with their participation in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the resettlement plan. Particular attention must be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, and groups without formal legal land title, ensuring their inclusion in the consultation.

9. Grievance Mechanism: An appropriate grievance mechanism, culturally appropriate and gender-sensitive, and readily accessible to affected persons, shall be established. This may include existing formal or informal mechanisms to promptly address the concerns and complaints of affected persons.

10. Monitoring. Monitor and evaluate the resettlement outcomes under the project and their impact on the livelihoods of displaced persons, as well as whether the objectives of the resettlement plan are being achieved, by comparing baseline conditions with post-resettlement results. Monitoring reports shall be disclosed as outlined above. Engage appropriately qualified and experienced independent third parties to implement the monitoring program.

4.4. Gaps Between AIIB and National/Local Policies on Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Corresponding Mitigation Measures

The Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared in accordance with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's (AIIB) Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2), as well as the relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and local governments. Additionally, the asset valuation procedures have been reviewed to ensure consistency and compliant with the Bank's ESP and ESS2.

Within the current legal and regulatory framework, China has established a national, provincial, and municipal three-tier Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) management system. The analysis below clarifies the core principles and elements of LAR and its implementation:

(i) Minimizing adverse impacts related to land acquisition. In accordance with the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (Document No. 32 [2019] of the National People's Congress, implemented on January 1, 2020), the Measures for Pre-examination of Construction Project Land Use, and relevant regulations on social stability risk assessment, project construction should prioritize the use of existing construction land, avoid occupying farmland—especially permanent basic farmland—as much as possible, and reduce LAR impacts through design optimization, thereby mitigating social stability risks. During project preparation, competent natural resources authorities participate in land use investigation and confirmation. At the feasibility study stage, the LAR impacts of different project alternatives are compared and assessed. Government departments responsible for land use pre-examination and feasibility study approval verify the rationality of the land use plan during their respective reviews. For this project, the PMO, in collaboration with the design institute, conducted multiple rounds of alternative comparisons during the feasibility study, resettlement planning, and environmental and social impact assessment stages. Efforts were made to utilize land within Qinbei District while avoiding permanent basic farmland and dense residential areas. The alignment of the project access road was also optimized to minimize impacts on existing villages, farmland, and infrastructure. This measure is in full compliance with the principles and requirements of the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

(ii) Identifying and addressing economic and social impacts from land acquisition or loss of access to natural resources. The Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (Document No. 32 [2019] of the National People's Congress, implemented on January 1, 2020) stipulates that owners (village collectives, represented by committees)

or users (contracted households) of land to be acquired shall, within the period specified in the announcement, register for compensation with proof of rights. People's governments at or above the county level shall organize relevant departments to calculate compensation and ensure its full allocation. Compensation policies of the GZAR government, including the Notice on Implementing the New Round of Comprehensive Regional Land Price for Land Acquisition (Document No. 6 [2023] of the General Office of the GZAR People's Government), and the Notice of the Qinzhou Municipal People's Government on Announcing and Implementing the New Round of Comprehensive Regional Land Price Standards for Land Acquisition (Document No. 1 [2023] of the Qinzhou Municipal People's Government), provide specific guidance and systematic arrangements. As per the Land Administration Law, the compensation scope includes land owners, users, and persons with rights to legitimate structures, crops, and attachments, including those without formal legal title. During acquisition, Project-affected People must confirm Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) results. The implementation agency must sign compensation and resettlement agreements with land right holders before submitting the land use application. A complete land acquisition and grievance mechanism is established from village/community to township and county/district levels. Project-affected People dissatisfied with outcomes may file grievances with village committees or township/county governments. According to the Regulations on Letters and Visits (issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on February 25, 2022), any citizen, legal person, or organization may submit opinions or complaints via various channels to relevant agencies, which must handle them according to law. Petitioners dissatisfied may request a review by a higher authority within 30 days or seek resolution through litigation. This measure is in full compliance with the principles and requirements of the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

(iii) Full compensation at replacement cost and transitional allowances must be paid before land use. The Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (Document No. 32 [2019] of the National People's Congress, implemented on January 1, 2020) specifies the compensation policies, standards, principles, procedures, and timelines for different types of land use. Among its provisions, Article 47 stipulates that land acquisition must provide fair and reasonable compensation, ensuring that the living standards of affected farmers are not lowered and their long-term livelihoods are safeguarded. Upon land acquisition, compensation fees for land, resettlement subsidies, compensation for rural villagers' houses, other above-ground attachments, and crops shall be paid in full and in a timely manner according to law, and social security fees for affected farmers shall be arranged. The standards for land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies for the acquisition of agricultural land are determined by provinces, autonomous regions, and

municipalities through the formulation and publication of the comprehensive regional land price system, which must be adjusted or re-published at least every three years. The compensation standards for other land, attachments, and crops are set by provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government. The new Land Administration Law also requires that compensation for project land must be completed before its occupation or use. This ensures that the compensation method strictly adheres to both domestic good practice and the principle of "full compensation at replacement cost" as stipulated in the AIIB ESP and ESS 2.

(a) Dynamic Adjustment Mechanism and Local Practices. Compensation standards for land acquisition are typically adjusted every two to three years based on local economic development and market conditions in provinces, cities, and counties. For example, the Opinions of the General Office of the GZAR People's Government on Further Strengthening and Standardizing Land Acquisition Management (Document No. 11 [2021] of the General Office of the GZAR People's Government) and the Notice of the General Office of the GZAR People's Government on Implementing the New Round of Comprehensive Regional Land Price for Land Acquisition (Document No. 6 [2023] of the General Office of the GZAR People's Government) specify the relevant requirements. In accordance with these policies, the Qinzhou Municipal People's Government, considering the local economic development level and actual conditions, has formulated and updated the comprehensive regional compensation standards for acquired land, attachments, and young crops in Qinzhou, such as the Notice of the Qinzhou Municipal People's Government on Announcing and Implementing the New Round of Comprehensive Regional Land Price Standards for Land Acquisition (Document No. 1 [2023] of the Qinzhou Municipal People's Government). The QDG has also formulated and adjusted supporting documents such as the Interim Measures for the Administration of Compensation and Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and Housing Relocation in Qinbei District (Document No. 4 [2020] of the General Office of the Qinbei District People's Government) and its supplementary opinions based on district-specific conditions, further detailing compensation standards for collective land, housing relocation, and above-ground attachments within the district. Furthermore, as required by the new Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (Document No. 32 [2019] of the National People's Congress, implemented on January 1, 2020), compensation for land to be occupied or used by the project must be completed prior to its occupation or use to ensure the protection of the lawful rights and interests of APs. Additionally, the Notice of the GZAR People's Government on Approving and Transmitting the Several Regulations of the Autonomous Region Development and Reform Commission and Other Departments on Supporting Land Acquisition and Resettlement for Major Infrastructure Projects (Document No. 63 [2008] of the GZAR People's Government) sets out specific requirements regarding

land use plan guarantees, organization and coordination of land acquisition and resettlement, and fund mobilization, providing institutional guarantees for the smooth implementation of major infrastructure projects, including this one. The Implementation Opinions of the General Office of the GZAR People's Government on Strengthening Land Use Guarantees for Transportation Construction Projects (Document No. 24 [2019] of the General Office of the GZAR People's Government), targeting transportation infrastructure projects such as railways and highways, proposes specific measures including optimizing land use approval procedures, ensuring compensation funds, and strengthening inter-departmental coordination, thereby further enhancing the efficiency of land use and resettlement guarantees for transportation projects. This project will strictly implement documents including GZAR General Office Document No. 11 [2021], GZAR General Office Letter No. 6 [2023], Qinzhou Municipal Government Document No. 1 [2023], and QDG Office Document No. 4 [2020]. All compensation for land acquisition, housing relocation, young crops, and above-ground attachments will be incorporated into the total project budget, uniformly financed by the Qinbei District treasury, and paid in full to village collectives and APs' accounts before the actual land acquisition and housing demolition take place. The RP clearly specifies the compensation components, sources of standards, and the schedule for fund mobilization to ensure that the living standards of the affected farmers will not be lowered. This measure is in full compliance with the principles and requirements of the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

(b) Compensation and Resettlement for Housing on State-owned Land. Compensation amounts for expropriated housing on state-owned land are primarily determined through third-party market appraisal to ensure fairness and reasonableness. The state has promulgated documents such as the Regulations on the Expropriation of and Compensation for Buildings on State-owned Land (State Council Order No. 590 [2011]) and the Notice on Issuing the Measures for the Appraisal of Buildings on Expropriated State-owned Land (Document No. 77 [2011] of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development). These documents provide systematic and standardized arrangements for land appraisal, process management, public participation, compensation payment, and resettlement policies. Furthermore, provincial, municipal, and district/county governments offer supplementary measures based on local conditions, such as relocation subsidies, transitional living allowances, and compensation for business suspension losses, to protect the lawful rights and interests of the public and ensure fairness, transparency, and reasonableness in the housing expropriation process. This project primarily involves rural collective land and the demolition of rural residential housing, and does not involve the expropriation of housing on state-owned land. However, its compensation principles equally

adhere to the requirements of " Replacement Cost Principle, fair compensation, and open transparency." The replacement cost for housing is determined based on the Interim Measures for the Administration of Compensation and Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and Housing Relocation in Qinbei District (Document No. 4 [2020] of the General Office of the Qinbei District People's Government), and compensation is provided accordingly. The report specifies the guiding replacement prices for various types of housing structures, as well as arrangements for transitional and relocation allowances. This measure is in full compliance with the principles and requirements of the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

(iv) Livelihood Restoration Policy Arrangements for APs. The Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (Document No. 32 [2019] of the National People's Congress) mandates that the living standards of farmers whose land is acquired must not be lowered and their long-term livelihoods must be secured. Affected farmers can primarily be safeguarded through the following resettlement methods: agricultural production resettlement, re-employment resettlement, relocation resettlement, and social security for land-expropriated farmers (e.g., Article 48 of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China). In addition to the aforementioned resettlement methods, national policies such as the State Council Notice on Employment Training and Social Security Work for Land-expropriated Farmers (State Council Document No. 29 [2006]) require local governments to establish a social security system tailored to the characteristics of land-expropriated farmers, ensure the allocation of funds for employment training and social security, promote their employment and integration into urban society, and guarantee that their living standards are not reduced due to land acquisition and their long-term livelihoods are secure. For eligible land-expropriated farmers, employment and entrepreneurship support policies should be implemented, vocational training should be further strengthened, and public employment services should be improved to facilitate their employment and entrepreneurship. Furthermore, the Notice of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security and the Ministry of Land and Resources on Effectively Carrying out Social Security Work for Land-expropriated Farmers (Document No. 14 [2007] of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security) provides more detailed regulations on the scope of beneficiaries for social security, funding channels, individual contributions, and benefit collection, offering an operational basis for local governments to establish and improve the social security system for land-expropriated farmers. In this project, the QDG and relevant departments will implement the social security system for land-expropriated farmers in accordance with national and GZAR policies, enroll eligible Project-affected People in the basic pension insurance scheme, and support their employment transfer through measures such as employment training and priority placement in the industrial park. A dedicated chapter on livelihood restoration in the RP specifies various

methods, including land acquisition and demolition compensation, skills training, prioritized employment in the industrial park, and social security, to help Project-affected People restore and improve their livelihoods. At the GZAR level, documents such as the Trial Measures for Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, the Notice on Issuing the Guiding Opinions on the Basic Pension Insurance System for Land-expropriated Farmers in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (Document No. 46 [2016] of the Department of Human Resources and Social Security of GZAR), and the Notice on Issuing the Detailed Rules for the Implementation of the Basic Pension Insurance System for Land-expropriated Farmers in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (Document No. 23 [2017] of the Department of Human Resources and Social Security of GZAR) clarify the eligibility criteria, contribution standards, benefit levels, and funding channels for land-expropriated farmers participating in the basic pension insurance, providing an institutional foundation for securing their long-term livelihood security. This measure is in full compliance with the principles and requirements of the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

(v) Policy Arrangements for Infrastructure Restoration. Regarding potential impacts of land acquisition on infrastructure, the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (Document No. 32 [2019] of the National People's Congress) and the Regulations for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law (revised in 2021) stipulate that after the land acquisition plan is approved and announced, the government shall organize land investigation within the acquisition area and disclose the findings to the public for at least 30 days. Furthermore, Article 47 of the new Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (Document No. 32 [2019] of the National People's Congress) states: " For rural residential housing, fair and reasonable compensation shall be provided based on the guiding replacement cost and in accordance with the principles of compensation prior to demolition and improvement of living conditions." This principle applies not only to rural housing but also establishes the guidelines for compensating and restoring infrastructure damaged or relocated due to land acquisition. This project adopts the practice of "designing restoration plans first, then implementing demolition" for affected rural infrastructure such as roads, irrigation canals, power lines, and telecommunication facilities. The engineering design reserves funds for the restoration and relocation of supporting facilities, and any damaged infrastructure will be promptly repaired during the construction period. The RP details measures for infrastructure restoration and construction impact mitigation. For this project, the Land Acquisition Center of Qinbei District will compensate the owners of the affected infrastructure and above-ground attachments, after which the owners will undertake reconstruction. Restoration measures for demolished facilities must be pre-planned and arranged. In practice, they must be adapted to site-specific conditions, ensuring safety,

efficiency, timeliness, and accuracy to minimize adverse impacts on nearby residents. This measure is in full compliance with the principles and requirements of the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

(vi) Information Disclosure, Public Participation, and Informed Decision-making. Public participation is integral throughout the entire project cycle and serves as a crucial measure for ensuring the smooth implementation and success of land acquisition and resettlement activities. To standardize information disclosure and public participation, the Ministry of Natural Resources issued the Guidelines for Open Government Information at the Grassroots Level for Rural Collective Land Acquisition in June 2019, which specifies matters requiring disclosure, standardizes disclosure procedures, improves disclosure methods, and effectively protects the public's rights to information, participation, expression, and supervision. The primary objectives of public participation at different stages of land acquisition and resettlement are as follows:

(a) During design optimization, the project proponent and the design institute should conduct meaningful consultations with Project-affected People and other stakeholders, improve engineering measures based on feedback, and finalize the land acquisition scope, thereby avoiding or, where unavoidable, minimizing land acquisition and resettlement impacts.

(b) Participation during the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) stage includes land acquisition announcements, publicity, involvement in survey confirmation, result disclosure, and review.

(c) During the social stability risk assessment, meaningful consultation with stakeholders will be conducted early to assess potential significant social risks arising from land acquisition and housing demolition, including other major risks not directly related to but potentially significantly affecting the project.

(d) When drafting the compensation and resettlement plan, the plan should be disclosed to solicit opinions from APs, ensure the reasonableness of the compensation scheme, reach consensus through sufficient consultation with affected landowners, and hold public hearings when necessary.

(e) Public participation during the implementation stage mainly involves production and livelihood resettlement. Effective information disclosure and consultation should be conducted regarding the distribution and use of compensation. During the preparation of the RP for this project, multiple rounds of questionnaire surveys, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews have been conducted in 5 villages/communities across 2 townships/sub-districts in Qinbei District. Project details, land acquisition and demolition policies, and resettlement plans were introduced to affected communities, and opinions and

suggestions were widely solicited through both online and offline channels. A dedicated chapter in the RP outlines public participation arrangements and a detailed plan for subsequent information disclosure, consultation, and hearings, ensuring the realization of APs' rights to information, participation, and supervision.

(f) If temporary land occupation is involved, the approval for such occupation shall also be disclosed to the public in accordance with the law.

These measures are in full compliance with the principles and requirements of the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

The People's Republic of China has established a comprehensive legal framework and policy system for land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation. LAR activities are primarily governed by the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (Document No. 32 [2019] of the National People's Congress, implemented on January 1, 2020), the Regulations for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, the Regulations on the Expropriation of and Compensation for Buildings on State-owned Land (State Council Order No. 590 [2011]), the Notice on Issuing the Measures for the Appraisal of Buildings on Expropriated State-owned Land (Document No. 77 [2011] of the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development), the Notice of the Department of Natural Resources of GZAR on Issuing the Work Plan for Implementing the Amendment to the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (Document No. 52 [2019] of the Department of Natural Resources of GZAR), and relevant compensation standard documents. The Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, revised in August 2019 and effective from January 1, 2020 (Document No. 32 [2019] of the National People's Congress), has significantly strengthened LAR practices. The new Law clarifies the scope of land acquisition for public interest, enhances preliminary risk management, strengthens information disclosure and public participation (including public hearings) in land acquisition and resettlement activities, requires signing agreements with land owners (referring to village committees) and users (referring to contracted households) before land use approval, and mandates the advance arrangement of compensation and resettlement funds. Furthermore, the new Law stipulates that compensation standards must be determined based on the comprehensive regional land price system, be adjusted or reissued at least every three years, be fair and reasonable, and be paid before land use to ensure that the living standards of affected farmers are not lowered. Consequently, the new Law better protects the rights and interests of APs, ensures sustainable livelihoods, and more effectively improves living conditions. The Provisions on Land Acquisition Procedures in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and the Notice of the Department of Natural Resources of GZAR on Issuing the Model Text of the Compensation and Resettlement Agreement for

Collective Land Acquisition (Document No. 59 [2023] of the Department of Natural Resources of GZAR) further specify the procedural steps, timelines, and document formats for collective land acquisition and standardize the compensation and resettlement agreement text, contributing to enhanced standardization and transparency in LAR work. In summary, the relevant national and local regulations on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement in China are consistent with the principles and requirements of the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

During the formulation of the RP for the Project, a systematic comparison and gap analysis was conducted between national laws, policies of GZAR, Qinzhou City, Qinbei District, and the requirements of the Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. By integrating elements such as the comprehensive regional land price system, social security for land-expropriated farmers, public participation, and grievance mechanisms, a dedicated policy framework and entitlement matrix for this project has been developed (See Table 4-10). This ensures that the project not only adheres to the principle of "full compensation at replacement cost" stipulated in the ESP and ESS 2, but also aligns with the good practices of domestic and local laws and regulations. The compensation standards comply with the Bank's policy requirements, guaranteeing that Project-affected People receive fair and adequate compensation, effectively supporting the restoration and even improvement of their livelihoods and living standards.

Table 4 details the main gaps and corresponding mitigation measures between the AIIB ESF (including ESS2) and Chinese national and local practices.

Table 4-1 Differences and Mitigation Measures between the AIIB and PRC

Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ES S2)	Legal provisions and practice of PRC	Key Gaps	Gap-Filling Measures
Planning. Determine the required scope of Involuntary Resettlement planning, through a survey of land and assets, a full census of persons to be displaced, an evaluation of socioeconomic conditions specifically related to the risks and impacts of such displacement and an identification of gender-differentiated sources of livelihoods, including informal ones. This establishes baseline information on assets, productive resources and status of livelihoods. Include consideration of customary rights and collective or communal forms of land tenure. Take gender into account in conducting the above. If Indigenous Peoples are affected, follow the requirements of ESS 3. Address any Involuntary Resettlement that the Bank determines was undertaken in the past and is directly linked to	Provisions on the Pre-Examination and Management of Land Use for Construction Projects (Guozi [2008] No. 42) require assessing mainly if the land use follows the local land use planning. Although screening the area and type of land to be provided for the project before approving the feasibility study report or reviewing the project proposal is a requirement, the data is not based on a survey. No need to identify the numbers of APs. The DMS on land and house demolition is usually conducted by the local government when the preliminary design is done. In line with local government program, the gender and risks to and/or vulnerability caused by any project particularly on women can already be identified and assessed based on the (i) Households in Extremely Hardship, (ii) Minimum Living Guarantee System and (iii) low-income households under local government monitoring and supporting programs during resettlement planning. Please see Policy Principle 5 for more details.	The impact data is not based on survey and/or census of APs. Categorization is not required. It is not requested by PRC regulations to assess past LAR impacts. There is no specific legal provision to include gender analysis in resettlement planning.	Based on the preliminary physical survey carried out in the project feasibility study report (April 2024 edition), the immigration survey team and the Qinbei District land and housing Expropriation Center simultaneously conducted preliminary surveys and interviews on the socio-economic conditions and immigration impacts in the affected areas of the project, aiming to identify the nature and extent of potential impacts. Detailed physical measurement Survey (DMS) and census of affected population will be conducted after the detailed design of the project is completed, and the resettlement plan will be updated accordingly. If the scope and content of the construction are changes and variations, the resettlement plan will also be updated accordingly; The project civil contract is submitted to the AIIB for review and approval before awarded. In accordance with the identification criteria determined by the AIIB's ESS3 - Ethnic Minority Guidelines, a preliminary impact survey was conducted on the situation of ethnic minorities in Qinbei District, Qinzhou City. According to the survey, a total of 691 households and 3,459 people were affected by land acquisition and demolition within the scope of the project, including 11 Zhuang ethnic groups, all of whom were from Hengling Village, Dadong Town, and there were no other ethnic minorities. Conduct due diligence on the impact of historical land acquisition and resettlement. If there are unresolved compensation or resettlement issues, pending grievances, or residual issues, they are included in resettlement plans, such as livelihood recovery, transition grants, or social security support. In such cases, monitoring measures should be developed in accordance with the resettlement plan and monitored during the project implementation phase. In the process of resettlement surveys and resettlement plan, focus will be placed on assessing the impact on women's groups and ethnic minorities. The aforementioned measures all comply with the requirement of the principle of "full compensation at replacement cost" as stipulated in the AIIB ESF (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and

the Project.			Involuntary Resettlement.
Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan : 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. Try to avoid involuntary resettlement and, where unavoidable, minimize it by exploring project design alternatives.	Except for large-scale water conservancy projects, there is no specific requirement to prepare a resettlement plan or similar resettlement plan as required by the AIIB. According to the Administrative Measures for the Pre-examination of Land Use for Construction Projects (2008), the Land Management Law (implemented on January 1, 2020) and the relevant provisions of social stability risk assessment, projects and enterprises should give priority to the use of existing construction land, avoid occupying cultivated land (especially permanent basic farmland) as much as possible, and reduce the impact of land expropriation and resettlement through optimized design, thereby reducing the risk of social stability. In the project preparation stage, the natural resources authorities will participate in the land use survey and confirmation, and in the feasibility study stage, the impact of land acquisition and resettlement will be compared. The government department responsible for the pre-examination and feasibility study approval of the project land use will verify the rationality of the land use plan in the land use review and feasibility study review. Usually, in the feasibility study stage, alternatives to technical and financial plans can be achieved, and technical and implementation and financial aspects will be comparatively analyzed to reduce the impact of land acquisition	Except for large-scale water conservancy projects, China's current regulations do not require the preparation of resettlement plans (RPs) similar to AIIB standards.	Based on the scope and content identified in the feasibility study, a resettlement plan has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental and Social Framework (revised in June 2024), ESS2 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, and the resettlement plan incorporates the rights of affected people, strategies for restoring incomes and livelihoods, institutional arrangements, a monitoring and reporting framework, a budget, and a time-bound implementation plan. The core information of the resettlement planning document will be incorporated into the project report and approved through the AIIB. The above measures are in line with the requirements of the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (revised in June 2024) and ESS2 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. The project chooses the most optimal scheme to avoid the occupation of existing and existing buildings, and to minimize the occupation of high-quality farmland and house demolition when selecting lines to avoid the impact of large LAR. Due to the construction of the Entrance Truck Road, the project design will involve a large number of house demolition and land requisition, involving the expropriation of collective land of 1678.20mu, of which 851.8 mu of forest land and 550.31 mu of agricultural land (including part of the basic farmland); in order to reduce the impact of land acquisition, demolition and relocation, the PMO and the implementation unit, as well as the social team and the design unit to optimize the project for the Entrance Truck Road. Sub-projects were adjusted to minimize the occupation of agricultural land, especially basic farmland, and basic farmland was adjusted outside the red line; after optimization, the collective land acquisition was reduced by 36.8 mu, and the number of affected households was reduced by 15 households. The aforementioned measures all comply with the requirement of the principle of "full compensation at replacement cost" as stipulated in the AIIB ESF (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

	and demolition and adopt the best plan.		
Consultations: 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, monitoring and evaluation 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,	At the national level, the Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China (RenDa [2019] No. 32), the Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reforms and Strengthening Land Management (Guofa [2004] No. 28), and the Regulations on Compensation and Compensation for Houses on State-owned Land (2011) all contain similar requirements for consultation and participation. The new Land Management Law (RenDa [2019] No. 32) significantly strengthens the pre-consultation and information disclosure procedures for land acquisition to better manage potential risks and protect the interests of those affected. Article 47 requires that the government may only apply for land acquisition after completing the following actions (but not limited to): (i) a pre-announcement of land acquisition for a period of not less than 10 days; (ii) a survey of the current status of the land; (iii) an assessment of the risk of social stability; and (iv) disclosure of information on the scope of the land acquisition, land status, land use, compensatory measures, and compensation schemes, such as the arrangement for the social pensions of the affected persons, for a period of not less than 30 days; (v) Consultation with all major stakeholders of the land acquisition; (vi) If the most affected people believe that the compensation and RP does not comply with laws and regulations, the county government shall hold a public hearing to clarify the	The land pre-examination process and the stage of land acquisition and house demolition do not require the identification of vulnerable groups among the affected populations.	Substantive consultations have been held with affected populations, resettlement communities and relevant NGOs during the preparation of the resettlement plan, and full discussions have been held on the rights and options of resettlement options. In order to ensure continuous and inclusive public participation, the project has established a multi-party coordination mechanism composed of the PMO, women's federation and community neighborhood committee, and representatives of the women's federation will be invited to participate in all stages of project preparation, construction and operation. Through regular symposiums on vulnerable groups and women, we will understand the demands and expectations of vulnerable groups and women at different stages, and ensure that their opinions are effectively listened to and incorporated. Participatory work methods will be systematically implemented in the LAR process. After the approval of the resettlement plan, the Resettlement Information Booklets will be distributed to all affected villages/communities to ensure the right of affected households to know and access it. Key links such as physical inventory, compensation confirmation and payment distribution are required to be signed and approved by the affected families, and publicized throughout the village. As the project progresses, the PMO, the implementing unit and the grassroots government will continue to organize various forms of participation activities, including communicating with the affected people on issues such as compensation standards, skills training, handling of construction problems, and appeal channels, and regularly feedback on the progress of livelihood recovery, so as to organically embed public participation in the whole process of project implementation and monitoring. The social team has screened out a preliminary list of vulnerable families, which have been confirmed by the relevant affected village committees and communities as potential affected vulnerable groups of the project. During the preparation stage of the Resettlement Plan, a total of 11 households and 46 people from vulnerable groups were initially identified, all of whom were Han families and were only affected by LA. Due to the lack of labor due to physical disabilities and serious diseases among some family members, it has been included in the scope of the government's subsistence allowance. The above identification results will be further verified and confirmed

women and children, Indigenous Peoples and those without legal title to land, and take all measures required for them to participate in consultations.	same; (vii) Investigation and registration of the affected land and assets to the owners; (viii) Estimation of the compensation fee for the land acquisition and advance financing; and (ix) Signing of compensation and resettlement agreements with the affected people. Under local government programmes, it is already possible to identify and assess the gender and risks and/or vulnerabilities posed by any project, especially women, on the basis of (1) extremely difficult households, (2) low-income households under the minimum subsistence guarantee system and (3) local government monitoring and support programmes. In local practice, local village committees, women's federations, civil affairs bureaus, human resources and social security bureaus will have policy requirements for disadvantaged groups.		in the detailed design of the project and the detailed inspection of physical indicators. The aforementioned measures all comply with the requirement of the principle of "full compensation at replacement cost" as stipulated in the AIIB ESF (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.
Project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism: 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. 18.2 Scale the GRM to the risks and impacts of the Involuntary Resettlement. The GRM may utilize existing formal or informal GRMs,	According to the Regulations on the Work of Letters and Visits (issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on February 25, 2022), any citizen, legal person or other organization may use information networks, letters, telephones, faxes, visits, etc. to report the situation to organs and units at all levels, put forward suggestions, opinions or complaints, and the relevant organs and units shall handle them in accordance with regulations and law. If the petitioner is not satisfied with the handling of the petition, he may request a review by the organ or unit at the higher level of the original organ or unit	No special appeal channels will be set up for the project, and detailed appeal channels and contact information will not be announced. Moreover, the existing records of consultation and information disclosure activities and appeal	In order to solve the specific problems that arise in the construction process of the project in a timely and effective manner and protect the legitimate rights and interests of the affected parties and relevant interest groups, the project has established a public appeal channel, including the villagers' committee, the resettlement team, the township government, the Huangma Asset Group Company, the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center, the Qinbei District Natural Resources Bureau, the Qinbei District Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau, the Qinbei District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, the Letters and Visits Bureau and the project resettlement leading group. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank Loan Qinbei Project Management Leading Group, Court, etc. Detailed complaint channels and contact details are provided in section VI of the report. If the affected person or relevant interest group is not satisfied with the handling results of the relevant functional departments of the district/municipal government, after

provided that they are properly designed and implemented and are determined by the Bank to be suitable for the Project; these may be supplemented, as needed, with Project-specific arrangements. 18.3 Design the GRM to address promptly displaced persons' concerns and complaints (including gender-related concerns and gender-based violence (GBV)), using an understandable and transparent process that is gender sensitive, culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all affected people. The GRM may take the form of customary dispute-settlement mechanisms, which may entail less reliance on written procedures and more use of verbal reporting channels; in such cases, verbal reporting is complemented by written procedures and is fully documented by the Client. Include provisions to protect complainants from retaliation, grant	within 30 days from the date of receipt of the written reply. If the petitioner is still not satisfied with the handling, the dispute can also be resolved through litigation to protect his legitimate rights and interests. When residents or organizations are negatively affected, they can file complaints with the petition bureaus of the district and municipal governments on their own or through the township government or community neighborhood committee, or directly appeal to the local court. The main shortcomings of this system are: (i) the lack of a dedicated unit to deal with grievances; and (ii) lack of a specific time frame for resolving grievances. However, the file system is not perfect and needs to be strengthened. According to the current system of the "Regulations on the Work of Letters and Visits" implemented in 2022, project petition complaints can be accepted and handled through the "12345" government service hotline, the national petition information system and other channels. The Project Grievance Mechanism (GRM) is connected in parallel with the above-mentioned statutory channels to ensure legal compliance, transparent information, and protect complainants from retaliation.	acceptance are not perfect.	receiving the decision, they can file a lawsuit with the people's court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law. The project appeal mechanism runs through the official implementation cycle of the project and will be publicized to all affected persons. At the same time, the Project Affected Person Feedback Mechanism (PPM) has been established by the AIIB to provide an opportunity for independent and impartial review of feedback submitted by project affected persons. Relevant information can be accessed at: https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/operational-policies/policy on-the-project-affected-mechanism.html All oral or written complaints will be reported to the AIIB in the internal monitoring and external resettlement monitoring reports. During the implementation of the resettlement plan of this project, the resettlement working group or the PMO shall register and manage the complaint materials and processing result materials, and report them to the project office in the form of written materials once a month. The PMO will conduct regular inspections on the handling and registration of complaints. In order to keep a complete record of the complaints and related issues of the affected population, PMO has developed a registration form for the handling of complaints and grievances of the affected population. Document consultation and disclosure activities and grievances received, as well as actions taken to resolve grievances in a timely manner to the satisfaction of those affected. The above measures are in line with the requirements of the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (revised in June 2024) and ESS2 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

them confidentiality and enable them to remain anonymous, if requested.			
Livelihood Restoration: Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all persons displaced by the Project through: (a) where feasible, land-based2resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based or where land is collectively owned; or cash 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	The new Land Management Law (RenDa [2019] No. 32) (Article 48) places great emphasis on the sustainability of livelihoods after displacement. The newly adopted method of Block Comprehensive Land Price allows farmers to have a much higher price for land acquisition than before. The new law requires that land acquisition compensation rates shall be determined based on block comprehensive land prices, and adjusted or reissued at least every three years. The new law mandatorily requires that farmers affected by land acquisition shall be covered by social pension, which can guarantee livelihood sustainability when they reach the retirement ages. State Council [2004] No. 28 states that (i) where the project concerned generates profits the people displaced can use the land as investment to have a right to share in those profits; (ii) within a planned urban area, improvement of employment system and social security to safeguard AP’s lives. (iii) out of a planned urban area, land resettlement, employment resettlement, or displacement resettlement shall be implemented (4) carry out employment trainings. MLR [2004] No.238 and relevant provincial regulations: 1) developing	Offering replacement land is not practical for this project, and cash compensation is preferred by most people, although they cannot guarantee the proper use of this compensation. In addition to cash compensation, Chinese laws and regulations and local regulations in Guangxi provide a series of safeguards and assistance policies to ensure that the living standards of all relocated people are improved or at least returned to their original standards.	It was learned from the affected village committees that there was no land in the village that could be adjusted or replaced to the affected people, so cash compensation was the preferred option for most people. In addition to cash compensation, Chinese laws and regulations and local regulations in Guangxi also provide a series of safeguards and assistance policies to ensure that the living standards of all relocated people are improved or at least returned to their original levels. This includes the payment of pension insurance premiums to landless farmers to ensure the long-term income of the affected population. At the same time, local governments will further provide skills training to increase employment opportunities and assist in the recovery of livelihood income. According to the analysis of survey data, the project expropriated cultivated land from 5 villages, and the 415.93 mu of cultivated land expropriated by the project accounted for 1.49% of the total cultivated land area of the 5 villages. On the whole, the average total household income loss rate of affected farmers was 0.11%, and the agricultural income loss rate was 0.26%, indicating that LA did not have a significant impact on the household economy. Regarding the compensation standards for young crops and above-ground attachments involved in the collective land acquisition, implementation shall strictly follow the "Notice on Implementing Compensation Standards for Young Crops and Above-Ground Attachments in Qinbei District" (BZB [2023] No. 9) issued by the Qinbei District People's Government Office of Qinzhou City, and adhere to the policy update mechanism to ensure the latest regulations are always applied. The specific compensation plan is as follows: for District I, land compensation is 42,200 yuan per mu, and young crop compensation is 17,000 yuan per mu; for District III, land compensation is 41,400 yuan per mu, and young crop compensation is 17,000 yuan per mu. Based on an annual net income of 1,200 yuan per mu from corn cultivation, the total compensation is equivalent to approximately 46 to 47 years of crop income within the land contract period. This not only fully covers the expected income during the 30-year contract term but significantly exceeds the land replacement

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. Include transaction costs in determining compensation. Examine the opportunities for provision of additional revenues and services through benefit-sharing, as the nature and objectives of the Project may allow.	agricultural production; 2) reemploying the APs; 3) using the land as part of construction land; and 4) offering replacement land. With regard to house demolition, fair and reasonable compensation is provided in accordance with the principle of relocation before compensation, and living conditions are improved through the allocation of homesteads for house-building (rural residents), the provision of resettlement housing, or the granting of cash compensation., Additionally, compensation shall be provided for relocation, transition, and other expenses incurred due to the requisition, to ensure the lawful residential and property rights of rural residents. The Regulations on the Expropriation and Compensation of Houses on State-owned Land (Guo Fa [2011] No. 590) and supporting documents stipulate: (1) Full compensation shall be implemented according to the market appraisal price; (2) Issuing relocation subsidies and compensation for losses due to production and business suspension according to local standards. The "Detailed Rules for the Implementation of Basic Pension Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers in Guangxi" (Gui Ren Shefa [2017] No. 23) requires that special pension insurance funds must be fully implemented before land acquisition approval. According to the Regulations on Demolition and Compensation of Houses on State-owned Land, illegal	Therefore, it includes the payment of pension insurance premiums to landless farmers to guarantee long-term income for the affected population. At the same time, local governments will further provide skills training to increase employment opportunities and assist in the recovery of livelihood income.	cost, thereby adequately safeguarding farmers' long-term livelihoods. All above-ground attachments and scattered trees will be compensated according to the government's replacement guidance prices. Furthermore, in accordance with the "Guiding Opinions on the Participation of Land-Expropriated Farmers in the Basic Pension Insurance System in GZAR" (GRSF [2016] No. 46) and related implementation rules, the people's governments of each county (district) must legally include land-expropriated farmers in the basic pension insurance system. Relevant fees, calculated at 50,000 yuan per mu, shall be fully paid by the project implementation unit during the land approval stage to effectively protect the legitimate rights and interests of the affected farmers. Based on the impact analysis, a detailed livelihood recovery plan has been developed for those affected by LA, as detailed in Chapter 5. The resettlement modes adopted by the demolished houses in this project are: (1) cash compensation, (2) resettlement real estate rights exchange (through the house appraisal, plus moving fees, transition fees, land compensation fees (homesteads) and other related expenses, according to the value of the expropriated house compensation after the evaluation by an independent third-party real estate appraisal agency jointly recognized by the affected person and the expropriation center and the price of the residential house used for exchange, the excess part complements the price difference, and the floor and house type are preferentially selected by the demolished household). Of course, after receiving the monetary compensation fee for the house, the demolished person can choose different resettlement methods according to his economic situation and individual needs, or he can buy commercial housing by himself after receiving cash compensation. The aforementioned measures all comply with the requirement of the principle of "full compensation at replacement cost" as stipulated in the AIIB ESF (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.
Resettlement Assistance: Provide persons displaced by the Project with needed assistance, including the following, as applicable: (a) if there is relocation, security 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.	houses and temporary buildings built beyond the approval period will not be compensated. In practical practice everywhere, as a good practice, for families who are not eligible for replacement value housing compensation, local governments and relevant agencies will assess the history or reasons for the lack of title certificates in the building, assess the family's socio-economic situation and vulnerability, to determine the necessary assistance that can be provided to ensure that they can recover or not get worse after relocating. According to the State Council's "Provisions on Solving the Housing Difficulties of Low-income Families", affordable housing and low-rent housing should be provided to families with housing difficulties. Demolished households can apply for affordable housing and low-rent housing. Scope of compensation: including (1) compensation for the replacement value of the house, (2) compensation for relocation and temporary resettlement, and (3) compensation for losses in the suspension of production and business. Municipal and county-level governments can also formulate subsidies and incentive measures. The compensation for the value of the expropriated house shall not be lower than the market price of similar real estate on the date of the announcement of the housing expropriation decision, so as to ensure that the expropriated person can buy a house with similar		

	conditions in the market. The expropriated person shall have the right to choose monetary compensation or house ownership exchange. If they choose to exchange their property rights, the Government shall provide the house for exchange and settle the price difference.		
Standards of Living: Improve the standards of living of the poor and other vulnerable groups displaced by the Project, including women, children and persons with disabilities, to at least national minimum standards, including access to social protection systems. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.	According to the law, poor and vulnerable groups are defined as (1) families in extreme hardship, (2) families eligible for the minimum subsistence guarantee system, and (3) low-income families subject to government supervision and support. Local village/habitat committees, civil affairs bureaus (or public service bureaus), human resources and social security bureaus (or administrative services and social affairs centers), and other agencies pay attention to the needs of the disadvantaged groups in poverty by: (i) providing production and living assistance to special hardship case families, the elderly, the infirm, the widowed, and the disabled who are incapable of working and do not have the means of living, or to rural production cooperatives whose families lack the ability to work (e.g., sustenance, fuel costs, education costs, funeral expenses); (b) monthly subsistence allowances for those who meet the conditions of the minimum subsistence guarantee; (c) employment support, financial support, and government subsidies for low-income families under the government's supervision and assistance system; (d) other assistance - on the basis of rural	According to the current land pre-examination regulations, the land and resources department does not require the special identification of vulnerable groups among the affected groups (APs) of the project when carrying out the pre-examination of land use for construction projects.	The resettlement preparation team has screened out a preliminary list of vulnerable families, which have been confirmed by the relevant affected village committees and communities as potential affected vulnerable groups of the project. During the preparation stage of the Resettlement Plan, a total of 11 households with 46 people from vulnerable groups were initially identified, all of whom were Han families and were only affected by land acquisition. Due to the lack of labor due to physical disabilities and serious diseases among some family members, it has been included in the scope of the government's subsistence allowance. The above identification results will be further verified and confirmed in the detailed design of the project and the detailed inspection of physical indicators. Poor and vulnerable groups will be further identified during the land acquisition process to enable their participation, mitigate the impact on them, and have their concerns taken into account in consultations and planning. The living standards of low-income and other vulnerable groups affected by land acquisition and demolition will be monitored. The aforementioned measures all comply with the requirement of the principle of "full compensation at replacement cost" as stipulated in the AIIB ESF (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

	cooperative medical care subsidies, emergency cash assistance for families with major diseases assistance; cash or in-kind subsidies given by the Women's Federation to female-headed households; and priority inclusion by village committees in the basic pension insurance system for farmers affected by land acquisition.		
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	According to the Regulations on Demolition and Compensation of Houses on State-owned Land, illegal houses and temporary buildings built beyond the approval period will not be compensated. In practical practice everywhere, as a good practice, for families who are not eligible or will be compensated for replacement value housing for unlicensed construction, local governments and relevant agencies will assess the history or reasons for the lack of title certificates in the building, assess the socio-economic situation and vulnerability of the household, to determine the necessary assistance that can be provided to ensure that they can recover or not get worse after relocating. According to the State Council's "Provisions on Solving the Housing Difficulties of Low-income Families", affordable housing and low-rent housing should be provided to families with housing difficulties. Demolished households can apply for affordable housing and low-rent housing.	Although there is a good practice that for households that are not eligible for housing replacement value reimbursement, there are no certified/licensed reasons for their history or structure; and their socio-economic situation and vulnerability are assessed by the local government and relevant authorities to determine the necessary assistance.	According to the LAR impact survey, this project does not involve unlicensed buildings, and the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center feedback that if there are unlicensed buildings during the house demolition process, they will be evaluated and compensated for resettlement at the replacement price according to the existing compensation policy. For the Project with the cut-off date established in the Resettlement Plan, new unlicensed structures within the Project site that are constructed solely to obtain government compensation will not be eligible for any compensation. The aforementioned measures all comply with the requirement of the principle of "full compensation at replacement cost" as stipulated in the AIIB ESF (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

developed after those dates.			
Information Disclosure: Disclose a draft RP, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final RP and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.	Meaningful consultations with stakeholders will be conducted early during the social stability risk assessment to assess the potential significant social risks posed by land acquisition and house demolition, including other significant risks that are not directly related to the project but may have a significant impact on the project. Before land and housing expropriation, public participation and information publicity will be carried out, including land acquisition and house demolition announcements, land acquisition and demolition resettlement compensation announcements, publicity and participation, as well as the confirmation, disclosure and review of land sub-household measurement and housing appraisal results.	Except large-scale water resources projects, there is no specific requirement to prepare an RP similar to that required by AIIB.	The resettlement plan will be disclosed on the website of the Qinbei District People's Government on February 13, 2026, and the Resettlement Information Booklets (RIB) will be distributed to the affected people in a form and language that is understandable to the affected people and other stakeholders or posted on the bulletin board of the village committees. In addition, during the housing demolition process of the project, the information of household measurement will also be publicized and disclosed. The above measures are in line with the requirements of the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (revised in June 2024) and ESS2 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.
Implementation: Design and execute Involuntary Resettlement as part of the Project. Include the full costs of any land acquisition and resettlement in the presentation of the Project's costs and benefits. For a Project with significant Involuntary Resettlement impacts, consider implementing the Involuntary Resettlement	According to Article 12 of the Decision of the State Council on Deepening Reform and Strict Land Management (Guo Fa [2004] No. 28), the total cost of resettlement must be fully included in the total investment of the project, covering all compensation and administrative expenses. The Notice of the State Council on Issues Concerning Strengthening Land Regulation and Control (Guo Fa [2006] No. 29) clarifies: (1) Land compensation and resettlement should ensure that the living standards of landless farmers are not reduced and their long-term	No gaps.	The source of resettlement funds for this project is all local matching funds. The supporting funding arrangement of this project takes into account both diversification and feasibility, and has been systematically planned as a whole. Specifically, all supporting funds are raised by the Qinbei District People's Government. Qinbei District Government plans to arrange supporting funds: (1) The first batch of bonds of 213 million yuan for the land reserve project has been reviewed and submitted to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Natural Resources for approval by the Department of Finance and the Department of Natural Resources of the Autonomous Region. (2) Apply for the third batch of key infrastructure working capital of the autonomous region in 2025 of 100 million yuan. (3) During the implementation of the resettlement plan, the financial budget matching funds of Qinbei District are planned to apply for 30 million yuan in 2026, 20 million yuan in 2027,

component of the Project as a stand- alone Project.	livelihoods are guaranteed; (2) Vocational skills training and social security systems must be implemented for landless farmers; (3) If there is a gap in resettlement funds, the local government will make up for it.		and 110 million yuan in 2028. The implementation progress of land acquisition and demolition matches the progress of civil construction. The detailed land acquisition and demolition fund plan is shown in Table 7-3.
Compensation and entitlement: Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the RP under close supervision throughout project implementation.	According to the relevant policies and regulations of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China and its implementing regulations, in the process of land acquisition and demolition, local governments must implement and fully prepare compensation funds for resettlement (or land acquisition) before submitting applications for land acquisition and house demolition; In addition, compensation and other resettlement subsidy funds must be paid in full before the implementation of land acquisition and demolition. The social security funds of land-expropriated farmers shall be fully allocated to the special account of the labor and social security department before land approval. The entire process of project implementation is supervised by the local government, with the concerted participation of relevant government departments at all levels.	No gaps.	According to the relevant policies and regulations of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China and its implementing regulations, in the process of land acquisition and demolition, local governments must implement and fully prepare compensation funds for resettlement (or land acquisition) before submitting applications for land acquisition and house demolition. The resettlement funds of this project are raised by the Qinbei District People's Government of Qinzhou City. The project implementation unit will ensure that the supporting funds are in full and strictly implement the special use of funds to ensure the timely payment of resettlement-related expenses. The funds will be allocated in stages according to the batch and time node of land acquisition and house demolition, and the resettlement work will be implemented. The above measures are in line with the requirements of the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (revised in June 2024) and ESS2 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.
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	There is no requirement to monitor and evaluate the results of resettlements, including the impact on the living standards of those affected, except for large-scale water projects. Local governments are responsible for supervising the whole process of project implementation; However, the monitoring report was neither systematically prepared nor disclosed	There is no clear monitoring system.	A coordination mechanism will be established with the local government to implement effective monitoring and supervision of land acquisition and resettlement activities. The project implementing agency shall establish an internal monitoring mechanism to track the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement (LAR). Internal monitoring is reported on a quarterly basis to coincide with the frequency of progress reports, and internal monitoring reports are included as part of the progress reports. According to the requirements of the AIIB, the frequency of submission of external monitoring reports is quarterly in the first year,

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.	in accordance with the law.		and semi-annual reports can only be issued after one year when the AIIB has no objection.

4.5. Laws, Regulations and Policies of the PRC

99. See Table 4-2 for the laws, regulations and policies on the land acquisition and resettlement to China-ASEAN Sea-Rail Multimodal Logistics Project.

Table 4- 2 Legal and policy framework for LA compensation and resettlement

Hierarchy	Policy documents	Effective date
National and State Council Ministries	Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (Decree No.28 of the President, amended on August 26, 2019)	2020.1.1
	Regulations for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (Decree No. 743 of the State Council, amended on July 2, 2021)	2021.9.1
	Provisions on Pre-examination of Land Use for Construction Projects (Decree No. 42 of the Ministry of Land and Resources)	2008.11.29
	Civil Code of the People's Republic of China (Decree No. 45 of the President)	2021.1.1
	Notice on Further Improving Land Acquisition Management Work (MLR [2010] No. 96)	2010.6.26
	Notice on Issuing the Measures for the Appraisal of Buildings on Expropriated State-owned Land (MOHURD [2011] No. 77)	2011.6.3
	Notice on Effectively Carrying out Social Security Work for Land-expropriated Farmers (MLSS [2007] No.14)	2007.4.28
	Forestry Law of the People's Republic of China (Decree No. 39 of the President) (amended in 2019)	2020.7.1
	Regulations for the Implementation of the Forestry Law of the People's Republic of China (Decree No. 698 of the State Council, amended in 2018)	2018.3.19
	Notice on Guaranteeing Reasonable Land Use for Rural Villagers' Housing Construction (MNR [2020] No. 128)	2020.7.29
	Notice on Regulating the Supervision of Temporary Land Use (GOMNR [2023] No. 1280)	2023.7.6
	State Council Notice on Employment Training and Social Security Work for Land-expropriated Farmers (SC [2006] No. 29)	2006.9.29
	Regulations on Letters and Visits	2022.5.1
	Notice on Issuing the Guidelines for Open Government Information at the Grassroots Level for Rural Collective Land Acquisition (GOMNR [2019] No. 1105)	2019.6.27
GZAR	Land Administration Regulations of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (Adopted at the Fifth Session of the Standing Committee of the Fourteenth People's Congress of GZAR), effective from January 1, 2024	2023.9.22
	Notice of the Department of Natural Resources of GZAR on Issuing the Work Plan for Implementing the Amendment to the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (GZDNAR [2019] No. 52)	2019.10.18
	Notice of the People's Government of GZAR on Approving and Transmitting the Several Regulations on Supporting Land Acquisition and Resettlement for Major Infrastructure Projects (GZPG [2008] No. 63)	2008.12.31
	Opinions of the General Office of the People's Government of GZAR on Further Strengthening and Standardizing Land Acquisition Management (GZPGO [2025] No. 59)	2026.1.9
	Notice on Issuing the Provisions on Land Acquisition Procedures in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, effective from January 1, 2025	2024.12.16
	Notice of the Department of Natural Resources of GZAR on Issuing the Model Text of the Compensation and Resettlement Agreement for Collective Land Acquisition (GZDNAR [2023] No. 59)	2023.12.5
	Implementation Opinions of the General Office of the People's Government of GZAR on Strengthening Land Use Guarantees for	2019.3.7

	Transportation Construction Projects (GZPGO [2019] No. 24)	
	Notice on Issuing the Guiding Opinions on the Basic Pension Insurance System for Land-expropriated Farmers in GZAR (GZDHRSS [2016] No. 46)	2016.8.12
	Notice on Issuing the Detailed Rules for the Implementation of the Basic Pension Insurance System for Land-expropriated Farmers in GZAR (GZDHRSS [2017] No. 23)	2017.6.13
	Notice on Further Strengthening and Standardizing the Management of Temporary Land Use (GZDNAR [2022] No. 3)	2022.12.26
	Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of GZAR on Implementing the New Round of Comprehensive Regional Land Price for Land Acquisition (GZPGO [2023] No. 6)	2023.1.28
Qinzhou City	Notice of the General Office of the Qinbei District People's Government, Qinzhou City on Implementing the Compensation Standards for Young Crops and Above-ground Attachments in Qinbei District (QBDGO [2023] No.9)	2023.5.9
	Notice of the People's Government of Qinzhou City on Announcing and Implementing the New Round of Comprehensive Regional Land Price Standards for Land Acquisition (QZPG [2023] No.1)	2023.3.9
	Interim Measures for the Administration of Compensation and Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and Housing Relocation in Qinbei District (QBDGO [2020] No.4)	2020.6.30
	Notice of the General Office of the Qinbei District People's Government, Qinzhou City on Issuing the Supplementary Opinions on Compensation and Resettlement Work for Collective Land Acquisition and Housing Relocation in Qinbei District (QBDGO [2021] No.34)	2021.12.27

4.6. Cut-off Date

100. The cut-off date for determining compensation eligibility is set at the time when the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center formally identifies and releases project information to the Project-affected People. Project-affected People was notified through methods such as distributing project resettlement information booklets or posting notices on the information bulletin boards of village collectives. According to the project implementation schedule, the QDG and the Qinbei District NRB issued a pre-expropriation announcement for the project on April 9, 2024, through posted notices and on the government website (see Appendix 8). The announcement clearly states that, from the date of the pre-announcement, any unauthorized construction of structures, planting of trees, seedlings, flowers, or other agricultural and economic crops, as well as any unauthorized change of land use for activities such as digging ponds for aquaculture within the proposed land acquisition area by the affected village collective economic organizations or land contracting households, will not be compensated for during the land acquisition process.

4.7. Compensation Standard and Resettlement Policies

4.7.1. Compensation standard for Permanent LA

101. The compensation standards for land acquisition for the China-ASEAN Sea-Rail Multimodal Logistics Project will be strictly implemented in accordance with the standards stipulated in the Notice of the General Office of the GZAR People's Government on

Implementing the New Round of Comprehensive Regional Land Price for Land Acquisition (Document No. 6 [2023] of the General Office of the GZAR People's Government) and the Notice of the Qinzhou Municipal People's Government on Announcing and Implementing the New Round of Comprehensive Regional Land Price Standards for Land Acquisition (Document No. 1 [2023] of the Qinzhou Municipal People's Government). Compensation for above-ground attachments and young crops shall follow the standards set forth in the Notice of the General Office of the Qinbei District People's Government, Qinzhou City on Implementing the Compensation Standards for Young Crops and Above-ground Attachments in Qinbei District (Document No. 9 [2023] of the General Office of the Qinbei District People's Government). According to the regulations of the document, (1) for those involving the expropriation of permanent basic farmland, compensation shall be made at a rate not less than 1.1 times the comprehensive land price standard of the expropriated agricultural area; (2) For the expropriation of collective construction land, compensation shall be made at a rate not less than 0.4 times the comprehensive land price standard for the expropriation of agricultural areas; (3) For the expropriation of collective unused land, the comprehensive land price standard for the expropriation of agricultural areas shall be 0 Compensate by 1 to 0.4 times; (4) For the expropriation of newly added township (town) or village collective land, the comprehensive land price standard for the higher expropriation area in the neighboring township (town) or village shall be followed; (5) Those who lawfully reclaim state-owned agricultural land may be compensated in accordance with relevant regulations based on the comprehensive land price standards of the land acquisition area. The comprehensive land price of the land acquisition area includes land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies, but does not include social security fees for the expropriated farmers, compensation fees for rural villagers' housing, other attachments on the ground, and young crops.

102. The villages and communities affected by the collective land acquisition for this project are located within Area I and Area III. The specific compensation standards are as follows: For Area I, the land acquisition compensation is 42,200 yuan per mu. This comprises a land compensation fee of 16,880 yuan per mu and a resettlement subsidy of 25,320 yuan per mu. For Area III, the total land acquisition compensation is 41,400 yuan per mu. This comprises a land compensation fee of 16,560 yuan per mu and a resettlement subsidy of 24,840 yuan per mu.

103. The compensation standard for young crops[6] on acquired collective land shall be implemented in accordance with the Notice of the General Office of the Qinbei District People's Government, Qinzhou City on Implementing the Compensation Standards for

[6] Referring to rice, wheat, corn, etc., excluding perennial crops

Young Crops and Above-ground Attachments in Qinbei District (Document No. 9 [2023] of the General Office of the Qinbei District People's Government). For Area I, the standard refers to the young crop compensation rates of the Qinzhou main urban area. When collective land is acquired, compensation shall be paid to the rights holders of contiguous young crops based on their growth condition. The young crop compensation standard is 10,000 yuan per mu. To expedite the land acquisition process, the government has established corresponding incentive measures. Project-affected People who cooperate with the acquisition process and actively sign land acquisition agreements will receive an additional reward of 7,000 yuan per mu on top of the base young crop compensation fee, resulting in a total of 17,000 yuan per mu.

104. The maximum young crop compensation fee for Areas II, III, IV, and V shall not exceed 8,000 yuan per mu. However, according to the policy document of the Qinbei District People's Government Standing Meeting "On Relevant Matters Regarding the Re-adjustment of Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition and Relocation in Dadong Area of Huangma Industrial Park" provided by the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center and Dadong Town, Dadong Town has adjusted the compensation standard for young crop fees in this area, increasing it to 10,000 yuan per mu. Similarly, to expedite the land acquisition process, corresponding incentive measures have been established. Project-affected People who cooperate with the acquisition process and actively sign land acquisition agreements will receive an additional reward of 7,000 yuan per mu, resulting in a total of 17,000 yuan per mu.

105. In accordance with the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, the comprehensive regional land price[7] must be re-adjusted or re-published every three years based on local actual conditions. The land acquisition compensation standards in this plan refer to the comprehensive regional land price published in 2023; therefore, adjustments are possible in 2026. Regarding this issue, based on feedback from the Land Acquisition Center of Qinbei District and relevant departments, if new policies are updated during the project's land acquisition process, they will be implemented accordingly. The new policies will apply to all APs.

106. The land acquisition for this project involves only Changtian Sub-district in Area I and Dadong Town in Area III of Qinzhou City. The specific compensation standards for the permanent land acquisition are provided in Table 4-3.

[7] Article 48 of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China: "The standards for land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies for the acquisition of agricultural land shall be determined by provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government through the formulation and publication of the comprehensive regional land price. The formulation of the comprehensive regional land price shall comprehensively consider factors such as the original use of the land, land resource conditions, land output value, land location, land supply and demand relationship, population, and level of economic and social development, and it shall be adjusted or re-published at least every three years."

107. Based on the assessment of land acquisition compensation standards, most of the affected HHs in the project area are engaged in corn cultivation, with an average annual output value of approximately 750 yuan per mu. In the project area, the second round of land contracting contracts was signed around 1998 and is set to conclude in 2028, leaving less than 3 years until expiration. According to the policy allowing a 30-year extension upon contract expiry, the total remaining contract period is less than 33 years. Against the land acquisition compensation standard of 58,400 - 59,200 yuan per mu (which includes the 10,000 yuan/mu young crop fee and the 7,000 yuan/mu incentive payment), if this total compensation is divided by the highest average annual output value of 750 yuan per mu, it is equivalent to providing the affected households (Affected HHs) with compensation amounting to 78 or 79 years of output value. Therefore, this total compensation exceeds the expected output within the remaining contract period of the land and is significantly higher than the land replacement cost (i.e., the valuation based on annual output value). The compensation standards fully comply with the principles and requirements of the ESF (Revised June 2024) and ESS2.

Table 4-3 Comprehensive land price compensation standard for land acquisition areas

City	Area	Area Scope	Comprehensive land price of land acquisition area in 2023 (Yuan/mu)			Young Crop Fee (yuan/mu)	Incentive (yuan/mu)	Cultivated Land Average Annual Output Value (yuan/mu)	Compensable Years (Years)
			Total	Land Compensation	Resettlement Compensation				
Qinzhou City	Area I Area III	Changtian Street Dadong Town	42,200 (young crops fee not included)	16880	25320	10000	7000	750	79
			41,400 (young crops fee not included)						
	Area I Area III	Changtian Street Dadong Town	42,200 (young crops fee not included)	16560	24840	10000	7000	750	78
			41,400 (young crops fee not included)						

Data source: Notice from the People's Government of Qinzhou City on the Announcement and Implementation of a New Round of Comprehensive Land Price Standards for Land Acquisition Areas (QZG [2023] No.1), and Qinbei District People's Government Standing Meeting "On Relevant Matters Regarding the Re-adjustment of Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition and Relocation in Dadong Area of Huangma Industrial Park.

108. This project involves the acquisition of 1,641.40 mu of collective land. Of this total, 1,122.79 mu pertains to individual farming households, and 518.61 mu of agricultural land is under the ownership of village collectives. During the compensation process, compensation for the agricultural land owned by village collectives will be fully disbursed to the respective affected village collectives and communities. The utilization of these compensation funds will be determined through consultation at villagers' representative assemblies.

109. For the agricultural land involving individual farming households, all resettlement subsidies, young crop fees, and compensation for above-ground attachments for the acquired cultivated land and forest land will be paid directly to the affected households. This is in strict accordance with Article 26 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, which clearly stipulates: land compensation fees belong to the rural collective economic organizations; resettlement subsidies, young crop compensation, and compensation for above-ground attachments belong to the APs. As rural land is collectively owned by the members of the village collective economic organization, the village collective will reserve 30% of the land compensation fee for the improvement of collective infrastructure and the development of the village economy. Through consultation among villagers' representatives, it was agreed that, considering the collective ownership of the land, compensation should primarily be directed to the collective. However, to safeguard the interests of individual households, the village committee will reserve approximately 5,000 yuan per mu (30%) of the land compensation fee for collective infrastructure and economic development. The remaining approximately 11,500 yuan per mu of the land compensation fee will be distributed directly to the affected HHs. All resettlement subsidies, young crop fees, and compensation for above-ground attachments for Project-affected People will be paid in full to the APs. The final distribution plan for the land compensation fee, including whether the village collective reserves a portion, must be decided by the village collective through a villagers' assembly or villagers' representative assembly. Regardless of the method chosen, no land readjustment will occur. The specific distribution plan for compensation funds will be deliberated and decided during the implementation phase by the convened villagers' assembly or villagers' representative assembly.

110. Based on surveys and understanding of the affected townships and communities/villages, the affected communities/villages have no collectively-owned agricultural land available for adjustment or reallocation. Providing replacement land to Project-affected People is therefore not feasible. This information was communicated to Project-affected People during the survey process, and all Project-affected People have expressed their willingness to opt for monetary compensation.

4.7.2. Compensation Standard of Temporary Land Occupation (TLO)

111. According to the latest Feasibility Study Report (Version: October 31, 2025), all TLO for this project will be controlled within the acquired land area, with no TLO established outside the red line boundary. The project's temporary topsoil and earthwork stockpile sites will be located within the red line boundary of land acquisition; therefore, no additional TLO impacts will occur. Should temporary land occupation impacts arise during project implementation, the project implementation unit and the Land and Housing Expropriation Center of Qinbei District will compensate for the temporarily occupied land and above-ground attachments (young crops) in accordance with the compensation standards. In principle, temporary land use shall select unutilized land, barren hills, or slopes that are unsuitable for cultivation. If selecting cultivated land as temporary land occupation cannot be avoided, the compensation standards shall refer to the Notice on Further Strengthening and Standardizing the Management of Temporary land occupation (GZDNAR [2022] No. 3) issued by the Department of Natural Resources of GZAR and the Notice of the General Office of the Qinbei District People's Government, Qinzhou City on Implementing the Compensation Standards for Young Crops and Above-ground Attachments in Qinbei District (QBDGO [2023] No. 9). The compensation rate for temporary occupation of collective land is 2,000 yuan per mu per year, and compensation for above-ground attachments (young crops) is 10,000 yuan per mu as a one-time payment. Furthermore, the duration of temporary land occupation shall not exceed two years. Upon completion of the temporary land occupation, the construction unit must restore the land to its original condition.

4.7.3. Compensation Standard of House Demolition

112. After preliminary investigation, the houses affected by this project are mainly rural residential buildings and agricultural ancillary simple houses. The compensation for the demolition of residential buildings includes compensation for the main building and ancillary facilities, relocation compensation, and temporary transitional resettlement subsidies.

113. The housing demolition compensation standards for this project will be implemented in accordance with the Interim Measures for the Administration of Compensation and Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and Housing Relocation in Qinbei District (QBDGO [2020] No. 4). This document specifies the guiding replacement costs, guiding compensation rates for decoration, and standards for relocation subsidies for houses on collective land. This project will strictly implement compensation based on these standards.

114. According to common local practice in China, the vast majority of residents opt for a housing relocation appraisal, as the appraisal results are typically higher than the guiding replacement costs stipulated in the official documents. If the affected persons subject to demolition request a market value appraisal, they may apply to the Land Acquisition Center of Qinbei District. A qualified third-party appraisal institution will then conduct the assessment, and compensation will ultimately be granted based on the appraised value. The selection of

the appraisal institution requires mutual agreement between the Land and Housing Expropriation Center of Qinbei District and the affected persons subject to demolition. The appraisal work will be conducted based on the guiding replacement costs. Once the appraisal is completed and the results are publicized without objection, the signing of the housing demolition compensation agreement will be organized, and the relevant compensation and resettlement work will be implemented.

115. According to the resettlement impact survey, this project does not involve non-titled structures. The Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center has indicated that if unregistered structures are discovered during the demolition process, compensation and resettlement will be provided based on the replacement cost according to the current compensation policy. If the Project-affected People subject to demolition request a market value appraisal, they may apply to the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center for an assessment by a qualified third-party appraisal institution, with compensation ultimately based on the appraised value.

116. The aforementioned compensation standards fully comply and consistent with the relevant principles and requirements of the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. For specific case analyses regarding the purchase of commercial housing through monetary compensation or property right exchange after housing demolition, please refer to Chapter 5 of this report. Sections 5.6.2 and 5.6.3 describe case studies of purchasing commercial housing with monetary compensation obtained from housing demolition and property right exchange. The guiding compensation standards for housing demolition replacement are presented in Tables 4-4, 4-5, and 4-6.

Table 4-4 Replacement Guidance Prices[8] for House Relocation on Collective Land in Qinzhou City

No.	Structure	Main Project (+0.00 or above) Guidance Price (yuan/m ²)	Main conditions and decoration standards
1	Frame structure	875	Reinforced concrete frame structure, brick walls, and houses can be used normally, External wall: ordinary plastering, lime brushing white Doors and windows: ordinary wooden doors and windows; Ground: Cement mortar Interior walls: ordinary plastering, lime whitewashing; Ceiling: ordinary plastering, lime whitewashing; Roof: with insulation layer (or waterproof layer) Kitchen and bathroom: equipped with supporting facilities; Water and electricity: complete (transparent), able to meet daily living needs
2	Brick-concreate	815	Brick concrete structure, brick walls, and houses can be used normally. External wall: ordinary plastering, lime brushing white; Doors and windows: Ordinary wooden doors and windows: Ground: cement mortar; Interior wall: ordinary plastering, lime whitewashing Ceiling: ordinary plastering, lime whitewashing; Roof: with insulation layer (or waterproof layer) Kitchen and bathroom: equipped with supporting facilities; Water and electricity: complete (transparent), able to meet daily living needs
3	Masonry-timber	600	Masonry-timber structure, wooden frame, wooden purlin load-bearing, brick wall, the house can be used normally. External wall: ordinary plastering, lime brushing white Doors and windows: ordinary wooden doors and windows Ground: cement mortar; Interior walls: ordinary plastering, lime whitewashing; Roof: small blue tiles or machine-made tiles; Water and electricity: complete (transparent), able to meet daily living needs.
4	Simple house	365	Simple structure, load-bearing with wooden purlins, brick (or mud brick) walls, the house can be used normally. External wall: fair-faced wall Interior wall: fair-faced wall; Doors and windows: ordinary wooden doors and windows; Roof: cement tiles or asbestos tiles; Ground: cement mortar;

[8] In this project, the "Replacement Guidance Price" as stipulated in government documents refers to the Replacement Cost, exclusive of depreciation. This price serves as the minimum compensation benchmark to be followed during market assessments, and no market valuation result shall fall below this price. This definition is fully consistent with the concept of "Replacement Cost" as articulated in the AIIB's ESF.

			Water and electricity: complete (transparent), able to meet daily living needs,

Data source: Notice from the Office of the People's Government of Qinbei District, Qinzhou City on Issuing the Interim Measures for the Management of Collective Land Acquisition and Housing Relocation Compensation and Resettlement in Qinbei District

Table 4-5 Replacement Guidance Prices[9] for House Relocation

No.	Structure	Compensation standard (yuan/square meter)	Demolition area (square meters)
1	Frame structure	875	3,262.50
2	Brick-concreate	815	22,837.50
3	Masonry-timber	600	4,893.75
4	Simple house	365	1,631.25

Data source: Notice from the Office of the People's Government of Qinbei District, Qinzhou City on Issuing the Interim Measures for the Management of Collective Land Acquisition and Housing Relocation Compensation and Resettlement in Qinbei District

[9] In this project, the "Replacement Guidance Price" as stipulated in government documents refers to the Replacement Cost, exclusive of depreciation. This price serves as the minimum compensation benchmark to be followed during market assessments, and no market valuation result shall fall below this price. This definition is fully consistent with the concept of "Replacement Cost" as articulated in the AIIB's ESF.

Housing relocation subsidy standard:

(1) Relocation allowance: The compensation standard is 300-2,500 yuan per household.

(2) Moving (relocation) cost: 300 per household per time, with 2 times for long-distance transition.

(3) Temporary transitional resettlement subsidy: 400 yuan/person/month, disbursed in a lump sum for 3 months.

Compensation standards for homestead land:

(1) For homesteads with an area not exceeding 100 square meters, compensation will be given based on the area of the relocated house and the actual situation, with a compensation standard of 900-1200 yuan/square meter.

(2) The part of the homestead with an area exceeding 100 square meters shall be compensated according to the current comprehensive land price compensation standard for the land acquisition area.

Guiding Compensation Standards for Housing Relocation and Interior Decoration: The Notice of the General Office of the Qinbei District People's Government, Qinzhou City on Issuing the Interim Measures for the Administration of Compensation and Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and Housing Relocation in Qinbei District provides guiding prices for compensation of partial interior decoration. The compensation items cover common interior finishes such as indoor flooring, wall surfaces, ceilings, doors and windows, built-in cabinets, and kitchen and bathroom fixtures. Each item lists a guiding compensation price per unit area or as a fixed rate. These compensation standards serve as guiding prices that reflect market variations. For categories not currently included in the prevailing compensation documents, compensation may be determined by reference to similar circumstances. Where no suitable reference exists, the compensation standard shall be determined by reporting to the local price authority or by engaging a qualified institution to conduct an appraisal. For details, please refer to Table 4-6.

Table 4-6 Guiding Compensation Prices for Partial Housing Interior Decoration

No.	Item	Unit	Price (yuan)
1	Mosaic, Terrazzo	m²	28
2	Floor Tile, Baseboard (Standard)	m²	52
3	Floor Tile, Baseboard (Mid-Range)	m²	70
4	Floor Tile, Baseboard (Premium)	m²	114
5	Strip/Woven Pattern Wood Flooring, Veneer Plywood Flooring, Laminate Flooring, Baseboard	m²	79

No.	Item	Unit	Price (yuan)
6	Solid Wood Flooring, Baseboard (Standard)	m²	120
7	Solid Wood Flooring, Baseboard (Mid-Range)	m²	165
8	Solid Wood Flooring, Baseboard (Premium)	m²	250
9	Wood Baseboard	m	23
10	Granite, Marble (Standard)	m²	55-80
11	Granite, Marble (Mid-Range)	m²	90-180
12	Granite, Marble (Premium)	m²	190-270
13	Wallpaper, Wall Fabric, Spray Coating (Standard)	m²	12
14	Wall Tile, Face Brick (Standard)	m²	37
15	Wall Tile, Face Brick (Mid-Range)	m²	45
16	Wall Tile, Face Brick (Premium)	m²	55
18	Simple Ceiling (No Design)	m²	68
19	Standard Aluminum Ceiling Panel	m²	100
20	PVC Ceiling Panel	m²	70
21	Door/Window Frame	m	33
22	Plywood Door (with Frame, Single Leaf)	leaf	230
23	Solid Wood Door (with Frame)	leaf	460
24	Built-in Wood Cabinet (Standard)	m²	220
25	Built-in Wood Cabinet (High-Grade)	m²	320
26	Kitchen Upper/Lower Cabinet (Standard)	m²	192
27	Wainscoting, Wood Decoration	m²	90
28	Curtain Box	m	28
29	Aluminum Alloy, PVC-U Windows & Doors	m²	261
30	Aluminum Alloy Spring Door	m²	564

No.	Item	Unit	Price (yuan)
31	Aluminum Alloy Rolling Shutter Door	m²	157
32	Frameless Glass Door (Thickness ≥10mm)	m²	190
33	Iron Security Window	m²	95
34	Stainless Steel Security Window	m²	85
35	Aluminum Alloy Security Grille	m²	75
36	Standard Steel Security Door	leaf	730
37	Remote-Control Automatic Door, Unit Access Control Door	household	720
38	Toilet (with Cistern)	unit	320

4.7.4. Compensation Standards for Above-ground Attachments

117. Compensation for above-ground attachments shall be based on the guiding replacement prices stipulated in the Notice of the General Office of the Qinbei District People's Government, Qinzhou City on Issuing the Interim Measures for the Administration of Compensation and Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and Housing Relocation in Qinbei District. The specific standards are detailed in Tables 4-7 and 4-8. These compensation standards represent replacement prices that reflect market variations. For categories not currently included in the prevailing compensation documents, compensation may be determined by reference to similar circumstances. Where no suitable reference exists, the compensation standard shall be determined by reporting to the local price authority or by engaging a qualified institution to conduct an appraisal. Compensation amounts for infrastructure and above-ground attachments will be paid directly to the affected entities/individuals.

Table 4-7 Compensation Standards for Threshing Ground and Temporary Housing

Buildings	Structure	Unit	Unit price (yuan)	Remarks
Threshing ground	Cement	m^2	35	
	Triad soil, clay	m^2	30	
Wall	Masonry red brick (cement brick)	m^3	320	
	Masonry rubble	m^3	230	

Pigsty	Red brick (cement brick) tile surface	m^2	150	
Temporary housing	Asphalt oil paper, asbestos tiles, steel shed	m^2	150	Refers to production buildings such as houses for guarding ponds and fruit orchards, and the compensation price includes the foundation and interior decoration of the buildings
	Red brick (cement brick) wall, asphalt paper or asbestos tile surface	m^2	200	
	Red brick (cement brick) wall tile surface	m	300	
	Brick-concreate	m^2	650	
Rice straw shed	Topped with straw	-	150	
Little grave hill	Topped with mud	-	2,000	For those who choose to migrate on their own, an additional reward of 1500 yuan/hill will be given
Big grave hill	Topped with mud	-	4,000	
White grave	A cemetery covered with cement and lime, with tombstones, and a worship platform that is not hardened or hardened but has a width of less than 2 meters	-	5,000	
	A cemetery covered with cement and lime, with tombstones, and a worship platform that is hardened but has a width 2-3 meters	-	6,500	
	A cemetery covered with cement and lime, with tombstones, and a worship platform that is not hardened or hardened but has a width of more than 3 meters	-	8,000	
A cemetery without an owner		-	600	
Water well type pool	Earthwork without wall construction	m^3	100	Calculated based on actual earthwork during well excavation
	Stonework for wall construction	m^3	250	
	Brick masonry wall with red bricks	m^3	320	

	(cement bricks)			
	Machine drilling	m	80	
Biogas digester		-	3,500—4,000	

Data source: Notice from the Office of the People's Government of Qinbei District, Qinzhou City on Issuing the Interim Measures for the Management of Collective Land Acquisition and Housing Relocation Compensation and Resettlement in Qinbei District

Table 4- 8 Guiding Compensation Standards for Replacement Cost of Scattered Individual Trees

Name	Specifications	Compensation Standard (yuan/tree)
Mulberry, Water Apple, Fig, Lemon, Pomegranate, Plum, Papaya, Persimmon	Root collar diameter below 5cm	5-10
	Root collar diameter 5-10cm	10-20
	Root collar diameter 10-20cm	20-35
	Root collar diameter above 20cm	35-50
Jackfruit, Chinese Olive	Root collar diameter below 5cm	5-20
	Root collar diameter 5-10cm	20-60
	Root collar diameter 10-40cm	60-150
	Root collar diameter above 40cm	150-300
GRPe, Passion Fruit	Below 1 year of productive age	3-5
	1-2 years of productive age	5-15
	2-3 years of productive age	15-25
	3-4 years of productive age and above	25-45
Longan Tree, Lychee Tree	Root collar diameter below 3cm	10-30
	Root collar diameter 3-5cm	30-60
	Root collar diameter 5-15cm	60-250
	Root collar diameter 15-40cm	250-700
	Root collar diameter 40-60cm	700-2500
	Root collar diameter above 60cm	2500-3500
Plantain, Banana	Height below 1m	10

Name	Specifications	Compensation Standard (yuan/tree)
	Height above 1m to before inflorescence emergence	10-25
	Inflorescence emerged	25-50
Papaya	Seedling	2
	Non-fruiting	8
	Fruiting	20
Other Miscellaneous Fruit Trees	Canopy below 50cm	10-50
	Canopy 50-100cm	50-100
	Canopy 100-200cm	100-200
	Canopy 200-300cm	200-400
	Canopy above 300cm	400-600

Note: Root collar diameter refers to the diameter of the main trunk at 30cm above ground level. Compensation shall be applied based on the corresponding price for the specific size category.

4.8. Support Measures for Vulnerable Groups

118. For the vulnerable groups initially identified among the APs, further verification and confirmation will be conducted during the project's detailed design and DMS stages. Affected HHs with vulnerable groups that have labor capacity will be given priority to participate in the skills training included in this project's livelihood restoration program, and to access government-sponsored public welfare positions as well as job opportunities during the project's construction and operation periods.

119. Furthermore, in accordance with relevant GZAR regulations such as the Implementation Opinions of the GZAR People's Government on Further Improving the Assistance and Support System for Extremely Poor Individuals (GZPG [2016] No. 79), the Notice of the Department of Civil Affairs of GZAR on Issuing the Operational Procedures for Identifying Extremely Poor Individuals in GZAR (GZCR [2024] No. 7), the Notice of the General Office of the GZAR People's Government on Improving the Medical Insurance and Assistance System for Major and Serious Illnesses (GZPGO [2022] No. 5), the Notice of the Department of Civil Affairs of GZAR and 11 Other Departments on Issuing the Implementation Opinions on Strengthening Dynamic Monitoring of Low-income Populations and Implementing Tiered and Classified Social Assistance Work (GZCR [2024] No. 34), and the

Notice of the Department of Civil Affairs and the Department of Finance of GZAR on Effectively Guaranteeing the Basic Livelihoods of Individuals in Difficult Circumstances (GZCF [2022] No. 18), this project will provide tiered, classified, and robust comprehensive assistance and security for affected impoverished/low-income groups and other vulnerable groups during the resettlement process.

120. Regarding basic livelihood security, this project will, based on current national, GZAR, Qinzhou City, and Qinbei District social assistance policies, strictly carry out identification and dynamic management for eligible rural extremely poor support recipients in accordance with regulations such as the Operational Procedures for Identifying Extremely Poor Individuals in GZAR, and distribute subsidies according to local basic livelihood standards and nursing care standards for extremely poor individuals to ensure all who qualify receive support. For urban and rural residents covered by the Minimum Living Standard Guarantee (MLSG), in accordance with documents including the Notice of the Department of Civil Affairs and the Department of Finance of GZAR on Increasing the Subsidy Level for the Urban and Rural MLSG and the Standards for the Two Subsidies for Persons with Disabilities and GZCF [2022] No. 18, as well as the Notice of the Qinzhou Municipal Finance Bureau and the Qinzhou Municipal Civil Affairs Bureau on Increasing the Subsidy Level for the City's Urban and Rural MLSG and the Standards for the Two Subsidies for Persons with Disabilities (issued October 13, 2025), starting January 1, 2025, the average urban MLSG subsidy is no less than 410 yuan per person per month, and the average rural MLSG subsidy is no less than 250 yuan per person per month. For eligible persons with severe disabilities, a living allowance for persons with disabilities in difficulties and a nursing care subsidy for persons with severe disabilities of 90 yuan per person per month each are provided according to regulations. Eligible households lifted out of poverty and targets of poverty-return prevention monitoring that meet rural MLSG conditions will be promptly included in the MLSG scope through due procedures; for families with severe illness or severe disability where members have partially or completely lost labor capacity and cannot achieve stable income growth through industrial support or employment assistance, their basic livelihoods will be secured through measures such as MLSG, support for extremely poor individuals, and temporary assistance.

121. Regarding medical security, Qinbei District fully implements the basic medical insurance and critical illness insurance systems for urban and rural residents. In accordance with the requirements of documents including State Council Office Document [2021] No. 42 and GZPGO [2022] No. 5, the medical insurance and medical assistance mechanisms for major and serious illnesses are improved. Comprehensive security measures combining premium payment assistance and medical assistance are implemented for vulnerable groups such as low-income populations, individuals lifted out of poverty (including monitoring targets), extremely poor support recipients, orphans, and persons with disabilities. Eligible

extremely poor support recipients, orphans, etc., have their individual basic medical insurance premiums fully paid by public finances; urban and rural MLSG recipients, individuals who have returned to or are at risk of poverty, as well as individuals with unstable livelihoods after poverty alleviation, individuals on the verge of poverty, and individuals facing sudden severe difficulties monitored by the rural revitalization department, enjoy premium payment assistance and medical assistance according to stipulated proportions. They receive relatively high reimbursement rates for medical expenses within the policy scope, and further reduce out-of-pocket burdens through measures such as lowering the deductible for critical illness insurance and appropriately increasing reimbursement ratios, effectively mitigating the risks of poverty due to illness and returning to poverty due to illness.

122. The list of vulnerable households initially identified by the project's resettlement planning team, after confirmation by the relevant affected village committees and communities, will be designated as the project's potentially affected vulnerable groups. Eleven households comprising 46 individuals have been initially identified as vulnerable groups. All these families are of the ethnic Han and are only affected by land acquisition, not involving resettlement impacts. Due to the lack of labor capacity in some family members caused by factors such as physical disabilities or major illnesses, they have already been included in the rural MLSG and medical security systems. During project implementation, special attention will be paid to the needs of these vulnerable groups to ensure these Project-affected People AP do not experience a decline in their living standards due to the project's implementation. Furthermore , the vulnerability of the affected people is also identified, and appropriate measures for restoring their livelihoods are planned.

4.8.1 Women's Support Measures

123. According to the sample survey, among the 1,076 people in 225 households, 527 are women, accounting for 48.97%, and based on the survey data, it is speculated that the total number of affected households in this project is 691 with 3,459 people, the female affected is about 1,694.

124. In addition to enjoying the policy of land expropriation compensation, affected women also enjoy the following special support policies:

(1) Priority will be given to employment opportunities, contractors will prioritize temporary unskilled jobs for the local female workforce to increase their household income, with at least 20% of the 385 unskilled jobs offered; The project has formulated a Gender Action Plan, which will be incorporated into all bidding documents.

(2) Priority will be given to obtaining agricultural and non-agricultural technical training. This project will conduct agricultural and non-agricultural technical training, and the number of female participants in the training will not be less than 49%; See Chapter 5 fore details;

(3) Affected women can obtain relevant information during the resettlement process

through community bulletin board information posting, staff notification, news reports, and mobile message push. They can participate in public consultation and resettlement, which is specifically handled by gender commissioners and women's federations at all levels;

(4) In the implementation of resettlement, specialized women's symposiums will be held to introduce related policies and raise women's awareness;

(5) It is recommended that during the confirmation and signing process of land acquisition and demolition agreements, equal rights to information and participation in decision-making for women should be guaranteed, ensuring their autonomous right to sign and confirm on documents concerning their own rights and interests.

4.9. Related Taxes and Fees

125. According to relevant laws and regulations on land in PRC, taxes and fees that can be collected by government departments are not within the scope of compensation, but should be borne by the project during land acquisition. Therefore, when estimating the budget for resettlement, applicable taxes and fees should be considered.

126. The taxes and fees related to land acquisition include farmland occupation tax, farmland cultivation fee, vegetation restoration fee, paid use fee for newly added construction land, and unforeseeable fees, as detailed in Table 4-9.

Table 4-9 Related Taxes and Fees

Tax Category	Unit	Standard	Policies
Farmland occupancy tax	yuan/mu	20000 yuan/mu	*Table of Applicable Tax Rates for Farmland Occupation Tax in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region*
Land reclamation fee (paddy field)	yuan/mu	20,000 yuan/mu	*Notice of the Finance Department of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Natural Resources Department of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and Development and Reform Commission of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Standardizing and Adjusting the Collection Standards and Use Management Policies of Farmland Reclamation Fees in Our Region* GCS[2019]No.35
Land reclamation fee (Dryland)	yuan/mu	9,999 yuan/mu	*Notice of the Finance Department of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Natural Resources Department of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and Development and Reform Commission of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Standardizing and Adjusting the Collection Standards and Use Management Policies of Farmland Reclamation Fees in Our Region* GCS[2019]No.35
Paid use fee for newly added construction land	yuan/mu	16,000 yuan/mu	*Notice on Adjusting the Collection of Paid Land Use Fees for Newly Added Construction Land in Some Regions* CZ〔2009〕No.24
Vegetation restoration fee	yuan/mu	6,666.6 yuan/mu	*Notice on Adjusting the Collection Standards for Forest Vegetation Restoration Fees in GZAR to Guide the Conservation and Intensive Use of Forest Land* GCS[2016]No.42
Purchase of arable land index fee (paddy field)	yuan/mu	290,000 yuan/mu	*Notice from the Department of Natural Resources of Guangxi and the Department of Finance of Guangxi on Adjusting the Guidance and Adjustment Prices for Supplementary Farmland Index Trading in Guangxi* GZRZF[2023]No.13
Purchase of arable land index fee (dryland)	yuan/mu	120,000 yuan/mu	*Notice from the Department of Natural Resources of Guangxi and the Department of Finance of Guangxi on Adjusting the Guidance and Adjustment Prices for Supplementary Farmland Index Trading in Guangxi* GZRZF[2023]No.13
Subsidies for pension insurance for displaced	yuan/mu	50,000 yuan/mu	*Guiding Opinions on the Participation of Land Requisitioned Farmers in the*

farmers			*Basic Pension Insurance System in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region* GRSF[2016]No.16 and *Implementation Rules for Basic Pension Insurance Participation of Land Requisitioned Farmers in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region* GRSF[2017]No.23

Data source: PMO and NRB

4.10. Entitlement Matrix

127. Based on the ESF (Revised June 2024), the ESS2, the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (2020 Revision), and the relevant policies of the GZAR and Qinzhou City, a compensation and resettlement Entitlement Matrix has been developed for the Project-affected People of this project, as presented in Table 4-10. The results indicate that all compensation standards are formulated based on the Replacement Cost Principle. Specifically, regarding land acquisition, the calculation, comparative analysis of the annual output value of major crops, and compensation standards are detailed in Section 5.4. Concerning housing demolition, relevant cases of monetary compensation, purchasing commercial housing, and property right exchange are elaborated in Sections 5.6.2 and 5.6.3. Therefore, all compensation standards are formulated based on the replacement cost principle. All entitlements and compensation comply with the principle and requirement of "full compensation at replacement cost" stipulated by the ESF and ESS2, and are consistent with the principles and requirements of ESS2.

Table 4-10 Entitlement Matrix

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
Permanent Land Acquisition	According to the preliminary investigation, the total area of collective land to be permanently expropriated by the project is 1,641.40 mu, of which the collective land area involving affected farmers is 1,122.79 mu, including 415.93 mu of cultivated land and 706.86 mu of forest land, affecting a total of 657 HHs with 3,320 people，including 11 of Zhuang individuals.	It affected 657 households and 3,320 people (including 11 of Zhuang individuals.) in 5 villages/communities (Huangma Community, Chengbei Community, Longwan Community, Hengling Village, Jiangbiao Community).	(1) The Project Affected People AP will receive full compensation for land and resettlement subsidies based on replacement cost; (2) The Project Affected People will receive full compensation for young crops and above-ground attachments, which meets the requirements for the replacement cost of cultivation; (3) All compensation standards are based on replacement prices. If local governments introduce higher compensation standards during the implementation phase of resettlement, the new standards will apply to all affected HHs; (4) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all resettlements; (5) Provide Project Affected People with capacity-building support and economic assistance; (6) Conduct meaningful consultations with affected people, informing them of their rights and resettlement options, and ensuring their participation in the planning, implementation, and monitoring & evaluation of the RP; (7) Land acquisition shall not proceed until affected people have received full compensation; (8) Pay attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially the elderly, women, children, and those without formal legal rights to land. All affected people will be fully informed of their eligibility, compensation standards and costs, livelihood and income restoration plans, project schedule, etc., and enabled to participate in the implementation of the RP; (9) The resettlement budget will fully cover all aspects	The compensation for land acquisition for this project is strictly implemented in accordance with the "Notice of the Qinzhou Municipal People's Government on Announcing and Implementing the Comprehensive Land Price Standard for a New Round of Regional Acquisition" (Qin Zheng Gui [2023] No. 1). The compensation standards for this project are as follows: the comprehensive compensation standard for the Area I is 42,200 yuan/mu, including 16,880 yuan/mu for land compensation and 25,320 yuan/mu for resettlement subsidy; The comprehensive compensation standard for the Area III is 41,400 yuan/mu, including 16,560 yuan/mu for land compensation and 24,840 yuan/mu for resettlement subsidy. The compensation for young seedlings/standing crops and above-ground attachments shall be implemented in accordance with the "Notice on the Implementation of Compensation Standards for Seedlings and Above-ground Attachments in Qinbei District" (Beizhengban [2023] No. 9) and relevant supplementary policies. Among them, the compensation standard for young seedlings/standing crops in both Area I and Area III is 10,000 yuan/mu; In order to encourage cooperation with land acquisition, an additional reward of 7,000 yuan/mu will be given to those who sign the agreement on time, totaling 17,000 yuan/mu. According to the provisions of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China on the comprehensive land price of expropriated land areas generally adjusted or published every three years, the current compensation standard for this project is the

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
			requiring compensation; (10) During the project's construction and operation phases, the PMO will prioritize the employment of AP to increase their economic income. (11) the Project Affected People will receive livelihood restoration in accordance with the established plan, as detailed below: (a) Provide cash compensation to support affected persons in engaging in non-agricultural production, such as using funds to purchase vehicles for transportation, leasing shops for retail or catering, to broaden income sources. Relevant project units will prioritize recommending job positions in the Huangma Industrial Park, transportation business opportunities, or suitable shops, and assist in negotiating favorable rents to support a smooth transition; (b) Assist eligible farmers who have lost their land in participating in the social pension insurance scheme to ensure their long-term living standards are not reduced. Preliminary estimates indicate that approximately 1,701 individuals could be covered; (c) If willing, the PMO can guide and assist Project Affected People in leasing land from other farmers nearby to continue farming and restore their livelihoods; (d) Support them in continuing their agricultural activities, while the PIU recommends them to nearby enterprises for seasonal and temporary work opportunities. (e) During the project's construction and operation, the PIU will prioritize providing job positions to Project Affected People to increase their income; (f) After the project	standard released in 2023. If any new compensation policy is promulgated and implemented during the LAR period, it will be uniformly implemented in accordance with the latest policy standards, and the new policy will be applied to all affected persons to ensure fair and consistent compensation for all APs. The distribution of land compensation costs shall comply with Article 26 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China. After discussions with the affected villages/communities and the affected people, the preliminary plan reached as follow: about 30% of the land compensation fee (5,000 yuan/mu) will be reserved by the village committee for infrastructure and collective economic development; The rest (about 11,500 yuan/mu) will be distributed directly to the affected HHs. The resettlement subsidy, compensation fee for seedlings and ground attachments will be paid in full to the affected HHs. The specific distribution plan of the final land compensation fee shall be democratically agreed upon by the villagers' (representatives) meeting. According to the provisions of the "Detailed Rules for the Implementation of Basic Pension Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region" (Gui Ren Shefa [2017] No. 23), the land-using unit shall pay the pension insurance subsidy funds of the land-expropriated farmers to the government-designated financial account in full at one time when the competent department of natural resources files and submits the land acquisition procedures for approval. The current subsidy standard

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
			becomes operational, the PIU will assist in recommending them for employment in newly settled enterprises; (g) Organize free agricultural and non-agricultural skills training, ensuring at least 2 participants per household to enhance their employability and income level. All entitlements comply with the principle and requirement of "full compensation at replacement cost" as stipulated by the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, and are consistent with the principles and requirements of ESS2.	is 50,000 yuan/mu. The detailed LA compensation standard refer to table 4-3. According to the assessment, the compensation standards for LA are adequate to ensure Project Affected People livelihood restoration. Therefore, the project's compensation standards fully comply with the principles and requirements stipulated in the AIIB ESF (Revised June 2024) and its ESS2, meeting the AIIB's requirements and principles for replacement cost compensation. For detailed analysis, please refer to Section 5.4.
Rural residential house demolition	According to preliminary investigation, this project involves a total of 107 households and 550 people affected by the demolition of rural residents' houses, with a total demolition area of 32,625m2, including 73 households affected by both land acquisition and demolition.	107 HHs with 550 people	(1) Obtain monetary compensation for housing demolition according to the replacement guide price, including compensation for housing structure and homestead-land; (2) If the affected people put forward a market assessment request, they can apply to the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center, which will be evaluated by a third-party appraisal agency with corresponding qualifications, and finally compensate according to the appraisal price. (3) The selection and employment of the appraisal agency must be jointly approved by the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center and the affected people, and the appraisal work will be carried out on the basis of the replacement guide price. After the evaluation is completed, the results will be announced without objection, and the signing of the house	The compensation standard for housing demolition will be implemented in accordance with the "Interim Measures for the Administration of Collective Land Expropriation and Housing Relocation Compensation and Resettlement in Qinbei District" (Bei Zheng Ban Gui [2020] No. 4). The document clarifies the replacement guide price, decoration compensation guide price and relocation subsidy standard for the relocation of houses on collective land, and the project will implement compensation in strict accordance with the standard. The replacement guide price standard is: 875 yuan/square meter for frame structure; 815 yuan/square meter for brick-concrete structure; 600 yuan/square meter for brick-wood structure; 365 yuan/square meter for simple structure; the housing relocation subsidy standard as follow: (1) Relocation subsidy: The compensation standard is 300-2500 yuan/household. (2) Moving (relocation) expenses: 300/per household, 2 times for off-site transitions. (3)

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
	Subproject 1 affects 82 households, involving the demolition of 26987.50 square meters of rural residential houses; Subproject 2: The multimodal transportation freight yard project affects 10 households and involves the demolition of 2400 square meters of rural residential houses; The supporting infrastructure of sub project 3 affects 15 households and involves the demolition of 3237.50 square meters of rural residential houses.		demolition compensation agreement will be organized, and the relevant compensation and LAR work will be implemented. (4) Voluntarily choose resettlement methods, including monetary compensation and property rights exchange; After receiving monetary compensation, the affected person can voluntarily purchase commercial housing or second-hand housing; (5) Obtain land compensation, moving fees, temporary transition fees, relocation incentives, etc. (6) The materials from the demolished houses belong to the property owner; the costs related to obtaining certificates for the resettlement housing of affected people are free of charge. （7）All compensation standards are based on replacement prices. If local governments introduce higher compensation standards during the implementation phase of resettlement, the new standards will apply to all affected HHs All entitlements comply with the principle and requirement of "full compensation at replacement cost" as stipulated by the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, and are consistent with the principles and requirements of ESS2.	Temporary transitional subsidy: 400 yuan per person per month, to be paid in a lump sum for three months. Homestead-land compensation standard: (1) If the homestead area does not exceed 100 square meters, the homestead will be compensated according to the area of the relocated house and the actual situation, and the compensation standard will be 900-1200 yuan/square meter. (2) The part of the homestead area exceeding 100 square meters shall be compensated according to the current comprehensive land price compensation standard for the expropriated area. Guidance and compensation standards for house relocation and decoration: The Qinbei District People's Government Office of Qinzhou City issued a notice on the issuance of the "Interim Measures for the Administration of Collective Land Acquisition and House Relocation Compensation and Resettlement in Qinbei District", which provides a decoration compensation guide price for some house decorations. Compensation items cover common decoration contents such as indoor floors, walls, ceilings, doors, windows, fixed cabinets, kitchen and bathroom facilities, etc. Each item is listed with a compensation guide price per unit area or individual item. These compensation standards are guide prices that are in line with market changes. Categories not included in the current compensation documents can be compensated based on similar situations. If the reference cannot be made, the compensation standards should be reported to the local price authority to determine the compensation standards or a qualified unit should be hired for evaluation.

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
				The detailed compensation standards are shown in Table 4-4, 4-5, and 4-6. If the affected people put forward a market assessment request, they can apply to the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center, which will be evaluated by a third-party appraisal agency with corresponding qualifications, and finally compensate according to the appraisal price. The selection and employment of the appraisal agency must be jointly approved by the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center and the affected people, and the appraisal work will be carried out on the basis of the replacement guide price. After the evaluation is completed, the results will be announced without objection, and the signing of the house demolition compensation agreement will be organized, and the relevant compensation and LAR work will be implemented. The above measures are in line with the requirements of the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (revised in June 2024) and ESS2 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. For a specific case on the purchase of commercial housing or property rights replacement through monetary compensation after house demolition, please refer to Chapter 5, Chapter 5 5.6.2 and 5.6.3 of this report.
Non-titled structures	According to the Survey, the project does not involve non-titled structures.	If the affected persons of non-titled structures are identified during demolition	(1) Obtain monetary compensation for housing demolition according to the replacement guide price, including compensation for housing structure and homestead-land; (2) If the affected people put forward a market assessment request, they can apply to the	The same as above.

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
			Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center, which will be evaluated by a third-party appraisal agency with corresponding qualifications, and finally compensate according to the appraisal price. (3) The selection and employment of the appraisal agency must be jointly approved by the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center and the affected people, and the appraisal work will be carried out on the basis of the replacement guide price. After the evaluation is completed, the results will be announced without objection, and the signing of the house demolition compensation agreement will be organized, and the relevant compensation and LAR work will be implemented. (4) Voluntarily choose resettlement methods, including monetary compensation and property rights exchange; After receiving monetary compensation, the affected person can voluntarily purchase commercial housing or second-hand housing; (5) Obtain land compensation, moving fees, temporary transition fees, relocation incentives, etc. (6) The materials from the demolished houses belong to the property owner; the costs related to obtaining certificates for the resettlement housing of affected people are free of charge. All entitlements comply with the principle and requirement of "full compensation at replacement cost" as stipulated by the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised	

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
			June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, and are consistent with the principles and requirements of ESS2.	
Ethnic Minorites	The total number of affected households under this project is estimated to be 691, involving 3,459 persons, including 11 ethnic minority (Zhuang) individuals.	The 11 Zhuang residents affected by land acquisition in the project area	In addition to enjoying all the rights specified in the first, second, and third columns above, these include: (1) priority access to employment opportunities generated by the project; (2) priority consideration for affected ethnic minority laborers in workforce training, and the provision of training for ethnic minority residents to ensure their economic status is not compromised; (3) ensuring access to relevant information during the resettlement process and the ability to participate in consultations on resettlement matters; and (4) ensuring that, during the confirmation and signing of land acquisition agreements, ethnic minorities enjoy equal rights to information and participation in decision-making, and guaranteeing that ethnic minority women have the autonomous right to sign and confirm documents concerning their own rights and interests.	The same as above.
Women	According to the sample survey, among the 1,076 people in 225 households, 527 are women, accounting for 48.97%, and based on the survey data, it is	All affected women in the project area	In addition to enjoying all the rights in the first, second, and third columns above, it also includes (1) priority access to non-technical job opportunities brought by this project; (2) Priority should be given to affected women's labor force in areas such as labor training to ensure that their economic status is not compromised; (3) Ensure to obtain relevant information during the process of resettlement and be able to participate in negotiating resettlement matters.	The same as above.

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
	speculated that the total number of affected households in this project is 691 with 3,459 people, the female affected is about 1,694.		(4) In the process of confirming and signing land acquisition and demolition agreements, women should be guaranteed to enjoy equal rights to know and participate in decision-making, and ensure that they have the right to independently sign and confirm documents related to their own rights and interests.	
Vulnerable groups	11 households with 46 people	11 households with 46 people	Although during the preparation of the resettlement plan, 11 households with 46 vulnerable groups were identified which affected by land acquisition and did not involve the impact of HD; During the implementation of the project, if any new vulnerable groups are identified, for these vulnerable groups affected by the project, in addition to enjoying the same compensation and resettlement treatment as other affected families, they will also receive special support provided by the government, including free vocational skills training, social security connection, employment information recommendation and small low-interest loans, etc., to effectively ensure the sustainability of their livelihoods. In response to the potential adverse effects of project construction on vulnerable groups, project owners and relevant institutions should pay close attention to their resettlement situation, monitor the implementation of various government subsidies, take measures, and	The same as above.

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
			prioritize providing temporary employment opportunities for labor to these families as much as possible, eliminate or mitigate the adverse effects of the project on them, and restore their livelihoods and income levels as soon as possible. The specific safeguard measures are as follows: (1) Implement the special subsidy mechanism of "one matter, one discussion"; (2) The government will coordinate the provision of homesteads for self-built housing, or assist in resettlement and reconstruction in other places; (3) If the affected person has no intention of rebuilding, they can be assisted in relocating to an elderly care institution through consultation; (4) On a voluntary basis, give priority to providing suitable positions for family members of affected vulnerable groups with labor ability during the project construction and operation stage; (5) Based on the principle of voluntariness, priority should be given to organizing them to participate in skills training and providing employment information docking services.	
Restoration of infrastructure and ground attachments	According to the preliminary survey, there is no infrastructure and special facilities involved in this project; If any during	Property owners	(1) If infrastructure and special facilities are involved, the PMO and the PIU and the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center will give monetary compensation to the owner according to the replacement cost. The affected infrastructure will be relocated and restored by relevant industry management and service agencies or property units.	Refer to the "Interim Measures for the Administration of Collective Land Expropriation and Housing Relocation Compensation and Resettlement in Qinbei District" (Bei Zheng Ban Gui [2020] No. 4), and monetary compensation will be given to the owner according to the guiding replacement prices, see Table 4-7; If it cannot be referenced, it shall be determined after reporting to the local price authority to determine the

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
	implementation.		(2) Restoration measures for demolished infrastructure and special facilities must be planned and arranged in advance, and measures should be taken according to local conditions according to the actual operation to achieve safety, efficiency, timeliness and accuracy, so as to minimize the adverse impact on the nearby people. For the affected municipal public facilities, the demolition party shall demolish them according to the construction drawings of the project, and minimize the relocation on the principle of not affecting the construction of the project. For the relocation of the affected pipelines, the PIU shall rebuild (or relocate) first and then demolish it on the premise of ensuring that it does not affect the normal life of residents along the line. All entitlements comply with the principle and requirement of "full compensation at replacement cost" as stipulated by the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, and are consistent with the principles and requirements of ESS2.	compensation standard or hiring a qualified unit to evaluate it. The above measures are in line with the requirements of the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (revised in June 2024) and ESS2 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.
	Scattered individual trees	Affected HHs	The sporadic fruit trees involved in this project are mainly sporadic fruit trees planted in the villagers' courtyards and trees used for landscaping, and do not involve patches of fruit groves. According to the survey and analysis of the compensation willingness for those sporadic fruit trees and landscape greening in the courtyard, (1) monetary compensation is carried	Refer to the "Interim Measures for the Administration of Collective Land Expropriation and Housing Relocation Compensation and Resettlement in Qinbei District" (Bei Zheng Ban Gui [2020] No. 4), and monetary compensation will be given to the owner according to the guiding replacement prices, see Table 4-8; If it cannot be referenced, it shall be determined after reporting to the local price authority to determine the

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
			out according to the replacement guide price. (2) After receiving monetary compensation, the original owner may retain the right to dispose of the above-ground attachments, especially for trees (forest trees and fruit trees), which they can choose to transplant or sell at market price to other units or individuals. (3) In addition, the relocation information of sporadic fruit trees and landscaping trees will be notified to the affected people one month in advance. All entitlements and compensation standard comply with the principle and requirement of "full compensation at replacement cost" as stipulated by the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, and are consistent with the principles and requirements of ESS2.	compensation standard or hiring a qualified unit to evaluate it. The above measures are in line with the requirements of the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (revised in June 2024) and ESS2 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.
	Cemetery and Tudimiao	APs	For grave relocation, Project Affected People can choose either: (1) government-arranged relocation to the Qinbei District Public Cemetery, or (2) a one-time cash compensation of 9,500 CNY for self-managed relocation. Relevant information will be notified to affected units and individuals one month in advance. According to the survey, all affected graves belong to the Han ethnic group, with no minority ethnic groups involved. The Tudimiao, located in Hengling Village (Laoba Village), serves as a folk custom worship facility for the local Han residents. Symbolized by trees and incense burners, it is	Compensation for above-ground attachments (such as trees, graves, etc.) will be provided to affected persons or collectives at replacement cost in the form of monetary compensation. For the relocation of the simple Tudimiao, through consultations and consensus with representatives of Laoba Natural Village, the People's Government of Qinbei District has formulated corresponding policies and approved the budget. The specific implementation is as follows: The relocation of this Tudimiao will be handled through monetary compensation. The estimated compensation required for the relocation is: ¥155,000.00. This amount covers all related expenses for folk custom ceremonies,

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
			dedicated to the Tudigong (Lord of the Soil and the Ground). Following an on-site inspection and consultation with representatives from Laoba Natural Village, it has been agreed to relocate the Tudimiao within the same collective hilly area, approximately 30 meters north of the original site. The relocation will not require additional land acquisition and will only involve setting up worship facilities such as incense burners beneath a tree. The relocation is scheduled for completion by the end of October 2027 (around the Chongyang Festival). All entitlements comply with the principle and requirement of "full compensation at replacement cost" as stipulated by the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, and are consistent with the principles and requirements of ESS2.	such as: Compensation for residents' lost work time and meal allowances or Labor fees for ceremony personnel, etc. The above measures are in line with the requirements of the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (revised in June 2024) and ESS2 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.
Temporary land occupation (TLO)	Implementation progress (if any)	The affected by TLO	If temporary land occupation occurs during the project implementation, the PIU and the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center will carry out compensation in accordance with the "Notice on the Implementation of Compensation Standards for Young Crops and Ground Attachments in Qinbei District" (Beizhengban [2023] No. 9) and relevant supplementary policies. Compensation for temporary land occupation and ground attachments (young crops/standing crops) will be based on replacement cost. After the temporary land use ends, the construction unit	(i) TLO for the collective land will be paid for 2,000yuan/mu/year. According to the number of years of land use, the period of temporary land use shall not exceed two years. (ii) ground attachments (crop seedlings) will be paid in 10,000yuan /mu, lump-sum compensation payments The above measures are in line with the requirements of the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (revised in June 2024) and ESS2 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
			must restore the land to its original condition. If the compensation standards are raised due to policy changes in the future, the policy will apply to all affected individuals. All entitlements comply with the principle and requirement of "full compensation at replacement cost" as stipulated by the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, and are consistent with the principles and requirements of ESS2.	

5. Resettlement Measures

5.1. Target Population for Resettlement

128. The target population for resettlement in this project is the individuals affected by the project. A resettlement and recovery action plan should be developed to ensure that they benefit from the project, their living standards are improved, or at least their living standards can be restored after the project is completed.

5.2. Principles of Resettlement Recovery Plan

129. In accordance with the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024), the ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement policy, the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (2020 Revision), and relevant policies of the GZAR and Qinzhou City, the resettlement for this project shall adhere to the following basic principles:

(i) The preparation of the RP is based on social and economic surveys within the project area and statistical analysis of affected physical indicators, in accordance with national and local land acquisition compensation laws and policies, as well as the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework.

(ii) Optimize engineering design, pay attention to protecting arable land, minimize the impact of permanent and temporary land acquisition, and minimize involuntary resettlement. Various convenient measures and plans to reduce disturbance will be adopted during construction.

(iii) Compensation standards must comply with the policy requirements of the AIIB, the national government, and local authorities. They must be capable of ensuring that the Project-affected People receive fair and adequate compensation, effectively supporting the restoration and even improvement of their livelihoods and living standards.

(iv) The principle of "full compensation at replacement cost" stipulated in international good practice and the AIIB Environmental and Social Policy and Environmental and Social Standard 2 shall be strictly followed. This includes existing government compensation standards, valuation methods, and their mechanisms for dynamic updates in line with market conditions.

(v) Provide reasonable compensation for the acquired land and the losses caused. The compensation fee for land acquisition shall be fully paid within three months from the date of approval of the land acquisition compensation and RP, and shall not be later than the date of commencement of construction of the land.

(vi) Ensure that all Project-affected People receive full compensation for lost property before handing over contracted land, and that their living standards, production

capacity, and income levels return to pre land levels or even improve after the land acquisition is completed.

(vii) Those who illegally occupy land or build houses in the project area beyond the deadline will not be compensated or resettled.

(viii) Encourage the active participation of Project-affected People in the preparation and implementation of RP, engage in meaningful consultations with them, inform all resettlements of their rights and available resettlement options, and ensure that they can participate in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of resettlement.

(ix) Ensure that those affected individuals who do not have land rights or whose land rights cannot be legally recognized can receive resettlement assistance and compensation for non land assets.

(x) Pay attention to the complaints and grievances of affected personnel, and promptly and reasonably assist them in resolving the difficulties and inconveniences encountered during the land acquisition compensation process.

(xi) Prior to approving the project, promptly disclose the draft RP (including a description of the negotiation process) to affected individuals and other stakeholders in an easily understandable manner at a suitable location. Publish the final RP and its updated version to Project-affected People and other stakeholders.

(xii) During the implementation of the RP, any significant changes (including lowering compensation standards, changing the location and scale of land acquisition and demolition, adding new subprojects, or converting a subproject to a domestic investment project) should be reported to the AIIB in advance. If necessary, the RP can be modified or another RP can be prepared.

(xiii) During the implementation of the project, the implementing agency shall conduct internal monitoring of the implementation of land acquisition, land compensation, and resettlement. The project executing agency shall hire qualified and experienced third-party organization through public means to independently conduct external monitoring and submit monitoring reports to the AIIB on a regular basis. After all activities are completed, an evaluation of the resettlement work will be conducted.

(xiv) Monitor and evaluate the resettlement results through the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and project executing agencies, examine its impact on the living standards of affected populations, and combine the results of basic surveys and monitoring to examine whether the RP has achieved the expected results. Publish monitoring reports.

5.3. Land Acquisition Impact Analysis

5.3.1 Analysis of Land Loss Rate Impact

130. Based on preliminary investigations, the land acquisition impact area for this project covers 2 townships (sub-districts), namely Changtian Sub-district and Dadong Town, involving a total of 5 villages/communities: Huangma Community, Chengbei Community, Longwan Community, Hengling Village, and Jiangbiao Community. The project proposes the permanent acquisition of a total of 1,641.40 mu of collective land. This includes 1,122.79 mu of collective land involving farming households, comprising 415.93 mu of cultivated land and 706.86 mu of forest land, affecting a total of 657 households and 3,320 individuals. Among the affected farming households, 584 households (2,909 individuals) are impacted only by LA, while 73 households (411 individuals) are impacted by both LA and HD. Furthermore, the project will also acquire 518.61 mu of collective construction land and other collective land owned by village collectives, which does not involve impacts on individual farming households. To systematically assess the impact of LA on household livelihoods, statistical analyses were conducted on the extent of loss for both cultivated land and forest land.

131. Regarding the acquisition of cultivated land, no affected farming households lost all of their cultivated land. Specifically, 34 households experienced a cultivated land loss rate of 1% or less, accounting for 5.18% of the total. 238 households had a loss rate between 1% and 5%, accounting for 36.23%. 148 households had a loss rate between 5% and 10%, accounting for 22.53%. 21 households had a loss rate between 10% and 15%, accounting for 3.20%. 9 households had a loss rate between 15% and 20%, accounting for 1.37%. Overall, 94.06% of affected farming households experienced a cultivated land loss rate below 10%, with only 5.94% of households exceeding a 10% loss rate. This indicates that the project's overall impact on household cultivated land is relatively limited. The detailed analysis of cultivated land loss impact is presented in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Analysis of the Impact of Cultivated Land Loss on Affected HHs

Township/ Sub-district	Village and Community	Cultivated Land Loss										Total	
		⩽1%		1%~5%		5%~10%		10%~15%		15%~20%			
		HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
Changtian Sub-district	Huangma Community	0		6	10	62	223	168	933	4	28	240	1194
	Chengbei Community	14	15	95	393	37	258	11	96	3	28	160	790
	Longwan Community	20	38	116	613	9	70	2	9			147	730
Dadong Town	Jiangbiao Community					7	37	26	168	1	10	34	215
	Hengling Village	0	0	21	69	33	165	21	151	1	6	76	391
Total		**34**	**53**	**238**	**1085**	**148**	**753**	**228**	**1357**	**9**	**72**	**657**	**3320**

132. Regarding the acquisition of forest land, no affected farming households lost all of their forest land. Specifically, 7 households experienced a forest land loss rate of 1% or less, accounting for 1.07% of the total. 173 households had a loss rate between 1% and 5%, accounting for 26.33%. 149 households had a loss rate between 5% and 10%, accounting for 22.68%. 209 households had a loss rate between 10% and 15%, accounting for 31.81%. 119 households had a loss rate between 15% and 20%, accounting for 18.11%. This indicates that the project's overall impact on household forest land is relatively limited. The detailed analysis of forest land loss impact is presented in Table 5-2.

Table 5- 2 Analysis of the Impact of Forest Land Loss on Affected HHs

Township/ Sub-district	Village and Community	Forest Land Loss										Total	
		≤1%		1%~5%		5%~10%		10%~15%		15%~20%			
		HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population	HHs	Population
Changtian Sub-district	Huangma Community			3	3	33	94	119	572	85	525	240	1194
	Chengbei Community	7	7	90	350	42	266	14	117	7	50	160	790
	Longwan Community			19	33	48	204	60	345	20	148	147	730
Dadong Town	Jiangbiao Community			1	6	10	48	16	108	7	53	34	215
	Hengling Village	0	0	60	312	16	79	0	0	0	0	76	391
Total		**7**	**7**	**173**	**704**	**149**	**691**	**209**	**1,142**	**119**	**776**	**657**	**3,320**

5.3.2 Analysis of the Impact of Land Acquisition on Income

5.3.2.1 Analysis of the Impact of Land Loss at the Village Level

133. The project proposes the permanent acquisition of a total of 1,641.40 mu of collective land. This includes 1,122.79 mu of collective land involving farming households, comprising 415.93 mu of cultivated land and 706.86 mu of forest land, affecting a total of 657 households and 3,320 individuals.

134. According to the data analysis in Table 5-3, this project involves the acquisition of cultivated land from five villages. The 415.93 mu of cultivated land to be acquired accounts for 1.49% of the total cultivated land area of these five villages. Overall, the average total income loss rate per affected household is 0.11%, and the agricultural income loss rate is 0.26%, indicating that the land acquisition has not caused a significant shock to household economies. Analyzing each village separately: In Hengling Village, 37.92 mu of cultivated land from affected households is to be acquired, resulting in an income loss of 47,400 yuan. The average household income loss rate is 0.46%, and the agricultural income loss rate is 1.03%. In Jiangbiao Community, 35.59 mu is to be acquired, resulting in a loss of 44,487.50 yuan. The average household income loss rate is 0.96%, and the agricultural income loss rate is 2.19%. In Huangma Community, 270.77 mu is to be acquired, resulting in a loss of 338,462.50 yuan. The average household income loss rate is 0.94%, and the agricultural income loss rate is 2.23%. In Chengbei Community, 51.78 mu is to be acquired, resulting in a loss of 64,725 yuan. The average household income loss rate is 0.28%, and the agricultural income loss rate is 0.67%. In Longwan Community, 19.87 mu is to be acquired, resulting in a loss of 24,837.50 yuan. The average household income loss rate is 0.12%, and the agricultural income loss rate is 0.29%. In summary, although the degree of impact varies among villages/communities, the highest average household income loss rate is only 0.96%, and the highest agricultural income loss rate is 2.23%, with all loss rates remaining at low levels. Therefore, the impact of this cultivated land acquisition on the income of affected HHs is relatively minor.

135. According to the data analysis in Table 5-4, this project involves the acquisition of forest land from households in five villages/communities. The 706.86 mu of forest land to be acquired from households accounts for only 1.67% of the total forest land area of these five villages/communities, indicating a limited overall scope of impact. Overall, the average total income loss rate per affected household is 0.15%, and the forestry income loss rate is 0.36%, suggesting a minimal impact on household economies from the forest land acquisition. Analyzing each village/community separately: In Hengling Village, 56.04 mu of forest land is to be acquired, resulting in an income loss of 33,624 yuan. The average household income loss rate is 0.54%, and the forestry income loss rate is 1.22%.

In Jiangbiao Community, 56.45 mu is to be acquired, resulting in a loss of 33,870 yuan. The average household income loss rate is 1.21%, and the forestry income loss rate is 2.78%. In Huangma Community, 327.76 mu is to be acquired, resulting in a loss of 196,656 yuan. The average household income loss rate is 0.91%, and the forestry income loss rate is 2.16%. In Chengbei Community, 164.54 mu is to be acquired, resulting in a loss of 98,724 yuan. The average household income loss rate is 0.70%, and the forestry income loss rate is 1.70%. In Longwan Community, 102.07 mu is to be acquired, resulting in a loss of 61,242 yuan. The average household income loss rate is 0.49%, and the forestry income loss rate is 1.18%. In conclusion, although the area of forest land acquired and the resulting loss amount vary among villages/communities, the highest average household income loss rate is only 1.21%, and the highest forestry income loss rate does not exceed 2.78%, indicating a generally low level of impact. Therefore, the impact of this forest land acquisition on household income from forestry is relatively minor.

Table 5-3 Analysis of the Impact of Cultivated Land Acquisition on the Income of Affected HHs

Affected Village		Total Cultivated Land Area of Village (mu)	Number of HHs Affected by Cultivated Land Acquisition	Affected Population	Average Total Income per HH (yuan)	of which: Agricultural Income (yuan)	Total Cultivated Land Area Owned by Affected HHs (mu)	Area of Cultivated Land Acquired (mu)	Cultivated Land Loss Rate for Whole Village (%)	Cultivated Land Loss Rate for Affected HHs (%)	Income Loss of Affected HHs After LA			
											Annual Output Value of Cultivated Land (yuan/mu)	Income Loss (yuan)	Average HH Income Loss Rate (%)	Average HH Agricultural Income Loss Rate (%)
Dadong Town	Hengling Village	8,372.21	76	391	81,533	36,317	564.33	37.92	0.45%	6.72%	750	28,440	0.46%	1.03%
	Jiangbiao Community	5,979.52	34	215	82,091	35,871	310.51	35.59	0.60%	11.46%	750	26,693	0.96%	2.19%
Changtian Sub-district	Huangma Community	5,771.51	240	1194	89,650	37,904	2,389.78	270.77	4.69%	11.33%	750	203,078	0.94%	2.23%
	Chengbei Community	3,665.01	160	790	87,593	36,356	1,436.26	51.78	1.41%	3.61%	750	38,835	0.28%	0.67%
	Longwan Community	4,046.72	147	730	84,489	35,200	936.66	19.87	0.49%	2.12%	750	14,903	0.12%	0.29%
Total		27,834.97	657	3320	425,356.82	425,357	181,648	415.93	1.49%	7.38%	750	311,948	0.11%	0.26%

Note: The annual output value of cultivated land is calculated based on a retained profit of 750 yuan per mu from corn planting.

Table 5-4 Analysis of the Impact of Forest Land Acquisition on the Income of Affected HHs

Affected Village		Total Forest Land Area of Village (mu)	Number of HHs Affected by Forest Land Acquisition	Affected Population	Average Total Income per HH (yuan)	of which: Agricultural Income (yuan)	Total Forest Land Area Owned by Affected HHs (mu)	Area of Forest Land Acquired (mu)	Forest Land Loss Rate for Whole Village (%)	Forest Land Loss Rate for Affected HHs (%)	Income Loss of Affected HHs After LA			
											Annual Output Value of Forest Land (yuan/mu)	Income Loss (yuan)	Average HH Income Loss Rate (%)	Average HH Agricultural Income Loss Rate (%)
Dadong Town	Hengling Village	13753.62	76	391	81533	36317	1190.81	56.04	0.41%	4.71%	600	33624	0.54%	1.22%
	Jiangbiao Community	7266.85	34	215	82091	35871	516.70	56.45	0.78%	10.93%	600	33870	1.21%	2.78%
Changtian Sub-district	Huangma Community	7416.72	240	1194	89650	37904	2449.78	327.76	4.42%	13.38%	600	196656	0.91%	2.16%
	Chengbei Community	7735.93	160	790	87593	36356	3668.48	164.54	2.13%	4.49%	600	98724	0.70%	1.70%
	Longwan Community	6258.74	147	730	84489	35200	1080.76	102.07	1.63%	9.44%	600	61242	0.49%	1.18%
Total		**42431.86**	**657**	**3320**	**425357**	**181648**	**8906.53**	**706.86**	**1.67%**	**7.94%**	**600**	**424116**	**0.15%**	**0.36%**

Note: The annual output value of forest land is calculated based on a net profit of 600 yuan per mu from eucalyptus planting.

5.3.2.2 Analysis of the Impact of Different Levels of Land Loss on Income

136. Based on the analysis from Tables 5-5 and 5-6, no farming households have completely lost all their land due to LA. Among the 657 affected HHs involved, only 5 households have been subject to relatively significant impacts. The land acquisition impact rate for these households falls within the range of 10% to 20%, resulting in an annual income loss of less than 10% of their agricultural income, which accounts for only 5% of their total annual household income.

137. This cultivated land acquisition involves five villages (communities), affecting a total of 415.93 mu of cultivated land from farming households, which accounts for 1.49% of the total cultivated land area of these five villages, indicating a relatively low overall proportion. A total of 657 affected HHs are involved, with 415.93 mu of their cultivated land being acquired. Survey data shows that the average annual total income per HH for these households is 85,071 yuan, of which agricultural income constitutes 36,330 yuan. Calculated based on an annual net profit of 750 yuan per mu for cultivated land, the annual total income loss caused by the acquisition is 311,948 yuan, resulting in an average cultivation loss of 475 yuan per HH. Overall, the average total income loss rate for Affected HHs is 0.11%, and the agricultural income loss rate is 0.26%, indicating that the cultivated land acquisition has a relatively minor impact on the overall household economy.

138. Analyzing different cultivated land loss rate groups (see Table 5-5), the smallest area of acquired cultivated land is 0.03 mu. There are 11 households with a cultivated land loss rate $\leqslant$1%, whose total acquired land is 0.3 mu. Based on an annual output value of 750 yuan per mu for cultivated land, the total income loss is 225 yuan. The average land acquisition loss income as a percentage of the average total income per HH is 0.03%, and as a percentage of agricultural income is 0.06%. There are 486 households with acquired cultivated land areas >0.03 mu – <1 mu and cultivated land loss rates in different intervals from 1%–5% and above. Their total acquired land is 192.71 mu, resulting in a total income loss of 144,533 yuan. The average land acquisition loss income as a percentage of the average total income per HH is 0.36%, and as a percentage of agricultural income is 0.83%. There are 106 households with acquired cultivated land areas $\geqslant$1 – 1.5 mu. Their total acquired land is 126.9 mu, resulting in a total income loss of 95,175 yuan. The average land acquisition loss income as a percentage of the average total income per HH is 1.03%, and as a percentage of agricultural income is 2.37%. There are 50 households with acquired cultivated land areas >1.5–2.04 mu. Their total acquired land is 86.94 mu, resulting in a total income loss of 65,205 yuan. The average land acquisition loss income as a percentage of the average total income per HH is 1.46%, and as a percentage of

agricultural income is 3.59%. The household with the largest amount of expropriated cultivated land had 2.27 mu. There are 4 households with a cultivated land loss rate of 10%–15% and above, whose total acquired land is 9.08 mu, resulting in a total income loss of 6,810 yuan. The average land acquisition loss income as a percentage of the average total income per HH is 2.02%, and as a percentage of agricultural income is 4.84%. In summary, although the degree of impact varies among households in different cultivated land loss rate intervals, the overall average land acquisition loss income as a percentage of the average total income per HH is 0.11%, and the average land acquisition income loss as a percentage of agricultural income is 0.26%. All loss rates remain at low levels. Therefore, the overall impact of this cultivated land acquisition on the household income of affected HHs is relatively minor.

Table 5-5 Analysis of Cultivated Land Loss Rate and Household Income Loss for Affected HHs Due to Cultivated Land Acquisition

Acquired Cultivated Land Area Range	Cultivated Land Loss Rate（HHs)						Acquired Cultivated Land Area (mu)	Annual Average HH Income (yuan)	Annual Average HH Agricultural Income (yuan)	Household Income Loss for Affected HHs			
	≤1%	1-5%	5 – 10%	10-15%	15 – 20%	Subtotal (HHs)				Annual Output Value of Cultivated Land (yuan/mu)	Income Loss (yuan)	Average household loss as a percentage of total income	Average household loss as a percentage of agricultural income
0.03	11					11	0.3	81480	36280	750	225	0.03%	0.06%
＞0.03 mu-<1 mu	23	238	129	92	4	486	192.71	82422	35998	750	144533	0.36%	0.83%
⩾1-1.5 mu			19	85	2	106	126.9	87480	37900	750	95175	1.03%	2.37%
＞1.5-2.04 mu				48	2	50	86.94	89600	36320	750	65205	1.46%	3.59%
2.27mu				3	1	4	9.08	84375	35150	750	6810	2.02%	4.84%
Total	**34**	**238**	**148**	**228**	**9**	**657**	**415.93**	**425357**	**181648**	**750**	**311948**	**0.11%**	**0.26%**

139. This project involves the acquisition of a total of 706.86 mu of forest land from households in five villages (communities), accounting for only 1.67% of the total forest land area of these five villages, indicating a relatively low overall proportion. From an overall perspective, the 657 affected HHs have an average annual household income of 85,071 yuan and an average annual household agricultural income of 36,330 yuan. Based on a calculated annual output value (net profit) of 600 yuan per mu for forest land, the total income loss from the acquired forest land amounts to 424,117 yuan. The average total income loss rate per affected household is 0.15%, and the forestry income loss rate is 0.36%, indicating that the forest land acquisition has a relatively minor impact on the overall household economy.

140. Analyzing different forest land loss rate groups (see Table 5-6), the smallest area of acquired forest land is 0.14 mu. There are 14 households with a forest land loss rate ≤1%, whose total acquired forest land is 1.97 mu, resulting in a total income loss of 1,181 yuan. The average forest land acquisition loss income as a percentage of the average total income per household is 0.10%, and as a percentage of agricultural income is 0.23%. There are 307 households with acquired forest land areas >0.14 mu – <1 mu and forest land loss rates in different intervals from 1%–5% and above. Their total acquired forest land is 196.42 mu, resulting in a total income loss of 117,855 yuan. The average forest land acquisition loss income as a percentage of the average total income per household is 0.47%, and as a percentage of agricultural income is 1.07%. There are 210 households with acquired forest land areas ≥1–1.5 mu. Their total acquired forest land is 257.18 mu, resulting in a total income loss of 154,308 yuan. The average forest land acquisition loss income as a percentage of the average total income per household is 0.85%, and as a percentage of agricultural income is 1.94%. There are 125 households with acquired forest land areas >1.5–2.89 mu. Their total acquired forest land is 248.16 mu, resulting in a total income loss of 148,899 yuan. The average forest land acquisition loss income as a percentage of the average total income per household is 1.33%, and as a percentage of agricultural income is 3.58%. The household with the largest amount of expropriated forest land had 3.12 mu . There is 1 household with a forest land loss rate of 10%–15% and above, whose acquired forest land is 3.12 mu, resulting in a total income loss of 1,875 yuan. The average forest land acquisition loss income as a percentage of the average total income per household is 2.23%, and as a percentage of agricultural income is 4.96%. In summary, although the degree of impact varies among households in different forest land loss rate intervals, the overall average forest land acquisition loss income as a percentage of the average total income per household is 0.15%, and the average forest land acquisition loss as a percentage of agricultural income is 0.36%. All loss rates remain at low levels.

Therefore, the overall impact of this forest land acquisition on the forestry-related income of Affected HHs is relatively minor.

Table 5-6 Analysis of Forest Land Loss Rate and Household Income Loss for affected HHs Due to Forest Land Acquisition

Acquired Forest Land Area Range	Forest Land Loss Rate (HHs)						Acquired Forest Land Area (mu)	Annual Average HH Income (yuan)	Annual Average HH Agricultural Income (yuan)	Household Income Loss for affected HHs			
	≤1%	1- 5%	5 – 10%	10- 15%	15 – 20%	Subtotal (HHs)				Annual Output Value of Forest Land (yuan/mu)	Income Loss (yuan)	Average household loss as a percentage of total income	Average household loss as a percentage of agricultural income
0.14		14				14	1.97	82500	36800	600	1181	0.10%	0.23%
＞0.14-<1mu	7	115	98	71	16	307	196.42	82422	35998	600	117855	0.47%	1.07%
≥1-1.5mu		38	34	92	46	210	257.18	86535	37820	600	154308	0.85%	1.94%
＞1.5-2.89mu		6	17	45	57	125	248.16	89800	33230	600	148899	1.33%	3.58%
3.12mu				1		1	3.12	84100	37800	600	1875	2.23%	4.96%
Total	**7**	**173**	**149**	**209**	**119**	**657**	**706.86**	**425357**	**181648**	**600**	**424117**	**0.15%**	**0.36%**

5.4. Comparative Analysis of Annual Output Value of Major Crops Affected by LA and the Compensation Standards

141. In order to improve or at least restore their original production, living, and income levels as soon as possible, in addition to compensating the affected villages for the expropriated land, the PMO has also formulated a production Restoration Plan that is in line with the actual development of the affected households based on full consultation and the current situation of the affected households.

142. According to the survey, the land involved in the project's acquisition is primarily used for planting corn and rice on cultivated land, and eucalyptus trees on forest land. The cultivated land follows an annual production cycle with crop rotation between these two crops, while the forest land planted with eucalyptus trees has a five-year production cycle.

143. Based on the current average annual output value and land acquisition area, the annual loss can be calculated. The formula for calculating the net income of crop cultivation is: $V_i = (g_i \times p_i) - \mathrm{f}_i$ (v_i) represents net income per mu of yield; g_i represents the yield per mu of crops planted; p_i represents the market price of sales; f_i represents the total investment in planting crops; Using this formula, the annual output value (net income) for crops planted on both the acquired cultivated land and forest land has been calculated separately.

144. **（1）Taking corn[10] cultivation as an example:** After investigation, Guangxi is located in the south with a mild and humid climate, which is suitable for corn growth. However, due to differences in soil quality, climate, planting techniques, and management levels, there are certain variations in maize yield per mu in different regions of Guangxi. Generally speaking, the yield of corn per mu in Guangxi is between 1,200 and 1500 jin, and the market price for sales is between 1.4 and 1.5 yuan per jin. The investment cost for planting corn per mu is approximately between 1,000 and 1,500 yuan, mainly including seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, labor, and other aspects. Therefore, based on the current market price and yield calculation, the gross income per mu of land is approximately between 1,680 and 2,250 yuan; By subtracting input costs (including land leasing, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, labor, etc.) from gross income, the net income per mu of land is approximately between 680 and 750 yuan. Based on the current highest average annual

[10] In China, corn is primarily cultivated as a feedstock and industrial raw material crop. According to survey findings, farmers within the project area mainly sell their corn produce on the market to obtain direct economic returns, rather than utilizing it as a staple food crop. Only during the early maturity stage, when the kernels are fresh and tender, is a small quantity occasionally harvested for consumption as a seasonal snack. Currently, alongside domestic economic development and improvements in agricultural productivity, the staple food structure of residents has largely shifted towards wheat flour and rice.

output value (net income) of 750 yuan per mu, the estimated annual income loss is 256,800 yuan and 55,100 yuan respectively for the affected areas. In the project area, the second round of land contracting contracts was signed around 1998 and concludes in 2028, leaving less than 3 years until expiration. According to the policy allowing a 30-year extension upon contract expiry, the total remaining contract period is less than 33 years. Against the land acquisition compensation standard of 58,400 - 59,200 yuan per mu (which includes the 10,000 yuan/mu young crop fee and the 7,000 yuan/mu incentive payment), dividing this total compensation by the highest average annual output value of 750 yuan per mu is equivalent to providing the affected households with compensation amounting to 78 or 79 years of output value. Therefore, the land acquisition compensation exceeds the land's remaining output. This demonstrates that the compensation standard is relatively high and can, to a large extent, cover the long-term income loss faced by farming households due to land acquisition. The compensation standard fully complies with the principles and requirements of the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. For details, refer to Table 5-7.

Table 5-7 Land acquisition losses and compensation costs (corn)

Affected Villages/Communities	Involved Area	Affected HHs	Acquired Cultivated Land (mu)	A. Estimated Annual Income Loss (10,000 yuan)	B. Land Acquisition Compensation (10,000 yuan)			C. Incentive Fee (10,000 yuan)	D. Total Compensation (10,000 yuan)	E. Compensable Years (Years) E=D/A
					Land Compensation Fee	Resettlement Subsidy	Young Crop Fee			
Huangma Community, Chengbei Community, Longwan Community	Area I	657	342.42	25.68	578	867.01	342.42	239.69	2027.13	79
Hengling Village, Jiangbiao Community	Area III		73.51	5.51	121.73	182.6	73.51	51.46	429.3	78

Note: Income loss from corn cultivation is calculated based on an average annual net profit of 750 yuan per mu of the output value.

145. **(2) Taking rice[11] cultivation as an example:** According to surveys, the yield of one mu of rice planted by farmers in Guangxi varies due to various factors. However, according to the latest data, the average yield of rice in Guangxi is about 420 kilograms per mu, and the market price for ordinary indica rice is 2.74 yuan per kilogram. The gross income per mu of land is about 1150 yuan per mu, and the investment cost for rice cultivation is about 450 yuan. The main inputs include machine plowing fees, machine transplanting fees (including seedlings), fertilizer and pesticide, weed control fees, harvesting fees (including freight), irrigation fees, etc. The income from planting one mu of rice is about 700 yuan. Based on the current calculation of the average annual output value (net income), the estimated annual income loss is 239,700 yuan and 127,700 yuan respectively for the affected areas. In the project area, the second round of land contracting contracts was signed around 1998 and concludes in 2028, leaving less than 3 years until expiration. According to the policy allowing a 30-year extension upon contract expiry, the total remaining contract period is less than 33 years. Against the land acquisition compensation standard of 58,400 - 59,200 yuan per mu (which includes the 10,000 yuan/mu young crop fee and the 7,000 yuan/mu incentive payment), dividing this total compensation by the highest average annual output value of 700 yuan per mu is equivalent to providing the affected households with compensation amounting to 83 or 85 years of output value. Therefore, the land acquisition compensation exceeds the land's remaining output. This demonstrates that the compensation standard is relatively high and can, to a large extent, cover the long-term income loss faced by farming households due to land acquisition. The compensation standard fully complies with the principles and requirements of the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. Please refer to Table 5-2 for details.

[11] According to the survey, rice cultivated by farmers in the project area is primarily intended for market sales, serving as the main source of economic income. From a crop morphology perspective, paddy rice harvested in the field (i.e., unhusked raw grain) cannot be directly consumed as food. It must undergo processing steps such as husking and milling to remove the outer husk and part of the bran layer, converting it into edible rice suitable for cooking. Due to the relatively complex and equipment-dependent nature of rice processing, which also requires considerable labor, local farmers generally choose to sell their self-produced paddy rice in bulk. For daily household consumption, they typically purchase standardized, processed rice directly from the market. This approach not only ensures the realization of agricultural income but also aligns with the farmers' need for convenience in daily life.

Table 5-8 Land acquisition losses and compensation costs (rice)

Affected Villages/Communities	Involved Area	Affected HHs	Acquired Cultivated Land (mu)	A. Estimated Annual Income Loss (10,000 yuan)	B. Land Acquisition Compensation (10,000 yuan)			C. Incentive Fee (10,000 yuan)	D. Total Compensation (10,000 yuan)	E. Compensable Years (Years) E=D/A
					Land Compensation Fee	Resettlement Subsidy	Young Crop Fee			
Huangma Community, Chengbei Community, Longwan Community	Area I	657	342.42	23.97	578	867.01	342.42	239.69	2027.13	85
Hengling Village, Jiangbiao Community	Area III		73.51	5.15	121.73	182.6	73.51	51.46	429.30	83

Note: The income loss from rice cultivation is calculated based on an average annual net profit of 700 yuan per mu from its output value.

146. **(3) Taking the cultivation of eucalyptus[12] as an example:** According to the survey, the forest land owned by farming households within the project's acquisition scope is primarily planted with eucalyptus trees. Eucalyptus is a fast-growing commercial tree species with a growth cycle of approximately 5 years. Its timber is mainly used as raw material for manufactured boards (such as plywood, fiberboard), pulp, furniture, and construction formwork. Generally, about 120 eucalyptus trees can be planted per mu of forest land, with an average yield of approximately 8 tons per mu upon maturity. Referring to current market conditions, the price of eucalyptus timber ranges roughly between 550 and 750 yuan per ton. Regarding cultivation costs, households bear the following expenses: seedling and planting costs are about 480 yuan/mu (calculated based on 120 trees, 1 yuan per seedling, and 3 yuan per tree for planting labor); fertilization and manual management fees are about 500 yuan/mu/year, typically lasting for 3 years, totaling 1,500 yuan/mu; and felling and transportation costs are approximately 1,000 yuan/mu, a one-time expense after the trees mature. In summary, the total input cost per mu over the 5-year growth cycle is approximately 2,980 yuan. Calculating with a yield of 8 tons/mu and a market price of 750 yuan/ton, the gross income per mu is about 6,000 yuan. After deducting the cost of 2,980 yuan, the net profit per mu for farmers is approximately 2,000 to 3,000 yuan, corresponding to an average annual output value (net income) over the 5-year cycle of about 400–600 yuan. Based on the current average annual output value (net income) of 600 yuan per mu for eucalyptus cultivation, the estimated annual income loss for Huangma Community, Chengbei Community, and Longwan Community is approximately 356,600 yuan, and for Hengling Village and Jiangbiao Community, it is approximately 147,700 yuan. In the project area, the second round of land contracting contracts was signed around 1998 and concludes in 2028, leaving less than 3 years until expiration. According to the policy allowing a 30-year extension upon contract expiry, the total remaining contract period is less than 33 years. Based on the land acquisition compensation standard of 58,400 to 59,200 yuan per mu (which includes the 17,000 yuan/mu young crop fee), dividing this total compensation by the highest average annual output value of 600 yuan per mu is equivalent to providing the affected households with compensation amounting to 97 or 99 years of output value. Therefore, the land acquisition compensation exceeds the land's remaining output. This demonstrates that the compensation standard is relatively high and can, to a large extent, cover the long-term income loss faced by farming households due to land

[12] Eucalyptus is an important fast-growing economic tree species and a key source of industrial raw materials. Its timber is widely used in the production of industrial products such as wood-based panels (e.g., plywood and fiberboard), pulp, furniture, and construction formwork. The species grows rapidly, typically reaching harvestable maturity within five years of planting. In China, eucalyptus cultivation is concentrated in the primary production regions of Guangxi, Guangdong, and Yunnan, with its timber mainly supplying the papermaking and wood-based panel industries. Owing to its strong adaptability, eucalyptus is predominantly cultivated on slopes and hilly terrain.

acquisition. The compensation standard fully complies with the principles and requirements of the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

Table 5-9 Land acquisition losses and compensation costs (Eucalyptus)

Affected Villages/Communities	Involved Area	Affected HHs	Acquired Cultivated Land (mu)	A. Estimated Annual Income Loss (10,000 yuan)	B. Land Acquisition Compensation (10,000 yuan)			C. Incentive Fee (10,000 yuan)	D. Total Compensation (10,000 yuan)	E. Compensable Years (Years) E=D/A
					Land Compensation Fee	Resettlement Subsidy	Young Crop Fee			
Huangma Community, Chengbei Community, Longwan Community	Area I	657	594.37	35.66	1003.3	1504.94	594.37	416.06	3518.67	99
Hengling Village, Jiangbiao Community	Area III		112.49	6.75	186.28	279.43	112.49	78.74	656.94	97

Note: The income loss from eucalyptus cultivation is calculated based on the assumed average annual net profit of 600 yuan per mu per year from eucalyptus cultivation.

147. The land acquisition work for this project is strictly implemented in accordance with the latest policies of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (GZAR) and Qinzhou City. The compensation standards are formulated based on the Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on the Implementation of the Comprehensive Land Price of a New Round of Regional Acquisition" (Gui Zheng Ban Han [2023] No. 6) and the "Notice of the Qinzhou Municipal People's Government on Announcing and Implementing the Comprehensive Land Price Standard for a New Round of Regional Acquisition" (Qin Zheng Gui [2023] No. 1).

148. In accordance with the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, the comprehensive regional land price must be re-adjusted or re-published every three years based on local actual conditions. The land acquisition compensation standards in this plan refer to the comprehensive regional land price published in 2023; therefore, adjustments are possible in 2026. Regarding this issue, based on feedback from the Land Acquisition Center of Qinbei District and relevant departments, if new policies are updated during the project's land acquisition process, they will be implemented accordingly. The new policies will apply to all APs.

149. Regarding the compensation composition, the comprehensive regional land price for acquisition strictly comprises 2 parts: the land compensation fee and the resettlement subsidy. Social security funds for farmers whose land is acquired, compensation for young crops and above-ground attachments, and other related fees are separately listed and disbursed in full according to regulations, ensuring the integrity of compensation funds and their designated use. Locally, various resettlement approaches may also be adopted based on practical circumstances, aiming to ensure that the original living standards of affected farmers are not lowered and their long-term livelihoods are safeguarded.

150. Based on calculations, the total land acquisition compensation for this project is significantly higher than the annual income lost by farming households due to land acquisition. In essence, it provides affected farming households with economic security that far exceeds their short-term income, effectively covering the risk of long-term income loss resulting from the loss of land as a means of production.

151. In summary, the land acquisition compensation work for this project will strictly follow the latest regulations from the autonomous region down to the local level. The total compensation fully covers and substantially exceeds the long-term income loss of farming households. This not only meets the strict domestic requirement of "protecting the lawful rights and interests of farmers whose land is acquired" but also aligns with the AIIB-advocated social safeguard principle of restoring and improving livelihoods. It ensures strict adherence to the principle of full compensation at replacement cost as required by

domestic and local practice and the AIIB Environmental and Social Policy and Environmental and Social Standard 2. Furthermore, it guarantees that Project-affected People receive fair and adequate compensation, restoring and even enhancing their livelihoods and living standards.

5.5. Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for Permanently Acquired Collective Land

152. According to the analysis in Section 5.3.2, the overall average total income loss rate for affected households is 0.11%, and the agricultural income loss rate is 0.26%. This indicates that the impact of the land acquisition is very limited, has not caused a significant shock to household economies, and has a relatively minor effect on the affected HHs. Therefore, during the socio-economic survey, full consultations were held with affected villages and resettlement representatives, leading to the determination of various resettlement and income restoration options. A willingness survey was also conducted among the APs, and all affected HHs opted for cash compensation. However, the compensation funds must be disbursed promptly without delay. The survey revealed the following preferences among the affected households regarding livelihood restoration: 61.34% prefer to use the monetary compensation funds to engage in non-agricultural production activities. 52.97% wish to continue agricultural activities and hope to be referred to enterprises for odd jobs. 56.01% choose to participate in employment during the project's construction and operation phases. 72.91% opt to work in new enterprises after the project becomes operational. 92.39% choose to participate in skills training provided by the project. 95.13% choose to participate in the pension insurance scheme for farmers whose land is acquired.

Table 5-10 Preliminary Livelihood Restoration Willingness Survey of Project-affected People

Category	Preliminary Willingness Survey (N=657)	
	Frequency	Proportion
Using monetary compensation funds to engage in non-agricultural production activities	403	61.34%
Continuing agricultural activities, hoping to be recommended to enterprises for odd jobs	348	52.97%
Participating in employment during the project's construction and operation phases	368	56.01%
Working in newly settled enterprises after the project becomes operational	479	72.91%

Participating in the skills training provided by the project	607	92.39%
Participating in the pension insurance for farmers whose land is acquired	625	95.13%

Note: The livelihood restoration willingness presented in this table reflects the preliminary intentions of the Project-affected People gathered during the initial baseline survey. The finalized preferences will be subject to the actual implementation.

153. Consultations have been undertaken with affected people, village committees, and stakeholders during the preparation of the RP, and they will be further consulted during the update and implementation of the resettlement plan. The risk of adverse impacts on livelihoods has been thoroughly assessed, ensuring that potential challenges faced by affected individuals and communities are clearly identified and understood. Based on this analysis, In order to promptly improve the living conditions and income levels of the APs, the PMO will not only provide them with land acquisition compensation but has also, through full consultation and consideration of the APs' current circumstances, formulated an economic restoration plan that aligns with the practical development of the affected HHs, as detailed below:

(1) Utilizing monetary compensation funds to engage in non-agricultural production activities.

154. The affected villages and resettlement areas are adjacent to the Huangma Industrial Park in Qinbei District. As of now, the park has cumulatively completed construction and put into operation 172 enterprises, including 72 above-scale enterprises. It hosts 9 autonomous region-level "Specialized, Refined, Distinctive, and Innovative" (SRDI) SMEs, 15 autonomous region-level innovative SMEs, and 22 national high-tech enterprises, with 3 enterprises recognized as Guangxi's Digital Workshops. In 2024, the park achieved an above-scale industrial output value of 12.881 billion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 3.69%; added value of above-scale industries reached 3.298 billion yuan, growing by 7.86%; completed fixed-asset investment of 2.365 billion yuan, with a growth rate of 44.46%; and realized fiscal and tax revenue of 253 million yuan. In the third quarter of 2025, the park's above-scale industrial output value reached 9.634 billion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 6.3%; fixed-asset investment amounted to 1.095 billion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 35.52%. The development of the park has a significant economic spillover and driving effect on surrounding residents. The growth of the industrial park directly stimulates the development of industries such as catering, accommodation, retail, and leisure entertainment. This, in turn, creates a substantial number of jobs with relatively lower entry barriers, including positions like waitstaff, chefs, salespersons, cleaners, and security

guards, which greatly absorb the local labor force. Consequently, it generates a multi-layered and systematic driving effect on service sector employment in both surrounding villages and urban areas. By creating numerous core industrial positions, the industrial park attracts a rapid concentration of industrial workers, technical personnel, and business professionals. This concentration fosters a large-scale and diversified demand for services.

155. Therefore, after receiving land acquisition compensation funds, the affected people can choose to continue agricultural production, seek employment in the industrial park and surrounding enterprises, or use the compensation funds to initiate non-agricultural business activities. Specifically, villagers can use the compensation to purchase vehicles for transportation services, lease street-front shops for commercial activities (such as opening general merchandise stores, restaurants), or buy small trucks to enter the logistics and transportation industry, thereby expanding their income sources.

156. Furthermore, through communication with the PMO and the PIU, if Project-affected People intend to seek employment in the Huangma Industrial Park or transition to other industries, the relevant project units can prioritize recommending job positions within the park and related transportation business opportunities to them. They can also assist in recommending suitable shops for commercial operation and coordinate favorable rents to support their smooth transition and sustainable development.

(2) Solutions for Reemployment

(a) Employment guidance

157. Organize employment training for farmers whose land has been acquired and provide employment services for surplus agricultural labor; Provide employment information; Assist affected farmers in securing non-agricultural employment and diversifying their job opportunities. Systematically advance the livelihood restoration and sustainable development of the population affected by land acquisition through an employment-oriented, targeted support plan. This plan covers the entire process, including needs assessment, skills training, job matching, and long-term services. The plan will first establish a "one-household-one-file" employment information registry. A dedicated employment service team will be formed jointly by the PMO, the IA, and the sub-district/township governments. This team will register the employment intentions, existing skills, and training needs of the labor force in each household, enabling precise identification and dynamic management of individuals' employment status.

158. The Huangma Industrial Park is located within approximately 1 kilometer of the affected area. It has gathered 172 enterprises, forming an industrial structure dominated by new energy, logistics, and processing/manufacturing, and maintains stable labor

demand throughout the year. Employment opportunities in the park are characterized by a diversity of roles, primarily in manufacturing with a supplementary service sector: Production, manufacturing, and operational roles are in highest demand, covering frontline positions in processing, chemical, food, and other industries, with monthly salaries generally ranging from 4,000 to 7,000 yuan. Technical maintenance roles require corresponding vocational qualification certificates, with monthly salaries around 5,500 to 8,000 yuan. Warehousing/logistics and logistical support/service roles have relatively lower entry barriers, with monthly salaries typically between 2,000 and 3,500 yuan. Most enterprises in the park provide meals, accommodation, and social insurance. The work system is primarily based on two-shift rotations or long day shifts, giving the park a strong capacity to absorb labor. Based on interviews with community cadres and Project-affected People, the majority of respondents expressed a preference for seeking employment in enterprises located near their homes, influenced by both employment convenience and family care responsibilities. This choice facilitates caring for elderly family members and children while also allowing them to manage household chores and agricultural activities. Survey data indicates that among the local labor force already engaged in off-farm work, approximately 30% have chosen to work within the local area or in neighboring regions.

159. Research on the Huangma Industrial Park and feedback from some enterprises indicate that, despite certain pressures on macroeconomic growth, the fundamental labor demand of enterprises within the park remains somewhat resilient. Specifically, there is still notable demand for certain types of positions. These include non-technical roles with relatively lower skill requirements (such as material handling, warehouse keepers, production line auxiliary workers), supporting service positions (like cleaners, security guards, and logistical support staff), and some basic skilled trades (such as drivers, electricians, and equipment maintenance personnel). The demand for these roles remains significant due to factors like higher staff turnover, strong role substitutability, and their close connection to daily enterprise operations and basic park maintenance. For this, the PMO and the PIU will collaborate with the local Human Resources and Social Security Bureau to establish an employment coordination mechanism with park enterprises. They will prioritize recommending willing affected farming households for employment within these enterprises to help increase their household income. Building on this, the PMO and the implementation unit will also partner with the Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, the Women's Federation, and relevant townships (sub-districts) to regularly organize specialized recruitment events. They will give priority to recommending affected persons with employment intentions to enterprises within the park and the surrounding area, facilitating their swift transition into stable employment and income growth.

(b) Providing employment opportunities during project construction and operation

160. During both the construction and operation phases of the project, the PMO will prioritize offering new job opportunities to Project-affected People to help them expand their sources of income.

161. According to the calculation of the feasibility study unit, during the project construction period, 1,309 temporary employment opportunities will be generated, including 924 skilled jobs and 385 unskilled jobs. The main positions include earthwork, water and electricity equipment workers, steel reinforcement workers, masonry workers, formwork workers, concrete workers, weak current communication workers, masonry workers, greening workers, road workers, and temporary workers; During the operation and maintenance period after the completion of the project, 91 permanent employment opportunities will be generated, including 79 skilled jobs and 12 unskilled jobs. The main positions include comprehensive office personnel, human resources personnel, finance department personnel, cleaning personnel, security personnel, maintenance personnel, etc.

162. During project construction and operation, priority will be given to arranging farmers affected by land acquisition and demolition, promoting employment for those affected and increasing their income. After the completion of the project, permanent employment positions such as river maintenance and sanitation will also be given priority consideration.

Table 5-11 Estimated number of job opportunities to be generated during the construction and operation periods

Project		China-ASEAN Sea-Rail Multimodal Logistics Project			
Job	**Job position type**	**Subproject 1**	**Subproject 2**	**Subproject 3**	**Subtotal**
Temporary positions during the project construction period	Skilled Job	432	267	225	924
	Unskilled Job	120	165	100	385
	Subtotal	**552**	**432**	**325**	**1,309**
Permanent positions during the project operation period	Skilled Job	45	34	/	79
	Unskilled Job	12		/	12
	Subtotal	**57**	**34**	**/**	**91**
Total		**609**	**466**	**325**	**1,400**

Data source: Provided by the Feasibility Study Unit

(c) Employment opportunities generated by the additional enterprises to be located in the project after its operation

163. According to the project planning and construction progress, it is expected that from 2030, Qinzhou Huangma Asset Management Group Co., Ltd., the project implementation unit, will gradually carry out investment promotion work in the park, focusing on the

introduction of enterprises in warehousing, processing, logistics, cold chain, packaging, e-commerce and financial services and other industries. Upon its completion and entry into operation, this project will, along with the settlement of new enterprises, create multi-level employment opportunities for local residents. According to preliminary estimates in the Feasibility Study Report, the project is expected to provide 91 permanent positions during its operational phase. These comprise 79 skilled jobs and 12 unskilled jobs, primarily in areas such as general administration, human resources, finance, cleaning, security, and facility maintenance and repair.

164. In order to effectively support the recovery of the livelihood of the affected people, the PMO and PIU will systematically implement employment support measures and give priority to the recruitment of residents affected by land acquisition and demolition in job recruitment. For positions with certain skill requirements, the project will organize and carry out targeted vocational skills training to assist them in improving their employment competitiveness, and recommend the best to matching positions. For positions such as material handling, cleaning, security, landscaping, and facility maintenance, priority will also be given to recruiting farmers who have been expropriated and demolished, so as to form a resettlement mechanism covering different employment needs and actively promote the stable employment and sustainable development of the labor force in the region affected by the project.

(III) PMO and PIU guide and assist the affected people to rent land from nearby farmers to continue farming, in order to restore their livelihoods.

165. If those affected by land acquisition wish to continue engaging in agricultural production activities, they may consider renting land for farming in neighboring villages. According to reports from villagers and township cadres, in Hengling Village and Xihan Village, Dadong Town, Zhuyuan Village, Changtian Subdistrict and other places within about 1 kilometer of the affected area, there is a lot of idle land that is unable to be cultivated because the labor force has gone out to work or aged. Affected persons can obtain the use rights of these lands through land renting.

166. According to the survey, the current renting price of local cultivated land is about 600 yuan/mu, and the rent of slope land suitable for planting eucalyptus and other crops is about 150 yuan/mu. If eucalyptus trees are planted, the land renting period is generally not less than 15 years. Affected people can use the land acquisition compensation obtained to pay rent and maintain or increase their income by continuing to carry out planting activities.

167. After consultation and discussion, the township government and the PIU said that if the affected person is willing to rent the land, they can take the initiative to contact them, and the relevant departments will assist in providing land information, contacting the lessor

and supporting the land rent negotiation. The specific renting price and terms shall be determined by negotiation between the affected person and the land lessor.

(IV) Skills Training Measures

168. During the whole process of production recovery of the affected people, the PMO and PIU will organize systematic technical training to ensure that each affected household receives at least two planting or non-agricultural skills training. According to the results of the preliminary survey and the employment needs of surrounding industries, the project office and the implementation unit will jointly carry out "order-based" skills training, focus on the job characteristics of enterprises in the Huangma Industrial Park, sign a priority employment agreement with the operator of the logistics park, and set up targeted skills training courses such as warehousing management, forklift driving, logistics information processing, security, cleaning, greening maintenance, and e-commerce, and establish a closed-loop mechanism of "training-assessment-recommendation" to effectively improve the effectiveness of employment transformation.

169. This training program is mainly aimed at the workforce of 3,320 people in 657 households affected by land acquisition and demolition, focusing on about 1,825 directly affected personnel, mainly planting and gig workers, as well as other unemployed people and family members of self-employed households who are willing to train. By connecting with the job needs of the Huangma Industrial Park and the project during the construction and operation periods, the trainees will be guided to master the skills urgently needed in the market such as processing, e-commerce, logistics and warehousing, property services and special operations. The training was led by the Qinbei District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, and jointly organized and implemented by the Management Committee of the Huangma Industrial Park, the project office, relevant vocational training institutions and employment enterprises.

170. In addition, the Qinbei District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, the Agriculture and Rural Bureau, the Women's Federation and other departments, as the main organizational units of skills training, carry out various skills and entrepreneurship training for rural families in difficulty, land-expropriated farmers and women's groups every year. Relevant training resources can be included in the overall arrangement of this project to further expand the training content and coverage of agriculture and non-agricultural fields.

171. The training targets are all affected labor force of this project who are over 18 years old and have a certain cultural foundation. After the trainees pass the skills training and assessment, the Qinbei District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau will issue the corresponding vocational qualification certificate or special ability certificate as a valid certificate for their participation in the training.

172. In the training stage before the implementation of the project, the PMO, PIU and the local social security bureau should jointly carry out a training demand survey to fully grasp the training willingness of the affected farmers and the actual employment needs of surrounding industries. Based on the results of the survey and industrial needs, detailed training plans will be formulated, targeted skills training will be organized, and the management mechanism of "training-assessment-recommendation" will be implemented to effectively improve the effectiveness of employment transformation. The formal training plan will be jointly formulated and confirmed by the project office, the implementing unit and the local social security bureau after the completion of the needs survey and before the project is officially implemented.

173. According to the funds and carrying capacity, the training will be organized in the annual plan in the form of "batches and phases", and in principle, a total of several people will be trained every year to achieve basic coverage of key groups during the implementation period. The training plan will clarify the target for the proportion of women participating in the training to ensure that women enjoy equal opportunities in agricultural income, skills improvement and job competition.

174. This training plan is an initial proposal and the PMO, PIU and the local social security bureau will jointly carry out a training demand survey before the implementation of the project to systematically grasp the training willingness of the affected farmers and the actual employment needs of surrounding industries. On the basis of investigation and analysis, a detailed training plan and implementation plan will be formulated and implemented, and the plan will be dynamically adjusted and improved according to the results of the demand survey. The preliminary training plan is shown in Table 5-12.

Table 5-12 The preliminary training plan for the APs

SN.	Type of training	Training Contents	Estimated training cost (RMB 10,000)	Number of trainees	Female	Time Arrangement	Source of funds
1	Agricultural technology training	Modern planting technology, characteristic agriculture, agricultural product processing	15	600	270	June 2026-December 2028	Special project budget
2	E-commerce and marketing skills training	Online store operation, short video marketing, local specialty packaging promotion, live streaming	18	800	450	June 2026-December 2028	Special project budget
3	Basic skills training for the manufacturing industry	rebar worker, formwork worker, concrete worker, plumber; Machinery operation, equipment maintenance, production line assembly	35	500	150	June 2026-December 2028	Special project budget
4	Logistics and warehousing skills training	Logistics park: warehouse manager, forklift driver, logistics information officer; Rural e-commerce: online store operation, short video marketing, local specialty packaging and promotion	24	650	330	June 2026-December 2028	Special project budget

5	Property service and logistics skills training	security, cleaning, greening maintenance, cook, property customer service; Corresponding community services: elderly care, housekeeping services	22.55	750	460	June 2026-December 2028	Special project budget
6	Special operations and engineering technology training	Electricians, welders, lifting machinery operations, fire safety, construction site safety management (corresponding to project construction period and park enterprise technical posts)	30	350	110	June 2026-December 2028	Special project budget
	Total		**144.55**	**3650**	**1770**		

175. (1) Forms of training: vocational skills training, single-competency training and job training are mainly adopted. Vocational skills training is supervised by the local labor security administrative department, and various educational and training institutions, industries and employers carry out agricultural technology training, e-commerce and marketing skills training, basic skills training for the manufacturing industry, logistics, warehousing skills training, property services and logistics skills training, as well as training in special operations and engineering technology.

176. (2) Financial guarantee: The total cost of skills training for the affected persons of the project is 1.4455 million yuan, and the training cost has been included in the resettlement budget expenses.

(V) Pension insurance for displaced farmers of APs

177. According to the Implementation Measures for the Basic Pension Insurance Participation of Land Requisitioned Farmers in Qinzhou City, affected households can participate in urban and rural residents' pension insurance based on their own wishes, using land compensation funds and subsidies for the pension insurance of land lost farmers, to ensure that the living standards of land expropriated farmers do not decrease; Eligible displaced farmers can enjoy pension insurance subsidies[13], providing long-term and reliable basic living security.

178. Social pension insurance will be provided for eligible affected individuals who have lost their land, and on this basis, a systematic long-term livelihood restoration plan will be developed, focusing on building a sustainable pension guarantee mechanism. By contributing to the insurance at the current stage, affected individuals will be able to receive monthly pensions once they reach the statutory retirement age in the future, thereby securing stable and long-term retirement income and effectively mitigating the risks of livelihood disruption caused by land acquisition.

179. According to a comprehensive analysis of the age structure, land acquisition losses and occupational composition of 3,320 people affected by land acquisition, according to preliminary estimates, 1,701 people will be eligible. This data is an estimate, and the specific number of people and qualified personnel will be determined when the land is approved, and the final number is subject to the inclusion of the social pension insurance for landless farmers when the file is submitted for approval.

180. Coverage: (a) the land is expropriated by the people's government at the county level or above in accordance with the law; (b) the land is expropriated with a Rural Land Contract

[13] Definition of endowment insurance subsidy for displaced farmers: The endowment insurance subsidy for displaced farmers (hereinafter referred to as "endowment insurance subsidy") refers to the special subsidy provided by the local government to eligible displaced farmers who participate in the above-mentioned basic endowment insurance according to regulations and pay basic endowment insurance premiums.

or a Rural Land Contract Management Right Certificate or other valid certificates of proof of the expropriated land; (3) At the time of land expropriation, the applicant is at least 16 years of age; (4) The applicant has participated in the basic old-age insurance program as required by regulations.

181. Personal payment: Individuals participating in urban and rural residents' pension insurance shall pay pension insurance premiums in accordance with regulations. The payment standards are currently set at 15 levels, including 200 yuan, 300 yuan, 400 yuan, 500 yuan, 600 yuan, 700 yuan, 800 yuan, 900 yuan, 1,000 yuan, 1,500 yuan, 2,000 yuan, 3,000 yuan, 4,000 yuan, 5000 yuan, and 6000 yuan per year. Insured individuals can choose their own level of payment and earn more by paying more. Rural social pension insurance (hereinafter referred to as the new rural pension insurance) or urban resident social pension insurance (hereinafter referred to as the urban resident pension insurance), who have reached the age of 60 and have not received the basic pension security benefits stipulated by the state, do not need to pay fees. They can receive the basic pension of urban and rural resident pension insurance on a monthly basis from the month after completing the registration procedures; For those who are less than 15 years away from the designated age for receiving benefits, they should make annual payments until they reach the age of 60. They can make up for the shortfall in payment in one lump sum before receiving benefits, and the government will provide payment subsidies. The cumulative payment should not exceed 15 years; For those who are over 15 years away from the age of collection, they should pay annually, and the cumulative payment should not be less than 15 years.

182. Individuals who participate in urban and rural residents' pension insurance and are over 60 years old, have accumulated 15 years of payment, and have not received the basic pension security benefits stipulated by the state, can receive monthly urban and rural residents' pension insurance benefits. The calculation method for the payment of pension insurance for residents in Qinbei District is shown in the table below.

Table 5-13 Payment Standards for Resident Pension Insurance

Payment (Every year)	Government Subsidies (Every year)	Personal account accumulation (Every year)	How much does it cost to pay for 15 years	How much government subsidy can be obtained by paying for 15 years	How much do you receive per month after the age of 60	How much do you receive annually after the age of 60	How many years do you expect to recoup your investment after the age of 60	Remarks
200	35	235	3000	525	166	1992	One year and seven months	Reserve a payment grade standard of 100 yuan per person per year for groups facing payment difficulties.
300	40	340	4500	600	180	2160	two years and two months	
400	45	445	6000	675	194	2328	two years and eight months	
500	50	560	7500	900	209	2508	Three years and one month	
600	65	665	9000	975	222	2664	three years and six months	
700	70	770	10500	1050	236	2832	three years and ten months	
800	100	900	12000	1500	253	3036	Four years and one month	
900	120	1020	13500	1800	268	3216	four years and four months	
1000	150	1150	15000	2250	285	3420	four years and six months	
1500	175	1675	22500	2625	353	4236	five years and five months	
2000	200	2200	30000	3000	421	5052	Six years	
3000	200	3200	45000	3000	551	6612	six years and eleven months	
4000	200	4200	60000	3000	680	8160	seven years and five months	
5000	200	5200	75000	3000	810	9720	seven years and nine months	
6000	200	6200	90000	3000	939	11268	Eight years	

183. In accordance with relevant national policies and regulations, the method of pre-depositing pension insurance compensation funds for land-expropriated farmers shall be implemented. Before land is submitted for approval, the people's government at or above the county level shall deposit the pension insurance compensation funds of the land-expropriated farmers into the special financial account of the social security fund opened by the local financial department, and the financial department shall issue a certificate of receipt of the pre-deposited funds. The human resources and social security department shall issue an audit opinion on the implementation of pension insurance compensation funds based on the situation of the land-expropriated farmers involved in the land acquisition project provided by the land and resources department and the receipt of pre-deposited funds provided by the financial department, as a necessary requirement for land acquisition and approval. When applying for land acquisition and approval materials, the people's governments at or above the county level shall submit the review opinions of the human resources and social security departments and the pre-deposited funds receipt vouchers of the financial department as attachments to the government approval documents.

184. The land-expropriation examination and approval authorities shall not approve land-expropriation projects in which the funds for pension insurance compensation for the expropriated farmers are not in place. After an expropriation project is approved in accordance with the law, the township where the farmers whose land is expropriated are located shall publicize in the village (neighborhood) people's group the targets and standards of the pension insurance compensation. Within 15 working days from the date of approval of the land acquisition project in accordance with the law, the local financial department shall, according to the amount of pension insurance compensation finalized by the human resources and social security department, implement the more-refunded-than-reduced compensation for the pre-deposited funds (including interest). If the land acquisition project is not approved, the finance department shall return all the pre-deposited funds (including interest) from the pre-deposited special account to the account designated by the local government. Within 30 working days of the date on which the land acquisition project is approved in accordance with the law, the financial department transfers the pension insurance compensation funds from the special account of the social security fund to the basic pension insurance fund for urban and rural residents.

185. According to the requirements of the "Guiding Opinions on the Participation of Land-expropriated Farmers in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in the Basic Pension Insurance System" (Gui Ren Shefa [2016] No. 46) and the "Implementation Rules for Participating in Basic Pension Insurance for Land Expropriated Farmers in Guangxi

Zhuang Autonomous Region" (Gui Ren Shefa [2017] No. 23), the land use unit shall transfer the pension insurance subsidy funds to the government-designated account in full and at one time when the Natural Resources Bureau submits the file for approval. The pension insurance subsidy standard for land-expropriated farmers is: 50,000 yuan/mu.

186. The compensation funds for the pension insurance of land-expropriated farmers shall be included in the cost of land acquisition, and the project implementation unit shall arrange funds separately and shall not be reduced or exempted. The pension insurance compensation funds for land-expropriated farmers shall be managed in accordance with the relevant provisions of the social security fund, and shall be recorded and accounted for separately, and shall not be squeezed and misappropriated by any region, department, unit or individual.

187. According to the Guiding Opinions on the Participation of Land Requisitioned Farmers in the Basic Pension Insurance System in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (GRSF [2016] No. 46), the Implementation Rules for the Participation of Land Requisitioned Farmers in the Basic Pension Insurance System in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (GRSF[2017] No. 23), and the Implementation Rules for the Participation of Land Requisitioned Farmers in the Basic Pension Insurance System in Qinzhou City, the people's governments of each county (district) should include land expropriated farmers in the basic pension insurance system in accordance with the law to protect their legitimate rights and interests. According to the current basic pension insurance policy, farmers whose land has been expropriated can voluntarily choose to participate in the basic pension insurance for urban and rural residents or the basic pension insurance for enterprise employees, and enjoy pension insurance subsidies according to regulations after participating in the insurance. The subsidy funds for the old-age insurance of farmers whose land has been requisitioned shall be extracted and distributed according to the number of people involved in land requisition, the number of times and the scale of land requisition, and based on the land requisition project. The pension insurance subsidy is only used for the payment subsidy of basic pension insurance for farmers whose land has been requisitioned. Except for those who have already received basic pension insurance benefits, it is not granted to individual farmers whose land has been requisitioned.

188. Pension insurance subsidy standard: The minimum subsidy standard per household for each land acquisition is: 60% of the average salary of on duty employees in urban units in the previous year on the land acquisition benchmark date multiplied by the per capita land acquisition area (mu) of the affected farmers.

Specific implementation situation: (1) If the farmers whose land was requisitioned did not participate before the land acquisition but chose to participate in the basic old-age

insurance for urban and rural residents after the land acquisition, the basic old-age insurance premiums that individuals need to pay will be first disbursed from the old-age insurance subsidy funds and recorded in their personal accounts year by year. After the pension insurance subsidy is used up, the individual shall bear the full amount and continue to fulfill their personal payment obligations according to regulations. When the farmers whose land has been expropriated meet the conditions for enjoying basic pension insurance benefits, or if they settle abroad and lose their nationality, the pension insurance subsidy will be used to pay the basic pension insurance premiums year by year. If there is still a surplus, the balance of the pension insurance subsidy funds will be recorded in their personal account in one lump sum. (2) Land expropriated farmers who did not participate in the basic pension insurance before land acquisition and did not work in the employer but chose to participate in the basic pension insurance for enterprise employees after land acquisition can pay the basic pension insurance premiums on time and in full according to the detailed rules for urban flexible employment personnel insurance participation and payment. Starting from the month of applying for insurance registration, they are not allowed to increase the payment period by making a one-time payment. The required basic pension insurance premiums are first disbursed from the pension insurance subsidy funds and deposited into their personal accounts year by year. After the pension insurance subsidy is used up, the individual will bear the full amount and continue to fulfill their personal payment obligations according to regulations. When the farmers whose land has been expropriated meet the conditions for enjoying basic pension insurance benefits, if there is still a surplus after paying the basic pension insurance premiums year by year, the remaining pension insurance subsidy funds will be disbursed to them in one lump sum. (2) Land expropriated farmers who did not participate in the basic pension insurance before land acquisition and did not work in the employer but chose to participate in the basic pension insurance for enterprise employees after land acquisition can pay the basic pension insurance premiums on time and in full according to the detailed rules for urban flexible employment personnel insurance participation and payment. Starting from the month of applying for insurance registration, they are not allowed to increase the payment period by making a one-time payment. The required basic pension insurance premiums are first disbursed from the pension insurance subsidy funds and deposited into their personal accounts year by year. After the pension insurance subsidy is used up, the individual will bear the full amount and continue to fulfill their personal payment obligations according to regulations. When the farmers whose land has been expropriated meet the conditions for enjoying basic pension insurance benefits, if there is still a surplus after paying the

basic pension insurance premiums year by year, the remaining pension insurance subsidy funds will be disbursed to them in one lump sum. (3) Farmers who have participated in the basic pension insurance for enterprise employees before land acquisition and are not employed by the employer can enjoy pension insurance subsidies according to the relevant provisions of these rules after land acquisition, which can be used to pay basic pension insurance premiums. (4) Retired farmers who have received basic pension insurance benefits on a monthly basis before land acquisition will receive a one-time pension insurance subsidy to themselves.[14]

Case:

To enjoy the pension insurance subsidy for displaced farmers, four conditions must be met: (1) the land is lawfully collected by the people's government at or above the county level; (2) Holding the "Rural Land Contract" or "Rural Land Contract Management Certificate" of the expropriated land during land acquisition, as well as proof materials issued by the village collective economic organization or village (residential) committee that the expropriated farmers (farmers) enjoy the rural collective land contracting right; (3) At the time of land acquisition, one must be at least 16 years old (based on their ID card); (4) Participate in basic pension insurance according to regulations.

If the affected person Xiaoming's family is approved by the government to expropriate 6 mu of land in 2023, with a total of 5 people in the family, including a younger sister who is currently in primary school, and 4 people who have land contracting rights and are over 16 years old, and the land acquisition is approved in 2023, calculated based on the average salary of 92066 yuan for urban unit employees in the previous year, which is 2022, the land acquisition pension insurance subsidy received by each person is

92066×60%×（6÷4）=82859.40 yuan

Each person will receive a pension subsidy of 82859.40 yuan to offset the basic pension insurance for employees or urban and rural residents, and can receive the pension after 15 years of payment.

5.6. Resettlement Plan for the Population affected by House Demolition (HD)

189. According to the investigation, as the affected villages/communities in the project area do not have surplus land available for allocating homesteads, this project can only choose the resettlement method of monetary compensation or property rights exchange.

[14] According to the current progress of the project, the PMO and the Qinbei District Expropriation Center plan to complete the land approval and file work in September 2025, and the data on the number of people eligible for the pension insurance of landless rural households will be completed by then.

The preliminary survey on resettlement preferences conducted among persons subject to demolition during the initial impact assessment for housing demolition revealed that 35% of the respondents preferred a one-time monetary compensation. This preference is largely because these affected HHs own other housing properties in the urban area. 65% of the respondents expressed a preference for property right exchange resettlement.

Table 5-14 Preliminary Resettlement Preference Survey of Project-affected People

Resettlement Option	Preliminary Preference Survey (N=107)	
	Preliminary HH Preference	Proportion
Monetary Compensation	37	35%
Property Right Exchange	70	65%

Note: The preferences shown are preliminary intentions gathered during the baseline survey. Final resettlement choices are subject to the contracts signed by the affected households subject to demolition.

190. According to the resettlement impact survey, this project does not involve non-titled structures. Should any non-titled structures be discovered during the demolition process, compensation and resettlement will be provided based on the replacement cost in accordance with the prevailing compensation policy. If persons subject to demolition request a market value appraisal, they may apply to the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center. A qualified third-party appraisal institution will then conduct the assessment, and compensation will ultimately be granted based on the appraised value.

191. If persons subject to demolition request a market value appraisal, they may apply to the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center. A qualified third-party appraisal institution will then conduct the assessment, and compensation will ultimately be granted based on the appraised value. The selection of the appraisal institution requires mutual agreement between the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center and the persons subject to demolition. The appraisal work will be conducted based on the guiding replacement cost. Once the appraisal is completed and the results are publicized without objection, the signing of the housing demolition compensation agreement will be organized, and the relevant compensation and resettlement work will be implemented.

5.6.1. RP for Demolished Persons

192. The resettlement modes adopted for the demolished houses in this project include: (1) monetary compensation, (2) property rights exchange of resettlement houses (calculated based on either the housing replacement cost or an appraised value requested by the person subject to demolition, plus moving fees, transition fees, land compensation fees (homestead) and other related fees, calculated based on the value of the compensation for the expropriated houses, and the price of the residential houses used for exchange. The excess part complements the price difference, and the floor and layout are prioritized for the demolished households to choose). Of course, after receiving monetary

compensation for their houses, those who have been demolished can choose different resettlement methods based on their own economic situation and personalized needs, or purchase commercial housing on their own after receiving cash compensation. Furthermore, the project has organized multiple consultation meetings during which the resettlement area currently under development by the government was presented to, and the Project-affected People were invited to visit, the site. Located near the city center, the area provides convenient access for residents to essential public services such as education, healthcare, and shopping. It is expected to be completed by the end of 2026.

(1) House expropriation adopts two methods: property exchange and monetary compensation, which are chosen by the expropriated party themselves.

(2) For those opting for property-right exchange, the value of the acquired housing and the price of the replacement resettlement housing shall be calculated based on the appraisal results issued by an independent third-party appraisal agency, with settlement of the price difference. The Project-affected People shall have priority in selecting floor levels and unit layouts. The appraisal scope covers the building, attachments, and the value of the land on which it is situated.

(3) The total acquisition compensation costs include compensation for the housing value, relocation fees, various subsidies, and relocation incentives. Affected persons selecting monetary compensation may independently purchase commercial housing based on their financial capacity and needs after receiving the compensation payment.

(4) The compensation price assessment shall be conducted by a third-party real estate appraisal agency jointly selected by the affected persons through consultation. The appraisal shall be carried out in accordance with the "Measures for the Evaluation of House Expropriation on State owned Land", "Detailed Rules for the Implementation of the" Regulations on the Management of Urban House Demolition in the People's Republic of China "in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region", "Management Measures for Compensation and Resettlement of Collective Land Expropriation and House Relocation in Qinzhou City" (QZB [2017] No.114), and "Interim Measures for the Management of Compensation and Resettlement of Collective Land Expropriation and House Relocation in Qinbei District" (BZBG [2020] No. 4) according to the reset price.

5.6.2. Monetary compensation and Resettlement for HD

(1) The evaluation of the value of the expropriated houses shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant provisions of the "Measures for the Evaluation of House Expropriation on State owned Land", "Detailed Rules for the Implementation of the" Regulations on the Management of Urban House Demolition in the People's Republic of China "in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region", "Management Measures for

Compensation and Resettlement of Collective Land Expropriation and House Relocation in Qinzhou City" (QZB [2017] No. 114), and " Interim Measures for the Management of Collective Land Acquisition and Housing Relocation Compensation and Resettlement in Qinbei District (BZB[2020] No.4)".

(2) According to the Interim Measures for the Management of Collective Land Acquisition and Housing Relocation Compensation and Resettlement in Qinbei District (BZB[2020] No.4), relocated households whose houses on collective land in Xincheng District and Qinbei District meet the resettlement conditions have been adjusted from the original methods of homestead resettlement, apartment housing resettlement, and monetary compensation resettlement to unified monetary compensation resettlement. Individuals who meet the requirements for resettlement within the relocation area will receive a monetary compensation of 50000 yuan per person. If the relocated households sign a housing relocation compensation agreement within the specified time and vacate the premises for demolition, an additional reward of 20000 yuan per person will be given.

（3） Determine the resettlement personnel. The determination of resettlement personnel within the relocation scope shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Management Measures for Compensation and Resettlement of Collective Land Expropriation and House Relocation in Qinzhou City" (QZB [2017] No. 114) and the "Interim Measures for the Management of Collective Land Acquisition and Housing Relocation Compensation and Resettlement in Qinbei District (BZB[2020] No.4)".

(4) Temporary transitional resettlement subsidies. The temporary transitional resettlement of relocated households shall be carried out through self transition, and the standard for issuing transitional subsidies is 400 yuan/person/month, with a one-time payment of 3 months

（5） Compensation for moving delay: The compensation standard for moving delay is 300 yuan per household, calculated twice.

（6） Relocation subsidy: The compensation standard is 300 yuan/household, with a minimum limit of 300 yuan/household.

（7） Compensation for homestead land:

1. If the area of the homestead does not exceed 100 square meters, compensation shall be given to the homestead according to the area of the relocated house and the actual situation, with a compensation standard of 900-1200 yuan/square meter;

2. For the part of the homestead with an area exceeding 100 square meters, compensation shall be made according to the current comprehensive land price compensation standard for the land acquisition area.

Table 5-15 Area of House Demolition

Number of HD	Maximum HD Area (m^2)	Minimum Housing Demolition Area (m^2)	Average Housing Area (m^2)
107	940	30	326.25

Data source: Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center（2025.9）

Note: The minimum housing demolition area of 30 m² refers to ancillary structures and not the primary residence.

Case analysis for Cash Resettlement:

For example, for a household of four people, the total planned building area for demolition is 145 square meters, including a brick and concrete structure house area of 80 square meters, a brick and wood structure main house area of 65 square meters, and a courtyard open space area of 90 square meters. According to the reset price compensation standard, the compensation received will be divided into the following parts: (1) The compensation for brick concrete structure houses is 65,200 yuan; (2) The compensation for brick and wood structure housing is 39,000 yuan; (3) Compensation fee for vacant land (residential land) is 81,000 yuan; (4) Individuals who meet the criteria for resettlement within the relocation area will receive a monetary compensation of 50,000 yuan per person, consisting of 4 individuals, totaling 200,000 yuan; (5) For those who complete the signing of the housing relocation and resettlement compensation agreement according to regulations and vacate the land for demolition, an additional reward of 20,000 yuan per person will be given, totaling 80000 yuan for four people; (6) The standard for issuing temporary transitional resettlement subsidies is 400 yuan/person/month, which will be disbursed in one lump sum for three months, totaling 4,800 yuan; (7) The compensation standard for moving loss is 300 yuan per household, calculated twice. That is 600 yuan; (8) The compensation standard for relocation allowance is 300 yuan per household; (9) The total compensation for the ancillary facilities and decoration expenses in the hospital is about 4,900,900 yuan, totaling 20,000 yuan.

Number of Household Members	Housing Demolition Area (m^2)	Housing Demolition Appraised Value (CNY)	Compensation for Open Areas within Compound (CNY)	Monetary Compensation Resettlement Entitlement Fee (CNY)	Incentive Payment (CNY	Various Subsidies (CNY)	Compensation for Attachments and Decoration (CNY)	Total Amount (CNY)
4	145	104200	81000	200000	80000	5700	20000	490900

According to the survey and data provided by the PMO, the average price of resettlement communities and other commercial housing around the project area is about 3800 yuan/square meter. If affected people choose to purchase 110 square meters of commercial housing on their own, they will need to spend a total of 418,000 yuan, and the remaining 72,900 yuan can be used for housing decoration and other needs.

193. Based on the case analysis of monetary compensation for housing demolition presented above, it can be concluded that if Project-affected People choose the monetary compensation resettlement option, the compensation received is fully sufficient to purchase other commercial housing in the surrounding area.

5.6.3. Housing Demolition - Property Replacement Resettlement

194. For Project-affected People opting for property rights exchange, the compensation calculation shall be based on appraisal results from an independent third-party institution, comparing the value of the acquired property with the price of replacement resettlement housing, with settlement of any price differences. Project-affected People shall have priority in selecting floor levels and unit layouts. The appraisal scope covers the main structure, ancillary facilities, and the land use rights value.

195. Project-affected People may select resettlement housing from government-provided resettlement communities according to their needs for property exchange, with priority rights to choose floor levels and unit types. Regarding Tiandilou (single-family homes with private yards), affected households may construct additional stories according to their needs, up to a maximum of three stories. All such resettlement properties come with real estate ownership certificates, and the yards may be used for gardening or vegetable planting.

196. Case Example of Property Rights Replacement for HD:

Case Analysis:

If Project-affected People choose the property replacement compensation option, the case is as follows:

A household of four persons, with a total demolished area of 180 m², includes 120 m² of framed-structure house area, 60 m² of brick-and-wood structure main house area, and 90 m² of open area within the compound. According to the compensation standard assessed based on replacement cost, the compensation amounts receivable are divided into the following parts: (1) Compensation for the framed-structure house: CNY 105,000; (2) Compensation for the brick-and-wood structure house: CNY 36,000; (3) Compensation for the open area (residential land): CNY 81,000; (4) Monetary compensation resettlement entitlement of CNY 50,000 per person for eligible persons within the relocation scope, totaling CNY 200,000 for four persons; (5) An additional incentive of CNY 20,000 per person, totaling CNY 80,000 for four persons, for those who sign the housing relocation and resettlement compensation agreement and vacate and hand over the property for demolition according to regulations; (6) Temporary transition compensation at a standard of CNY 400 per person per month, disbursed as a lump sum for three months, totaling CNY 4,800 for four persons; (7) Compensation for moving and lost work time at a standard of CNY 300 per household, calculated for two moves, totaling CNY 600; (8) Relocation assistance fee at a standard of CNY 300 per household; (9) Other costs for attachments and decoration within the compound: CNY 15,000. **Total compensation amounts to approximately CNY 486,700.**

Based on the replacement guide price of CNY 3,500/m² for high-rise resettlement housing, the compensation amount of CNY 486,700 can be exchanged for a high-rise residential unit ranging from 90 m² to 120 m², with remaining funds available for renovation purposes.

According to survey findings, a 90 m² Tiandilou can be purchased for over CNY 300,000. Affected households can also choose to exchange for a Tiandilou. After housing demolition, the total compensation of CNY 486,700 is fully sufficient to acquire one 90 m² Tiandilou and undertake renovation according to their preferences.

APs may select resettlement housing from the government-provided resettlement

community according to their needs for property exchange, with priority rights to choose floor levels and unit types. Regarding Tiandilou resettlement properties, affected households may construct additional stories based on their requirements, not exceeding three stories in total. All such resettlement properties come with real estate ownership certificates, and the yards may be used for gardening or growing vegetables.

Number of Household Members	Housing Demolition Area (m²)	Housing Demolition Appraised Value (CNY)	Compensation for Open Areas within Compound (CNY)	Monetary Compensation Resettlement Entitlement Fee (CNY)	Incentive Payment (CNY)	Various Subsidies (CNY)	Compensation for Attachments and Decoration within Compound (CNY)	Total Amount (CNY)
4	180	105000	81000	200000	80000	5700	15000	486700

Introduction to Resettlement Community:

197. The resettlement community of this project is located north of the No. 16 Middle School in Qinzhou City, about 3 kilometers away from the demolished houses in the project area. The project is planned to cover an area of 189 mu, with a total construction area of approximately 197750 square meters and a planned total of 898 households. The project will be implemented in phases 1 and 2. Phase 1: With a land area of 64000 square meters, approximately 96 mu, 704 households will be resettled, including 164 households in the Tiandilou with a land area of 90 square meters (the first floor has been built) and 540 sets of 28 story high-rise residential buildings. A total of five buildings will be constructed, two elevators and four households per story, with a layout of 120 square meters, three bedrooms, two living rooms, and two bathrooms, totaling 270 units; There are 270 sets of 90 square meters with two bedrooms, two living rooms, and one bathroom. Phase II: With a land area of 62070 square meters, approximately 93 mu, 194 households will be resettled, including 166 households in the 90 square meter Tiandilou (with the first floor already built) and 28 households in the 60 square meter Tiandilou (with the first floor already built). The total investment estimate for the project is approximately 423.4388 million yuan, including 297.4484 million yuan for the first phase and 125.9904 million yuan for the second phase.

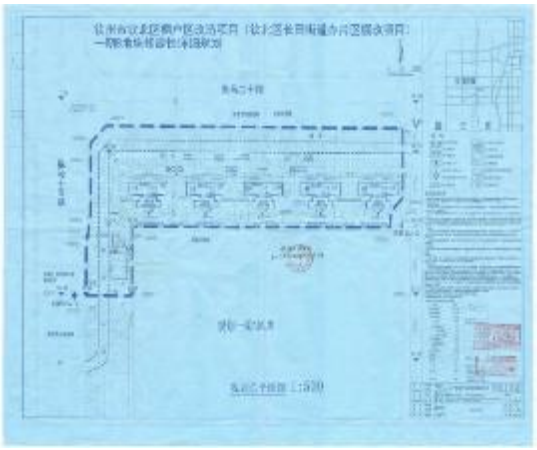
198. As of September 2025, the construction of the resettlement community is as follows: In terms of high-rise resettlement houses, 2 buildings have completed capping and exterior wall decoration, 1 building has been built to 10 floors, and the other 2 buildings have completed foundation backfilling; In terms of Tiandilou Building, 216 households have completed the completion and acceptance. The resettlement community started construction in October 2018 and is scheduled to be completed and delivered for use by December 2026.

199. High rise housing prices are based on government guidance prices; Tiandilou is

available in two prices: 1. Three-sided lighting and street facing location are priced at 4000 yuan/square meter; 2. The lighting location on both sides is 3500 yuan/square meter. According to survey findings, a 90 m² Tiandilou can be purchased for over 300,000 yuan. Resettled households may add additional floors according to their needs, up to a maximum of three stories. All such resettlement properties hold real estate ownership certificates, and the yards can be used for gardening or growing vegetables.

200. Across from the resettlement community is Qinzhou No.16 Middle School. In addition, there are several primary schools within 1.5-2km, and nearby supporting facilities such as hospitals and supermarkets. The supporting facilities near the resettlement community will gradually be fully constructed, including kindergartens.

201. Funding Sources for Resettlement Housing Construction: The project has secured 250 million yuan from the 2019 local government special bonds, 150 million yuan from the 2020 local government special bonds, and 54.09 million yuan from the 2021 central government budgeted funds. These funding sources ensure that the resettlement housing will be completed and delivered for use by December 2026, according to schedule.











The current situation of the resettlement community

202. After investigation and verification by the PMO, the site of the resettlement community of this project is located about 3 kilometers away from the original demolition location. The site is spatially relatively close to the original place of residence, which helps the relocated households maintain a certain geographical connection, but it also has some impact on their traditional livelihoods, especially the cultivation of the original land, mainly reflected in the increase in farming distance.

203. Although the straight-line distance of 3 kilometers is not far in theory, according to field surveys, farmers generally rely on electric bicycles and motorcycles as their main means of transportation to and from the fields. Although the total round-trip distance has increased by 3 kilometers, it has not caused significant obstacles to its daily planting, fertilization and irrigation, harvesting and transportation and other key agricultural links. In addition, with the continuous improvement of the surrounding road facilities, especially the completion of the "Entrance Trunk Road", the travel conditions of farmers have been further improved, the commuting time has been shortened, and the travel is more convenient. Therefore, on the whole, the construction of this project has not had a substantial impact on the livelihood maintenance and farming convenience of the relocated households.

5.7. Support Measures for Vulnerable Groups

204. During the preparation of the Resettlement Plan, 11 vulnerable households comprising 46 individuals were preliminarily identified among the affected population. All these households are impacted solely by land acquisition and are not subject to house demolition. The preliminary list of vulnerable households has been verified by the relevant affected village committees and communities and has been designated as potentially vulnerable groups for the project. Furthermore, vulnerabilities within the affected population have been assessed, and appropriate measures have been formulated to restore their

livelihoods. The 11 households (46 individuals) preliminarily identified are all of Han ethnicity and are affected exclusively by land acquisition. Due to the loss of labor force resulting from physical disabilities or serious illnesses among some family members, these households have already been included in the rural subsistence allowance system and are covered by medical security schemes. During project implementation, special attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups to ensure that the living standards of these affected persons are not lowered as a result of the project.

Table 5-16 Identification and impact of vulnerable groups

SN.	Affected Villages/Communities	Affected HHs	Sources of income	Cause analysis	Remarks
1	Hengling village	4	Agricultural income + part-time work + subsistence allowance	Physical disability, illness, lack of labor	LA
2	Jiangbiao Community	4	Agricultural income + part-time work + subsistence allowance		
3	Huangma Community	3	Agricultural income + part-time work + subsistence allowance		
	Total	11	/	/	

Note: the preliminary survey

205. In accordance with the relevant policies of GZAR and Qinzhou City, support will be provided to vulnerable groups affected within the project area.

(I) Basic Living Assistance:

1. Subsistence Allowances: According to the joint notice issued by the Guangxi Department of Civil Affairs and the Department of Finance, "Regarding Raising the Subsidy Levels for Urban and Rural Subsistence Allowances and the Standards for Two Types of Disability Subsidies Across the Region," effective January 1, 2025, the average urban subsistence allowance shall be no less than 410 CNY per person per month, and the average rural subsistence allowance shall be no less than 250 CNY per person per month. The standard for the two types of disability subsidies will be increased from the current 80 CNY per person per month to 90 CNY per person per month.

2. Assistance and Support for Extremely Poor Individuals: Provides basic living conditions and care services for elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and minors who have no ability to work, no source of income, and no legally defined relatives capable of providing support, or whose relatives lack the capacity to fulfill their support obligations.

(II) Specialized Assistance:

Specialized assistance includes the two types of disability subsidies, medical assistance, educational assistance, housing assistance, and employment assistance. Among these, the standard for the two types of disability subsidies will be increased from the current 80

CNY per person per month to 90 CNY per person per month. Eligible low-income individuals will receive support for participating in the basic medical insurance for urban and rural residents. Eligible individuals suffering from serious illnesses will receive medical assistance and additional support in accordance with regulations. Eligible students from low-income families will receive assistance through grants, living subsidies, tuition and fee reductions, etc. In urban areas: eligible families will be given priority for public rental housing or rental subsidies. In rural areas: eligible families will be prioritized for rural dilapidated housing renovation assistance. Vocational training and job information will be provided to employable low-income individuals, and relevant subsidy policies will be implemented. Public welfare jobs will be created to provide a baseline level of employment security.

Furthermore, the Qinzhou Municipal Government's issued *Implementation Plan for the Qinzhou Municipal People's Government's Practical Projects for the People in 2025* includes 10 categories of projects—social security benefits, employment benefits, health benefits, science and education benefits, housing benefits, agricultural subsidy benefits, ecological benefits, cultural and sports benefits, poverty consolidation benefits, and transportation benefits—all of which provide support for vulnerable groups.

For those vulnerable groups affected by the project, in addition to enjoying the same compensation and resettlement benefits as other affected families, they will also receive special support from the government, including free vocational skills training, social security connections, employment information recommendations, and small low-interest loans, to effectively ensure their sustainable livelihoods and steady income growth.

With regard to the special impacts that project construction may have on vulnerable groups, project owners and relevant agencies should focus their attention on tracking the implementation of various types of subsidies and minimizing the adverse impacts of the project by giving priority to the provision of temporary employment, etc., so as to help them to recover and enhance their livelihoods as soon as possible.

Households belonging to vulnerable groups often suffer from a lack of or loss of labor due to the disability or serious illness of their main members, and their household incomes remain at a low level for a long time. In accordance with the country's current social security policy, such families, including families with persons with disabilities, low-income households, special hardship cases, five-guarantee households, and unstable households that have escaped from poverty, are included in the scope of the minimum subsistence guarantee in accordance with the regulations, and are provided with basic living support through institutional assistance to help stabilize their incomes.

With regard to the special impacts that project construction may have on vulnerable groups, project implementation units and relevant agencies should focus their attention on tracking the implementation of various types of subsidies and minimizing the adverse impacts of the project by giving priority to the provision of temporary employment, etc., so as to help them to recover and enhance their livelihoods as soon as possible.

The specific safeguard measures are as follows: (1) Implement the special subsidy mechanism of "one matter, one discussion"; (2) The government will coordinate the provision of homesteads for self-built housing, or assist in resettlement and reconstruction in other places; (3) If the affected person has no intention of rebuilding, they can be assisted in relocating to an elderly care institution through consultation; (4) On a voluntary basis, give priority to providing suitable positions for family members of affected vulnerable groups with labor ability during the project construction and operation stage; (5) Based on the principle of voluntariness, priority should be given to organizing them to participate in skills training and providing employment information docking services.

5.8. Measures for Ethnic Minorities

206. During the preparation phase of the Resettlement Plan (RP), systematic survey and identification efforts confirmed that there are no ethnic minority concentrated communities within the project area. Only 60 ethnic minority individuals (all Zhuang) are scattered in Hengling Village, accounting for 0.05% of the total population in the project area. These individuals are scattered residents who migrated into the area through marriage or mobility. Among them, 11 Zhuang individuals are affected by land acquisition, representing approximately 0.3% of the total affected population, with a relatively minor extent of impact. Preliminary estimates indicate that their agricultural income loss due to land acquisition is less than 5%. Interviewed Zhuang residents generally reported that the land acquisition has limited impact on their production and livelihood. This group possesses the ability to communicate in Mandarin and has a certain level of proficiency in reading and writing Chinese characters. They enjoy access to the same public service resources as Han residents. No significant differences were observed in terms of social welfare benefits, legal rights, and protections. Although Zhuang residents maintain their own cultural customs and lifestyles, this does not affect their access to public services or participation in local socio-economic activities.

207. 100% of the 11 Zhuang residents affected by land acquisition participated in consultations and discussions on related issues, including land acquisition, compensation, and livelihood restoration, ensuring that their rights to information and participation were fully protected during the project preparation phase.

208. During project implementation, the environmental and social consulting team strictly

adhered to the principle of "Free, Prior and Informed Consent" (FPIC). They fully explained the project content, survey purpose, and participants' rights to all respondents in an easily understandable manner, ensuring that each participant made an autonomous decision based on complete information. Survey results show that 100% of the Zhuang respondents support the project construction and generally expect the project to promote employment and increase income levels; meanwhile, 100% of the affected Zhuang residents understand and support the project land acquisition. This demonstrates that during the project preparation phase, through culturally adapted communication methods and strict adherence to the FPIC principle, the rights of ethnic minority groups to information, participation, and expression have been fully respected and effectively guaranteed.

209. The 11 Ethnic Zhuang individuals affected by land acquisition enjoy the same rights and measures as Han residents, including: (1) receiving full compensation for land and resettlement subsidies based on replacement cost; (2) receiving full compensation for young crops and above-ground attachments, meeting the requirements for land cultivation replacement cost; (3) all compensation standards are based on replacement cost, and if the local government introduces higher compensation standards during the implementation phase of resettlement, the new standards will apply to all affected households. In addition, these include: (4) priority access to employment opportunities generated by the project; (5) priority consideration for affected ethnic minority laborers in workforce training, and the provision of training for ethnic minority residents to ensure their economic status is not compromised; (6) ensuring access to relevant information during the resettlement process and the ability to participate in consultations on resettlement matters; and (7) ensuring that, during the confirmation and signing of land acquisition agreements, ethnic minorities enjoy equal rights to information and participation in decision-making, and guaranteeing that ethnic minority women have the autonomous right to sign and confirm documents concerning their own rights and interests.

5.9. Support measures for women

210. In the preparation stage of the resettlement plan, the investigation team organized women to actively participate in the investigation of project impacts and solicited their ideas on the income restoration plan. Women are in favor of the project construction and believe that the construction of the project will help provide more employment opportunities for surrounding residents. Through the implementation of the project, women can obtain project employment opportunities and training opportunities in agricultural technology training, online store operations, short video marketing, local specialty packaging and promotion, live streaming, warehouse managers, logistics information personnel; rural e-commerce: online store operations, short video marketing, security, cleaning, green

maintenance, chefs, property customer service,: elderly care, housekeeping services, etc. Training opportunities. Based on women's wishes, non-skilled employment opportunities will be given priority to women during project implementation and maintenance management. At the same time, women will receive the same pay as men for the same work, and child labor is prohibited.

211. According to the sample survey, among the 1,076 people in 225 households, 527 are women, accounting for 48.97%, and based on the survey data, it is speculated that the total number of affected households in this project is 691 with 3,459 people, the female affected is about 1,694.

212. Priority will be given to the affected female labor force in technical training and other aspects to ensure that their economic status will not be damaged. This project will provide agricultural and non-agricultural technical training for more than 2 person-times per family, a total of 3,650 people, of which no less than 1,770 will be female participants, accounting for 49%.

213. Affected women can obtain relevant information during the resettlement process through information posting on community bulletin boards, staff notifications, news reports and mobile phone message push, etc., and can participate in public consultation. The specific responsibility is handled by gender commissioners at all levels and women's federations at all levels.

214. At the same time, during the implementation of resettlement, a special women's symposium will be held to introduce resettlement-related policies, thereby raising women's awareness.

215. During the confirmation and signing process of land acquisition and demolition agreements, women should be guaranteed to have equal rights to know and participate in decision-making, and to ensure that they have the right to sign and confirm documents involving their own rights and interests.

5.10. Restoration of infrastructure and ground attachments

216. According to the preliminary investigation, the impacts of infrastructure and special facilities are not involved in this project; if they are involved, the PMO and PIU as well as the Qinbei District Acquisition Center will give monetary compensation to the property owners at the replacement cost. The affected infrastructure will be relocated and restored by the relevant industry management and service organizations or ownership units.

217. Restoration measures for demolished infrastructure and special facilities must be planned and arranged in advance, and measures should be taken according to local conditions according to the actual operation to achieve safety, efficiency, timeliness and accuracy, so as to minimize the adverse impact on the nearby people. For the affected

municipal public facilities, the demolition party shall demolish them according to the construction drawings of the project, and minimize the relocation on the principle of not affecting the construction of the project. For the relocation of the affected pipelines, the PIU shall rebuild (or relocate) first and then demolish it on the premise of ensuring that it does not affect the normal life of residents along the line.

218. According to preliminary investigations, the construction impact of this project includes: ground attachments and young crops/standing crops, scattered individual trees, temporary makeshift sheds, 600 graves, and a Tudimiao. All the impacts of attachments will be implemented in accordance with the The Office of the People's Government of Qinbei District, Qinzhou City, on the "Notice on the Implementation of the Compensation Standards for Seedlings and Ground Attachments in Qinbei District" Beizheng Ban [2023] No. 9, and for scattered trees, graves and other above ground attachments, the affected persons will be compensated at the replacement price.

219. The sporadic fruit trees[15] involved in this project are mainly sporadic fruit trees planted in the villagers' courtyards and trees used for landscaping, and do not involve patches of fruit groves. According to the survey and analysis of the compensation willingness for those sporadic fruit trees and landscape greening in the courtyard, (1) monetary compensation is carried out according to the replacement guide price. (2) After receiving monetary compensation, the original owner may retain the right to dispose of the above-ground attachments, especially for trees (forest trees and fruit trees), which they can choose to transplant or sell at market price to other units or individuals. (3) In addition, the relocation information of sporadic fruit trees and landscaping trees will be notified to the affected people one month in advance.

220. After providing monetary compensation for the 600 affected graves, these graves will be relocated to the Qinbei District Cemetery; For grave relocation, Project-affected People can choose either: (1) government-arranged relocation to the Qinbei District Public Cemetery, or (2) a one-time cash compensation of 9,500 CNY for self-managed relocation. (3) Relevant information will be notified to affected units and individuals one month in advance.

221. This project involves the relocation of one simple Tudimiao. The Tudimiao represents a folk custom of the Han residents in Hengling Village (Laoba Village). It consists of a tree with placed incense burners, symbolizing the worship of the Tudishen. It serves as a living testament to folk beliefs and agricultural culture, reflecting the evolution from simple nature worship to systematized deity beliefs, and demonstrates people's profound emotional

[15] The sporadic fruit trees involved in this project are primarily those planted in household courtyards and trees used for landscaping within the project area. These do not involve contiguous orchard plots. A detailed verification of the specific species and quantities will be conducted during the DMS phase.

connection to the land and their simple aspirations for a better life. Typically, during spring festivals dedicated to worshipping the Earth God, grand ceremonies are held to pray for a bountiful harvest.

222. Through on-site surveys and consultations with representatives of Laoba Natural Village, it has been agreed to relocate the original Tudimiao within the same collective hilly area of the village, approximately 30 meters north of the original site near the boundary of the main entrance road. The planned relocation and reconstruction of the Tudimiao does not involve new land acquisition and will only involve placing worship items such as incense burners beneath a tree.



Current Status of the Tudimiao



New Relocation Site (approximately 30 meters from the boundary of the original site)

6. Information Disclosure, Public Participation, Consultation and Negotiation

223. In accordance with relevant policies and regulations of the country, province (autonomous region), city, and county, in order to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of land expropriated households, reduce dissatisfaction and disputes, and achieve the goal of proper resettlement, this project will attach great importance to the participation and consultation of resettlement personnel in the formulation of resettlement policies, the preparation and implementation of RPs, and widely listen to the opinions of affected people. Information disclosure, consultation, and stakeholder participation are essential parts of the project's RP planning and social evaluation process. Effective participation of stakeholders can improve the sustainability of projects, enhance their acceptance, and increase public understanding and support for them.

224. Involuntary resettlement may cause many problems for the AP, which can be greatly reduced if stakeholders have appropriate understanding of the project and are allowed to make meaningful choices.

225. The project client attaches great importance to public participation. During the project identification stage, extensive consultation and public participation have been conducted. In the implementation stage of the RP, public participation will be further encouraged and effective negotiations will be conducted with them.

6.1. Information disclosure, public participation, consultation, and negotiation during the preparation of the RP

226. During the stage of formulating the RP, the social and resettlement investigation team, with the support of the Qinbei District PMO and QHAMG, conducted extensive public participation and consultation activities with residents and relevant institutions in the project area from May 8, 2024 to May 20, 2024. The investigation covered 8 communities/villages (Huangma Community, Chengbei Community, Longwan Community, Hengling Village, Jiangbiao Community, Dajing Community, Shantang Community, and Gaoqiao Village) in 4 townships/streets (Changtian Street, Dadong Town, Hongting Street, Jiulong Town) in Qinbei District. The survey methods used in this study include focus group discussions, interviews with key informants, questionnaire surveys, on-site visits, and observations.

227. Widely collected opinions from affected populations in the project area and beneficiaries within the project scope, to understand their concerns, needs, opinions, and suggestions; (1) A total of 225 people participated in the resettlement survey questionnaire, including 108 females, accounting for 48%, among them, 100% of the affected ethnic minority population (11 Zhuang individuals) were surveyed. 2) A total of 45 key informants

were interviewed, including relevant officials from the Housing and Land Acquisition Center, Natural Resources Bureau, Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, Women's Federation, Civil Affairs Bureau, Ethnic and religious Committee, village (community) representatives, and relevant units. Relevant basic data and materials were collected. 4) A total of 16 focus group discussions were held, with 240 participants, including 84 women, accounting for 35%, and 14 of Zhuang individuals, accounting for 6%.

228. Consultations have been undertaken with affected people, village committees, and stakeholders during the preparation of the RP, and they will be further consulted during the update and implementation of the resettlement plan. The risk of adverse impacts on livelihoods has been thoroughly assessed, ensuring that potential challenges faced by affected individuals and communities are clearly identified and understood.

229. The on-site survey conducted by the resettlement team, along with discussions and questionnaire surveys with the PMO, some town governments, and village committees, is shown in table 6-1.

Table 6-1 Public participation in resettlement

Time	Method	Participants	Number of Participants	Women	Ethnic Minority
May 8-20, 2024	KII	Housing and Land Acquisition Center, Natural Resources Bureau, Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, Women's Federation, Civil Affairs Bureau, Ethnic and religious Commite, village (community) representatives, and relevant units	45	15	/
	FGD	Stakeholders from 6 communities/villages in Changtian Street and Dadong Town within the project scope, including those affected by land acquisition and demolition, residents of the project area, PMO staffs, and relevant government agency staffs	240 (16)	84	14
	Resettlement Questionnaire Survey	Households affected by LA and HD	225	108	11
Total			**510**	**207**	**25**

Project Resettlement Public Participation Activities (Continuation Sheet)

Public Participation Date	Method	Participants	Discussion Topics
October 2024	Online Meeting	Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center, QHAMG, Dadong Town, representatives of Hengling Village villagers, RP preparation team	Relocation of a simple Tudimiao in Hengling Village affected during the construction of the project's entrance trunk road.
March-April 2025	Online Meeting	Stakeholders from 6 communities/villages in Changtian Sub-district and Dadong Town within the project area, including persons affected by land acquisition and demolition, residents of the project area, PMO, relevant government agency staff, RP preparation team	Pre-LA discussion meeting, covering topics such as land parcel division, land acquisition scope, resettlement budget, social security measures for land-expropriated farmers; compensation standards for above-ground attachments and young crops; methods for determining TLO compensation standards; support policies for vulnerable groups, etc.
July 2025	Online Meeting	Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center, QHAMG, Changtian Sub-district, Dadong Town, Environment and Social Team	The feasibility study unit updated the Feasibility Study Report. The RP preparation survey team verified the project's impact scope and physical assets within the project area with the PMO and Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center via online meeting, and discussed and made supplementary revisions to the report's physical assets, land quotas, compensation standards, resettlement schemes, implementation plans, and detailed aspects.
September 15-16, 2025	Online Meeting	QHAMG, photovoltaic enterprises, construction enterprises, Resettlement and Social Team	Discussion and understanding of relevant information about photovoltaic enterprises and construction enterprises in Qinzhou City, including occupational health and safety, and employment issues.

Public Participation Date	Method	Participants	Discussion Topics
September 23, 2025	On-site Due Diligence	AIIB experts, Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center, QHAMG, Dadong Town, representatives of Hengling Village villagers, RP preparation team	On-site survey of the Tudimiao situation in Hengling Village and discussion of subsequent relocation issues; discussed social security measures for land-expropriated farmers; compensation standards for above-ground attachments and young crops; methods for determining temporary land occupation compensation standards; support policies for vulnerable groups, etc.








STARTER




Figure 6-1 Discussions between the resettlement team and relevant departments and village committees, as well as household surveys

(1) Consult with government departments

230. The resettlement team visited relevant functional departments in Qinbei District and consulted on regulations and policies related to land acquisition and demolition compensation, as well as the resettlement of farmers affected by land acquisition and demolition. Please refer to Table 6-2 for specific details.

Table 6-2 Overview after consultation

Project Area	Relevant Government Departments	Consultation Matters
Qinbei District	Transportation Bureau,	1. Relevant laws and policies on land acquisition

	Natural Resources Bureau, Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, Land Acquisition Office, Civil Affairs Bureau, Ethnic and Religious Committee, etc	compensation issued by Qinzhou City; The social security measures for land expropriated farmers and the extraction standards for security fees; 2. Social security measures for farmers whose land has been requisitioned; Compensation standards for ground attachments and young crops; Compensation standards for temporary land occupation; Assistance policies for vulnerable groups, etc.

(2) Research on Township Government

231. The resettlement work team went to Dadong Town and Huangma Community of this project to have discussions with leaders and relevant personnel in charge of land acquisition and compensation work, to understand the population, land, and economic and social development overview; The economic and social development overview, local labor employment status, income sources and levels of residents, women's social status, and social participation status of each village/community affected by this project; Population situation of Zhuang and other ethnic minorities in the project area; Overview of vulnerable groups such as the impoverished population and those who enjoy the minimum social security; similar construction projects in the local area in the past, had compensation standards for permanent and temporary land acquisition, methods for distributing compensation fees, and methods and approaches for resettling farmers affected by land acquisition. The responsibilities and work methods of township governments in land acquisition and resettlement of farmers affected by land acquisition for construction projects. The working group also solicited opinions and suggestions from various township governments on this project.

(3) Interviews with affected villages and villagers

232. This project has affected Huangma Community, Chengbei Community, Longwan Community, Hengling Village, and Jiangbiao Community under the jurisdiction of Changtian Street and Dadong Town. The resettlement work group visited and investigated the above villages and communities from May 8th to 19th, 2024. Through holding symposiums and questionnaire surveys, they extensively solicited public opinions from affected villages and villagers, and conducted in-depth public participation and consultation. The attitudes and relevant suggestions of the villagers towards this project are shown in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3 Villagers' opinions and suggestions

Affected villages/communities	Types of Problems and Suggestions	Specific requirements and suggestions
Huangma Community, Chengbei Community, Longwan Community, Hengling Village, and Jiangbiao Community	Compensation and resettlement for land acquisition and relocation; construction management	Construction management: To ensure safe and civilized construction; During the construction process, it is necessary to respect local ethnic customs, maintain good relationships with the local people, and try to meet their reasonable demands as much as possible during the construction period; After the construction is completed, it is necessary to carry out restoration work and clean up solid waste. Carry out reclamation, ensure irrigation, repair damaged water conservancy facilities and existing road surfaces, and ensure normal use. Compensation and resettlement: (1) In terms of land occupation, the most concerned issue for displaced households is the compensation standards for land acquisition, followed by the hope that the compensation for land acquisition can be timely in place. At the same time, it is best to carry out training in planting, breeding, and other aspects. (2) In terms of land compensation and resettlement, during the investigation and negotiation period, the PMO and the resettlement preparation unit consulted and solicited opinions from the affected persons on the issue of land compensation and resettlement. All affected persons unanimously agreed that monetary compensation was needed; In terms of demolition, affected households are concerned about compensation standards, resettlement locations, and living issues during the transition period. (3) The relocated households all accept the opportunity to improve their living conditions by moving to apartment. (4) Concerned about how to handle and alleviate issues that may cause inconvenience, noise, dust, and construction waste pollution during project construction. (5) It is recommended to promptly announce the construction period and inform nearby residents to minimize any inconvenience caused to them.

6.1.1. Resettlement impact survey, public participation and interview cases conducted in affected villages

233. To ensure the wide and representative nature of social surveys, the resettlement and social work teams conducted large-scale public participation in villages affected by land acquisition. Subsequently, they conducted various scales of social impact surveys, public participation, and consultations on specific issues in a certain area.

234. Through investigation, the team members learned about the situation of information disclosure related to this project and the awareness rate of the affected population. Overall, there is a high proportion of personnel who are familiar with the construction information of this project and have a high level of support for it; The proportion of personnel who are familiar with the local land acquisition compensation and resettlement policies is also relatively high. Please refer to Table 6-4 for specific details.

Table 6-4 Villagers' understanding, attitude, and willingness towards this project

Project			Number of people	Proportion (%)
Villagers' understanding, attitude, and willingness towards this project	When did you first know about this project?	Very early	61	27.11
		Six months ago	87	38.67
		Three months ago	22	9.78
		A month ago	19	8.44
		just found out	36	16.00
		Total	225	100.00
	How did you learn about this project?	Television	8	3.56
		WeChat/Network	15	6.67
		Notice	27	12.00
		Neighbor and friend	124	55.11
		Conference	27	12.00
		Social investigator informs	22	9.78
		Other	2	0.89
		Total	225	100.00
	Do you wish to construct this project?	Yes	203	90.22
		No	9	4.00
		Indifferent	13	5.78
		Total	225	100.00
	Do you think this project has a promoting effect on the economic and social development and people's lives in your area?	It has a significant impact	110	48.89
		Has a certain effect	93	41.33
		No effect	10	4.44
		Be unable to explain clearly	12	5.33
		Total	225	100.00
	Do you think this project will benefit you and your family?	Yes	186	82.67
		No	12	5.33

		Not clear	27	12.00
		Total	225	100.00
Willingness for land acquisition and house demolition	If the project construction will expropriate part of your family's land and provide legal compensation for land acquisition and house demolition, are you willing to accept the land acquisition?	Yes	220	97.78
		No	5	2.22
		Total	225	100.00
	If the project construction requires the demolition of your house and provides legal compensation, are you willing to relocate?	Yes	197	87.56
		No	28	12.44
		Total	225	100.00
	Do you understand the land acquisition compensation policy and standards for this project?	Very familiar	29	12.89
		More familiar	50	22.22
		Not quite familiar	106	47.11
		Not familiar	40	17.78
		Total	225	100.00
	Do you understand the demolition compensation and resettlement policy of this project?	Very familiar	32	14.22
		More familiar	37	16.44
		Not quite familiar	118	52.44
		Not familiar	38	16.89
		Total	225	100.00
	After receiving the land acquisition compensation fee, which of the following will your family use it for?	Daily consumption	35	15.56
		Deposit in bank/wealth management	40	17.78
		Building a house, buying a house	31	13.78
		Marriage of their children	41	18.22
		Child Education	29	12.89
		Production investment	21	9.33
		Elderly care	19	8.44
		Other	9	4.00
	Are you willing to move to a resettlement community arranged by the government after the house demolition?	Yes	220	97.78
		No	5	2.22
		Total	225	100
	Do you know how to appeal if you have been treated unfairly during the process of land acquisition or house demolition?	Yes	156	69.33
		No	69	30.67
		Total	225	100.00

235. According to the survey results, over 80% of villagers were aware of this project a month ago or even early on. More than 90% of villagers support the construction of this project, 90% of villagers believe that this project will promote local economic and social development and people's lives, and over 88% of villagers believe that they will benefit from the project construction. Over 97% of villagers agree to the project occupying part of

their land if the compensation standards are legal and the compensation fees can be paid in a timely manner. 87.56% of villagers agree to the demolition of their houses if the compensation standards are legal and the compensation fees can be paid in a timely manner. 12.44% of villagers are unwilling to demolish their houses and move away from their long-term living places. They suggest that the construction should avoid their houses as much as possible. 82.22% and 83.1% of villagers have a certain understanding of the local permanent land acquisition and housing demolition compensation and resettlement policies and standards. According to the survey, 69.33% of the villagers are familiar with the grievance submission methods and channels.

236. The resettlement work group explained to the villagers who participated in the symposium and questionnaire survey on the construction content of this project, the main impact on the local area, the permanent land acquisition and housing demolition compensation standards of this project, the construction methods and time, as well as the complaint and appeal mechanism. By the end of the research work, all villagers had fully understood the project and fully supported its construction. They stated that as long as they could receive timely and sufficient compensation after their land was requisitioned, they would agree to the project occupying their own land.

237. The villagers also communicated with the resettlement team on the issues they are most concerned about in the land acquisition and demolition of the project, and put forward suggestions and opinions: 1. Land acquisition compensation and demolition resettlement need to be reasonable and require full consultation with villagers' opinions; 2. It is necessary to address the livelihood security of farmers who have lost their land after land acquisition; 3. It is best to avoid houses and paddy fields as much as possible; 4. Hope to prioritize hiring local workers during project construction; 5. After the destruction of rural roads, timely restoration should be carried out to avoid affecting the daily travel of villagers; 6. Compensation before demolition.

Interview Case 1:

The Resettlement and Social Work Group organized a symposium in Huangma Community, Qinbei District, with Group 1, Group 2, Group 3, and Group 5 village representatives participating. The attending representatives expressed support for the construction of this project and put forward the following opinions and suggestions on land acquisition and demolition compensation, resettlement, and construction impact:

1. Land acquisition and demolition compensation

(1) Compensation standards for cultivated land

The public raised questions about the compensation standards for land expropriation of different projects in the area, so the staff introduced the latest land compensation policy to the villagers and answered their doubts. Staff explained that all expropriated land is compensated according to the district land price, and the villagers expressed their understanding.

(2) Housing Demolition and RP

For those who can be resettled on site after house demolition, the public agrees with the RP; For those who need to be resettled in other places, the vast majority of people say that it will not have a significant impact on their livelihoods. Some are also reluctant to leave their familiar neighbors.

(3) Compensation standards for housing demolition

Some affected people believe that the compensation standards for housing demolition are too low and feel that rebuilding new houses requires them to pay out of their own pockets, hoping to increase compensation. These are mainly due to their insufficient understanding of the methods for evaluating the value of houses, and their failure to consider decoration and new/old issues. After the explanation from the working group, the public expressed acceptance.

2. Reduce the impact of construction

(1) Hope to avoid farmland in a reasonable way, occupy less farmland, and facilitate the cultivation of both sides.

(2) Attention should be paid to drainage design in low-lying areas and flood discharge channels that are prone to waterlogging.

(3) Damage to fields, roads, water channels, and irrigation facilities during construction should be promptly repaired.

(4) During the farming season, temporary measures should be taken to ensure the smoothness of the plowing path.

3. Employment and income

(1) Recruit local laborers during project implementation.

(2) The construction team should try to choose local grains, vegetables, and catering services when purchasing daily necessities.

(3) The construction unit should try to rent vacant local houses as production and living spaces as much as possible.

(4) Some individuals have reported that there is not much land left after land acquisition, and they need new sources of livelihood while also taking care of their children and elderly. They hope to find suitable jobs nearby.








Interview Case 2:

The resettlement and social work group organized a symposium in Hengling Village and Jiangbiao Community, Dadong Town, Qinbei District. The participants included village representatives from Hengling Village and Jiangbiao Community. The attending representatives expressed support for the construction of this project and put forward the following opinions and suggestions on land acquisition and demolition compensation, resettlement, and reducing construction impact:

(1) When constructing the entrance trunk road to the park, it is necessary to do a good job in drainage design; (2) Agricultural access roads need to be well maintained, and if rural transportation roads are damaged during the project implementation, they need to be repaired in a timely manner; (3) The construction of the entrance trunk road passes through a Tudimiao in Group 12 of Hengling Village. It is hoped that the implementing agency can consider adjusting the route. (4) Some villagers hope that in the future, temporary employment and other job opportunities for the project will prioritize the villagers who have been requisitioned. (5) they hope to receive some skill training.






Interview Case 3:



Mr. Wang (53 years old), Dajing Community;

Regarding the potential noise and dust generated during the construction process, it is necessary to carry out dust and noise reduction measures; Reasonably arrange the construction time and avoid disturbing the normal rest of nearby residents during nighttime construction; And supervision should be carried out for the previously mentioned issues.

Interview Case 4:



Ms. Huang (47 years old), Huangma Community;

After the project construction begins, the surrounding roads will become busier. The originally narrow rural roads will be occupied by construction vehicles, resulting in frequent congestion and extended waiting times for residents to travel. More importantly, some large construction vehicles have fast speeds and drivers have poor visibility conditions, which poses safety hazards to pedestrians, especially students.

Interview Case 5:

Date: May 11th, 2024

Location: Team 12, Hengling Village, Dadong Town (Laoba Village)

The entrance trunk road of the engineering project design passed through Hengling Village in Dadong Town, and one section of the road passed through Team 12 of Hengling Village and involves the relocation of theTudimiao. PMO, local government, and village committee staff have conducted multiple public participation activities with local residents and villagers, introducing the importance of this project and soliciting their opinions. A leadership group has been established specifically to address the issue of land acquisition, relocation, and resettlement for the Temple, safeguarding the legitimate interests of the people, ensuring the smooth construction of the project, and fully coordinating with villagers to implement the relocation location and methods. At present, relevant compensation and RPs have been formulated, and the PMO and leadership group will continue to deepen the participation of the masses, safeguard the legitimate interests of the masses, conduct risk assessment and social stability work, and ensure the smooth progress of the project according to the time node and construction requirements.





6.1.2. Public demand during the preparation of the RP

238. During the preparation of the RP, the working group received a large number of demands from the public through public participation and consultation (including the Zhuang residents), as summarized in Table 6-5. The QHAMG will fully implement reasonable and feasible requirements in practical work, and provide reasonable explanations to the public for some unfeasible demands to seek their understanding.

Table 6-5 Public consultation and negotiation received during the preparation of the RP

No.	Date	Investigate Villages/Communities	Suggestions and Opinions	Response
1	2024.5.8~5.10	Huangma Community	1. Reasonable land acquisition compensation and demolition resettlement, and fully soliciting the opinions of villagers;	Accepted
			2. Ensure the livelihood of displaced farmers after land acquisition;	
			3. Land acquisition should avoid houses and paddy fields as much as possible;	
			4. Hope to hire local workers as much as possible during project construction;	
			5. Carry out slope protection work to prevent farmland from being washed away by rainwater;	
			6. Hope to compensate first before demolition and land acquisition.	
2	2024.5.10~5.12	Hengling Village	1. During the construction period of the entrance trunk road, safety precautions should be taken to ensure that it does not affect the normal travel and agricultural planting activities of villagers;	Accepted
			It is hoped that the project can be completed as soon as possible.	
			3. The entrance road passes through a small temple in the village, and it is hoped that the design can be optimized to avoid it.	
3	2024.5.12~5.14	Jiangbiao Community	1. It is recommended to build elevated bridges on the farmland section to reduce the occupation of farmland and facilitate the cultivation of both sides;	Accepted
			2. Pay attention to drainage design for low-lying areas and flood discharge channels that are prone to waterlogging;	

			3. Damaged fields, roads, water channels, and irrigation facilities during construction should be repaired in a timely manner	
			4. During the farming season, temporary measures should be taken to ensure the smoothness of the plowing path;	
			During project implementation, the construction team should recruit as many local laborers as possible;	
			6. When purchasing daily necessities for the construction team, try to choose local grains, vegetables, and catering services as much as possible;	
			7. The construction unit should try to rent vacant local houses as production and living spaces as much as possible;	
			8. AbleI to work not far from home.	
4	2024.5.14~5.16	Longwan Community	1. Compensation for land requisition and house demolition should be promptly disbursed;	Accepted
			2. Allow people who have lost their land to be given priority in providing employment opportunities or skills training;	
			3. In terms of design and construction, it is important to seek the opinions of those affected, especially before commencing work;	
			4. The difficulties raised by the masses hope that the project implementation unit will pay attention to helping solve them;	
			5. Renting a house by the construction party will definitely interfere with the lives of the homeowner and neighbors, so it is important to pay attention to communication.	
			6. The faster the highway is built, the better;	
			7. Hope the QHAMG can strengthen communication with the land acquisition and demolition department, do a good job in collecting and organizing materials, and transfer the money to the village's bank card within one week after the land acquisition and demolition department signs the supplementary agreement with the villagers;	
			8. Older people reminisce about the past and want to take care of themselves in the house they currently live in, so moving still requires continuing ideological work.	

			9. Hope to reduce some land occupation and damage during construction;	
5	2024.5.16~5.19	Chengbei Community	1. Villagers want to know more detailed compensation standards;	Accepted
			2. Demolition households prefer to be resettled in place;	
			3. Require construction personnel not to disclose information at will;	
			4. Construction personnel information needs to be recorded and registered at the police station;	
			5. Hope to start work soon.	
			6. In terms of design, we should have more in-depth communication with the villagers involved, and not let sewage and drainage affect their daily lives;	
			7. Temporary rental of land and houses for construction, hoping for cleanliness and environmental protection; Before entering the site, personnel training should be conducted to prevent littering of construction and household waste, and external personnel should abide by local customs and habits;	
			8. We need to do a good job in post construction work such as project completion, land reclamation, and production resumption.	

6.2. Public Participation Consultation Plan

239. A Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared in accordance with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's (AIIB) Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2), as well as the relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and local governments. Additionally, the compensation standards for the assets affected by this project have been assessed to ensure alignment with the Bank's ESP and ESS2. If there are any changes in the final physical and impact quantities of the project after the detailed design is completed, the RP will be updated and modified accordingly based on the final detailed measurement survey (DMS) and affected population survey data. If there are changes and variations in the scope and content of construction, the resettlement plan will also be updated accordingly; Before the civil engineering contract for this project is awarded, the URP should be submitted to the AIIB for approval.

240. During the implementation of the project, the PMO, women's federation, and

community neighborhood committee officials responsible for women's work will establish a work cooperation mechanism to collect women's requirements, opinions, and wishes for the project at different stages through holding women's symposiums and other forms. During the preparation, construction, and operation of the entire project, the implementing agency will invite staff from the Women's Federation to participate.

241. The QHAMG has already prepared a resettlement information manual when preparing the RP. After the plan is approved by the AIIB, it will be distributed to the village committees of all affected villages/communities, and all affected persons can borrow it at any time to fully understand their rights and interests. The entire process of implementing the RP will encourage public participation;

242. Public participation (in the physical inventory of land acquisition impacts): When determining the number of affected households' land acquisition and compensation fees, all relevant households must be aware of and sign off on them. Each village committee should publicize all land acquisition compensation and resettlement matters and accept public supervision.

243. Regarding public participation (in the management, distribution, and use of land compensation fees): The allocation and use of collectively owned land compensation fees by village committees and village groups must be discussed and approved by the village assembly, and subject to supervision by village representatives or villagers.

244. Regarding public participation (in the construction): To ensure that affected personnel benefit from the construction of the project, active participation of the public is encouraged during the project construction, and local building materials and labor personnel are given priority under equal conditions.

245. As project preparation and implementation activities continue to progress, the Project Management Office (PMO), the Project Implementing Unit (PIU), township/subdistrict offices, and villages/communities will conduct further public participation involving all affected residents in the project area, including the Zhuang ethnic group. Mainly including: discussing the compensation standards for land acquisition; Training content; Publish the problems encountered during project construction and the ways to solve them; Collect the opinions and expectations of the affected population during the project implementation process; Publish compensation standards, appeal channels, etc., and understand the implementation of RP and the livelihood recovery of affected individuals. The public participation plan is detailed in Table 6-6.

Table 6-6 Information disclosure, public participation, and negotiation

No.	Purpose	Methods	Time	Agencies	Participants	Subjectives
1	Issue the land pre-acquisition notice	Official website, village bulletin board, village committee office	2024.4.9	PMO, Town Government, and Village Committee	Affected Villagers	By posting paper announcements and publicizing pre-expropriation announcements through government websites
2	Publish the project land acquisition compensation and resettlement plan announcement	Official website, village bulletin board, village committee office	2025.6.25	PMO, Town Government, and Village Committee	Affected Villagers	By posting paper announcements and publicizing pre-expropriation announcements through government websites
3	Public draft RP	AIIB website	2026.2	AIIB	Affected Villagers	Publish the draft RP on the AIIB website
4	Publish the RP and RIB	Official websites, village bulletin boards, and village committee offices are posted or distributed to affected people	2026.2	PMO, Town Government, and Village Committee		Publicizing and distributing paper resettlement information booklets through the affected villages/communities as well as the website of the government of Qinbei District
5	According to the final design, a DMS will be conducted	Field investigation and consultation	2026.5	PMO, Land acquisition and demolition sub command center, town government, and village committee	Affected Villagers	Conduct a DMS of the affected villagers' land, houses, crops, and ground attachments to prepare a compensation agreement
6	Updated resettlement plan based on DMS and publicized after approval	AIIB website	2026.5-6	AIIB	Affected Villagers	Update of the resettlement plan based on finalized Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and Affected Population Survey data
7	Publish the URP and RIBs	Official website, village bulletin board, village committee office	2026.7	PMO, Land acquisition and demolition sub command center, town government, and village committee	Affected Villagers	Publicize and distribute updated resettlement information booklets through the websites of affected villages/communities and the Qinbei District Government
8	Notice of Land Acquisition	Village bulletin board and village meeting	The formal LA process is	Land acquisition and demolition sub command	Affected Villagers	Publish the land acquisition area, compensation standards,

			scheduled to commence in 2026.04.	center, town government, and affected villages		resettlement channels, etc
9	Publish the compensation and RP for land acquisition	Village bulletin board and village meeting	The formal LA process is scheduled to commence in 2026.04.	Land acquisition and demolition sub command center, town government, and affected villages	Affected Villagers	Compensation amount and payment method
10	Determine income recovery plan and implement it	Meeting of affected villagers	Before the implementation	Land acquisition and demolition sub command center, town government, and affected villages	Affected Villagers	Discuss the management, allocation, and use of land compensation fees
11	Training arrangement	Meeting of affected villagers	2026.12-2031.12	District government, project office, project implementation unit, human resources and social security bureau, women's federation, agriculture and rural bureau, townships/streets, affected villages	Affected Villagers	Based on the survey of training intentions, prepare training plans and implementation plans, and conduct skills training for affected people
12	Participation in engineering construction	Meeting of affected villagers	2026.12~2031.12	Land acquisition and demolition sub command center, and town government	Affected Villagers	Prioritize the use of local building materials and labor personnel
13	Monitoring	Symposium, on-site visits, on-site inspections	2027.1-2031.12	Land acquisition and demolition sub command center, town government, and affected villages	Affected groups	According to the AIIB's requirements, the frequency of external monitoring reports is quarterly in the first year, and the semi-annual report can only be made after one year after obtaining no objection from the AIIB.

6.3. GRM

246. According to the requirements of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's "Environmental and Social Framework" (revised in June 2024), this project should establish an appropriate appeal mechanism based on environmental and social policies and standards to understand and assist those affected groups in raising concerns, complaints, and dissatisfaction regarding land acquisition, demolition, compensation, and resettlement for the project. Ensure that groups that may be negatively affected can utilize the Grievance Redress Mechanism to safeguard their rights.

247. In the process of formulating and implementing the RP, project promotion was carried out for affected individuals, and sufficient public participation was carried out. However, there will be some unforeseeable issues that may arise throughout the entire process. In order to effectively solve the problem and ensure the successful implementation of the construction and land acquisition of the Project, a transparent and effective complaint and appeal channel has been established.

6.3.1. Appeal Content

248. The appeal content includes but is not limited to the following:

（1）Issues related to land acquisition and demolition compensation and resettlement, including measurement of affected land and houses, calculation of compensation fees, payment of compensation fees, resettlement production and life, and other related matters;

（2）The issue of ensuring the safety of people's lives and property related to construction, including any personal injury caused by inadequate construction protection; Property loss issues related to the public or units caused by construction activities, including determination of the degree of damage, measurement of the amount of loss, calculation of compensation fees, etc;

（3）Environmental pollution prevention and control issues related to construction, including noise pollution caused by vehicle traffic, machinery, etc; Air pollution caused by construction activities; Dealing with water pollution caused by various types of waste;

（4）Damage to any cultural resources within or outside the project area.

6.3.2. Appeal Channels

249. The appeal channels include the following ways:

(1) Appeal by letter or email;

(2) Appeal by phone. All telephone appeals must be recorded in the register;

(3) Oral appeals, all oral appeals must be recorded.

250. The appeal channels will be publicly announced in the affected areas, and media tools will be used to strengthen publicity and reporting, so that affected individuals and

relevant interest groups fully understand their rights.

6.3.3. Appeal procedure

251. In order to timely and effectively solve specific problems that arise during the project construction process, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of resettlements and related interest groups, this project has established a public appeal channel, including village committees, resettlement groups, township governments, QHAMG, project expropriation center, Qinbei District Natural Resources Bureau, Qinbei District Housing and Urban Rural Development Bureau, Qinbei District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, Petition Bureau and project resettlement work leadership group, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank loan Qinbei project management leadership group, courts, etc.

252. The appeal handling procedure is as follows:

(1) If the affected persons or other relevant interest groups are not satisfied with the compensation and resettlement plan for land acquisition and demolition, or with the safety and environmental issues caused by construction, they can file an appeal orally or in writing to the local village committee, resettlement group, PMO, or QHAMG. If it is a verbal appeal, the village committee and resettlement group should make a written record. The village committee and resettlement group should handle the appeal within 2 weeks.

(2) If the affected persons or relevant interest groups are not satisfied with the handling results of the village committee or resettlement group, they can appeal orally, by phone or in writing to the local town government office after receiving the handling results. If it is a verbal or telephone appeal, the town government office should make a written record. The town government office should retrieve the original appeal records from the village committee and resettlement group within 2 weeks, handle the appeal matters, and issue a written decision to the appellant.

(3) If the affected person or relevant interest group is not satisfied with the handling result of the town government, they can file a written appeal to the corresponding project expropriation center after receiving the decision. The project expropriation center should retrieve the original appeal record from the town government within 2 weeks, handle the appeal matter, and issue a written handling decision to the appellant.

(4) If the affected persons or relevant interest groups are not satisfied with the handling results of the project land acquisition and demolition sub command center, after receiving the decision, they can file a written appeal to the local district natural resources bureau, housing and urban-rural development bureau, human resources and social security bureau, ecological environment bureau or petition bureau. The district natural resources bureau, housing and urban-rural development bureau, human resources and

social security bureau, and ecological environment bureau should retrieve the original appeal record from the project acquisition center within 2 weeks and make a decision on the handling of the appeal matter; The Petition Bureau should respond within one week or forward it to the Natural Resources Bureau, Housing and Urban Rural Development Bureau, Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, and Ecological Environment Bureau of the District Development and Reform Bureau (PMO) for specific handling. The department receiving the written appeal shall issue a written handling decision to the appellant.

(5) If the affected persons or relevant interest groups are not satisfied with the handling results of the relevant functional departments of the county government, they can file a lawsuit with the people's court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law after receiving the decision.

253. At the same time, the PPM has been established by the AIIB, providing an opportunity for independent and impartial review of feedback submitted by project affected persons. Related information can be accessed: https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/operational-policies/policy-on-the-project-affected-mechanism.html.

254. All verbal or written appeals will be reported to AIIB in internal monitoring and external resettlement monitoring reports.

255. During the implementation of the RP, the resettlement work team or PMO shall register and manage the complaint data and handling result data, and submit them to the PMO in written form once a month. The PMO will conduct regular inspections on the registration of complaint handling.

256. To fully document the handling of grievances and related matters from Project-affected Persons (PAPs), the PMO has developed a Grievance Handling Registration Form. Sample format of the form is provided in Table 6-7.

Table 6-7 Resettlement Grievance Registration Form

Accepting unit			
Grievant		Grievant's contact information	
Grievance Type		Time	
Grievance Details：			

Handling result:			
Grievant Satisfaction Level:			
Responsible Handler:		Grievance Processing Time:	

6.4. Appeal Contact Information

257. In order to facilitate timely feedback from affected individuals, all levels of appeal agencies have identified contact persons and their appeal contact information, as shown in Table 6-8.

Table 6- 8 List of project contacts

No.	Organization	Position	Name	Contact Information	Remarks
1	Qinbei District Development and Reform Bureau (PMO)	Deputy Director	Chen Xianjian	0777-3686982	
2	Qinbei District Development and Reform Bureau (PMO)	Cadre	Liang Shengxin	0777-3686982	
3	Qinbei District Bureau of Natural Resources	Deputy Director	Wan Jingxiang	0777-2861615	
4	Huangma Community	Department Manager	Wang Junying	0777-2558060	
5	Huangma Community (Full-time staff responsible for Social and Resettlement affairs)	Staff Member	Wei Shaofang	0777-2558005	
6	Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center	Deputy Director	Zhan Xu	18278184566	
7	Changtian Sub-district Office	Relocation Office Staff	Huang Kaiyu	18907871158	

8	Huangma Community	Deputy Secretary of the Branch	Huang Guanghui	18977737905	
9	Chengbei Community	Secretary of the Branch	Zhang Jiahe	13197779190	
10	Longwan Community	Secretary of the Branch	Liang Jiahua	18977767519	
11	Dadong Town Government	Director of Relocation Office	Huang Yuntang	18077764323	
12	Hengling Village	Village Party Secretary	Lin Siguang	13457727492	
13	Jiangbiao Community	Community Secretary	Guo Jingzhi	13517770826	

7. Budget of Resettlement

7.1. Budget of Resettlement

258. The expenses incurred during the land acquisition and resettlement process shall be included in the total budget of the project. All resettlement funds come from domestic local matching funds. The estimated total cost for land acquisition and demolition under the RP is CNY 467,465,700 (approximately USD 66,780,814), to be implemented over three years. During the PT's September 2025 mission, it was confirmed that the land use quota for the Project land use approval has been secured, a financial assessment regarding resettlement costs was carried out to ensure that the implementation of the Resettlement Plan (RP) aligns with the Project's key milestones(see 9-1). The cost calculation is mainly based on the following four categories, as detailed in Table 7-1.

(1) Land acquisition: The total land acquisition compensation fee for this project is 187.0569 million yuan (40.02% of the total cost), including land compensation fee, young crops fee, pension insurance subsidy for the expropriated farmers, and ground attachments.

(2) Residential housing demolition: The total compensation fee for the demolition of residential housing is 102.05 million yuan (21.83% of the total cost), including compensation for housing structure, relocation subsidies, temporary transition fees, and attachments.

(3) Other expenses: including survey and design fees, implementation management fees, external monitoring fees, skill training fees, and unforeseeable expenses, totaling 44-million-yuan, accounting for 9.41% of the total expenses.

(4) Land acquisition fee: 134.3485-million-yuan, accounting for 28.74% of the total cost.

Table 7-1 Investment estimation

No.	Subproject	Area	Unit	Compensation Standard (yuan)	Amount	Total Compensation Cost (10000 yuan)	Proportion	Remarks
1	**LA**					**18705.69**	**40.02%**	
	Compensation of LA	Changtian Street Office (Area I)	mu	42200	1139.56	4808.94		
		Dadong Town (Area III)	mu	41400	501.84	2077.62		
	Young crops/standing crops compensation	Changtian Street Office (Area I)	mu	10000	1139.56	1139.56		Compensate affected individuals based on actual planting conditions
		Dadong Town (Area III)	mu	10000	501.84	501.84		
	Reward fee on Young crops/standing crops	Changtian Street Office (Area I)	mu	7000	1139.56	797.69		for those affected who cooperate with land acquisition and actively sign land acquisition agreements, an additional 7,000 yuan/mu will be rewarded on top of paying the seedling fee.
		Dadong Town (Area III)	mu	7000	501.84	351.29		
	Subsidies for pension insurance for farmers whose land has been requisitioned		Yuan/mu	50000	1705.75	8528.75		Including the area of state-owned land
	Ground attachments					500.00		
2	**House Demolition**					**10205.06**	**21.83%**	
	Frame Structure		㎡	875	3262.5	285.47		
	Brick-concreate Structure		㎡	815	22837.5	1861.26		
	Masonry-timber Structure		㎡	600	4893.75	293.63		
	Simple Structure		㎡	365	1631.25	59.54		
	Secondary renovation costs					1436.00		Estimated Price

	Temporary transitional resettlement subsidy		yuan/person/month	400	550	66.00		Calculated based on 3 months
	Moving cost		household	300	107	6.42		2 times
	Relocation allowance		household	300-2500	107	26.75		
	Relocation reward		yuan/person	20000	550	1100.00		
	Monetary compensation meets the cost of resettlement personnel		yuan/person	50000	550	2750.00		
	Ground attachments		--			1750.00		
	Grave relocation		--	9500	600	570.00		
3	Subtotal of 1&2					**28910.75**		
4	**Other costs**					**4400.97**	**9.41%**	
	Survey, design and research expenses		According to the percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees for construction	1%	28910.75	289.11		
	Implementation management fee		According to the percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compens	2%	28910.75	578.22		

			ation fees for construction					
	External monitoring costs during the implementation period					180.00		
	Skill training fee		Estimated price	1%	28910.75	144.55		
	Assessment fees for housing and land acquisition and relocation		Estimated price	1%	28910.75	318.02		
	Contingency		According to the percentage of land acquisition and resettlement compensation fees for construction	10%	28910.75	2891.08		
5	LA related fees					**13434.85**	**28.74%**	
	Farmland occupation tax		yuan/mu	20000	1705.75	3411.50		
	Land reclamation fee		yuan/mu	20000	1705.75	3411.50		
	Cultivated Land Compensation Fee (for balancing land occupation and replenishment)			/	/	2815.00		Land Use Quota
	Vegetation restoration fee		yuan/mu	/	/	1067.65		
	Paid use fee for newly added construction land		yuan/mu	16000	1705.75	2729.20		
Total						**46746.57**	**100.00%**	

7.2. Annual Investment Plan and Supporting Funding Sources

259. The resettlement funds for this project are all sourced from local supporting funds. The supporting funding arrangement for this project takes into account both diversification and feasibility, and has been systematically planned as a whole. Specifically, all supporting funds are raised by the Qinbei District People's Government. The Qinbei District Government plans to arrange supporting funds: (1) Declared the first batch of bonds for land reserve projects amounting to 213 million yuan, which has been reviewed and submitted to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Natural Resources for approval through the Department of Finance and the Department of Natural Resources of the Autonomous Region. (2) Apply for the third batch of key infrastructure working capital of 100 million yuan for the autonomous region in 2025. (3) resettlement plan during the implementation of the financial budget supporting funds for each year in the Qinbei District, plans to apply for financial budget funds of 30 million yuan in 2026, 20 million yuan in 2027, and 110 million yuan in 2028. The progress of land acquisition, demolition and relocation implementation is matched with the progress of project construction implementation. The implementation progress and funding sources of resettlement are detailed in Table 7-3.

260. Through the coordinated arrangement of multiple funding sources, a solid financial guarantee has been established for the smooth implementation of the project.

261. The overall construction period for this project is five years, planned for implementation from December 2026, with all construction works to be completed by December 2031. The resettlement work is scheduled to commence in May 2026 and be completed by December 2028. The resettlement funds shall be raised by the People's Government of Qinbei District, Qinzhou City, and the project implementation agency will ensure that there will be sufficient matching funds to pay for the resettlement related expenses of the project; According to the preliminary project implementation plan, the resettlement work plan schedule to start in May 2026 and end in December 2028. According to the annual implementation plan and schedule of this project, the investment plan for this project is arranged in the following table. Before or during the construction of subprojects, in order not to affect the production and living conditions of affected households, the investment plan will be carried out in stages, as shown in Table 7-2.

262. According to the relevant policies and regulations of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China and its implementing regulations, under China’s regulations, the advanced deposit of resettlement funds is a precondition for submitting a LAR application.

Table 7-2 Annual LAR Plan

No.	Project Name	Planned Land Area (mu)	2026 Plan		2027 Plan		2028 Plan		Tota	
			LA Area (mu)	Supporting Funds (10,000 yuan)	LA Area (mu)	Supporting Funds (10,000 yuan)	LA Area (mu)	Supporting Funds (10,000 yuan)	Planned Land Area (mu)	Planned Supporting Funds (10,000 yuan)
1	Subproject 1: Logistics Production Facilities	608.05	174.43	4780.31	182.04	4988.86	251.58	6894.63	608.05	16663.79
2	Subproject 2: Intermodal Freight Yard	263.05	263.05	7208.96	--	--	--	--	263.05	7208.96
3	Subproject 3: Supporting Infrastructure Project	834.65	391.14	10719.31	288.56	7908.07	154.95	4246.45	834.65	22873.83
Subtotal		**1705.75**	**828.62**	**22708.58**	**470.6**	**12896.93**	**406.53**	**11141.08**	**1705.75**	**46746.57**

Data source: PMO (2025.10)

Table 7-3 Annual LAR Plan and Funding Sources

Year	Required Supporting Funds (10,000 yuan)	Sources of Supporting Funds	
LAR plan in 2026	22708.58	(1) declared land reserve project bonds of 213 million yaun, and (2) the financial matching funds of Qinbei District are included in the 2026 fiscal budget plan for 30 million yuan, and it is planned that 14,085,800yuan will be allocated for the 2026 LAR funds. The remaining 15.9142 million yuan will be carried forward to 2027.	(1) Apply for working capital of 100 million yuan for key infrastructure projects in the autonomous region; (2) The declared land reserve project bonds of 213 million yuan have been included in the land reserve list, and the land is stock land, and the funds can be issued after the approval of the Ministry of Natural Resources. (3) Qinbei District's financial matching funds will be included in the 2026 budget plan of 30 million yuan, and the balance of 15.91 million yuan will be carried forward to 2027 and 20 million yuan in the financial budget in 2027; The balance of 6.94 million yuan will be carried forward to 2028, and the planned budget for 2028 will be 110 million yuan.
LAR plan in 2027	12896.93	(1) The working capital of key infrastructure projects in the autonomous region is 100 million yuan, (2) the 2026 government budget of 30 million yuan, with a balance of 15.9142 million yuan, and (3) the application for the 2027 fiscal budget of 20 million yuan to be used for land acquisition and demolition funds in 2027. The remaining 6.94 million yuan will be carried forward to 2028.	
LAR plan in 2028	11141.08	6.94 million yuan of balance funds in 2027 and 110 million yuan of planned budget for 2028. It will be used for land acquisition and demolition funds in 2028.	
Total	**46746.57**	**/**	

7.3. Flow and disbursement plan of resettlement funds

263. The payment and use of land acquisition compensation and resettlement funds for this project shall be made in accordance with the compensation policies and standards determined by RP, under the supervision and management of internal monitoring agencies, and verified by external monitoring agencies.

264. To ensure timely and sufficient funding, and to ensure the recovery of production, living, and income levels of affected households, the PMO will take the following measures:

- All expenses related to land acquisition compensation will be included in the overall project budget.
- Land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies, and young crop fees should be fully paid before land acquisition to ensure that all affected individuals receive land compensation.
- To ensure the smooth implementation of land acquisition and resettlement, financial and supervisory institutions at all levels will be established to ensure that all funds are disbursed on time.

265. The allocation of resettlement funds for this project will follow the following principles: all resettlement related expenses will be included in the overall project budget, and the local government will allocate them according to the compensation standards. The compensation funds will be raised by the Qinbei District Finance Bureau of Qinzhou City, and then directly paid to the Qinbei District Collection Center or relevant township governments through a special account, and then distributed to affected units/individuals. The collective land acquisition funds of the village are directly paid to the village committee, while the compensation funds for individual land, young crops, and attached objects are directly paid to affected individuals/units. All compensation fees should be paid in a timely and sufficient manner, and no unit or individual may withhold or misappropriate them.

8. Organization and Responsibilities

8.1. Management organization for resettlement implementation

266. To ensure the smooth progress of resettlement work and achieve expected results, a top-down organizational structure must be established during the project implementation process to plan, implement, coordinate, and monitor resettlement activities. Due to the wide coverage of resettlement work and the need for assistance and cooperation from various departments, the Qinbei District People's Government first ensures the smooth progress of project preparation and resettlement work by establishing organizational structures and strengthening capabilities. Since December 2022, the leading group for the management of the Qinbei project under the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank loan has been established, clarifying the responsibilities of each institution or department. The agency for the project is shown in Figure 9-1. The agencies responsible for the planning, management, implementation, and monitoring of project resettlement activities during project execution are:

- Qinbei District AIIB Project Leadership Group
- Qinbei District Development and Reform Bureau (PMO)
- Qinzhou Huangma Assets Management Group Co., Ltd. (IA)
- Qinbei District NRB
- Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center (Implementation Unit for House Demolition and Land Acquisition)
- Changtian Street Office (Project Participation)
- Dadong Town (Project Participation)
- Huangma Community (Project Participation))
- Chengbei Community (Project Participation)
- Longwan Community (Project Participation)
- Hengling Village (Project Participation)
- Jiangbiao Community (Project Participation)
- Affected villages (Project Participation)
- Design Institute
- External monitoring and evaluation units

267. Other institutions: Ecological Environment Bureau, Finance Bureau, Women's Federation, Civil Affairs Bureau, Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, etc.

8.2. Figure of Organization

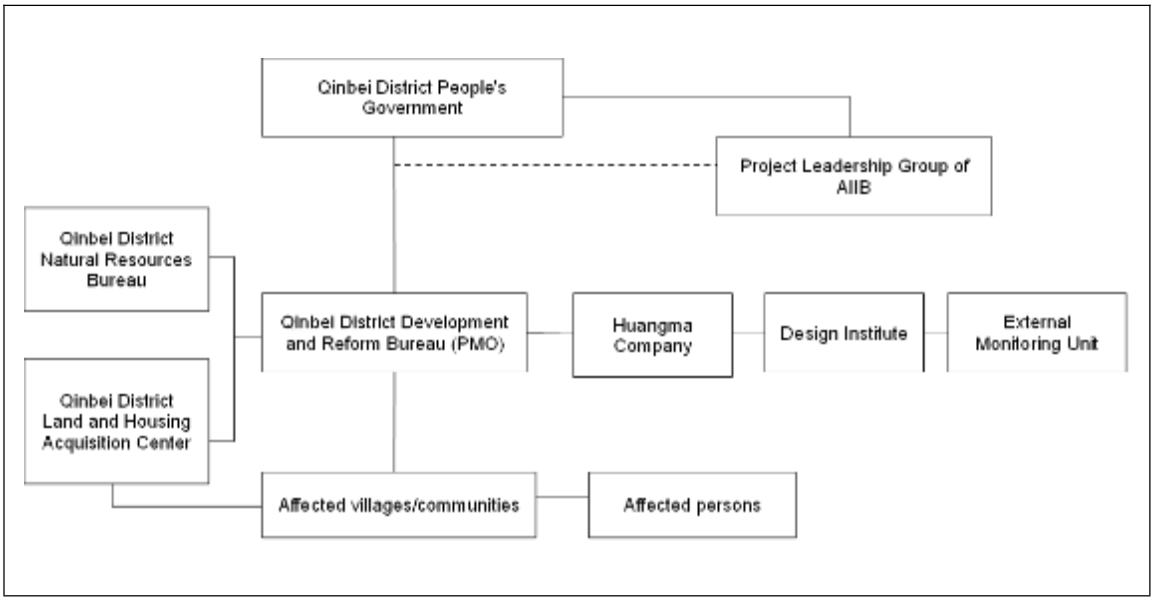


Figure 8-1 Organizational structure for resettlement

8.3. Division of responsibilities among various institutions

8.3.1. AIIB Project Leadership Group

- Main responsibilities: The project leading group is responsible for coordinating the decision-making of major project matters, coordinating and solving major policy issues related to loan projects, and coordinating all relevant groups to jointly do a good job in the daily management of the project.
- To implement the decisions and arrangements of the central and autonomous regions on land acquisition, demolition, and resettlement work, and to study and formulate policies for land acquisition, demolition, and resettlement work for this project; Communicate and coordinate with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank to handle the land acquisition, demolition, and resettlement work of this project as required; Research and solve major issues and disputes related to land acquisition, demolition, and resettlement for the project, and coordinate the handling of difficulties and problems encountered in land acquisition, demolition, and resettlement work; Monitor and guide relevant departments to do a good job in project land acquisition, demolition and resettlement, social insurance, and post support.

8.3.2. Qinbei District Development and Reform Bureau (AIIB PMO)

- Main responsibilities: Responsible for coordinating and supervising project management activities, as well as the daily operations of the leadership team.
- Entrust the design unit to determine the scope of project impact, responsible for project organization, implementation, coordination, and resolution of related issues. Responsible for daily affairs such as comprehensive project management, organizational

coordination, external liaison, supervision and inspection. Entrust external monitoring agency to monitor and evaluate the resettlement activities of the project.

- The PMO has assigned two full-time personnel, one of whom is responsible for environmental management affairs and the other for social and resettlement affairs, to ensure that the project implementation process strictly abides by relevant national social and resettlement policies and complies with the requirements of the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework and Environmental and Social Standards (ESS2). The main responsibilities of the commissioner include: to cooperate with the monitoring unit to formulate the project's resettlement plan and environmental and social management plan; to organize and carry out the resettlement plan and social impact assessment, and to promote the implementation of the resettlement plan and the environmental and social protection measures; to be responsible for the implementation of the above plan, and to assist the monitoring unit to carry out investigations, to identify the social risks that may be brought about by the project and to formulate the corresponding risk prevention, control and mitigation measures. The commissioner is also responsible for the implementation of the above plans, assisting the monitoring unit to carry out investigations, identifying the social risks that may be brought by the project, and formulating corresponding risk prevention, control and mitigation measures, and safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of the project-affected communities and people. In addition, the Commissioner will organize training and publicity activities on resettlement, environmental and social management to raise the awareness of the participating units and relevant personnel on environmental and social issues. Regularly submitting monitoring reports on the resettlement and environmental and social management plan to AIIB and the relevant authorities is also one of his/her important responsibilities.

8.3.3. Qinzhou Huangma Assets Management Group Co., Ltd., (PIU)

- Responsible for implementing and executing major decisions made by the leadership group on the project;
- Responsible for the organization, implementation and management of project construction. According to the overall schedule of the project, formulate detailed project construction organization plans and schedules, and organize and coordinate the design, construction, supervision and other participating units to carry out work.
- Responsible for the management of the construction site, including the supervision and control of construction quality, safety production, and construction progress, regularly organize project quality inspections and safety production inspections, and timely discover and solve technical problems and quality hazards in construction.

- Review the construction organization design, construction plan and engineering changes submitted by the construction unit, coordinate and handle the working relationship between the participating units, and ensure that the project construction is carried out in an orderly manner as planned.
- Responsible for technical management in the process of project construction, organizing technical disclosure and drawing review. At the same time, it is responsible for the preparation of the completion acceptance of the project, organizes the acceptance of sub-projects and the preliminary acceptance of the completion, sorts out the engineering technical data, and cooperates with the final completion acceptance.
- Responsible for specific communication with relevant departments at the national, provincial, and municipal levels, and coordinating with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and international consulting firms;
- Responsible for coordinating the implementation of project legal documents signed with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and regularly reporting project progress to the leadership group and the AIIB;
- Responsible for coordinating with consulting firms and other organizations during project preparation
- Responsible for coordinating with consulting firms and other organizations during project preparation
- Coordinate the progress of project construction and resettlement implementation
- Report funding plan
- Coordinate the work of relevant institutions involved in resettlement work
- Responsible for raise funds and allocation of resettlement funds
- Implement the livelihood restoration plan and organize training for affected people, and cooperate with the PMO, human resources and social security bureau and sub-districts to conduct training and formulate training plans.
- The project implementation unit (PIU) has dedicated two full-time positions responsible for environmental management and social and resettlement affairs to ensure that the project fully complies with the relevant national social and resettlement policies and complies with the requirements of the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework and Environmental and Social Standards (ESS2). Responsibilities include: cooperating with monitoring units to formulate project resettlement plans, environmental and social management plans, and organizing social impact assessments to promote the implementation of relevant protection measures. Responsible for the organization and implementation of the above plans, assisting monitoring units in conducting investigations, identifying potential social risks of the project, formulating and implementing risk prevention

and mitigation measures, and effectively safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of affected communities and people. Organize environmental and social management training and public publicity for all participating units and relevant personnel to enhance their environmental and social awareness. Regularly submit monitoring reports on the implementation of resettlement plans and environmental and social management plans to superior units, AIIB and relevant authorities.

8.3.4. Qinbei District Land Acquisition and Demolition Center

- Responsible for the allocation of resettlement funds
- Responsible for providing guidance on land acquisition and housing demolition and resettlement for the project, including directing the various implementation units in formulating detailed resettlement plans.
- Oversee and guide the establishment of resettlement working groups by townships (sub-districts), and provide professional training and daily operational guidance to the working group staff.
- Responsible for collecting, organizing, reviewing, and submitting relevant data and documentation generated during the land acquisition and housing relocation process.
- Interpret and explain laws, regulations, and policies related to land acquisition and housing resettlement.
- Assist in collecting social security information for affected farmers.
- Support the Qinbei NRB in gathering materials required for land use approval applications.
- Cooperate with the investigation and evaluation of external monitoring agencies

8.3.5. Qinbei District NRB

- Responsible for land acquisition acceptance, review, paper generation, and approval work;
- Apply to the government for the issuance of a land acquisition preannouncement based on the application materials. Calculate the compensation standards for land acquisition in accordance with the law;
- Responsible for land planning indicators, preliminary review, and approval
- Responsible for issuing construction land permits.

8.3.6. Qinbei District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau

- Responsible for implementing social security expenses for affected farmers whose land has been acquired;
- Responsible for handling insurance procedures for farmers whose land has been acquired;

- Assist the PMO and project implementation units (PIU) to carry out livelihood restoration plans and training
- Responsible for distributing pension insurance premiums to insured land expropriated farmers;
- Responsible for taking effective measures to improve the vocational skills and employment ability of insured land expropriated farmers, vigorously developing employment opportunities, and promoting employment of insured land expropriated farmers through multiple channels and forms.

8.3.7. Township government in the Project Area

268. Main responsibilities:

- Participate in the investigation and confirmation of the current situation of land and young crops affected by the project;
- Participate in the formulation of resettlement pathways and site selection for farmers affected by LA and HD;
- Organize public participation, popularize laws and policies on land acquisition compensation, TLO, and resettlement;
- Assist the PMO and project implementation units (PIU) to carry out livelihood restoration plans and training
- Approve and monitor the distribution and expenditure of land compensation funds;
- Coordinate the relationship between the project construction unit, affected villages/communities, and affected households, and resolve conflicts and issues during negotiations.

8.3.8. Affected Village Committees

269. The affected village committee is composed of key cadres from the community/village committee. Its responsibilities are:

- Participate in the investigation and confirmation of the current situation of land and young crops affected by the project;
- Organize village representative meetings or village meetings, discuss and propose specific social security personnel among the farmers whose land has been requisitioned in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, and report to the town government for filing;
- Organize public consultations, and promote land acquisition, demolition, compensation, and resettlement policies;
- Participate in relevant resettlement work;
- Report the progress of resettlement implementation to the town government;

- Assist the PMO and project implementation units (PIU) to carry out livelihood restoration plans and training
- Pay the compensation fees for collective land acquisition to farmers according to the compensation and RP, and post and publicize the income and expenditure status;
- Report the opinions and suggestions of participants on land acquisition compensation and RP to relevant higher-level departments.

8.3.9. Design Institute

- Reduce engineering impact through optimized design
- Determine the scope of the impact of land acquisition and demolition

8.3.10. External monitoring and evaluation unit

270. During the implementation of the RP, ongoing monitoring and evaluation of resettlement activities shall be conducted. Subject to AIIB requirements, external monitoring reports shall be submitted quarterly in the first year; semi-annual reporting may commence only after obtaining AIIB's no-objection upon completion of the first year. The IA will hire an independent external monitoring agency for resettlement with experience in foreign loan projects, responsible for external monitoring of resettlement work and submitting reports to the AIIB. The IA will entrust qualified monitoring and evaluation institutions, whose main responsibilities are:

- As an independent monitoring and evaluation agency, after the launch of RP, supervise the process of implementation, monitor and evaluate the compensation and resettlement work, implementation effect, and social adaptability of resettlement personnel, and submit the resettlement monitoring and evaluation report to AIIB through the PMO.
- Provide technical consultation to the PMO on data investigation and resettlement activities.

8.4. Staffing and Facility Configuration

8.4.1. Staffing

271. In order to ensure the smooth progress of resettlement work, all levels of resettlement agencies in the project have been equipped with specialized staff, forming a smooth information transmission channel from top to bottom. It is mainly composed of administrative management personnel and professional technical personnel, ranging from 1-6 people, all of whom have a certain level of professional and management skills, and have experience in resettlement work. See Table 8-1 for details.

Table 8-1 Staffing in Resettlement Agencies

Institution	Number of staff	Composition of Personnel
AIIB Project Leadership Group	3	Staff
Qinzhou Development and Reform Bureau (AIIB PMO)	3	Staff
Qinzhou Huangma Assets Management Group Co., Ltd., (Project Implementation Agency)	4	Staff
Qinbei District NRB	2	Staff
Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center	3-6	Staff
Township government	6	Staff
Affected Village Committees	7-9	Staff and representatives of APs
External monitoring and evaluation unit	4-5	Resettlement and social experts

272. The resettlement institutions in this project have utilized existing resources and are equipped with basic office, equipment, and communication devices, including desks, chairs, computers, printers, telephones, fax machines, transportation, etc.

8.4.2. Improvement measures for resettlement agencies

(1) Clarify the responsibilities and scope of duties of resettlement organizations at all levels, strengthen coordination, supervision, and management;

(2) Gradually improve the capabilities of institutions at all levels, especially in terms of skills. All types of personnel must possess a certain level of professional expertise and management quality, and strengthen their technical equipment such as computers, monitoring equipment, transportation vehicles, etc;

(3) Strictly select staff, strengthen business and technical training, and provide training to management and technical personnel at all levels to improve their business capabilities and management level;

(4) Properly allocate female cadres and give full play to the role of women in the implementation process of resettlement work; During the implementation of this project, the PMO, women's federation, and community neighborhood committee officials responsible for women's work will establish a work cooperation mechanism to understand women's

requirements, opinions, and wishes for RP and this project at different stages through holding symposiums and other forms. During the preparation, construction, and operation of the entire project, the IA will invite staff from the Women's Federation to participate.

(5) Establish a database, strengthen information feedback, and ensure smooth information flow. Major issues will be decided and resolved by the leadership group;

(6) Strengthen the reporting system, enhance internal monitoring, and promptly solve problems discovered;

(7) Establish an external monitoring and evaluation mechanism, and establish an early warning system.

9. Implementation Plan for Resettlement

273. According to the implementation schedule of this project, the implementation period of this project is 5 years (2026.12-2031.12). The basic principles for formulating the implementation plan for resettlement are:

- The completion time of land acquisition and demolition work, as well as the payment of compensation, should be completed before the construction of this project begins.
- During the resettlement process, Project-affected People should have the opportunity to participate in this project. Before the commencement of this project, the scope of land acquisition will be announced, and a resettlement brochure will be distributed.
- In accordance with the relevant policy stipulations of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China and its implementation regulations, during the process of LA and HD, local government authorities are required to arrange and secure in full the resettlement (or LA) compensation funds in advance before submitting the application for LA and HD.
- According to the signed land acquisition and demolition contracts, all compensation fees for land acquisition and demolition shall be paid before the implementation of land acquisition and house demolition. No unit or individual may use property compensation fees on their behalf, and shall not be discounted for any reason in the distribution.

274. This RP includes a phased and time-bound Resettlement Implementation Milestone for the RP. The schedule covers steps such as information disclosure, land use approval, compensation payment, relocation and resettlement, livelihood restoration, and internal and external monitoring. It also clarifies the institutional responsibilities and phased implementation milestones aligned with the project's construction stages(see Table 9-1).

9.1. Work before the implementation of resettlement

(1) Establish resettlement institutions

275. In order to strengthen the management of the project and ensure the orderly progress of construction, the Qinbei District People's Government established the Qinbei Project Management Leading Group for the AIIB Loan in December 2022. The project implementation office has been set up in the National Development and Reform Commission (PMO), and the PMO and the project implementation unit have set up two full-time positions responsible for environmental management and social and resettlement affairs respectively to ensure that the project fully complies with the relevant national social and resettlement policies and complies with the requirements of the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework and Environmental and Social Standards (ESS2).

(2) Define the scope of land acquisition and house demolition

276. Define the scope of land acquisition and demolition based on the project design. Allocate resettlement work to affected villages through meetings, and the township government is responsible for notifying the village committees of each affected village. PMO organizes research and registration of land, houses, and attachments, as well as their ownership, in designated areas.

277. The land acquisition and demolition command team is equipped with sufficient manpower and material resources, sufficient financial staff, and must hold a certificate according to the land acquisition and demolition work tasks in their respective areas.

(3) Issue a pre-announcement of land acquisition and an announcement on land acquisition compensation plan

278. On April 9, 2024, the Qinbei District People's Government announced a pre-announcement on land expropriation, which clarified that from the date of the pre-announcement, the collective economic organizations and land contractors of the expropriated villages will not be compensated for the land acquisition if they rush to build (structure) structures, plant trees, nurseries, flowers and other crops and cash crops within the scope of the proposed land acquisition, and change the land use without authorization. The above-mentioned pre-announcement of land acquisition has been posted on the government website, the bulletin boards of townships and affected villages in the project area.

279. On June 25, 2025, the Qinbei District People's Government announced the announcement of the land acquisition compensation plan, which announced the location and scope of the expropriated collective land, the ownership of the expropriated collective land, the type and area of the land, the land compensation standards and the resettlement management measures, and once again clarified that from the date of this announcement, the villages, groups and land contractors of the collective land to be expropriated shall not rush to plant crops or build buildings and structures on the collective land to be expropriated. The above-mentioned announcement of the land acquisition compensation plan has been posted on the government website, the bulletin boards of the townships and affected villages in the project area.

(4) On site inventory of physical quantities affected by LA and HD.

280. PMO organizes relevant personnel from NRB, project acquisition center, township/street office, community/village, etc. to visit affected communities/villages, inspect and register land, attachments, facilities, equipment, etc., determine the type and property rights, and make detailed records. The Qinbei District Land Acquisition Center commissions a professional engineering surveying and mapping company to conduct a comprehensive investigation into the scope of LA and HD, as well as various physical quantities affected by TLO for the project. According to the topogRPhic map, the villager group, village, township

(town) cadres identify the land boundaries, and the natural resources bureau identifies the land type, and the survey team of the surveying and mapping company conducts on-site measurement, statistics and summarization of the expropriated (used) land according to the administrative jurisdiction with the villager group as the unit. The unit of measurement of land area is standard mu. According to the land demand of each project, the expropriation center shall submit the land acquisition and demolition work materials according to the principle that the compensation time should be completed one month before the start of land use.

281. For the ground subsidiary plants affected by the scope of land acquisition and temporary land occupation of the project, the staff of the expropriation center shall count and register, and calculate the specific amount of compensation according to the compensation standard approved by the municipal people's government. For the houses that need to be demolished within the red line of the project land, the personnel of the expropriation center shall measure and evaluate the value, and calculate the specific amount of compensation according to the compensation standard approved by the Municipal People's Government.

282. For the ground ancillary plants affected by the LA and TLO, the staff of the acquisition center shall count and register them, and calculate the specific compensation amount according to the standards approved by the municipal people's government.

(5) Land acquisition and demolition compensation plan and resettlement plan, confirm the budget

283. According to the approved land expropriation plan, the Qinbei District People's Government drafts a compensation and resettlement plan for land acquisition and demolition based on the owner of the expropriated land and the property owner of the expropriated house, and issues an announcement.

284. If the final physical quantity and impact volume of the project are completed in detail, the resettlement plan will be updated and modified accordingly based on the finalized Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and affected population survey data. if there are changes and variations in the scope of the construction and the construction content, the resettlement plan will also be updated accordingly; And before the civil contract of the project is awarded, the updated resettlement plan should be submitted to the AIIB for approval.

(6) Land Planning Quotas, Pre-review, and Approval Procedures

285. Of the total 1,705.75-mu (approximately 1.14 square kilometers) required for the project. According to the "Notice of the Ministry of Natural Resources on Further Ensuring Land and Sea Elements" (Natural Resources Development [2023] No. 89), it was verified by the Qinbei District Natural Resources Bureau of Qinzhou City based on the land use red line that the project scope does not involve permanent basic farmland and ecological protection red lines, and the corresponding land planning indicators are already in place. The specific

land use situation is as follows:

286. The Park area (Output 1 and Output 2) occupies 866 mu of land, and the supporting facilities occupy 180 mu of land. All these areas are located within the urban, village, or town construction land boundaries defined by the territorial spatial plan. As explicitly stated in the aforementioned notice, these plots are exempt from the land use pre-review procedure. They can proceed directly with the conversion of agricultural land and land acquisition formalities, following the prescribed approval process.

287. The entrance trunk road occupies 660 mu of land. According to the "Qinzhou City Land and Space Master Plan (2021-2035)", it has been included in the list of key construction projects, selected as a separate site for highway projects, and has been included in the "Municipal Land and Space Master Plan - Major Transportation Infrastructure" layer. This part of the land is not within the urban development boundary, a land use pre-examination and location opinion book need to be obtained, and it should be reported and approved according to the procedures.

288. The comprehensive demonstration logistics park does not need to go through the pre-examination of land use, and the pre-examination and site selection opinion of the Entrance Trunk Road has been completed in November 2025.

289. The land approval plan is divided into three batches, the first batch of 828.62 mu is scheduled to be completed from 2026.8 to 2026.9, the second batch is 470.60 mu, which is planned to be completed from 2027.8 to 2027.9, and the third batch is 406.53 mu, which is scheduled to be completed from 2028.8 to 2028.9.

(7) Contract signing

290. Under the coordination and guidance of the PMO, the NRB signed a land acquisition and demolition commission agreement with the Qinbei district Acquisition Center and paid compensation.

291. Sign a LA and HD compensation agreement according to the compensation rates listed in the RP, which must comply with the relevant laws and regulations on resettlement work formulated by the state, provinces, cities, and counties, as well as the agreement of the AIIB. The PMO and the NRB respectively negotiate with the township government and farmers affected by land acquisition regarding compensation payments. After reaching a consensus, the affected person, the district Acquisition Center, NRB, and PMO shall immediately sign the LA compensation agreement. A copy of the agreement they signed should be provided. The district Acquisition Center signs compensation contracts with affected villagers, village groups, and village committees, submits detailed information on compensation to the PMO, and the PMO pays the land expropriation compensation and ancillary compensation fees to the affected villagers, village groups, and village committees. The District Natural Resources

Bureau supervises and witnesses the entire process.

9.2. Work during the resettlement period

(1) Payment of compensation fees

292. After the contract is signed, the affected person will be promptly compensated.

(2) Land use permit

293. IA should strive to complete various procedures for obtaining land use permits in a timely manner. EA will gradually apply for land use permits from the land management department. The land acquisition certificate must be approved before payment of compensation and acquisition of land.

(3) Facility relocation and reconstruction

294. EA is responsible for monitoring the demolition of facilities affected by the project. The Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center pays compensation to the property owners, who arrange for the relocation, restoration, and reconstruction of these public facilities.

(4) Relocation

295. Affected residents can choose cash compensation, property exchange, or purchase commercial housing. For them, regardless of which compensation method they choose, their housing conditions will greatly improve.

(5) Implementation of livelihood restoration plans and training

296. In accordance with the Livelihood Recovery Plan in the Resettlement Plan, the measures of the Livelihood Recovery Plan will be implemented for the affected villages and affected people, and based on the willingness survey of the affected people, a training plan and implementation program will be developed for the affected people, and training will be provided to the affected people to improve their skills and ensure the sustainability of the livelihood recovery.

(6) Internal and external monitoring and evaluation

297. Internal supervision is the responsibility of the local IA, who is responsible for submitting an internal monitoring report to the project EA on a quarterly basis. External monitoring is the responsibility of the PMO to utilize government matching funds to hire qualified, independent, and experienced resettlement agencies to conduct external monitoring and evaluation of project implementation, and submit an annual external monitoring report to the AIIB. The purpose of external monitoring is to restore the income and

maintain the living standards of the affected people after land acquisition and demolition. If the goal is not achieved, mandatory measures should be pointed out.

9.3. Work after Resettlement

（1） Continue internal and external monitoring and evaluation

298. After the completion of resettlement, external monitoring agencies and PMO will continue to monitor internally and externally until the completion of the project.

（2） Archiving and Documents

299. After completing the resettlement work, the responsible person should write a supplementary resettlement report. Review and archive by the PMO.

300. According to the implementation plan of the project, the land acquisition and demolition will be completed on time before the project starts, and all compensation payments will be completed before construction can begin.

301. Based on the progress of land acquisition and demolition compensation for project construction, as well as the preparation and implementation of resettlement activities, formulate the overall resettlement schedule. The specific implementation time may be adjusted appropriately due to deviations in the overall progress, as shown in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1 Resettlement Implementation Milestone

No.	Content	Target	Responsible Unit	Completion Deadline
1	**Information Disclosure**			
1.1	Disclosure of Resettlement Information Brochure	Affected townships/streets, affected villages, affected households	QDG, PMO, PIU, Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center	2026.2
1.2	Disclosure of RP	PMO, PIU, affected townships, affected villages, all affected households	QDG, PMO, PIU, Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center	2026.2
1.3	Publication of the RP on AIIB's Website	——	AIIB	2026.2
2	**Land Pre-examination and Approval Application**			
2.1	Land Pre-examination (The park does not require land pre-examination; the Entrance Trunk Road requires land pre-examination and site selection opinion)	--	PMO, PIU, NRB	2025.11 Completed
2.2	Preliminary Announcement for Land Acquisition	Affected townships/streets, affected villages, affected households	QDG, PMO	Announcement deadline: 2024.4.9

2.3	Announcement of LA Compensation and Resettlement Plan		Affected townships/streets, affected villages, affected households	QDG, PMO	2025.6.25 Announced
2.4	Approval of FSR		——	PMO, PIU	2026.3
2.5	Pension Insurance for Land-lost HHs	Batch 1	Process pension insurance for land-lost HHs, pay pension insurance fees into the HRSSB account	PMO, PIU	2026.7
		Batch 2		PMO, PIU	2027.7
		Batch 3		PMO, PIU	2028.7
2.6	Approval of FSR for Forest Land Use		--	PMO, PIU, Forestry and Grassland Bureau	2026.8
2.7	Land Approval Application	Batch 1: 828.62 mu	--	PMO, PIU, NRB	2026.8-2026.9
		Batch 2: 470.60 mu	—		2027.8-2027.9
		Batch 3: 406.53 mu	—		2028.8-2028.9
3	**Update Resettlement Plan (if needed)**				
3.1	Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)		Affected villages, APs	PMO, PIU, Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center, affected townships/communities, affected villages, APs	2026.5
3.2	Update RP based on DMS (If applicable)		—	PMO, PIU	2026.5-6
3.3	Approve the URP		—	QDG	2026.7
3.4	Publicize and disclose the URP		—	QDG, PMO, PIU	2026.7
4	**Sign Compensation Agreements**				
4.1	Public Participation and Consultation	Batch 1	Affected villages, APs	PMO, PIU, Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center, townships/streets, village committees	2026.4-2026.5
		Batch 2			2027.4-2027.5
		Batch 3			2028.4-2028.5
4.2	Village Group Agreements	Batch 1	Affected villages	PMO, PIU, Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center, townships/streets	2026.5-2026.6
		Batch 2			2027.5-2027.6
		Batch 3			2028.5-2028.6

4.3	Household Agreements	Batch 1	Affected HHs	PMO, PIU, Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center, townships/streets, village committees	2026.5-2026.6
		Batch 2			2027.5-2027.6
		Batch 3			2028.5-2028.6
5	**Funds/Compensation Disbursement**				
5.1	Compensation Fundraising	Batch 1	LA and HD compensation funds in place; Refer to Table 7-3 for details.	QDG	2026.4
		Batch 2			2027.4
		Batch 3			2028.4
5.2	The compensation funds for LA and HD shall be allocated to the PIU. (The compensation funds for this project will be applied to the People's Government of Qinbei District for disbursement by Huangma Asset Management Group Co.)	Batch 1	Compensation and resettlement funds disburse to PIU	QDG, PMO, PIU	2026.4
		Batch 2			2027.4
		Batch 3			2028.4
5.3	LA and HD compensation funds shall be allocated to the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center (allocated by the PIU to the special account of the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center)	Batch 1	Compensation and resettlement funds disburse to Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center	PMO, PIU, Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center	2026.5
		Batch 2			2027.5
		Batch 3			2028.5
5.4	Compensation Funds disburse to affected villages and households	Batch 1	The Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center will pay the compensation fee directly to the affected village collectives and affected HHs.	PMO, Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center, PIU	2026.6-2026.10
		Batch 2			2027.6-2027.10
		Batch 3			2028.6-2028.10
6	**Implementation of the Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Plan**				
6.1	Resettlement of Demolition-Affected Households	Batch 1	Relocation and resettlement of APs	PMO, Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center, PIU, townships/streets, affected villages	2026.8-2026.11
		Batch 2			2027.8-2027.11
		Batch 3			2028.8-2028.11

6.2	Implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan	Batch 1	Implementation of livelihood restoration plan for APs	QDG, PMO, HRSSB, Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center, PIU, townships/streets, affected villages	2026.7-2031.12
		Batch 2			2027.7-2031.12
		Batch 3			2028.7-2031.12
7	**Implementation/Monitoring and Evaluation**				
7.1	Establish Internal Management Mechanisms for PMO and PIU		—	PMO, PIU	2026.3
7.2	Project Management Consulting Service (The Social and Resettlement expert in place)		—	PMO, PIU	2026.12
7.3	Internal Monitoring and Evaluation Report		The Internal monitoring report will be prepared quarterly, consistent with the frequency of progress reports, and will be a part of the project progress report.	AIIB, PMO, PIU, Project Management Consulting Service Agency	The Internal monitoring report will be prepared quarterly, consistent with the frequency of progress reports, and will be a part of the project progress report.
7.4	Contract an external monitoring agency (EMA) by signing an agreement.		—	PMO, PIU	2026.10
7.5	Baseline Survey		According to RP requirements	EMA, PMO, PIU, Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center, townships/streets, affected villages	2026.11-2026.12
7.6	External Monitoring and Evaluation Report		In accordance with AIIB requirements, the submission frequency for external monitoring reports will be quarterly for the first year. Subsequently, after the first year and upon obtaining a no-objection letter from the AIIB, reporting may transition to a semi-annual basis.	AIIB, PMO, PIU, EMA	2027.1-2031.12

7.7	External Monitoring Completion Report	1 report	EMA, PMO, PIU	2031.12

10. Monitoring Evaluation

302. In order to ensure the smooth implementation of RP, this project will conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of land acquisition, demolition, and resettlement activities in accordance with ESS2 from AIIB's ESF requirements that have been reviewed and published in October 2021. The monitoring will be divided into two parts: internal monitoring and external monitoring.

10.1. Internal Monitoring

10.1.1. Purpose

303. The purpose of internal monitoring is to ensure that resettlement agencies at all levels can maintain good functions during the implementation, conduct internal monitoring and inspection of the entire process of resettlement preparation and implementation, keep abreast of the progress of resettlement, ensure that land acquisition and resettlement work can be completed on schedule and with high quality according to this Resettlement Action Plan, and promote the smooth progress of engineering construction.

10.1.2. Institutions and Staff

304. The internal monitoring agency for the resettlement is the Qinzhou Development and Reform Bureau (PMO), which involves other relevant departments such as QHAMG, District Natural Resources Bureau, and Land Acquisition Center. These agencies will have dedicated leaders responsible for the resettlement issues related to this project. The leader should have rich experience and authority in resettlement work, and be able to coordinate various departments involved in resettlement work. Members of the organization should also have knowledge in handling resettlement work and social issues in order to be able to fulfill their responsibilities.

10.1.3. Internal monitoring content

305. The PMO will prepare a detailed internal monitoring plan for the land acquisition and resettlement, which includes:

(1) Organizational structure: implementation of resettlement and the establishment and division of labor of related institutions, personnel allocation in resettlement institutions, and capacity building of resettlement institutions;

(2) Resettlement policies and compensation standards: formulation and implementation of resettlement policies; The actual implementation of compensation standards for various types of impact losses (permanent land acquisition, temporary land occupation, ground attachments, and relocation of special facilities, etc.). It is necessary to specify whether the standards in the RP have been followed, and if there are any changes, the reasons should be explained;

(3) Progress of Land Acquisition, Demolition, and Resettlement Activities: Overall and Annual Plans, Progress of Resettlement Institutions and Personnel Allocation, Progress of Land Acquisition Implementation, Progress of Resettlement Compensation Payment, Progress of Ground Attachment Compensation, and Progress of Other Resettlement Activities.

(4) Resettlement budget and its implementation status: the amount and time of resettlement funds paid in stages, the use and management of resettlement funds by resettlement implementation agencies at all levels, the quantity and time of compensation fees paid to land owners (villages, groups, etc.) and users, the use and management of village level collective land compensation funds, and the supervision and audit of fund use.

(5) Placement of production and employment: the main methods, number of people, and effectiveness of placement;

(6) The restoration and reconstruction of various specialized facilities (electricity, water supply, communication, transportation, pipelines, etc.);

(7) Grievances, Public Participation, Consultation, Information Disclosure, and External Monitoring: including grievance submission channels, procedures, and responsible institutions; key issues arising from grievances and their resolution; key activities, content, and modalities of public participation and consultation; implementation outcomes of public participation and consultation; resettlement information manuals and information disclosure; and external monitoring institutions, activities, and outcomes.

(8) Handling of issues related to the MOU;

(9) Existing problems and their solutions.

10.1.4. Internal Monitoring Report

306. Internal monitoring report is reported semi-annually the same as the progress report, and the internal monitoring report is submitted to the AIIB as part of the progress report during the resettlement implementation. The internal monitoring report will be reported to the project implementation unit by each resettlement implementation unit. The resettlement implementation unit will submit an internal monitoring report to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank on schedule after sorting out and summarizing relevant data and information.

307. Tables 10-1 and 10-2 provide some formats.

Table 10- 1 Progress Report on Land Acquisition and Demolition Resettlement

District (County) _____ Township (Town)_____

Deadline: Year Month Day

Date of filling out the form: Year Month Day

Project	Unit	Planned	Actual	Total	Completed proportion
Permanent land acquisition	mu				
Temporary land use	mu				
Payment of land compensation fee	10000 yuan				
Training personnel	-				
Arrange employment	-				
Land adjustment	mu				

Reporter: Signature (Person in charge): Official seal:

Table 10-2 Progress of fund utilization execution

District (County) _____ Township (Town)_____

Deadline: Year Month Day

Date of filling out the form: Year Month Day

Affected Unit	Description	Unit/Amount	Required investment (¥)	Compensation received (¥)	Compensation adjustment	proportion of compensation
Village 1						
Village 2						
collective						
Resettlement households						
Unit						

Reporter: Signature (Person in charge): Official seal:

10.2. External Monitoring

308. According to AIIB ESF's ESS2 "Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement" that have been reviewed and published in October 2021, the IA will hire a qualified, independent and experienced external monitoring agency for resettlement with rich experience in loan projects from foreign financial institutions such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. The staff of external monitoring agency should possess the following qualities:

(1) Personnel engaged in external monitoring need to have participated in similar work, have rich experience in socio-economic investigations, understand AIIB policy requirements, and master relevant national and local policies and laws on resettlement.

(2) Capable of independently conducting social research and investigation, with good communication and interpersonal skills, able to endure hardship and endure hardship.

(3) A certain proportion of female personnel participate in external monitoring.

309. External monitoring and evaluation agencies need to regularly track, monitor, and evaluate the implementation activities of resettlement, monitor the progress, quality, and

funding of resettlement, and provide advisory opinions. Track and monitor the production and living standards of resettlements, and submit monitoring and evaluation reports to PMO and AIIB.

10.2.1. Content and methods of external monitoring

1) Basic investigation

310. The External monitoring agency will conduct basic investigations on the villages and groups affected by land acquisition for this project, and obtain basic data on the production and living standards (living, production, and income levels) of the monitored households. A survey on production and living standards is conducted each year to track changes in the production and living standards of resettlements. Conduct tracking surveys on typical samples (sample size: not less than 20% of affected households affected by land acquisition, sample households selected by random sampling method), random interviews, and on-site observations to obtain necessary relevant information. On this basis, statistical analysis will be conducted on the income recovery measures and living standards, and an evaluation will be made.

2) Regular monitoring and evaluation

311. The external monitoring agency will conduct external monitoring of the resettlement of this project during the implementation of RP. Report once every quarter in the first year, and after the evaluation and approval of the AIIB, report once every six months starting from the second year, and conduct regular tracking and monitoring. Monitor the following activities through on-site observation, sample household tracking surveys, and informal interviews with resettlements:

- Timely payment and amount of compensation;
- Training;
- Support for vulnerable groups;
- Restoration and reconstruction of infrastructure and specialized facilities;
- Production resettlement and restoration;
- Compensation for loss of property;
- Compensation for lost working time;
- The schedule of the above activities (applicable at any time);
- The organizational structure of the resettlement network for resettlements;
- The use of collective land compensation fees and the income of resettlements;
- Growth of labor employment income;
- Has the affected person benefited from the project.

3) Public Consultation

312. The External monitoring agency will participate in public consultation meetings held

during the implementation of resettlement to evaluate the effectiveness of public participation.

4) Complaining

313. The external monitoring agency will regularly visit the villages affected by the project and go deep into the PMO, township government, village committee, and IAs to inquire about the handling of complaints. At the same time, they will also meet with resettlements who have complaints. In response to the existing problems, the external monitoring and evaluation unit will propose improvement measures and suggestions to make the implementation process of resettlement more effective.

314. In addition, external monitoring will verify the data and conclusions reflected in internal monitoring reports.

5）Information disclosure of external monitoring reports

315. The external monitoring agency needs to compile a brief summary of the main findings and details of the report, as well as the results, after each report is completed, and distribute it directly to the affected persons or village representatives, and understand their opinions and views on the monitoring results.

10.2.2. External monitoring and evaluation indicators

316. The External monitoring agency will monitor the following indicators during the implementation of RP and compare them with target values to evaluate the effectiveness of resettlement work. See Table 10-3.

Table 10- 3 External monitoring indicators for RP

No.	Monitoring aspect	Monitoring content	Core monitoring indicators
1	The impact of permanent and temporary land acquisition	① Construction land approval and delivery progress	Approval documents related to construction land; The quantity, type, and impact of land acquisition during monitoring; Land demand and acquired quantity for civil engineering projects;
		② Temporary land occupation	Number and types of temporary land occupation; Comparison between temporary land occupation area and plan;
		③ Land compensation standards and their implementation	Compensation standards for permanent land acquisition (land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies, green crops); Compensation standards for temporary land occupation (if applicable); Time and restoration measures for temporary land occupation (if applicable). Quantity and compensation standards for attachments.
2	Monitoring and Evaluation of Residential Housing Demolition and Resettlement Progress	① Progress of House Demolition	Number and area of demolished households (by structure); Comparison with RP.
		② Compensation standards and their implementation	Compensation standards (substructure) and their changes; The method of compensation payment; Quantity and compensation standards for attachments.
		③ Placement progress	Number of households resettled; Number of households in transition period;
		④Quality of resettlement	Satisfaction sampling survey;
		⑤ Residential environment before and after resettlement	Infrastructure comparison (water, electricity, roads, hospitals, schools); Per capita housing area; Community facilities; Distance from the county town and central township;
3	Resettlements' Life and Income Recovery	① Redemption of compensation funds	Payment of compensation for land acquisition and demolition; The use of land compensation fees by village groups;
		② Land change	Changes in per capita land after land acquisition; Whether to adjust the ground and how to adjust it; The quality and distance of the redistributed land;
		③ Production placement method	The impact on farmers' production methods; The number of non-agricultural employment workers; Changes in the types of agricultural products planted;
		④ Changes in economic income	Per capita net income of farmers and herdsmen; Disposable income of urban residents;
		⑤ Employment	Implementation status and effectiveness of livelihood restoration; Proportion of local residents employed during the implementation period; Proportion of women participating in the project;

No.	Monitoring aspect	Monitoring content	Core monitoring indicators
			Number of individuals participating in the pension insurance for farmers whose land is acquired.
		⑥ Training situation	The quantity, type, and duration of training; The scope and number of beneficiaries, as well as the effectiveness of the training;
		⑦ Satisfaction with resettlement	Satisfaction Sampling Survey
5	Fund disbursement, utilization, monitoring, and evaluation	① Status of fund disbursement in place	Allocation of funds for permanent land acquisition, temporary land occupation, and house demolition;
		② Use of Funds	The use of compensation funds by village collectives; Method of fund disbursement;
6	Resettlement of vulnerable groups	① resettlement of vulnerable groups	Placement of disabled persons, households enjoying the five guarantees, and elderly people living alone; Families with lower than average land ownership and particularly difficult income recovery; Families facing significant difficulties during the process of housing reconstruction;
		② Problems encountered during the resettlement process and their special assistance measures	Other areas that require special support.
7	Social gender issues	Participate in the project	The number of women involved in the evaluation, measurement, and compensation processes Employment opportunities for women (in project construction and other opportunities).
8	Resettlements Grievance Status	Affected areas of the project	Timely response to, handling of, and resolution of grievances. Availability of personnel competent in addressing grievances Timely reporting of incurred grievances
9	Public Consultation and Information Disclosure	Affected areas of the project	The number, number, time, location, main topics, and main effects of public participation activities during the implementation period; The method, content, and response of information disclosure.
10	Establishment of organizational structure	Responsible for coordinating	Number of people responsible for the project Coordinate meetings and follow up Training on the abilities of project leaders Monitoring, preparation, and submission of reports
11	Grievance	GRM	Timely response to, handling of, and resolution of grievances. Availability of personnel competent in addressing grievances Timely reporting of incurred grievances

10.2.3. External Monitoring Report

317. Prepare an external monitoring report based on the data obtained from observation and investigation. Its main purpose is to objectively reflect the progress and existing problems of resettlement work to AIIB and QHAMG; 2) Evaluate the socio-economic effects, provide opinions and suggestions, and improve the resettlement work for APs.

318. The content of a regular monitoring report should include at least the following: 1) the monitored object of this report; 2) Progress in resettlement work; 3) The main findings monitored by the monitoring agency; 4) The main problems that exist; 5) Basic evaluation opinions and suggestions for external monitoring.

Table 10-4 Resettlement Monitoring and Assessment Schedule

No.	External monitoring report of RP	Submission date	Remarks
1	First monitoring report (including baseline report)	Jan. 2027	
2	Second monitoring report	April 2027	
3	Third monitoring report	July 2027	
4	Fourth monitoring report	Oct. 2027	
5	Fifth monitoring report	Jan. 2028	
6	Sixth monitoring report	July 2028	
7	Seventh Monitoring Report	Jan. 2029	
8	Eighth Assessment Report	July 2029	
9	Ninth Assessment Report	Jan. 2030	
10	Tenth Assessment Report	July 2030	
11	Eleventh Assessment Report	Jaan. 2031	
12	Twelfth Assessment Report	July 2031	
13	Completion Summary Report	December 2031	

Note: The frequency of submission of external monitoring reports will be submitted according to the requirements of the AIIB.

10.3. Evaluation after the Resettlement

319. After the completion of the project implementation, based on monitoring and evaluation, the Qinzhou PMO (or commissioned external monitoring units) will use post project evaluation theory and methods to evaluate the resettlement activities of this project. The content mainly includes evaluating successful experiences and lessons learned in land

acquisition compensation, livelihood restoration of resettlements, etc., providing reference for future resettlement, and submitting a post resettlement evaluation report to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.

Appendix 1: Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB)

1. Project Overview

1. The location of this project is the core of railway logistics in Qinzhou City. To the west of the transfer center area is the large Mahuang railway marshalling yard, which is located at the intersection of the Liqin, Nanfang, and Qingang railway lines. It is the largest railway marshalling yard along the coast of Guangxi. The content of this project has been included in the "Overall Land Use Plan of Dadong Town (2016-2030)", which positions this project as an important hub in Qinzhou City and a large-scale modern comprehensive service-oriented logistics park facing the Beibu Gulf Economic Zone in Guangxi, integrating functions such as warehousing, distribution, commerce, exhibition, and logistics headquarters economy.

2. (1) By enhancing regional cargo collection, distribution, and transshipment capacity in Guangxi, China, and improving the efficiency of multimodal transport, the project will promote connectivity in areas along the route. The project is characterized by an estimated annual freight volume of 2.1485 million tons in 2032, 8.6781 million tons in 2042, and 13.3641 million tons in 2052. (2) Through the construction of comprehensive demonstration logistics parks and infrastructure projects, it will build China-ASEAN important supply chain nodes and regional logistics hubs, improve the transportation efficiency of multimodal transportation and reduce the transportation cost of goods. Domestic (Chongqing to Qinzhou trunk line 1000km) bulk cargo railroad container transportation cost 0.45 yuan / ton kilometer, road heavy-duty trucks 1.2 yuan / ton kilometer, railroad loading and unloading costs 15.2 yuan / ton, the transport cost of public-rail intermodal transport than simply road heavy-duty trucks transport cost savings of about 735 yuan / ton, and with the increase in the transport distance continues to improve. Foreign trade (Chongqing to Ho Chi Minh City) bulk cargo rail transportation is 30% to 60% faster than sea transportation, and the cost of sea transportation is 35% to 50% lower than rail. Transit transportation (five Central Asian countries to ASEAN countries) bulk cargo sea-rail intermodal transport comprehensive benefits better than the traditional path, transport time efficiency than the traditional mode to improve more than 30%. (3) By installing distributed photovoltaic power generation systems on rooftops, the project supports the "Dual Carbon" goals (peak carbon emissions and carbon neutrality), achieving rooftop solar power generation of 17.7 MW.

3. The main construction contents of this project include:

4. **Output 1: Logistics and production facilities**

Logistics and production facilities include: (1) cross-border e-commerce logistics and warehousing center, (2) agricultural logistics and warehousing center, (3) trade logistics center, (4) cross-border cold chain logistics center, (5) logistics industry center, (6) smart

logistics service center, (7) e-commerce live broadcast base, (8) integrated warehousing center, (9) freight yard, (10) 17.7MW distributed photovoltaic power generation on the roof and carport, intelligent logistics information management platform, etc. The total planned construction area is 309,997.38m^2, and the total building area is 95,860.145 m^2. The area of each building is 40,841 m^2 for cross-border e-commerce logistics and warehousing center, 48,650.12 m^2 for agricultural logistics and warehousing center, 43,029.5 m^2 for trade logistics center, 77,039.76 m^2 for cross-border cold chain logistics center, 20,420.5 m^2 for logistics industry center, 17,294 m^2 for comprehensive warehousing center, 19,291.33 m^2 for smart logistics service center, and 19,291.33 m^2 for e-commerce live broadcast base. 9869.84 m^2 of underground equipment rooms, civil air defense facilities and garages.

5. **Output 2: Multimodal Transport Yard**

Multimodal transport yards include: railway dedicated lines and loading and unloading yards. The total construction area of the intermodal freight yard is 13,910 square meters, and the building area is 13,020 square meters. After the dedicated railway line is led out from the northern end of Mahuang Station, a railway operation yard is set up in the southeast direction. The operation yard is arranged parallel to the yard of Huangma Station. The main line of the line is 1.581km long. The loading and unloading operation yard is equipped with container cargo loading and unloading areas and breakbulk cargo loading and unloading areas. The container cargo loading and unloading area is equipped with 1 bundle and 2 gantry crane loading and unloading lines. The gantry crane with a span of 35m is used for operation. The effective length of loading and unloading is 780m respectively, which meets the loading and unloading conditions of the entire train. Recently, a loading and unloading line has been implemented. The effective length of loading and unloading is 400m, which meets the conditions of half-line loading and unloading. A platform and a warehouse (400m long × 30m wide) are set up on the left side of the line. The warehouse is located on the platform. On the south side of the warehouse, there are auxiliary container areas such as unpacking, stacking, empty, intermodal, and refrigerated containers.

6. **Output 3: Supporting infrastructure**

The supporting infrastructure includes:

Entrance Trunk Road, an internal road network within the park, and associated pipeline systems. (1) The entrance trunk road connects the park with the external road network. The route has a total length of 9.754 km, starting near Hengling Village on S313 and ending at G325.

It is divided into a municipal road section and a highway section: the highway section is 4.531 km long, built to Class I highway standards with a design speed of 60 km/h and a roadbed width of 24.5 m; the municipal section is 5.223 km long, constructed as an urban

arterial road with a design speed of 60 km/h and a right-of-way width of 36 m. (2) The internal road network and supporting pipeline systems link the plots with the entrance trunk road and provide connections to utilities such as water supply, drainage, electrical (power and lighting), gas, and communications. The total length of the internal road network is 5.402 km, with right-of-way widths ranging from 12 m to 36 m.

7. **Output 4: Capacity building**

Capacity building, including subject research and training, project management, consulting services, etc. ① Topic research and training include: The project plans to sign a directional training agreement with universities or scientific research institutions, and the universities or scientific research institutions will provide technical training on implementation technology and management for logistics companies to improve the logistics management capabilities of managers of project implementation agencies and other related units; in view of the practical problem that there is a certain gap between China's logistics costs and national logistics costs, start a research project on reducing sea-rail intermodal logistics costs in the Pan-Beibu Gulf Economic Zone. ②Project management and consulting services.

2. Project Impact

8. According to the investigation, the affected area of this project involves 2 towns and streets (Changtian Street, Dadong Town), and 5 villages/communities (Huangma community, Chengbei community, Longwan community, Hengling Village, Jiangbiao community); In total, the land acquisition and resettlement will affect 691 households comprising 3,459 individuals; It involves the demolition of 32,625 m² of structures and the acquisition of 1,705.75 mu of land (1,641.40 mu of collectively-owned land and 64.35 mu of state-owned land), of which (a) 2,909 people in 584 households only affected by land acquisition; (b) 34 households only affected 139 people by demolition; (c) both LA and HD affected 73 households with 411 people.

9. The project will permanently acquire 1705.75 mu of land, including 1641.40 mu of collective land, affecting 657 households and 3320 people, including: (1) 840.53 mu of forest land; (2) 524.78 mu of agricultural land; (3) 63.80 mu of water surface; (4) 212.29 mu of construction land; At the same time, this project will also involve the permanent occupation of 64.35 mu of state-owned land; In addition, this project involves a total of 107 households and 550 people affected by the demolition of rural residents' houses, with a total demolition area of 32625m^2, including 73 households that were both requisitioned and demolished. All house demolitions are of rural residential houses and do not involve the demolition of commercial stores or businesses;

3. Policy Framework and Rights

10. The preparation of this resettlement plan is consistent with the principles and requirements of AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (revised in June 2024), ESS2, Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, as well as the Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China (effective January 1, 2020), Regulations for the Implementation of the Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China (September 1, 2021), the State Council's Decision on Deepening Reform and Strictly Decision on Deepening Reform and Strict Land Administration" (Guo Fa [2004] No. 28), "Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on the Implementation of Comprehensive Land Value for Expropriated Areas" (Gui Zheng Ban Han [2020] No. 5), "Notice on the Issuance of Implementing Rules for Participation of Farmers on Expropriated Land in Basic Pension Insurance in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region" (Gui Ren Shifa [2017] No. 23), and the "Announcement of the Qinzhou Municipal People's Government on the Notice on the Implementation of the New Round of Comprehensive Land Price Standards for Expropriated Land Areas (Qin Zheng Ruling [2023] No. 1), Interim Measures for the Administration of Collective Land Expropriation and Housing Relocation Compensation and Resettlement in Qinbei District (Beijing Government Office Regulation [2020] No. 4), Notice on the Implementation of the Standards for Compensation for Green Seedlings and Above Ground Attachments by the Office of the People's Government of Qinzhou City, Bei Zheng Bao [2023] No. 9), and the Qin Municipal Expropriated Land Farmers' Participation in Basic Pension Insurance Implementation Rules" and other relevant policy provisions and requirements.

11. All affected groups will be compensated and resettled in accordance with policies and regulations, and the expropriation of state-owned and collective agricultural land will be implemented with reference to the "Notice of the Qinzhou Municipal People's Government on Announcing and Implementing the Comprehensive Land Price Standard for a New Round of Regional Acquisition" (Qin Zheng Gui [2023] No. 1), and the comprehensive land price of the expropriated area includes land compensation fees, resettlement subsidies, and seedling fees/young crops fee. This project involves the Area I (Changtian Street) and the Area III (Dadong Town),The compensation standards for this project are as follows: the comprehensive compensation standard for the Area I is 42,200 yuan/mu, including 16,880 yuan/mu for land compensation and 25,320 yuan/mu for resettlement subsidy; The comprehensive compensation standard for the Area III is 41,400 yuan/mu, including 16,560 yuan/mu for land compensation and 24,840 yuan/mu for resettlement subsidy. The compensation for young seedlings/standing crops and above-ground attachments shall be implemented in accordance with the "Notice on the Implementation of Compensation

Standards for Seedlings and Above-ground Attachments in Qinbei District" (Beizhengban [2023] No. 9) and relevant supplementary policies. Among them, the compensation standard for young seedlings/standing crops in both Area I and Area III is 10,000 yuan/mu; In order to encourage cooperation with land acquisition, an additional reward of 7,000 yuan/mu will be given to those who sign the agreement on time, totaling 17,000 yuan/mu.

12. The distribution of land compensation costs shall comply with Article 26 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China. After discussions with the affected villages/communities and the affected people, the preliminary plan reached as follow: about 30% of the land compensation fee (5,000 yuan/mu) will be reserved by the village committee for infrastructure and collective economic development; The rest (about 11,500 yuan/mu) will be distributed directly to the affected HHs. The resettlement subsidy, compensation fee for seedlings and ground attachments will be paid in full to the affected HHs. The specific distribution plan of the final land compensation fee shall be democratically agreed upon by the villagers' (representatives) meeting.

13. According to the provisions of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China on the comprehensive land price of expropriated land areas generally adjusted or published every three years, the current compensation standard for this project is the standard released in 2023. If any new compensation policy is promulgated and implemented during the LAR period, it will be uniformly implemented in accordance with the latest policy standards, and the new policy will be applied to all affected persons to ensure fair and consistent compensation for all APs.

14. According to the provisions of the "Detailed Rules for the Implementation of Basic Pension Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region" (Gui Ren Shefa [2017] No. 23), the land-using unit shall pay the pension insurance subsidy funds of the land-expropriated farmers to the government-designated financial account in full at one time when the competent department of natural resources files and submits the land acquisition procedures for approval. The current subsidy standard is 50,000 yuan/mu.

15. According to the preliminary survey, there is no infrastructure and special facilities involved in this project; If infrastructure and special facilities are involved, the PMO and the PIU and the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center will give monetary compensation to the owner according to the replacement cost. The affected infrastructure will be relocated and restored by relevant industry management and service agencies or property units.

16. The sporadic fruit trees involved in this project are mainly sporadic fruit trees planted

in the villagers' courtyards and trees used for landscaping, and do not involve patches of fruit groves. According to the survey on the willingness to compensate, monetary compensation will be given in accordance with the replacement guide price stipulated in the Interim Measures for the Administration of Collective Land Acquisition and Housing Relocation Compensation and Resettlement in Qinbei District (Beizhengban〔2020〕 No. 4); if it is not possible to make reference to it, it will be reported to the local price authority for approval or entrusted to a qualified appraisal organization for determining the compensation standard. After receiving monetary compensation, the original owner may retain the right to dispose of the above-ground attachments, especially for trees (forest trees and fruit trees), which they can choose to transplant or sell at market price to other units or individuals. The affected persons will be informed of the relevant relocation information one month in advance.

17. For graves relocation, Project-affected People can choose either: (1) government-arranged relocation to the Qinbei District Public Cemetery, or (2) a one-time cash compensation of 9,500 yuan based on the replacement price, and for self-managed relocation. Relevant information will be notified to affected units and individuals one month in advance. According to the survey, all affected graves belong to the Han group, with no minority ethnic groups involved.

18. This project involves the relocation of one simple Tudimiao. The Tudimiao represents a folk custom of the Han residents in Hengling Village (Laoba Village). It consists of a tree with placed incense burners, symbolizing the worship of the Tudishen. It serves as a living testament to folk beliefs and agricultural culture, reflecting the evolution from simple nature worship to systematized deity beliefs, and demonstrates people's profound emotional connection to the land and their simple aspirations for a better life. Typically, during spring festivals dedicated to worshipping the Earth God, grand ceremonies are held to pray for a bountiful harvest. Through on-site surveys and consultations with representatives of Laoba Natural Village, it has been agreed to relocate the original Tudimiao within the same collective hilly area of the village, approximately 30 meters north of the original site near the boundary of the main entrance road. The planned relocation and reconstruction of the Tudimiao does not involve new land acquisition and will only involve placing worship items such as incense burners beneath a tree. The Qinbei District People's Government has formulated corresponding policies and approved the budget, and adopted monetary compensation for resettlement, with a total cost of about 155,000 yuan, covering expenses related to folk customs and ceremonies, such as food subsidies for the masses who missed work, and labor expenses for ceremonial personnel. The relocation is scheduled to be completed by the end of October 2027 (Chongyang Festival).

19. Compensation and resettlement for relocated households include: (1) Obtain monetary compensation for housing demolition according to the replacement guide price[16], including compensation for housing structure and homestead-land; (2) If the affected people put forward a market assessment request, they can apply to the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center, which will be evaluated by a third-party appraisal agency with corresponding qualifications, and finally compensate according to the appraisal price. (3) The selection and employment of the appraisal agency must be jointly approved by the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center and the affected people, and the appraisal work will be carried out on the basis of the replacement guide price. After the evaluation is completed, the results will be announced without objection, and the signing of the house demolition compensation agreement will be organized, and the relevant compensation and LAR work will be implemented. (4) Voluntarily choose resettlement methods, including monetary compensation and property rights exchange; After receiving monetary compensation, the affected person can voluntarily purchase commercial housing or second-hand housing; (5) Obtain land compensation, moving fees, temporary transition fees, relocation incentives, etc. (6) The materials from the demolished houses belong to the property owner; the costs related to obtaining certificates for the resettlement housing of affected people are free of charge.

20. According to the impact survey, this project does not involve non-titled structures. Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center reported that if there are non-titled structures during the house demolition process, compensation and resettlement will be carried out at the replacement price according to the existing compensation policy.

21. The above measures are in line with the requirements of the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (revised in June 2024) and ESS2 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

4. Cut-off Date

22. The deadline for defining the eligibility for compensation is set at the time when the Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center officially identifies and releases the project information to the affected persons. According to the implementation schedule, the Qinbei District People's Government and the Qinbei District Natural Resources Bureau have issued a project pre-expropriation announcement on April 9, 2024 through the posting of notices and the government website (see Annex 8), according to the announcement, from the date of the release of the pre-announcement, the collective economic

[16] In this project, the "Replacement Guidance Price" as stipulated in government documents refers to the Replacement Cost, exclusive of depreciation. This price serves as the minimum compensation benchmark to be followed during market assessments, and no market valuation result shall fall below this price. This definition is fully consistent with the concept of "Replacement Cost" as articulated in the AIIB's ESF.

organizations and land contractors of the land-expropriated villages will not be compensated for the construction (structures) of buildings, trees, nurseries, flowers and other crops and cash crops within the scope of the proposed land acquisition, as well as the unauthorized change of land use to dig ponds and breeding. The above-mentioned pre-announcement of land acquisition has been posted on the government website, the bulletin boards of townships and affected villages in the project area.

23. On June 25, 2025, the Qinbei District People's Government announced the announcement of the land acquisition compensation and relocation plan, which announced the location and scope of the expropriated collective land, the ownership of the expropriated collective land, the type and area of the land, the land compensation standards and the relocation management measures, and once again clarified that from the date of this announcement, the villages, groups and land contractors of the collective land to be expropriated shall not rush to plant crops or build buildings and structures on the collective land to be expropriated. The above-mentioned announcement of the land acquisition compensation and relocation plan has been posted on the government website, the bulletin boards of the townships and affected villages in the project area.

5. Compensation Standard

5.1 Compensation standards for permanent land acquisition

24. The compensation standards for land acquisition for the China-ASEAN Sea-Rail Multimodal Logistics Project will be strictly implemented in accordance with the standards stipulated in the Notice of the General Office of the GZAR People's Government on Implementing the New Round of Comprehensive Regional Land Price for Land Acquisition (Document No. 6 [2023] of the General Office of the GZAR People's Government) and the Notice of the Qinzhou Municipal People's Government on Announcing and Implementing the New Round of Comprehensive Regional Land Price Standards for Land Acquisition (Document No. 1 [2023] of the Qinzhou Municipal People's Government). Compensation for above-ground attachments and young crops shall follow the standards set forth in the Notice of the General Office of the Qinbei District People's Government, Qinzhou City on Implementing the Compensation Standards for Young Crops and Above-ground Attachments in Qinbei District (Document No. 9 [2023] of the General Office of the Qinbei District People's Government). According to the regulations of the document, (1) for those involving the expropriation of permanent basic farmland, compensation shall be made at a rate not less than 1.1 times the comprehensive land price standard of the expropriated agricultural area; (2) For the expropriation of collective construction land, compensation shall be made at a rate not less than 0.4 times the comprehensive land price standard for the expropriation of agricultural areas; (3) For the expropriation of collective unused land,

the comprehensive land price standard for the expropriation of agricultural areas shall be 0 Compensate by 1 to 0.4 times; (4) For the expropriation of newly added township (town) or village collective land, the comprehensive land price standard for the higher expropriation area in the neighboring township (town) or village shall be followed; (5) Those who lawfully reclaim state-owned agricultural land may be compensated in accordance with relevant regulations based on the comprehensive land price standards of the land acquisition area. The comprehensive land price of the land acquisition area includes land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies, but does not include social security fees for the expropriated farmers, compensation fees for rural villagers' housing, other attachments on the ground, and young crops.

25. The villages and communities affected by the collective land acquisition for this project are located within Area I and Area III. The specific compensation standards are as follows: For Area I, the land acquisition compensation is 42,200 yuan per mu. This comprises a land compensation fee of 16,880 yuan per mu and a resettlement subsidy of 25,320 yuan per mu. For Area III, the total land acquisition compensation is 41,400 yuan per mu. This comprises a land compensation fee of 16,560 yuan per mu and a resettlement subsidy of 24,840 yuan per mu.

26. The compensation standard for young crops[17] on acquired collective land shall be implemented in accordance with the Notice of the General Office of the Qinbei District People's Government, Qinzhou City on Implementing the Compensation Standards for Young Crops and Above-ground Attachments in Qinbei District (Document No. 9 [2023] of the General Office of the Qinbei District People's Government). For Area I, the standard refers to the young crop compensation rates of the Qinzhou main urban area. When collective land is acquired, compensation shall be paid to the rights holders of contiguous young crops based on their growth condition. The young crop compensation standard is 10,000 yuan per mu. To expedite the land acquisition process, the government has established corresponding incentive measures. Project-affected People who cooperate with the acquisition process and actively sign land acquisition agreements will receive an additional reward of 7,000 yuan per mu on top of the base young crop compensation fee, resulting in a total of 17,000 yuan per mu.

27. The maximum young crop compensation fee for Areas II, III, IV, and V shall not exceed 8,000 yuan per mu. However, according to the policy document of the Qinbei District People’s Government Standing Meeting “On Relevant Matters Regarding the Re-adjustment of Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition and Relocation in Dadong Area of Huangma Industrial Park” provided by the Qinbei District Land and Housing

[17] Referring to rice, wheat, corn, etc., excluding perennial crops

Expropriation Center and Dadong Town, Dadong Town has adjusted the compensation standard for young crop fees in this area, increasing it to 10,000 yuan per mu. Similarly, to expedite the land acquisition process, corresponding incentive measures have been established. Project-affected People who cooperate with the acquisition process and actively sign land acquisition agreements will receive an additional reward of 7,000 yuan per mu, resulting in a total of 17,000 yuan per mu.

28. In accordance with the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, the comprehensive regional land price must be re-adjusted or re-published every three years based on local actual conditions. The land acquisition compensation standards in this plan refer to the comprehensive regional land price published in 2023; therefore, adjustments are possible in 2026. Regarding this issue, based on feedback from the Land Acquisition Center of Qinbei District and relevant departments, if new policies are updated during the project's land acquisition process, they will be implemented accordingly. The new policies will apply to all APs.

29. The land acquisition for this project involves only Changtian Sub-district in Area I and Dadong Town in Area III of Qinzhou City. The specific compensation standards for the permanent land acquisition are provided in Table 4-3.

30. Based on the assessment of land acquisition compensation standards, most of the affected HHs in the project area are engaged in corn cultivation, with an average annual output value of approximately 750 yuan per mu. In the project area, the second round of land contracting contracts was signed around 1998 and is set to conclude in 2028, leaving less than 3 years until expiration. According to the policy allowing a 30-year extension upon contract expiry, the total remaining contract period is less than 33 years. Against the land acquisition compensation standard of 58,400 - 59,200 yuan per mu (which includes the 10,000 yuan/mu young crop fee and the 7,000 yuan/mu incentive payment), if this total compensation is divided by the highest average annual output value of 750 yuan per mu, it is equivalent to providing the affected households (Affected HHs) with compensation amounting to 78 or 79 years of output value. Therefore, this total compensation exceeds the expected output within the remaining contract period of the land and is significantly higher than the land replacement cost (i.e., the valuation based on annual output value). The compensation standards fully comply with the principles and requirements of the ESF (Revised June 2024) and ESS2.

31. See Table 1 for details.

Table 1 Comprehensive land price compensation standard for land acquisition areas

City	Area	Area Scope	Comprehensive land price of land acquisition area in 2023 (Yuan/mu)	Young Crop Fee	Incentive	Cultivated	Compensable

			Total	Land Compensation	Resettlement Compensation	(yuan/mu)	(yuan/mu)	Land Average Annual Output Value (yuan/mu)	Years (Years)
Qinzhou City	Area I Area III	Changtian Street Dadong Town	42,200（young crops fee not included） 41,400（young crops fee not included）	16880	25320	10000	7000	750	79
	Area I Area III	Changtian Street Dadong Town	42,200（young crops fee not included） 41,400（young crops fee not included）	16560	24840	10000	7000	750	78

Data source: Notice from the People's Government of Qinzhou City on the Announcement and Implementation of a New Round of Comprehensive Land Price Standards for Land Acquisition Areas (QZG [2023] No.1), and Qinbei District People's Government Standing Meeting "On Relevant Matters Regarding the Re-adjustment of Compensation Standards for Land Acquisition and Relocation in Dadong Area of Huangma Industrial Park.

5.2 Compensation standards for HD

32. After preliminary investigation, the houses affected by this project are mainly rural residential buildings and agricultural ancillary simple houses. The compensation for the demolition of residential buildings includes compensation for the main building and ancillary facilities, relocation compensation, and temporary transitional resettlement subsidies.

33. The housing demolition compensation standards for this project will be implemented in accordance with the Interim Measures for the Administration of Compensation and Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and Housing Relocation in Qinbei District (QBDGO [2020] No. 4). This document specifies the guiding replacement costs, guiding compensation rates for decoration, and standards for relocation subsidies for houses on collective land. This project will strictly implement compensation based on these standards.

34. According to common local practice in China, the vast majority of residents opt for a housing relocation appraisal, as the appraisal results are typically higher than the guiding replacement costs stipulated in the official documents. If the affected persons subject to

demolition request a market value appraisal, they may apply to the Land Acquisition Center of Qinbei District. A qualified third-party appraisal institution will then conduct the assessment, and compensation will ultimately be granted based on the appraised value. The selection of the appraisal institution requires mutual agreement between the Land and Housing Expropriation Center of Qinbei District and the affected persons subject to demolition. The appraisal work will be conducted based on the guiding replacement costs. Once the appraisal is completed and the results are publicized without objection, the signing of the housing demolition compensation agreement will be organized, and the relevant compensation and resettlement work will be implemented.

35. According to the resettlement impact survey, this project does not involve unregistered structures. The Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center has indicated that if unregistered structures are discovered during the demolition process, compensation and resettlement will be provided based on the replacement cost according to the current compensation policy. If the Project-affected People subject to demolition request a market value appraisal, they may apply to the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center for an assessment by a qualified third-party appraisal institution, with compensation ultimately based on the appraised value. The compensation standards for house demolition are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Guiding prices for relocation and resettlement of houses on collective land

No.	Structure	Main Project (+0.00 or above) Guidance Price (yuan/m ²)	Main conditions and decoration standards
1	Frame structure	875	Reinforced concrete frame structure, brick walls, and houses can be used normally, External wall: ordinary plastering, lime brushing white Doors and windows: ordinary wooden doors and windows; Ground: Cement mortar Interior walls: ordinary plastering, lime whitewashing; Ceiling: ordinary plastering, lime whitewashing; Roof: with insulation layer (or waterproof layer) Kitchen and bathroom: equipped with supporting facilities; Water and electricity: complete (transparent), able to meet daily living needs
2	Brick-concreate	815	Brick concrete structure, brick walls, and houses can be used normally. External wall: ordinary plastering, lime brushing white; Doors and windows: Ordinary wooden doors and windows: Ground: cement mortar; Interior wall: ordinary plastering, lime whitewashing Ceiling: ordinary plastering, lime whitewashing; Roof: with insulation layer (or waterproof layer) Kitchen and bathroom: equipped with supporting

			facilities; Water and electricity: complete (transparent), able to meet daily living needs
3	Masonry-timber	600	Masonry-timber structure, wooden frame, wooden purlin load-bearing, brick wall, the house can be used normally. External wall: ordinary plastering, lime brushing white Doors and windows: ordinary wooden doors and windows Ground: cement mortar; Interior walls: ordinary plastering, lime whitewashing; Roof: small blue tiles or machine-made tiles; Water and electricity: complete (transparent), able to meet daily living needs.
4	Simple house	365	Simple structure, load-bearing with wooden purlins, brick (or mud brick) walls, the house can be used normally. External wall: fair-faced wall Interior wall: fair-faced wall; Doors and windows: ordinary wooden doors and windows; Roof: cement tiles or asbestos tiles; Ground: cement mortar; Water and electricity: complete (transparent), able to meet daily living needs,

Data source: Notice from the Office of the People's Government of Qinbei District, Qinzhou City on Issuing the Interim Measures for the Management of Collective Land Acquisition and Housing Relocation Compensation and Resettlement in Qinbei District

No.	Structure	Compensation standard (yuan/square meter)	Demolition area (square meters)
1	Frame structure	875	3262.50
2	Brick-concreate	815	22837.50
3	Masonry-timber	600	4893.75
4	Simple house	365	1631.25

Data source: Notice from the Office of the People's Government of Qinbei District, Qinzhou City on Issuing the Interim Measures for the Management of Collective Land Acquisition and Housing Relocation Compensation and Resettlement in Qinbei District

No.	Subproject	Affected Towns	Affected Villages/ Communities	Affected HHs	APs	HD Area (m^2)
1	Subproject 1	Changtian Street	Huangma Community	82	414	26987.50
2	Subproject 2	Changtian Street	Huangma Community	10	62	2400.00
3	Subproject 3	Changtian Street	Huangma Community	8	36	1577.50
			Longwa Community	5	22	600.00

		Dadong Town	Jiangbiao Community	2	16	1060.00
Total		**--**	**--**	**107**	**550**	**32625.00**

Housing relocation subsidy standard:

(1) Relocation allowance: The compensation standard is 300-2500 yuan per household.

(2) Moving (relocation) cost: 300 per household per time, with 2 times for long-distance transition.

(3) Temporary transitional resettlement subsidy: 400 yuan/person/month, disbursed in a lump sum for 3 months.

Compensation standards for homestead land:

(1) For homesteads with an area not exceeding 100 square meters, compensation will be given based on the area of the relocated house and the actual situation, with a compensation standard of 900-1200 yuan/square meter.

(2) The part of the homestead with an area exceeding 100 square meters shall be compensated according to the current comprehensive land price compensation standard for the land acquisition area.

Guiding Compensation Standards for Housing Relocation and Interior Decoration: The Notice of the General Office of the Qinbei District People's Government, Qinzhou City on Issuing the Interim Measures for the Administration of Compensation and Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and Housing Relocation in Qinbei District provides guiding prices for compensation of partial interior decoration. The compensation items cover common interior finishes such as indoor flooring, wall surfaces, ceilings, doors and windows, built-in cabinets, and kitchen and bathroom fixtures. Each item lists a guiding compensation price per unit area or as a fixed rate. These compensation standards serve as guiding prices that reflect market variations. For categories not currently included in the prevailing compensation documents, compensation may be determined by reference to similar circumstances. Where no suitable reference exists, the compensation standard shall be determined by reporting to the local price authority or by engaging a qualified institution to conduct an appraisal. For details, please refer to Table 4-6.

Table 3 Guiding Compensation Prices for Partial Housing Interior Decoration

No.	Item	Unit	Price (yuan)
1	Mosaic, Terrazzo	m²	28
2	Floor Tile, Baseboard (Standard)	m²	52
3	Floor Tile, Baseboard (Mid-Range)	m²	70

No.	Item	Unit	Price (yuan)
4	Floor Tile, Baseboard (Premium)	m²	114
5	Strip/Woven Pattern Wood Flooring, Veneer Plywood Flooring, Laminate Flooring, Baseboard	m²	79
6	Solid Wood Flooring, Baseboard (Standard)	m²	120
7	Solid Wood Flooring, Baseboard (Mid-Range)	m²	165
8	Solid Wood Flooring, Baseboard (Premium)	m²	250
9	Wood Baseboard	m	23
10	Granite, Marble (Standard)	m²	55-80
11	Granite, Marble (Mid-Range)	m²	90-180
12	Granite, Marble (Premium)	m²	190-270
13	Wallpaper, Wall Fabric, Spray Coating (Standard)	m²	12
14	Wall Tile, Face Brick (Standard)	m²	37
15	Wall Tile, Face Brick (Mid-Range)	m²	45
16	Wall Tile, Face Brick (Premium)	m²	55
18	Simple Ceiling (No Design)	m²	68
19	Standard Aluminum Ceiling Panel	m²	100
20	PVC Ceiling Panel	m²	70
21	Door/Window Frame	m	33
22	Plywood Door (with Frame, Single Leaf)	leaf	230
23	Solid Wood Door (with Frame)	leaf	460
24	Built-in Wood Cabinet (Standard)	m²	220
25	Built-in Wood Cabinet (High-Grade)	m²	320
26	Kitchen Upper/Lower Cabinet (Standard)	m²	192
27	Wainscoting, Wood Decoration	m²	90

No.	Item	Unit	Price (yuan)
28	Curtain Box	m	28
29	Aluminum Alloy, PVC-U Windows & Doors	m²	261
30	Aluminum Alloy Spring Door	m²	564
31	Aluminum Alloy Rolling Shutter Door	m²	157
32	Frameless Glass Door (Thickness ≥10mm)	m²	190
33	Iron Security Window	m²	95
34	Stainless Steel Security Window	m²	85
35	Aluminum Alloy Security Grille	m²	75
36	Standard Steel Security Door	leaf	730
37	Remote-Control Automatic Door, Unit Access Control Door	household	720
38	Toilet (with Cistern)	unit	320

5.3 Compensation Standards for Above-ground Attachments

36. Compensation for above-ground attachments shall be based on the guiding replacement prices stipulated in the Notice of the General Office of the Qinbei District People's Government, Qinzhou City on Issuing the Interim Measures for the Administration of Compensation and Resettlement for Collective Land Acquisition and Housing Relocation in Qinbei District. The specific standards are detailed in Tables 4-7 and 4-8. These compensation standards represent replacement prices that reflect market variations. For categories not currently included in the prevailing compensation documents, compensation may be determined by reference to similar circumstances. Where no suitable reference exists, the compensation standard shall be determined by reporting to the local price authority or by engaging a qualified institution to conduct an appraisal. Compensation amounts for infrastructure and above-ground attachments will be paid directly to the affected entities/individuals.

Table 4 Compensation Standards

Buildings	Structure	Unit	Unit price (yuan)	Remarks
Threshing ground	Cement	m^2	35	

	Triad soil, clay	m^2	30	
Wall	Masonry red brick (cement brick)	m^3	320	
	Masonry rubble	m^3	230	
Pigsty	Red brick (cement brick) tile surface	m^2	150	
Temporary housing	Asphalt oil paper, asbestos tiles, steel shed	m^2	150	Refers to production buildings such as houses for guarding ponds and fruit orchards, and the compensation price includes the foundation and interior decoration of the buildings
	Red brick (cement brick) wall, asphalt paper or asbestos tile surface	m^2	200	
	Red brick (cement brick) wall tile surface	m	300	
	Brick-concreate	m^2	650	
Rice straw shed	Topped with straw	-	150	
Little grave hill	Topped with mud	-	2000	For those who choose to migrate on their own, an additional reward of 1500 yuan/hill will be given
Big grave hill	Topped with mud	-	4000	
White grave	A cemetery covered with cement and lime, with tombstones, and a worship platform that is not hardened or hardened but has a width of less than 2 meters	-	5000	
	A cemetery covered with cement and lime, with tombstones, and a worship platform that is hardened but has a width 2-3 meters	-	6500	
	A cemetery covered with cement and lime, with tombstones, and a worship platform that is not hardened or hardened but has a width of more than 3 meters	-	8000	
A cemetery without an owner		-	600	
Water well type pool	Earthwork without wall construction	m^3	100	Calculated based on actual earthwork during well excavation
	Stonework for wall construction	m^3	250	

	Brick masonry wall with red bricks (cement bricks)	m^3	320	
	Machine drilling	m	80	
Biogas digester		-	3500--4000	

Data source: Notice from the Office of the People's Government of Qinbei District, Qinzhou City on Issuing the Interim Measures for the Management of Collective Land Acquisition and Housing Relocation Compensation and Resettlement in Qinbei District

Table 5 Guiding Compensation Standards for Replacement Cost of Scattered Individual Trees

Name	Specifications	Compensation Standard (yuan/tree)
Mulberry, Water Apple, Fig, Lemon, Pomegranate, Plum, Papaya, Persimmon	Root collar diameter below 5cm	5-10
	Root collar diameter 5-10cm	10-20
	Root collar diameter 10-20cm	20-35
	Root collar diameter above 20cm	35-50
Jackfruit, Chinese Olive	Root collar diameter below 5cm	5-20
	Root collar diameter 5-10cm	20-60
	Root collar diameter 10-40cm	60-150
	Root collar diameter above 40cm	150-300
GRPe, Passion Fruit	Below 1 year of productive age	3-5
	1-2 years of productive age	5-15
	2-3 years of productive age	15-25
	3-4 years of productive age and above	25-45
Longan Tree, Lychee Tree	Root collar diameter below 3cm	10-30
	Root collar diameter 3-5cm	30-60
	Root collar diameter 5-15cm	60-250
	Root collar diameter 15-40cm	250-700
	Root collar diameter 40-60cm	700-2500
	Root collar diameter above 60cm	2500-3500

Name	Specifications	Compensation Standard (yuan/tree)
Plantain, Banana	Height below 1m	10
	Height above 1m to before inflorescence emergence	10-25
	Inflorescence emerged	25-50
Papaya	Seedling	2
	Non-fruiting	8
	Fruiting	20
Other Miscellaneous Fruit Trees	Canopy below 50cm	10-50
	Canopy 50-100cm	50-100
	Canopy 100-200cm	100-200
	Canopy 200-300cm	200-400
	Canopy above 300cm	400-600

Note: Root collar diameter refers to the diameter of the main trunk at 30cm above ground level. Compensation shall be applied based on the corresponding price for the specific size category.

6. Related taxes and fees

37. According to relevant laws and regulations on land in PRC, taxes and fees that can be collected by government departments are not within the scope of compensation, but should be borne by the project during land acquisition. Therefore, when estimating the budget for resettlement, applicable taxes and fees should be considered.

38. The taxes and fees related to land acquisition include farmland occupation tax, farmland cultivation fee, vegetation restoration fee, paid use fee for newly added construction land, and unforeseeable fees, as detailed in Table 6.

Table 6 Related Taxes and Fees

Tax Category	Unit	Standard	Policies
Farmland occupancy tax	Yuan/mu	20000 Yuan/mu	*Table of Applicable Tax Rates for Farmland Occupation Tax in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region*
Land reclamation fee (paddy field)	Yuan/mu	20000 Yuan/mu	*Notice of the Finance Department of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Natural Resources Department of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and Development and Reform Commission of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on*

			Standardizing and Adjusting the Collection Standards and Use Management Policies of Farmland Reclamation Fees in Our Region GCS[2019]No.35
Land reclamation fee (Dryland)	Yuan/mu	9999 Yuan/mu	*Notice of the Finance Department of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Natural Resources Department of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and Development and Reform Commission of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Standardizing and Adjusting the Collection Standards and Use Management Policies of Farmland Reclamation Fees in Our Region* GCS[2019]No.35
Paid use fee for newly added construction land	Yuan/mu	16000 Yuan/mu	*Notice on Adjusting the Collection of Paid Land Use Fees for Newly Added Construction Land in Some Regions* CZ〔2009〕No.24
Vegetation restoration fee	Yuan/mu	6666.6 Yuan/mu	*Notice on Adjusting the Collection Standards for Forest Vegetation Restoration Fees in GZAR to Guide the Conservation and Intensive Use of Forest Land* GCS[2016]No.42
Purchase of arable land index fee (paddy field)	Yuan/mu	290000 yuan/mu	*Notice from the Department of Natural Resources of Guangxi and the Department of Finance of Guangxi on Adjusting the Guidance and Adjustment Prices for Supplementary Farmland Index Trading in Guangxi* GZRZF[2023]No.13
Purchase of arable land index fee (dryland)	Yuan/mu	120000 yuan/mu	*Notice from the Department of Natural Resources of Guangxi and the Department of Finance of Guangxi on Adjusting the Guidance and Adjustment Prices for Supplementary Farmland Index Trading in Guangxi* GZRZF[2023]No.13
Subsidies for pension insurance for displaced farmers	Yuan/mu	50000 Yuan/mu	*Guiding Opinions on the Participation of Land Requisitioned Farmers in the Basic Pension Insurance System in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region* GRSF[2016]No.16 and *Implementation Rules for Basic Pension Insurance Participation of Land Requisitioned Farmers in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region* GRSF[2017]No.23

Data source: PMO and NRB

7. Entitlement Matrix

39. Based on the ESF (Revised June 2024), the ESS2, the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China (2020 Revision), and the relevant policies of the GZAR and Qinzhou City, a compensation and resettlement Entitlement Matrix has been developed for

the Project-affected People of this project, as presented in Table 7. All compensation standards are formulated based on the replacement cost principle. All entitlements and compensation comply with the principle and requirement of "full compensation at replacement cost" stipulated by the ESF and ESS2, and are consistent with the principles and requirements of ESS2.

Table 7 Entitlement Matrix

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
Permanent Land Acquisition	According to the preliminary investigation, the total area of collective land to be permanently expropriated by the project is 1,641.40 mu, of which the collective land area involving affected farmers is 1,122.79 mu, including 415.93 mu of cultivated land and 706.86 mu of forest land, affecting a total of 657 HHs with 3,320 people , including 11 of Zhuang individuals.	It affected 657 households and 3,320 people (including 11 of Zhuang individuals.) in 5 villages/communities (Huangma Community, Chengbei Community, Longwan Community, Hengling Village, Jiangbiao Community).	(1) The Project Affected People AP will receive full compensation for land and resettlement subsidies based on replacement cost; (2) The Project Affected People will receive full compensation for young crops and above-ground attachments, which meets the requirements for the replacement cost of cultivation; (3) All compensation standards are based on replacement prices. If local governments introduce higher compensation standards during the implementation phase of resettlement, the new standards will apply to all affected HHs; (4) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all resettlements; (5) Provide Project Affected People with capacity-building support and economic assistance; (6) Conduct meaningful consultations with affected people, informing them of their rights and resettlement options, and ensuring their participation in the planning, implementation, and monitoring & evaluation of the RP; (7) Land acquisition shall not proceed until affected people have received full compensation; (8) Pay attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially the elderly, women, children, and those without formal legal rights to land. All affected people will be fully informed of their eligibility, compensation standards and costs, livelihood and income restoration plans, project schedule, etc., and enabled to participate in the implementation of the RP; (9) The resettlement	The compensation for land acquisition for this project is strictly implemented in accordance with the "Notice of the Qinzhou Municipal People's Government on Announcing and Implementing the Comprehensive Land Price Standard for a New Round of Regional Acquisition" (Qin Zheng Gui [2023] No. 1). The compensation standards for this project are as follows: the comprehensive compensation standard for the Area I is 42,200 yuan/mu, including 16,880 yuan/mu for land compensation and 25,320 yuan/mu for resettlement subsidy; The comprehensive compensation standard for the Area III is 41,400 yuan/mu, including 16,560 yuan/mu for land compensation and 24,840 yuan/mu for resettlement subsidy. The compensation for young seedlings/standing crops and above-ground attachments shall be implemented in accordance with the "Notice on the Implementation of Compensation Standards for Seedlings and Above-ground Attachments in Qinbei District" (Beizhengban [2023] No. 9) and relevant supplementary policies. Among them, the compensation standard for young seedlings/standing crops in both Area I and Area III is 10,000 yuan/mu; In order to encourage cooperation with land acquisition, an additional reward of 7,000 yuan/mu will be given to those who sign the agreement on time, totaling 17,000 yuan/mu. According to the provisions of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China on the comprehensive land price of expropriated land areas generally adjusted or published every three years, the

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
			budget will fully cover all aspects requiring compensation; (10) During the project's construction and operation phases, the PMO will prioritize the employment of AP to increase their economic income. (11) the Project Affected People will receive livelihood restoration in accordance with the established plan, as detailed below: (a) Provide cash compensation to support affected persons in engaging in non-agricultural production, such as using funds to purchase vehicles for transportation, leasing shops for retail or catering, to broaden income sources. Relevant project units will prioritize recommending job positions in the Huangma Industrial Park, transportation business opportunities, or suitable shops, and assist in negotiating favorable rents to support a smooth transition; (b) Assist eligible farmers who have lost their land in participating in the social pension insurance scheme to ensure their long-term living standards are not reduced. Preliminary estimates indicate that approximately 1,701 individuals could be covered; (c) If willing, the PMO can guide and assist Project Affected People in leasing land from other farmers nearby to continue farming and restore their livelihoods; (d) Support them in continuing their agricultural activities, while the PIU recommends them to nearby enterprises for seasonal and temporary work opportunities. (e) During the project's construction and operation, the PIU will prioritize providing job positions to Project	current compensation standard for this project is the standard released in 2023. If any new compensation policy is promulgated and implemented during the LAR period, it will be uniformly implemented in accordance with the latest policy standards, and the new policy will be applied to all affected persons to ensure fair and consistent compensation for all APs. The distribution of land compensation costs shall comply with Article 26 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China. After discussions with the affected villages/communities and the affected people, the preliminary plan reached as follow: about 30% of the land compensation fee (5,000 yuan/mu) will be reserved by the village committee for infrastructure and collective economic development; The rest (about 11,500 yuan/mu) will be distributed directly to the affected HHs. The resettlement subsidy, compensation fee for seedlings and ground attachments will be paid in full to the affected HHs. The specific distribution plan of the final land compensation fee shall be democratically agreed upon by the villagers' (representatives) meeting. According to the provisions of the "Detailed Rules for the Implementation of Basic Pension Insurance for Land-expropriated Farmers in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region" (Gui Ren Shefa [2017] No. 23), the land-using unit shall pay the pension insurance subsidy funds of the land-expropriated farmers to the government-designated financial account in full at one time when the competent department of natural resources files and submits the land acquisition procedures for approval. The current subsidy

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
			Affected People to increase their income; (f) After the project becomes operational, the PIU will assist in recommending them for employment in newly settled enterprises; (g) Organize free agricultural and non-agricultural skills training, ensuring at least 2 participants per household to enhance their employability and income level. All entitlements comply with the principle and requirement of "full compensation at replacement cost" as stipulated by the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, and are consistent with the principles and requirements of ESS2.	standard is 50,000 yuan/mu. The detailed LA compensation standard refer to table 4-3. According to the assessment, the compensation standards for LA are adequate to ensure Project Affected People livelihood restoration. Therefore, the project's compensation standards fully comply with the principles and requirements stipulated in the AIIB ESF (Revised June 2024) and its ESS2, meeting the AIIB's requirements and principles for replacement cost compensation. For detailed analysis, please refer to Section 5.4.
Rural residential house demolition	According to preliminary investigation, this project involves a total of 107 households and 550 people affected by the demolition of rural residents' houses, with a total demolition area of 32,625m2, including 73 households affected by both	107 HHs with 550 people	(1) Obtain monetary compensation for housing demolition according to the replacement guide price, including compensation for housing structure and homestead-land; (2) If the affected people put forward a market assessment request, they can apply to the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center, which will be evaluated by a third-party appraisal agency with corresponding qualifications, and finally compensate according to the appraisal price. (3) The selection and employment of the appraisal agency must be jointly approved by the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center and the affected people, and the appraisal work will be carried out on the basis of the replacement guide price. After the evaluation is completed, the results will be	The compensation standard for housing demolition will be implemented in accordance with the "Interim Measures for the Administration of Collective Land Expropriation and Housing Relocation Compensation and Resettlement in Qinbei District" (Bei Zheng Ban Gui [2020] No. 4). The document clarifies the replacement guide price, decoration compensation guide price and relocation subsidy standard for the relocation of houses on collective land, and the project will implement compensation in strict accordance with the standard. The replacement guide price standard is: 875 yuan/square meter for frame structure; 815 yuan/square meter for brick-concrete structure; 600 yuan/square meter for brick-wood structure; 365 yuan/square meter for simple structure; the housing relocation subsidy standard as follow: (1) Relocation subsidy: The compensation standard is 300-2500 yuan/household. (2) Moving (relocation) expenses:

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
	land acquisition and demolition. Subproject 1 affects 82 households, involving the demolition of 26987.50 square meters of rural residential houses; Subproject 2: The multimodal transportation freight yard project affects 10 households and involves the demolition of 2400 square meters of rural residential houses; The supporting infrastructure of sub project 3 affects 15 households and involves the demolition of 3237.50 square meters of rural residential		announced without objection, and the signing of the house demolition compensation agreement will be organized, and the relevant compensation and LAR work will be implemented. (4) Voluntarily choose resettlement methods, including monetary compensation and property rights exchange; After receiving monetary compensation, the affected person can voluntarily purchase commercial housing or second-hand housing; (5) Obtain land compensation, moving fees, temporary transition fees, relocation incentives, etc. (6) The materials from the demolished houses belong to the property owner; the costs related to obtaining certificates for the resettlement housing of affected people are free of charge. (7) All compensation standards are based on replacement prices. If local governments introduce higher compensation standards during the implementation phase of resettlement, the new standards will apply to all affected HHs All entitlements comply with the principle and requirement of "full compensation at replacement cost" as stipulated by the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, and are consistent with the principles and requirements of ESS2.	300/per household, 2 times for off-site transitions. (3) Temporary transitional subsidy: 400 yuan per person per month, to be paid in a lump sum for three months. Homestead-land compensation standard: (1) If the homestead area does not exceed 100 square meters, the homestead will be compensated according to the area of the relocated house and the actual situation, and the compensation standard will be 900-1200 yuan/square meter. (2) The part of the homestead area exceeding 100 square meters shall be compensated according to the current comprehensive land price compensation standard for the expropriated area. Guidance and compensation standards for house relocation and decoration: The Qinbei District People's Government Office of Qinzhou City issued a notice on the issuance of the "Interim Measures for the Administration of Collective Land Acquisition and House Relocation Compensation and Resettlement in Qinbei District", which provides a decoration compensation guide price for some house decorations. Compensation items cover common decoration contents such as indoor floors, walls, ceilings, doors, windows, fixed cabinets, kitchen and bathroom facilities, etc. Each item is listed with a compensation guide price per unit area or individual item. These compensation standards are guide prices that are in line with market changes. Categories not included in the current compensation documents can be compensated based on similar situations. If the reference cannot be made, the compensation standards should be reported to the local price authority to determine the compensation standards or

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
	houses.			a qualified unit should be hired for evaluation. The detailed compensation standards are shown in Table 4-4, 4-5, and 4-6. If the affected people put forward a market assessment request, they can apply to the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center, which will be evaluated by a third-party appraisal agency with corresponding qualifications, and finally compensate according to the appraisal price. The selection and employment of the appraisal agency must be jointly approved by the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center and the affected people, and the appraisal work will be carried out on the basis of the replacement guide price. After the evaluation is completed, the results will be announced without objection, and the signing of the house demolition compensation agreement will be organized, and the relevant compensation and LAR work will be implemented. The above measures are in line with the requirements of the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (revised in June 2024) and ESS2 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. For a specific case on the purchase of commercial housing or property rights replacement through monetary compensation after house demolition, please refer to Chapter 5, Chapter 5 5.6.2 and 5.6.3 of this report.
Non-titled structures	According to the Survey, the project does not involve non-titled structures.	If the affected persons of non-titled structures are identified during demolition	(1) Obtain monetary compensation for housing demolition according to the replacement guide price, including compensation for housing structure and homestead-land; (2) If the affected people put forward a market	The same as above.

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
			assessment request, they can apply to the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center, which will be evaluated by a third-party appraisal agency with corresponding qualifications, and finally compensate according to the appraisal price. (3) The selection and employment of the appraisal agency must be jointly approved by the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center and the affected people, and the appraisal work will be carried out on the basis of the replacement guide price. After the evaluation is completed, the results will be announced without objection, and the signing of the house demolition compensation agreement will be organized, and the relevant compensation and LAR work will be implemented. (4) Voluntarily choose resettlement methods, including monetary compensation and property rights exchange; After receiving monetary compensation, the affected person can voluntarily purchase commercial housing or second-hand housing; (5) Obtain land compensation, moving fees, temporary transition fees, relocation incentives, etc. (6) The materials from the demolished houses belong to the property owner; the costs related to obtaining certificates for the resettlement housing of affected people are free of charge. All entitlements comply with the principle and requirement of "full compensation at replacement cost" as stipulated by the AIIB	

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
			Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, and are consistent with the principles and requirements of ESS2.	
Ethnic Minorites	The total number of affected households under this project is estimated to be 691, involving 3,459 persons, including 11 ethnic minority (Zhuang) individuals.	The 11 Zhuang residents affected by land acquisition in the project area	In addition to enjoying all the rights specified in the first, second, and third columns above, these include: (1) priority access to employment opportunities generated by the project; (2) priority consideration for affected ethnic minority laborers in workforce training, and the provision of training for ethnic minority residents to ensure their economic status is not compromised; (3) ensuring access to relevant information during the resettlement process and the ability to participate in consultations on resettlement matters; and (4) ensuring that, during the confirmation and signing of land acquisition agreements, ethnic minorities enjoy equal rights to information and participation in decision-making, and guaranteeing that ethnic minority women have the autonomous right to sign and confirm documents concerning their own rights and interests.	The same as above.
Women	According to the sample survey, among the 1,076 people in 225 households, 527 are women, accounting for 48.97%, and	All affected women in the project area	In addition to enjoying all the rights in the first, second, and third columns above, it also includes (1) priority access to non-technical job opportunities brought by this project; (2) Priority should be given to affected women's labor force in areas such as labor training to ensure that their economic status is not compromised; (3) Ensure to obtain relevant	The same as above.

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
	based on the survey data, it is speculated that the total number of affected households in this project is 691 with 3,459 people, the female affected is about 1,694.		information during the process of resettlement and be able to participate in negotiating resettlement matters. (4) In the process of confirming and signing land acquisition and demolition agreements, women should be guaranteed to enjoy equal rights to know and participate in decision-making, and ensure that they have the right to independently sign and confirm documents related to their own rights and interests.	
Vulnerable groups	11 households with 46 people	11 households with 46 people	Although during the preparation of the resettlement plan, 11 households with 46 vulnerable groups were identified which affected by land acquisition and did not involve the impact of HD; During the implementation of the project, if any new vulnerable groups are identified, for these vulnerable groups affected by the project, in addition to enjoying the same compensation and resettlement treatment as other affected families, they will also receive special support provided by the government, including free vocational skills training, social security connection, employment information recommendation and small low-interest loans, etc., to effectively ensure the sustainability of their livelihoods. In response to the potential adverse effects of project construction on vulnerable groups, project owners and relevant institutions should pay close attention to their resettlement situation, monitor the implementation of	The same as above.

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
			various government subsidies, take measures, and prioritize providing temporary employment opportunities for labor to these families as much as possible, eliminate or mitigate the adverse effects of the project on them, and restore their livelihoods and income levels as soon as possible. The specific safeguard measures are as follows: (1) Implement the special subsidy mechanism of "one matter, one discussion"; (2) The government will coordinate the provision of homesteads for self-built housing, or assist in resettlement and reconstruction in other places; (3) If the affected person has no intention of rebuilding, they can be assisted in relocating to an elderly care institution through consultation; (4) On a voluntary basis, give priority to providing suitable positions for family members of affected vulnerable groups with labor ability during the project construction and operation stage; (5) Based on the principle of voluntariness, priority should be given to organizing them to participate in skills training and providing employment information docking services.	
Restoration of infrastructure and ground attachments	According to the preliminary survey, there is no infrastructure and special facilities involved in this project; If any during	Property owners	(1) If infrastructure and special facilities are involved, the PMO and the PIU and the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center will give monetary compensation to the owner according to the replacement cost. The affected infrastructure will be relocated and restored by relevant industry management and service agencies or property units.	Refer to the "Interim Measures for the Administration of Collective Land Expropriation and Housing Relocation Compensation and Resettlement in Qinbei District" (Bei Zheng Ban Gui [2020] No. 4), and monetary compensation will be given to the owner according to the guiding replacement prices, see Table 4-7; If it cannot be referenced, it shall be determined after

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
	implementation.		(2) Restoration measures for demolished infrastructure and special facilities must be planned and arranged in advance, and measures should be taken according to local conditions according to the actual operation to achieve safety, efficiency, timeliness and accuracy, so as to minimize the adverse impact on the nearby people. For the affected municipal public facilities, the demolition party shall demolish them according to the construction drawings of the project, and minimize the relocation on the principle of not affecting the construction of the project. For the relocation of the affected pipelines, the PIU shall rebuild (or relocate) first and then demolish it on the premise of ensuring that it does not affect the normal life of residents along the line. All entitlements comply with the principle and requirement of "full compensation at replacement cost" as stipulated by the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, and are consistent with the principles and requirements of ESS2.	reporting to the local price authority to determine the compensation standard or hiring a qualified unit to evaluate it. The above measures are in line with the requirements of the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (revised in June 2024) and ESS2 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.
	Scattered individual trees	Affected HHs	The sporadic fruit trees involved in this project are mainly sporadic fruit trees planted in the villagers' courtyards and trees used for landscaping, and do not involve patches of fruit groves. According to the survey and analysis of the compensation willingness for those sporadic fruit trees and landscape	Refer to the "Interim Measures for the Administration of Collective Land Expropriation and Housing Relocation Compensation and Resettlement in Qinbei District" (Bei Zheng Ban Gui [2020] No. 4), and monetary compensation will be given to the owner according to the guiding replacement prices, see Table 4-8;

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
			greening in the courtyard, (1) monetary compensation is carried out according to the replacement guide price. (2) After receiving monetary compensation, the original owner may retain the right to dispose of the above-ground attachments, especially for trees (forest trees and fruit trees), which they can choose to transplant or sell at market price to other units or individuals. (3) In addition, the relocation information of sporadic fruit trees and landscaping trees will be notified to the affected people one month in advance. All entitlements and compensation standard comply with the principle and requirement of "full compensation at replacement cost" as stipulated by the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, and are consistent with the principles and requirements of ESS2.	If it cannot be referenced, it shall be determined after reporting to the local price authority to determine the compensation standard or hiring a qualified unit to evaluate it. The above measures are in line with the requirements of the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (revised in June 2024) and ESS2 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.
	Cemetery and Tudimiao	APs	For grave relocation, Project Affected People can choose either: (1) government-arranged relocation to the Qinbei District Public Cemetery, or (2) a one-time cash compensation of 9,500 CNY for self-managed relocation. Relevant information will be notified to affected units and individuals one month in advance. According to the survey, all affected graves belong to the Han ethnic group, with no minority ethnic groups involved. The Tudimiao, located in Hengling Village (Laoba Village), serves as a folk custom worship facility for the local Han residents.	Compensation for above-ground attachments (such as trees, graves, etc.) will be provided to affected persons or collectives at replacement cost in the form of monetary compensation. For the relocation of the simple Tudimiao, through consultations and consensus with representatives of Laoba Natural Village, the People's Government of Qinbei District has formulated corresponding policies and approved the budget. The specific implementation is as follows: The relocation of this Tudimiao will be handled through monetary compensation. The estimated compensation required for the relocation is:

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
			Symbolized by trees and incense burners, it is dedicated to the Tudigong (Lord of the Soil and the Ground). Following an on-site inspection and consultation with representatives from Laoba Natural Village, it has been agreed to relocate the Tudimiao within the same collective hilly area, approximately 30 meters north of the original site. The relocation will not require additional land acquisition and will only involve setting up worship facilities such as incense burners beneath a tree. The relocation is scheduled for completion by the end of October 2027 (around the Chongyang Festival). All entitlements comply with the principle and requirement of "full compensation at replacement cost" as stipulated by the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, and are consistent with the principles and requirements of ESS2.	¥155,000.00. This amount covers all related expenses for folk custom ceremonies, such as: Compensation for residents' lost work time and meal allowances or Labor fees for ceremony personnel, etc. The above measures are in line with the requirements of the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (revised in June 2024) and ESS2 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.
Temporary land occupation (TLO)	Implementation progress (if any)	The affected by TLO	If temporary land occupation occurs during the project implementation, the PIU and the Qinbei District Land and Housing Expropriation Center will carry out compensation in accordance with the "Notice on the Implementation of Compensation Standards for Young Crops and Ground Attachments in Qinbei District" (Beizhengban [2023] No. 9) and relevant supplementary policies. Compensation for temporary land occupation and ground attachments (young	(i) TLO for the collective land will be paid for 2,000yuan/mu/year. According to the number of years of land use, the period of temporary land use shall not exceed two years. (ii) ground attachments (crop seedlings) will be paid in 10,000yuan /mu, lump-sum compensation payments The above measures are in line with the requirements of the AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (revised in June 2024) and ESS2 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

Type	Degree of Impact	Right Holder	Entitlement	Compensation Policies and Standards
			crops/standing crops) will be based on replacement cost. After the temporary land use ends, the construction unit must restore the land to its original condition. If the compensation standards are raised due to policy changes in the future, the policy will apply to all affected individuals. All entitlements comply with the principle and requirement of "full compensation at replacement cost" as stipulated by the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (Revised June 2024) and ESS2: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, and are consistent with the principles and requirements of ESS2.	

8. GRM

40. According to the requirements of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's "Environmental and Social Framework" (revised in June 2024), this project should establish an appropriate appeal mechanism based on environmental and social policies and standards to understand and assist those affected groups in raising concerns, complaints, and dissatisfaction regarding land acquisition, demolition, compensation, and resettlement for the project. Ensure that groups that may be negatively affected can utilize the Grievance Redress Mechanism to safeguard their rights.

41. In the process of formulating and implementing the RP, project promotion was carried out for affected individuals, and sufficient public participation was carried out. However, there will be some unforeseeable issues that may arise throughout the entire process. In order to effectively solve the problem and ensure the successful implementation of the construction and land acquisition of this project, a transparent and effective complaint and appeal channel has been established.

8.1 Appeal Content

42. The appeal content includes but is not limited to the following:

（1）Issues related to land acquisition and demolition compensation and resettlement, including measurement of affected land and houses, calculation of compensation fees, payment of compensation fees, resettlement production and life, and other related matters;

（2）The issue of ensuring the safety of people's lives and property related to construction, including any personal injury caused by inadequate construction protection; Property loss issues related to the public or units caused by construction activities, including determination of the degree of damage, measurement of the amount of loss, calculation of compensation fees, etc.;

（3）Environmental pollution prevention and control issues related to construction, including noise pollution caused by vehicle traffic, machinery, etc.; Air pollution caused by construction activities; Dealing with water pollution caused by various types of waste;

（4）Damage to any cultural resources within or outside the project area.

8.2 Appeal Channels

43. The appeal channels include the following ways:

(1) Appeal by letter or email;

(2) Appeal by phone. All telephone appeals must be recorded in the register;

(3) Oral appeals, all oral appeals must be recorded.

44. The appeal channels will be publicly announced in the affected areas, and media

tools will be used to strengthen publicity and reporting, so that affected individuals and relevant interest groups fully understand their rights.

8.3 Appeal procedure

45. In order to timely and effectively solve specific problems that arise during the project construction process, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of resettlements and related interest groups, this project has established a public appeal channel, including village committees, resettlement groups, township governments, QHAMG, project expropriation center, Qinbei District Natural Resources Bureau, Qinbei District Housing and Urban Rural Development Bureau, Qinbei District Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, Petition Bureau and project resettlement work leadership group, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank loan Qinbei project management leadership group, courts, etc.

46. The appeal handling procedure is as follows:

(1) If the affected persons or other relevant interest groups are not satisfied with the compensation and RP for land acquisition and demolition, or with the safety and environmental issues caused by construction, they can file an appeal orally or in writing to the local village committee, resettlement group, PMO, or QHAMG. If it is a verbal appeal, the village committee and resettlement group should make a written record. The village committee and resettlement group should handle the appeal within 2 weeks.

(2) If the affected persons or relevant interest groups are not satisfied with the handling results of the village committee or resettlement group, they can appeal orally, by phone or in writing to the local town government office after receiving the handling results. If it is a verbal or telephone appeal, the town government office should make a written record. The town government office should retrieve the original appeal records from the village committee and resettlement group within 2 weeks, handle the appeal matters, and issue a written decision to the appellant.

(3) If the affected person or relevant interest group is not satisfied with the handling result of the town government, they can file a written appeal to the corresponding project expropriation center after receiving the decision. The project expropriation center should retrieve the original appeal record from the town government within 2 weeks, handle the appeal matter, and issue a written handling decision to the appellant.

(4) If the affected persons or relevant interest groups are not satisfied with the handling results of the project land acquisition and demolition sub command center, after receiving the decision, they can file a written appeal to the local district natural resources bureau, housing and urban-rural development bureau, human resources and social security bureau, ecological environment bureau or petition bureau. The district natural

resources bureau, housing and urban-rural development bureau, human resources and social security bureau, and ecological environment bureau should retrieve the original appeal record from the project acquisition center within 2 weeks and make a decision on the handling of the appeal matter; The Petition Bureau should respond within one week or forward it to the Natural Resources Bureau, Housing and Urban Rural Development Bureau, Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, and Ecological Environment Bureau of the District Development and Reform Bureau (PMO) for specific handling. The department receiving the written appeal shall issue a written handling decision to the appellant.

(5) If the affected persons or relevant interest groups are not satisfied with the handling results of the relevant functional departments of the county government, they can file a lawsuit with the people's court in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law after receiving the decision.

47. At the same time, the PPM has been established by the AIIB, providing an opportunity for independent and impartial review of feedback submitted by project affected persons. Related information can be accessed: https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/operational-policies/policy-on-the-project-affected-mechanism.html.

48. All verbal or written appeals will be reported to AIIB in internal monitoring and external resettlement monitoring reports.

49. During the implementation of the RP, the resettlement work team or PMO shall register and manage the complaint data and handling result data, and submit them to the PMO in written form once a month. The PMO will conduct regular inspections on the registration of complaint handling.

50. To fully document the handling of grievances and related matters from PAPs, the PMO has developed a Resettlement Grievance Registration Form. The sample format of the form is provided in Table 8.

Table 8 Resettlement Grievance Registration Form

Accepting unit			
Grievance		Applicant's contact information	
Type of appeal and complaint		Time	

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Appeal content：			
Handling result:			
Satisfaction level of the appellant:			
Appeal Handler:		Grievance Processing Time:	

8.4 Appeal Contact Information

51. In order to facilitate timely feedback from affected individuals, all levels of appeal agencies have identified contact persons and their appeal contact information, as shown in Table 9.

Table 9 List of project contacts

No.	Organization	Position	Name	Contact Information	Remarks
1	Qinbei District Development and Reform Bureau (PMO)	Deputy Director	Chen Xianjian	0777-3686982	
2	Qinbei District Development and Reform Bureau (PMO)	Cadre	Liang Shengxin	0777-3686982	
3	Qinbei District Bureau of Natural Resources	Deputy Director	Wan Jingxiang	0777-2861615	
4	Huangma Community	Department Manager	Wang Junying	0777-2558060	
5	Huangma Community	Staff Member	Wei Shaofang	0777-2558005	
6	Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center	Deputy Director	Zhan Xu	18278184566	
7	Changtian Sub-district Office	Relocation Office Staff	Huang Kaiyu	18907871158	
8	Huangma Community	Deputy Secretary of the Branch	Huang Guanghui	18977737905	
9	Chengbei Community	Secretary of the Branch	Zhang Jiahe	13197779190	
10	Longwan Community	Secretary of the Branch	Liang Jiahua	18977767519	
11	Dadong Town Government	Director of Relocation Office	Huang Yuntang	18077764323	
12	Hengling Village	Village Party Secretary	Lin Siguang	13457727492	
13	Jiangbiao Community	Community Secretary	Guo Jingzhi	13517770826	

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Appendix 2 Implementation Plan for Relocation of Tudimiao

In order to ensure the smooth progress of land acquisition, relocation and resettlement work on the Entrance Trunk Road, effectively solve the problem of land acquisition, relocation and resettlement work related to a Tudimiao in Laoba Natural Village of Hengling Village Committee, safeguard the legitimate interests of the masses, and ensure the smooth construction of the project, this plan is formulated.

1. Basic Information

The project's Entrance Trunk Road spans approximately 10 kilometers in total, passing through the Hengling Village Committee and Jiangbiao Community Neighborhood Committee in Dadong Town, covering a length of 3.3 kilometers within these areas. The land acquisition for this section involves approximately 260 mu. The relocation and resettlement impacts include a simple Tudimiao belonging to the Huang family in Laoba Natural Village, Hengling Village Committee. This Tudimiao, located in Hengling Village (Laoba Village), serves as a folk custom worship facility for the local Han residents, symbolized by trees and incense burners and dedicated to the Tudishen (Earth God). It involves over 200 individuals from the Huang lineage in Laoba Natural Village.

2. Leadership Group

A leading group has been established in Dadong Town to carry out the land acquisition, relocation, and resettlement work for the Tudimiao of Laoba Natural Village. The specific list is as follows:

Team leader: Ban Zhengliang

Deputy team leaders: Chen Guoguang, Wang Jiaming, Huang Yuntang

Members: Zhang Qiaorong, Lu Jinjun, Feng Shanhua, Huang Tingyu, Fang Shizhi, Lu Chong, Li Haiping, Lin Siguang

3. Objectives

It is necessary to complete the land acquisition, relocation, and resettlement tasks according to the time requirements. The plan is to have the representatives of Laoba Natural Village determine the date for the reconstruction of the Tudimiao by the end of October 2027 (Chongyang Festival), and hire local villagers to build a new Tudimiao.

4. Location of relocation

Through on-site surveys and consultations with representatives of Laoba Natural Village, it has been agreed to relocate the original Tudimiao within the same collective hilly area of the village, approximately 30 meters north of the original site near the

boundary of the main entrance road. The planned relocation and reconstruction of the Tudimiao does not involve new land acquisition and will only involve placing worship items such as incense burners beneath a tree.

5. Budget for Funds

The estimated compensation cost for relocating this Tudimiao is approximately ¥155,000.00). This amount covers all related expenses for folk custom ceremonies, including: Compensation for residents' lost work time and meal allowances and Labor fees for ceremony personnel.

6. Requirements

（1） Strengthen organization and enhance responsibility. The leadership group is responsible for overall coordination, while the working group fulfills their respective responsibilities, effectively enhances their responsibilities, closely monitors target tasks, establishes a sense of timeliness, actively fulfills their responsibilities, and fully implements the land acquisition and resettlement work of the temple.

（2） Overall coordination and strong promotion. The working group should carefully analyze various problems and difficulties encountered in the work, report and study solutions in a timely manner, innovate work ideas, and actively build a collaborative work force of joint management, division of labor and responsibility, and coordinated promotion.

（3） Strengthen responsibilities and clarify tasks. The working group must clarify work responsibilities, further refine work plans and measures, and complete relevant work according to the goals, tasks, and deadlines decomposed in this plan, safeguard the legitimate interests of the masses, conduct risk assessments and social stability work, and ensure the smooth progress of the project according to time nodes and construction requirements.

Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center

September 18, 2025

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Current Status of the Tudimiao



New Relocation Site (approximately 30 meters from the boundary of the original site)

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Appendix 3: Due diligence on existing facilities and land use

Due diligence on existing facilities

No.	Infrastructure	Relationship with this Project	Construction Time	Scale	Environmental Due Diligence	Social Due Diligence
1	Huangma Sewage Treatment Plant	The sewage in the park is planned to be treated in septic tanks and discharged through the municipal pipeline network to the Huangma Sewage Treatment Plant	Phase I 2015-2016, Phase II 2022-2024	The total treatment capacity is 32,000 tons/day, the current load is 10,000 tons/day, and the treatment surplus is 22,000 tons/day. The maximum daily sewage discharge volume predicted by this project is 1,100 tons/day.	The project has been handled environmental impact assessment, environmental acceptance, discharge permit procedures, no environmental penalties record, sewage discharge standards, GB18918-2002, a grade A. The sewage treatment plant can absorb the sewage generated by the project.	The site of Qinbei District Huangma Wastewater Treatment Plant is located in Zhusha Village of Changtian Huangma Neighborhood Committee, the southwest corner of Huangma Area, covering an area of 22,000.3m^2, about 33 mu, with a building area of 2,262.82m2, which was granted a land real estate certificate on April 13, 2021. The second phase of the project is expanded at the original site of the first phase, and the Huangma Wastewater Treatment Plant, as an established facility of the project, has complete land formalities without any remaining problems.
2	Huangma Water Supply Plant	From the current DN450 main pipeline of the Huangma Waterworks on the G325 National Road in the north of the city park section, a new water supply pipeline will be connected. Considering the requirements of fire water supply, it is proposed to connect two new water supply pipelines. The pipelines will be laid along the G325 National Road and enter	The first phase will be from 2016 to 2018, the second phase will start in 2022, and is planned to be completed in 2024.	The daily water supply capacity is 15,000 tons/day, the remaining load is 1,500 tons/day, and the total water consumption of this project is 1,300 tons/day.	The project has gone through environmental impact assessment, environmental acceptance, pollutant discharge permit and other procedures, and there is no record of environmental penalties, and the water supply complies with GB5749-2022	The project covers an area of approximately 32.7 mu, and the land acquisition work was completed in 2015. The water plant project has been constructed in two phases. The first phase of the project obtained the land real estate certificate in 2018 and was officially put into operation on April 17, 2018; The land occupied by the Phase II project is reserved for the construction of the water plant and does not involve land acquisition and demolition. The feasibility study approval was obtained in August 2021, and the construction was completed and put into use in 2022. The land procedures are complete and there are no outstanding issues. There are currently 21 staff members, including 4 females.

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		the project area along the park road, providing water for the project. The construction of the water supply pipeline network is synchronized with the entrance of the park, without any railway issues, with a small amount of cooperation, and can also meet the water demand for the development of the land along the entrance of the park.			(sanitary standards for drinking water). The waterworks can carry the water supply of the project.	
3	Hainuoer Refuse Incineration Power Plant	Domestic waste will be transported to Qinzhou Hainuoer Refuse Incineration Power Plant	The first phase is from 2014 to 2016, and the second phase is in 2021.	The processing capacity of the first phase will reach 600 tons/day, and the second phase will increase by 300 tons/day. The current capacity is 900 tons/day, and this project generates 16.53 tons/day of household waste.	The project has completed the environmental impact assessment procedures, with no record of environmental penalties, and meets the control standards for household waste incineration (GB18485-2001).	The land covers an area of 74 mu and is state-owned construction land. It was acquired through state-owned land allocation in 2014 and does not involve land acquisition or demolition; The land procedures are complete and there are no outstanding imussues. There are currently 108 employees, including 15 females.
4	Linhu Transformer Substation	The power supply for the project park is set up from the Linhu Transformer Substation in Zone 1 of the Huangma Industrial Park to the vicinity of Majiong Village in Changtian Street, using the existing elevated tower to cross the railway and then connect to the	2018	Linhu 110kV Transformer Substation is an outdoor comprehensive automation substation, with a total of one 50MVA main transformer, two 110kV lines, three 35kV lines,	The project has completed the environmental impact assessment procedures and has no record of environmental penalties. The electromagnetic environment in the project area meets	The Linhu Transformer Substation covers an area of 8.35 mu (all of which are construction land and do not involve the occupation of cultivated land), including 8.11 mu of land for the station area. The state-owned land allocation procedures were completed in 2013; The land procedures are complete and there are no outstanding issues.

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		park.		and 12 10kV lines put into operation. Adequate capacity.	the requirements.	
5	Gas Station of Guangtou Gas Co., Ltd in Guangxi Qinzhou	Connect to the existing gas transmission station of Guangxi Qinzhou Guangtou Gas Co., Ltd.	Established in March 2017	The maximum designed hourly flow rate of the gas transmission station is 14000 Nm ³/hour, and the daily gas supply is approximately 28000 square meters. Adequate capacity.	Both the LNG gasification station and the gas transmission station have completed environmental impact assessment procedures, with no record of environmental penalties. The impact of solid waste on the atmosphere, surface water, and noise meets relevant standards.	The project covers an area of 35.66 mu, with 7.04 mu of cultivated land requisitioned. The land requisition work was completed before 2018, and all compensation has been paid in full without any historical legacy issues. The land real estate certificate was obtained in 2022; The land procedures are complete and there are no outstanding issues.
6	Yinyuan Construction Waste Disposal Site in Qinzhou	Construction waste is transported to the Qinzhou Yinyuan Construction Waste Disposal Site for processing.	Constructed in January 2024; became operational in January 2025.	Designed disposal capacity: 4.7 million m³, Current waste volume: 100,000 m³, Remaining capacity: 4.6 million m³. Construction waste generation from this project: approximately 20,000 m³.	The project has gone through environmental impact assessment and environmental protection acceptance procedures, and there is no record of environmental protection penalties. The construction waste generated by this project can be accepted.	The Qinzhou Yinyuan Construction Waste Consumption Yard Project is located in Laohutan Village, Youbu Village Committee, Shabu Town, Qinnan District, Qinzhou City, covering a total area of about 325,167.5 square meters (equivalent to 487.8 mu). Before signing the land lease agreement, Qinzhou Yinyuan Investment Co., Ltd. and representatives of the first and second villagers' groups of Laohutan Village, Youbu Village Committee, Shabu Town, Qinnan District jointly organized a village meeting. After consultation, it was decided to lease 487 mu of unused land and forestland collectively owned by Laohutan Village to the company. The two parties formally signed a land lease agreement in January 2023, agreeing that the lease term is five years. Between October and November 2023, the company has paid the first five-year land rent in one lump sum. The land lease issue is in compliance with the

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						relevant provisions on rural collective land ownership in the Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China, and the land use and planning permission documents approved by the natural resources department have been obtained. The procedures are in compliance and there are no remaining issues in the preliminary work. In the subsequent implementation of the project, the payment arrangements for the second phase of land lease will be monitored and reported before the expiration of the first phase of the contract.

Note: The DDR for Qinzhou Yinyuan Construction Waste Disposal Site is provided in Appendix 7.

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（1）Hainuoer Urban Household Waste Incineration Plant

Qinzhou Hainuoer Environmental Power Generation Co., Ltd. is the operating company of the Hainuoer Urban Household Waste Incineration Plant, which was invested and constructed by through the BOT model. It was approved for establishment on April 23, 2014, with a registered capital of 50 million yuan and currently has 108 employees, including 15 women. The first phase of the project consists of two incineration production lines that can incinerate 300 tons of household waste per day, equipped with one 12MW steam turbine. The second phase of the project was built on reserved land and began trial operation in December 2021, consisting of one incineration production line that can incinerate 300 tons of household waste per day, equipped with one 6MW steam turbine. The Hainuo urban household waste incineration plant covers a total area of 74 mu, and this land is state-owned construction land, which was obtained through state land allocation in 2014, without involving land acquisition or demolition. The first phase of the project began construction in 2014 and was completed and put into operation in March 2016. This investigation found that the Hainuoer Urban Household Waste Incineration Plant, as an existing facility of this project, has complete land procedures and no outstanding issues.



Figure 1 Photo of on-site investigation and discussion

（2）Guangxi Investment Group-Guangtou Gas Co., Ltd.

Guangxi Qinzhou Guangtou Gas Co., Ltd. currently has one LNG gasification station and one gas transmission station; The maximum designed hourly flow rate for the LNG gasification station is 4500Nm ³/hour, and the maximum designed hourly flow rate for the gas transmission station is 14000Nm ³/hour. The daily gas consumption is approximately 28000 square meters; The land covers an area of 35.66 mu, with 7.04 mu of cultivated land requisitioned. The land requisition work was completed before 2018, and all compensation has been paid in full without any historical legacy issues. The land real estate certificate was obtained in 2022. This investigation found that Guangtou Gas Co., Ltd., as an existing facility of this project, has complete land procedures and no outstanding issues.



Figure 2 Real estate certificate and on-site investigation photos

(3) Linhu Substation

The 110 kV Linhu substation in Qinzhou City is located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Huangma 3rd Road and Huangma 30th Road in the Huangma Industrial Park of Qinbei District, with a total investment of approximately 62.39 million yuan. The main construction includes a 110 kV substation, access roads, and wall foundations. The Linhu Substation covers an area of 8.35 mu (all of which are construction land and do not involve the occupation of cultivated land), including 8.11 mu of land in the station area. The

state-owned land allocation procedures were completed in 2013, construction began in 2014, and it was completed and put into operation in 2016. As an existing facility of this project, Linhu Substation has complete land procedures and no outstanding issues.



Figure 3: On site Investigation Photos

（4）Mahuang Marshalling Yard

Mahuang Marshalling Yard is located at the intersection of Nanfang Railway, Liqin Railway, and Qingang Railway, connecting Fangcheng Port and Qinzhou Port. It is an important part of the new land sea corridor in western China. Mainly handling the reception and departure of freight trains on the Nanfang, Liqin, and Qingang lines; The task of disassembling some freight trains at Litang, Nanning South, Fangchenggang, Qinzhou Port, and Qinzhou Port East Station. The land for Mahuang Marshalling Yard was acquired around 1980. Mahuang Marshalling Yard currently has 12 arrival and departure lines (including 2 main lines) and 2 extension lines. In 2023, there will be an average of 141 trains received and dispatched per day, 47.6 shunting operations per day, and 22.4 trains decommissioned per day. With the development of coastal companies, the preliminary design of the Qinzhou hub has been completed for the construction of a second line from Qinzhou to Fangchenggang and a second line from Qinzhou to Qinzhou Port. At that time, Mahuang Marshalling Yard will add 2 arrival and departure lines to further enhance transportation capacity and better serve the logistics transportation of the western land sea new channel. The Mahuang Marshalling Yard currently has over 60 employees, including 3 women. As an existing facility for this project, the Mahuang Marshalling Yard has complete land procedures and no outstanding issues.

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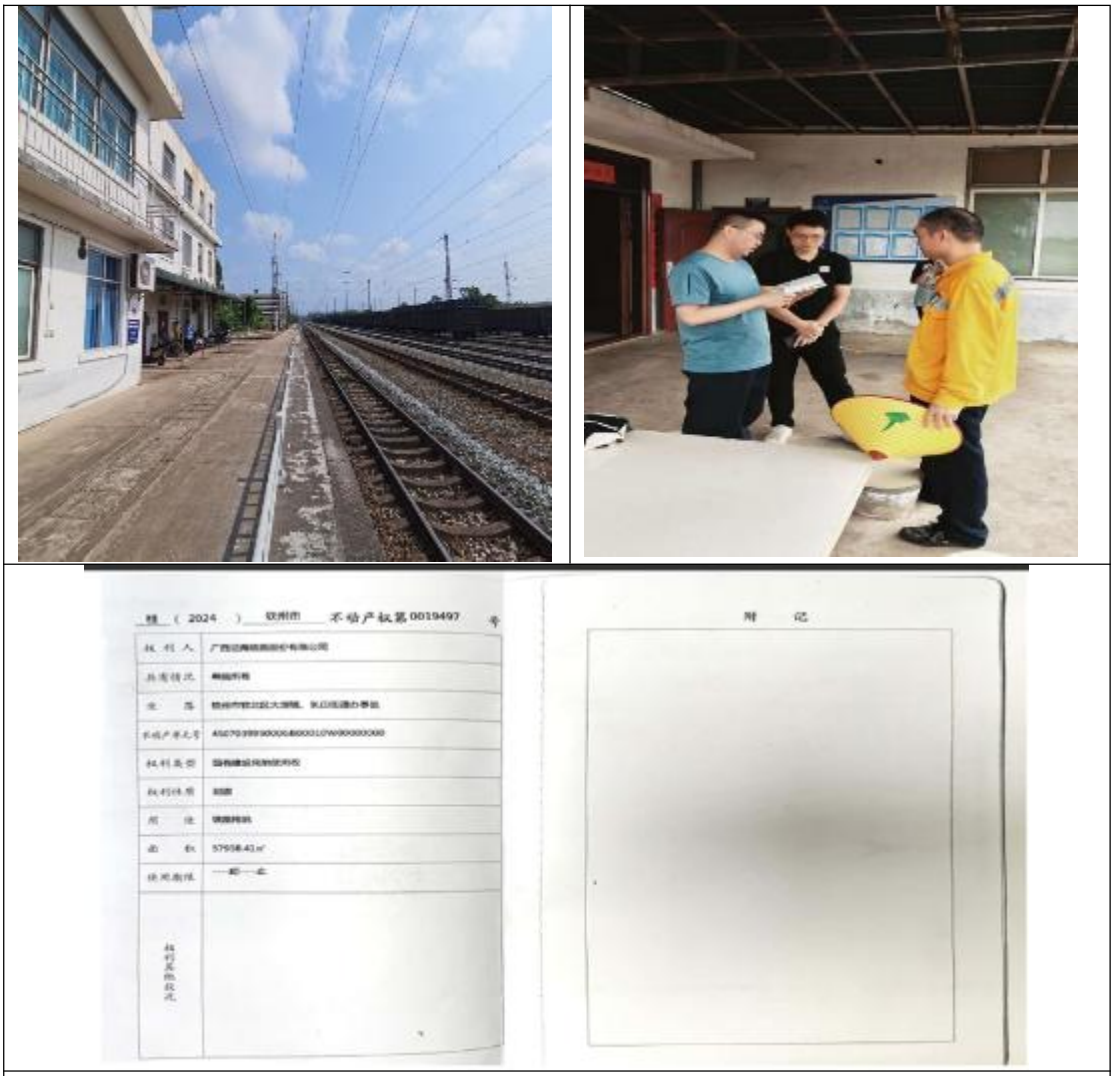


Figure 4: On-site investigation photos and land certificates

(5) Huangma Sewage Treatment Plant

The Qinbei District Huangma Sewage Treatment Plant is located in Zhusha Village, Changtian Huangma Neighborhood Committee, at the southwest corner of the Huangma area. The plant was built in 2015 and put into use in 2016, covering an area of 22000.3m2, approximately 33 mu, with a construction area of 2262.82m2. It obtained a land real estate certificate on April 13, 2021. The current engineering treatment capacity of the Huangma Sewage Treatment Plant in Qinbei District is 10000m3/d. As the sewage treatment plant is already at full capacity. The original factory site will be renovated and expanded in 2022. After the completion of the renovation and expansion project, the total treatment capacity of the Huangma Sewage Treatment Plant will reach 27000 m^3/d. The renovation and expansion project has obtained environmental impact assessment approval in November 2022 and put into use by the end of 2023. According to the preliminary calculation of the feasibility study, the project predicts that the maximum daily sewage discharge will be

1133.65 tons/day. After the completion of the reconstruction and expansion of the sewage treatment plant, the sewage generated by the project can be consumed. As the existing facility of this project, Hexi Sewage Treatment Plant has complete land procedures and with no remaining problems.









桂（2021）钦州市 不动产权第 0007506 号

权利人	钦州市钦北区开发投资有限公司
共有情况	单独所有
坐落	钦州市钦北区长田街道皇马社区朱砂村皇马污水处理厂水泵房等6处
不动产单元号	450703 011011 GB00302 F00030001等6个
权利类型	国有建设用地使用权/房屋所有权
权利性质	划拨/其它
用途	公用设施用地-0809/公共设施
面积	共有宗地面积：22000.3m²/房屋建筑面积：2262.82m²
使用期限	——起——止
权利其他状况	房屋结构：混合结构、钢筋混凝土结构 房屋总层数：1 房屋竣工时间:2020年12月28日

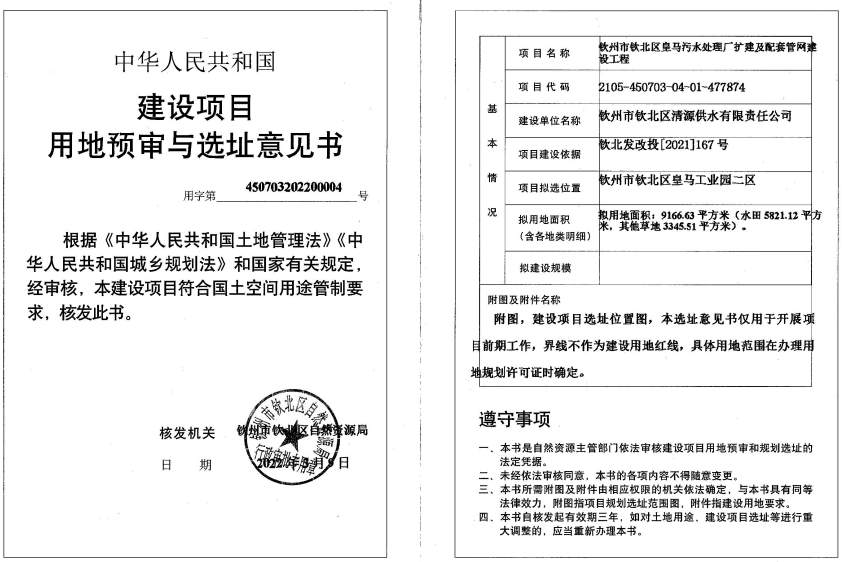
附 记

该宗不动产于2021年4月13日由钦州市钦北区开发投资有限公司申请国有建设用地使用权及房屋所有权首次登记而来。

房屋详情

房号	所在层/总层数	建筑面积	分摊土地使用权面积	专有建筑面积	房屋用途
水泵房	1/1	70.09	0	0	公共设施
污泥浓缩池	1/1	106.73	0	0	公共设施
综合机房	1-2/1	492.85	0	0	公共设施
综合楼	1-4/4	1386.36	0	0	公共设施
设备间二	1/1	14.25	0	0	公共设施
配电间	1/1	192.54	0	0	公共设施

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中华人民共和国

建设项目
用地预审与选址意见书

用字第 450703202200004 号

根据《中华人民共和国土地管理法》《中华人民共和国城乡规划法》和国家有关规定，经审核，本建设项目符合国土空间用途管制要求，核发此书。

核发机关 钦州市钦北区自然资源局

日 期 2022年3月7日

基本情况	项目名称	钦州市钦北区皇马污水处理厂扩建及配套管网建设工程
	项目代码	2105-450703-04-01-477874
	建设单位名称	钦州市钦北区清源供水有限责任公司
	项目建设依据	钦北发改投[2021]167号
	项目拟选位置	钦州市钦北区皇马工业园二区
	拟用地面积（含各地类明细）	拟用地面积：9166.63平方米（水田5821.12平方米，其他草地3345.51平方米）。
	拟建设规模	

附图及附件名称

附图，建设项目选址位置图，本选址意见书仅用于开展项目前期工作，界线不作为建设用地红线，具体用地范围在办理用地规划许可证时确定。

遵守事项

一、本书是自然资源主管部门依法审核建设项目用地预审和规划选址的法定凭据。
二、未经依法审核同意，本书的各项内容不得随意变更。
三、本书所需附图及附件由相应权限的机关依法确定，与本书具有同等法律效力，附图指项目规划选址范围图，附件指建设用地要求。
四、本书自核发起有效期三年，如对土地用途、建设项目选址等进行重大调整的，应当重新办理本书。

Figure 5: On site investigation photos and land procedures

(6) Mahuang Water Supply Plant

The comprehensive water supply project in Qinbei District is located within the new urban area of Qinzhou City, specifically in the Huangma Industrial Zone from Zone 41 to Zone 44, with a daily processing capacity of 15,000 m³/day. It consists of two parts: the first part is the expansion and renovation project of the Huangma water supply, with an investment of 80 million yuan. The water source is the Lingjiang River, with the intake located in Dapeng Village. The project involves the renovation and construction of a defined intake facility based on the existing pump station. The water supply pipeline network starts from the intake pump station, passing through Dapeng Village, Shubiao Village, Huangma Industrial Park, and Huangma Industrial Zone 2, ultimately connecting to the water treatment plant, with a total length of about 17 kilometers. The water treatment plant is located in the Huangma Industrial Zone of Qinbei District, covering an area of approximately 32.7 mu, and land acquisition was completed in 2015. The water plant project is divided into two phases; the first phase obtained the land real estate certificate in 2018 and officially commenced operations on April 17, 2018. The second phase involves reserved land for the water plant's construction, which does not require land acquisition or demolition. The feasibility study was approved in August 2021, and construction was completed and put into use in 2022. Currently, there are 21 staff members, including 4 women. The Huangma water treatment plant, as an existing facility of this project, has complete land procedures and no outstanding issues.

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桂（ 2023 ） 钦州市 不动产权第 0019587 号

权 利 人	钦州皇马资产经营集团有限公司
共有情况	单独所有
坐 落	钦州市钦北区瑞华水泥厂旁（皇马二十四路对面）
不动产单元号	450703011011GB00310W00000000
权利类型	国有建设用地使用权
权利性质	划拨
用 途	公用设施用地
面 积	17617.21㎡
使用期限	----起----止
权利其他状况	持证人：钦州皇马资产经营集团有限公司

Figure 6: On site investigation photos and real estate certificates

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Appendix 4: On site investigation photos of the project

<table>
<tr><td>
Convene a meeting at QHAMG to coordinate and arrange institutional investigation work</td><td>
Understand the social security situation in the project area at the Qinbei District Civil Affairs Office</td></tr>
<tr><td>
Learn about project policies, compensation and resettlement at the Qinbei District Land and Housing Acquisition Center</td><td>
Understand the ethnic minority population and other situations in the project area at the Qinbei District Ethnic Bureau</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">1. Interviews with relevant government agencies</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td></tr>
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2. Understand the basic situation at the village/community (residential) committee













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3. Interview with residents in the project area	
	
Guangtou Gas	Huangma Sewage Treatment Plant
	
Mahuang Water Supply Plant	Mahuang Marshalling Yard
	
Hainuoer Urban Household Waste Incineration Plant	Linhu Substation
4. Existing facilities social survey	

Appendix 5: Related laws and regulations

Key Provisions of National Laws, Regulations and Policies

Relevant Provisions of the Real Estate Law of the PRC

Article 42 For public interests, collectively owned land, and houses and other properties of organizations and individuals may be acquired according to law.

For collectively owned land acquired, land compensation, resettlement subsidy, and compensation for ground attachments and young crops shall be paid in full, and social security costs for land-expropriated farmers shall be set aside to ensure their livelihood and protect the lawful rights and interests of them.

Houses and other properties of organizations and individuals acquired shall be compensated for according to law; for individual residential houses acquired, living conditions shall be provided.

Relevant Provisions of the Land Administration Law of the PRC

Article 43 Whereas land is damaged due to digging, cave-in and occupation, the entities or individuals occupying the land shall be responsible for reclamation according to the relevant provisions of the State; for lack of ability of reclamation or for failure to meet the required reclamation, land reclamation fees shall be paid, for use in land reclamation. Land reclaimed shall be first used for agricultural purposes.

Article 47 Where a county-level and above local government intends to apply for land acquisition, it shall carry out an investigation of the current situation of the land to be expropriated and a risk assessment of social stability, make an announcement of the scope of expropriation, the current situation of the land, the purpose of expropriation, compensation rates, resettlement methods and social security within the scope of the township (town), village and villagers' groups where the land to be expropriated is located for at least thirty days, and listen to the opinions from land-expropriated rural collective economic organizations and their members, villagers' committees and other interested parties. If most of the land-expropriated members of rural collective economic organizations believe that the land acquisition compensation and resettlement action plan does not conform to provisions of laws and regulations, county-level and above local governments shall organize a hearing and revise the plan according to provisions of laws and regulations as well as the hearing. The owners and the users of the land to be expropriated shall handle the compensation registration with the certificate of real estate ownership within the time limit specified in the announcement. County-level and above local governments shall organize relevant departments to calculate and implement relevant expenses, ensure the amount is available in full and on time and sign agreements on

compensation and resettlement with the owners and users of the land to be expropriated. If it is really difficult to reach an agreement, it shall be truthfully stated in the application for land acquisition. County-level and above local governments may apply for land acquisition only after the relevant preliminary work is completed.

Article 48 For land acquisition, fair and reasonable compensation shall be given to ensure that the original living standard of the land-expropriated farmers is not reduced and their long-term livelihood is guaranteed. For land acquisition, the land compensation, resettlement subsidy, and compensation for ground attachments and young crops shall be fully paid timely, and social security costs for land-expropriated farmers shall be set aside. The rate of land compensation and resettlement subsidy for farmland to be expropriated shall be determined by organizations of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government through the formulation and publication of the integrated location-based land prices. The formulation of the integrated location-based land prices shall take into account factors such as the original use of the land, conditions of land resources, the output value of the land, the location of the land, the relationship between supply and demand of the land, the population and the level of economic and social development, and prices shall be adjusted or republished at least once every three years. Compensation rates for acquisition of other lands other than farmlands, ground attachments and young crops shall be formulated by organizations of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. For the rural villagers' houses, according to the principles of compensation before relocation and improvement of living conditions, respect the intentions of rural villagers, give fair and reasonable compensation by rearranging residential land for housing, providing resettlement houses or cash compensation and compensate for the relocation and temporary resettlement caused by expropriation, so as to protect the living rights and legitimate housing property rights of rural villagers. County-level and above local governments shall include land-expropriated farmers into the corresponding social security systems such as endowment security system. The social security costs of the land- expropriated farmers are mainly used for social insurance payment subsidies such as endowment insurance for eligible land-expropriated farmers. Measures for the collection, management and use of social security costs for land-expropriated farmers shall be formulated by organizations of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

Article 49 The rural collective economic organization of the requisitioned land shall publish the revenue and expenditure of the compensation fee of the requisitioned land for the members of the respective collective economic organization and accept supervision. It is forbidden to embezzle or misappropriate the land acquisition compensation fees and

other related expenses of the land-expropriated entities.

Article 54 The Employer shall obtain the state-owned land by means of compensated use such as transfer in application; however, the following construction land can be obtained through allocation upon the approval of the people's government at or above the county level according to the law: (iii) land for energy, transportation, water conservancy and other infrastructure supported by the state.

Article 57 If temporary use of state-owned land or land collectively owned by farmers is required for construction of a construction project and geological survey, it shall be subject to the approval of the competent department of land administration of the people's government at or above the county level. Among which, for temporary use of land within an urban planning zone, consent of the competent department of urban planning shall be sought first prior to submission for approval. The land user shall conclude a contract for the temporary use of the land with the competent department of land administration concerned or the rural collective economic organization and villagers' committee in accordance with the ownership of the land, and effect the payment of compensation fee for the temporary use of the land.

The duration of temporary use of land shall generally not exceed two years.

Relevant Provisions of Regulations on the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the PRC

Article 23 If land is to be used for a construction project, state-owned construction land within the range of the master land utilization plan must be applied for according to law. If farmland out of the range of the master land utilization plan is used for a construction project, the following provisions shall apply:

(i) During the feasibility study, the administrative department for land shall examine land use, and prepare a preliminary examination report, which must be attached when the feasibility study report is submitted for approval.

(ii) The Employer shall file an application for construction land with the municipal or county administrative department for land, which shall draft a farmland conversion program, a farmland replenishment program, a land acquisition plan and a land supply plan. Such plans shall be submitted level by level to superior authorities after approval by the municipal or county government.

(iii) After the above plans are approved, they shall be implemented by the municipal or county government, and a construction land approval issued to the Employer. In case of compensated use of state-owned land, the municipal or county administrative department for land shall enter into a compensation contract with the land user; in case of allocation of state- owned land, the municipal or county administrative department for land

shall issue a state- owned allocation decision to the land user.

(iv) The land user shall apply for land registration according to law. If collective unused land out of the range of the master land utilization plan is used for a construction project, only the land acquisition and land supply plans shall be submitted for approval.

Article 24 If state-owned unused land within the range of the master land utilization plan is to be occupied for a construction project, the applicable provisions of the province, autonomous region or municipality shall apply; however, land used for any national key construction project, military facility, construction project across provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities, or other construction project specified by the State Council shall be submitted to the State Council for approval.

Article 26 Land compensation fee goes to the rural collective economic organization; compensation fee for ground appendices and young crops shall be for the owner(s) of ground attachments and young crops. Funds earmarked for land acquisition resettlement subsidy must be used for the designated purpose and shall not be diverted to any other purpose. For persons required to be resettled by the rural collective economic organization, the resettlement subsidy shall be paid to the rural collective economic organization and administered and used by the rural collective economic organization; where resettlement is to be arranged by other entities, the resettlement subsidy shall be paid to the resettlement entities; where no unified resettlement is required, the resettlement subsidy shall be given to the individuals to be resettled or used for the payment of insurance premium for the resettled persons on gaining the consent of the resettled persons. Municipal, county and village (township) people's governments shall strengthen supervision over the use of resettlement subsidy.

Relevant Provisions of the Decision of the State Council on Deepening the Reform and Rigidly Enforcing Land Administration

Article 12 Improving measures of compensation for land acquisition. County-level and above local governments shall take practical measures so that the standard of living of farmers affected by land acquisition is not reduced by land acquisition. Land compensation, resettlement subsidy and compensation for ground attachments and young crops shall be paid in full and timely pursuant to law. If the land compensation and resettlement subsidy pursuant to the prevailing laws and regulations are insufficient to maintain the former standard of living of the farmers affected by land acquisition or to pay the social security expenses of land-expropriated farmers due to land acquisition, the governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall approve an increased resettlement subsidy. If the sum of the land compensation and the resettlement subsidy attains the statutory upper limit and is still insufficient to maintain

the former standard of living of the land-expropriated farmers, local governments may pay a subsidy from the income from compensated use of state land. The governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall fix and publish the uniform annual output value standards or integrated land prices for land acquisition of all cities and counties, so that the same price applies to the same kind of land. For key construction projects of the state, land acquisition expenses must be listed in the budgetary estimate in full.

Article 13 Resettling land-expropriated farmers properly. County-level and above local governments shall take specific measures to guarantee long-term livelihoods of the land- expropriated farmers. For projects with a stable income, farmers may become a shareholder using the right to use of land used for construction approved pursuant to law. Within the urban planning area, local governments shall bring farmers who lose all land due to land acquisition into the urban employment system, and establish a social security system; out of the urban planning area, in acquiring land collectively owned by farmers, local governments shall reserve necessary arable land or arrange appropriate jobs for the land-expropriated farmers within the same administrative area; farmers without land who do not have the basic living and production conditions shall be subject to non-local resettlement. The labor and social security authorities shall propose guidelines for the employment training and social security systems for the land-expropriated farmers as soon as possible.

Article 14 Improving land acquisition procedures. During land acquisition, the ownership of collective land of farmers and the right to contracted management of farmers' land shall be maintained. Before land acquisition is submitted for approval pursuant to law, the use, location, compensation rate and resettlement mode of the land to be acquired shall be notified to farmers affected by land acquisition; the survey results of the present situation of the land to be acquired shall be confirmed by rural collective economic organizations and the land-expropriated farmers; if necessary, the land and resources authorities shall organize a hearing in accordance with the applicable provisions. The materials for notification to and confirmation by the land-expropriated farmers shall be taken as requisite materials for approval for land acquisition. Accelerate the establishment and improvement of the coordination and judgment mechanism for disputes over compensation and resettlement for land acquisition to protect the lawful rights and interests of the land-expropriated farmers and land users. Approved matters of land acquisition shall be disclosed unless in special cases.

Article 15 Strengthening Supervision over the implementation of land acquisition. If the compensation and resettlement for land acquisition has not been implemented, the

acquired land shall not be used forcibly. The governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall formulate the procedures for the distribution of the land compensation within rural collective economic organizations on the principle that the land compensation is used for rural households affected by land acquisition mainly. Rural collective economic organizations affected by land acquisition shall disclose the receipt, disbursement and allocation of land compensation fees to their members and accept supervision. The agricultural and civil affairs authorities shall strengthen the supervision over the allocation and use of land compensation fees within rural collective economic organizations.

Relevant Provisions of Notice of the Ministry of Land and Resources on Doing a Better Job in Land Acquisition Management

(i) Apply uniform Average Annual Output Value (AAOV) rates and location-based land prices for land acquisition in all aspects. Establish a dynamic adjustment mechanism for compensation rates for land acquisition at all localities, adjust compensation rates for land acquisition every 2 or 3 years depending on economic level and local per capita income growth, and improve the compensation level for land acquisition gradually.

(iii) Distribute land acquisition compensation fees rationally. After uniform AAOV rates and location-based land prices for land acquisition are practiced, province-level land and resources departments shall establish sound measures for the distribution of land acquisition compensation fees together with the departments concerned, and submit them to province-level governments for approval provided compensation fees for land acquisition shall be used mainly on land-expropriated farmers.

(iv) Give priority to agricultural resettlement. All localities shall adopt effective resettlement modes suited to local conditions. In rural areas where cultivated land has been added through land management or much mobile land is reserved by rural collective economic organizations, priority shall be given to the mode of agricultural resettlement upon land acquisition, where newly added cultivated land or mobile land shall be allocated to land- expropriated farmers so that they are able to maintain basic production conditions and income sources.

(vi) Ensure social security funds for land-expropriated farmers are available. During land use examination and approval, the availability of social security funds for land-expropriated farmers shall be controlled at all localities.

(x) Conduct notification, confirmation and hearing carefully before reporting for approval. Land acquisition concerns farmers' immediate interests, and the rights of information, participation, appeal and supervision of farmers shall be protected. Municipal and county land and resources departments shall perform the procedures carefully to listen

well to farmers' opinions before reporting for approval of land acquisition in strict conformity with the pertinent provisions. Land acquisition programs shall be notified practically to village groups and farmers by such means as broadcast, village bulletin board and announcement in conjunction with village affairs disclosure. If any land-expropriated farmer has an objection and proposes a public hearing, the local land and resources department shall organize a hearing timely. Reasonable requirements proposed by farmers must be addressed properly.

Relevant Provisions of Forest Law of the PRC

Article 18 Prospecting, mining and various construction projects shall not occupy or occupy as little as possible woodlands; in case of necessary occupancy or expropriation of woodlands, upon examination and approval of the competent forestry authorities under the people's government above the county level, the examination and approval formalities for land needed for construction shall be gone through in line with relevant land administration laws and administrative regulations; and the land user shall pay forest vegetation recovery expenses in line with the relevant provisions of the State Council. The forest vegetation recovery payments shall be used for designated purposes; the competent forestry authorities shall use them, according to relevant provisions, for forestation, recovery of forest vegetation; the area of forestation shall not be smaller than the area of forest vegetation reduced as a result of woodlands occupied or expropriated. The competent forestry authorities at a higher level shall periodically urge and inspect the competent forestry authorities at a lower level in the organization of forestation and recovery of forest vegetation.

Relevant Provisions of Regulations on the Expropriation of Houses on State-owned Land and Compensation Therefor

Article 8 In order to protect national security, promote economic and social development and for other public interests, if houses are absolutely required to be expropriated in any of the following circumstances (the needs of energy, transportation, water conservation and other infrastructure construction projects carried out under the organization of the governments), decisions on house expropriation shall be made by city and county people's governments:

Article 10 The house expropriation departments shall propose a program for expropriation compensation, report it to the city and county people's governments. The city and county people's governments shall organize relevant departments to demonstrate and publish the program for expropriation compensation and seek for public opinions. The time limit for seeking for opinions shall not be less than 30 days.

Article 13 After having made decisions on house expropriation, city and county

people's governments make a public announcement thereof in a timely manner. The announcement shall specify the program for expropriation compensation, and administrative reconsideration, administrative litigation rights and other matters.

Article 14 If any Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated have an objection to the decisions on house expropriation made by the city and county people's governments, such persons may apply for administrative reconsideration or file an administrative action according to law.

Article 15 The house expropriation departments shall organize survey and registration of the ownership, location, use, floor areas and other matters of the houses in the scope of house expropriation, and the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated shall cooperate. The survey results shall be disclosed to the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated within the scope of house expropriation.

Article 16 After the scope of house expropriation has been determined, no new construction, expansion or reconstruction of houses within the scope of house expropriation may be carried out, and the purposes of the houses may not be altered, and any other acts aimed at receiving more compensation may not be carried out. If such acts are carried out in violation of the regulations, no compensation shall be paid.

Article 17 The compensation to be paid by the city and county people's governments that have made the decisions on house expropriation to the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated shall include:

(i) The compensation for the value of the houses to be expropriated; and

(ii) The compensation for relocation and temporary resettlement arising from the house expropriation; and

(iii) The compensation for losses arising from production and business suspension caused by the house expropriation.

City and county people's governments shall formulate the procedures for subsidies and incentives, and grant subsidies and incentives to the Persons Whose Houses Are to Be Expropriated.

Article 19 The compensation for the value of the expropriated house shall not be lower than the market price of a similar property on the date of announcement of the expropriation decision. The value of the expropriated house shall be appraised by a qualified agency.

Article 27 In house expropriation, compensation shall be paid first before relocation.

Relevant provisions in the Circular of the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on Ensuring the Rational Use of Land for Rural Villagers' Housing Construction

III. Strengthen planning control. In the land space planning and village planning at the

county and township level, it is necessary to make space for construction of residential houses of rural villagers. If there is village planning, it should be put into practice. If there is no village planning, an overall consideration of housing site is required.

V. Strictly obey relevant rules and regulations. In the construction of rural villager's residential houses, the principle of "one housing site for one household" should be followed by operation of law, and the housing site standard stipulated by each province (autonomous region, or municipality directly under the central government) should be strictly implemented without authorized change.

Local Regulations and Policies

Relevant Provisions of Measures of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China

Article 26 If the cultivated land is approved to be occupied in non-agricultural construction, the cultivated land equivalent in quantity and quality to the cultivated land occupied must be reclaimed in accordance with the following provisions: (iii) If the cultivated land is occupied by construction projects such as energy, transportation, water conservancy, mines and military facilities outside the scope of construction land in cities, villages and market towns determined in the master land utilization plan, the entity occupying cultivated land shall be responsible for reclamation. The cultivated land reclaimed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragRPh shall be accepted by the competent land administrative department of the people's government of the autonomous region in conjunction with the competent administrative department of agriculture. If there is newly reclaimed cultivated land no more than 4 hectares, it may also be accepted by the regional administrative office and the competent land administrative department of the city people's government in the construction area in conjunction with the competent administrative department of agriculture upon authorization of the people's government of the autonomous region, and reported to the competent land administrative department of the people's government of the autonomous region for confirmation.

Article 27 If the cultivated land is approved to be occupied in non-agricultural construction, entities and individuals occupying cultivated land shall pay reclamation fees for the cultivated land if they have no conditions for reclamation. Entities and individuals occupying the cultivated land shall reclaim the cultivated land on their own subject to the approved cultivated land reclamation projects and reclamation time limit and shall prepay the cultivated land reclamation fees when handling the approval procedure. The payment standard for the cultivated land reclamation fees and specific measures for their collection, use and management as well as the refunding measures for prepaid cultivated land

reclamation fees shall be separately stipulated by the people's government of the autonomous region.

Article 34 During the production and construction, whereas land is damaged due to digging, cave-in and occupation, the entities and individuals occupying the land shall reclaim the land in accordance with the relevant provisions of the state and the autonomous region and apply for acceptance to the competent land administrative department of the city or county (city) people's government in the construction area where the land is located within 30 days from the date of completion of reclamation. If there are no conditions for reclamation or the experience for reclamation does not meet requirements, the entities and individuals occupying the land shall pay a land reclamation fee of 20-80 yuan per square meter to the competent land administrative department of the city or county (city) people's government in the construction area where the land is located and the department shall organize reclamation.

Article 35 Any entity or individual occupying land for construction must be approved

by the people's government at or above the county level according to the law. In the construction of permanent buildings and structures within the scope of farmland, the examination and approval procedure for construction land shall be handled.

Article 48 Where temporary use of state-owned land or collective land is required for geological exploration, construction of construction projects and other temporary facilities, the examination and approval procedure shall be carried out in accordance with the following limits of authority: (i) for the use of cultivated land outside the scope of construction land in cities and villages/communities and market towns determined in the master land utilization plan, the approval of the competent land administrative department of the people's government of the autonomous region shall be obtained; (ii) for the use of cultivated land within the scope of construction land in cities and villages/communities and market towns determined in the master land utilization plan, the approval of the regional administrative office and the competent land administrative department of the city people's government in the construction area shall be obtained; (iii) for the use of other land, the approval of the competent land administrative department of the county (city) people's government shall be obtained. The compensation fee for temporary use of farmland shall be calculated by multiplying the average annual output value of the three years before the temporary use of the land and the temporary use years; the compensation fee for temporary use of construction land shall be calculated by multiplying the annual rent of similar local state-owned land and the temporary use years; the compensation fee for temporary use of unused land shall be 60% of the product of the average annual output value of the three years before the disusing of land and the temporary use years. If the

ground attachments are damaged, appropriate compensation shall be given according to the specific conditions. For temporary use of cultivated land, the land user shall restore the planting conditions within one year from the date of expiration of the temporary land. If failing to restore the planting conditions within the time limit or the restored planting conditions are below the original planting level, the user shall pay the land reclamation fees in accordance with the relevant provisions of the people's government of the autonomous region. If the land is damaged due to temporary use of other land, the user shall be responsible for reclamation or pay land reclamation fees in accordance with the provisions of Article 34.

Relevant Provisions of Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Location-based Land Prices for Land Acquisition

The location-based land prices for land acquisition in the whole area have been agreed by the people's government of the autonomous region and is implemented as of January 1, 2020. The original uniform average annual output value compensation rates for land requisition shall be simultaneously suspended.

The city people's government of each construction area shall complete the publication of the location-based land prices for land acquisition in the city (including counties, cities and districts under the jurisdiction) by the end of March 2020, timely publish them on the official websites of the people's government at the corresponding level and the natural resources bureau as well as the major local media and submit them to the natural resources department of the autonomous region for the record. The contents published shall include the location scope and the compensation prices, the proportion of land compensation fees and resettlement subsidies, etc.

The location-based land price rates for land acquisition of farmland are applicable to the expropriation compensation of collective agricultural land (except permanent basic farmland and nature reserves) within the whole region. For the expropriation of permanent basic farmland, compensation shall be made in accordance with 1.1 times of the location-based land price rates for land acquisition of farmland; for the acquisition of collective construction land, compensation shall be made according to not less than 0.4 times of the location-based land price rates for land acquisition of farmland; for the acquisition of collective unused land, compensation shall be made according to 0.1 to 0.4 times of the location-based land price rates for land acquisition of farmland; for the new villages and towns, the higher location-based land price rates for land acquisition of the neighboring villages and towns shall be followed; for the recovery of state-owned agricultural land in accordance with the law, compensation may be made in accordance with the relevant

provisions, with reference to the location-based land price rates for land acquisition.

The location-based land prices for land acquisition include land compensation and resettlement allowance, excluding social security costs for the land-expropriated farmers, compensation for housing of villagers, other ground attachments and young crops on the land, etc. When specific compensation and resettlement plans for land acquisition are formulated by government organizations of cities and counties, the compensation fee for seedlings, the compensation fee for ground attachments and the social security fee shall be separately included, instead of being included in the location-based land prices for land acquisition, and they shall not occupy the land compensation fee and resettlement subsidy fee.

Government organizations of cities and counties may further expand the resettlement channels for land-expropriated farmers in combination with their actual situation. In addition to one-time monetary compensation for resettlement, land-expropriated farmers can be resettled through provision for agricultural production, land usufruct returning, housing, employment, stock ownership, resettlement in other places and other ways. For the mode of land usufruct returning, except for the central urban areas and livelihood, public services and large and medium-sized water conservancy and hydropower projects organized and implemented by the governments, at least 5% of the land collectively owned by farmers shall be used as reserved land (in principle, the maximum is 10 mu) for the development of village-level collective economy in the land-requisitioned villages, so as to ensure that the original living standard of the land-expropriated farmers is not lowered and the long-term livelihood is guaranteed.

Relevant Provisions of the Opinions of the General Office of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Implementation of Strengthening Land Security for Transportation Construction Projects

V. Overall Implementation of Balance of Farmland Occupation and Compensation for Transportation Construction Projects

For the occupation of farmland by transportation construction projects, the balance of farmland occupation and compensation shall be strictly achieved in accordance with the requirements of "occupying the land by compensation, occupying the land after compensation, one compensation for one occupation, superior compensation for superior occupation, and compensation of irrigated land for occupation of irrigated land". The Employer must fulfill its obligation to replenish farmland in accordance with the law. The farmland may be replenished according to the amount and quality of the land occupied by the means of land reclamation or the trading of replenished farmland indexes; if the amount and quality cannot be achieved by the contractor, the government of the city or county

where the construction project is located may be entrusted, and the land reclamation fee shall be paid in full in accordance with the regulations.

If permanent basic farmland is to be occupied after approval according to law, the payment of land reclamation fees shall be paid at twice the maximum rate for the same type of land reclamation. In the total project investment, the transportation construction project shall fully account for the expenses needed to meet the balance of farmland occupation and compensation.

For major transportation construction projects that are included in the overall promotion at the level of the autonomous region and are approved (approved and filed) by the state and the autonomous region government, the amount index of replenished farmland shall be arranged by the government of autonomous region as a whole, and the quality of replenished farmland shall be the responsibility of the municipal and county governments along the project.

VI. Securing Land for Resettlement for Transportation Construction Projects

For the resettlement land involved in major national transportation construction projects and the autonomous region's overall promotion of major transportation construction projects, it can be submitted for approval together with the project construction land in accordance with the principle of "demolishing one and replenishing one".

The resettlement land shall conform to the standards for urban and rural construction land, and in principle its size shall not exceed the size of original occupied area.

Relevant Provisions of Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Forwarding the Trial Measures for Social Security of Land-expropriated Farmers in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region by the Labor and Social Security Department and Other Departments of the Autonomous Region

Article 16 In accordance with the principle of the local management, all land-expropriated farmers shall be included in the coverage of the local medical security system.

(I) Land-expropriated farmers, if become non-employed urban residents, join in the basic medical insurance for urban residents.

(II) Land-expropriated farmers, if their identity is still a rural resident, join in the new rural cooperative medical insurance.

(III) Land-expropriated farmers, if their identity is still a rural resident of migrant workers and or they have been urban residents employees, with the employer, join in the basic medical insurance for urban workers with the employer; personnel employed in flexible forms shall join in the basic medical insurance for urban workers in their personal capacity.

(IV) Farmers whose lives are difficult and who are unable to join in the basic medical insurance for urban workers or the new rural cooperative medical system, shall be included in the scope of urban and rural medical assistance by the local government in accordance with the relevant provisions.

Article 17 In accordance with the principle of local management, land-expropriated farmers who meet the conditions for enjoying the minimum living guarantee for urban residents shall be included in the minimum living guarantee for urban residents in accordance with the provisions.

Relevant Provisions of Notice on Issuance of Guiding Opinions on Land Expropriated Farmers Joining in the Basic Endowment Insurance System in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

II. Scope and Target of Security

The land-expropriated farmers joining in endowment insurance mentioned in the Opinions mainly refer to the registered population over 16 years old who lost their land due to the unified collection of rural collective land by the government according to law after the implementation of the Opinions and who enjoy the right to contract rural collective land at the time of land acquisition.

The list of endowment insurance targets for land-expropriated farmers shall be proposed by village collective economic organizations or village (neighborhood) committees in accordance with the law, and submitted to the township government or subdistrict offices for preliminary examination, publicity and confirmation. After being examined and approved by land acquisition agencies, land resources and agricultural departments, if there is no opinion, it shall be submitted to the local government for examination and approval. Taking the date on which the people's government with the authority to approve the conversion of agricultural land and the expropriation of land is approved in accordance with the law as the base date, determine whether the age of a land-expropriated farmer meets the conditions for endowment insurance.

III. Subsidy Measures

The people's government of the place where the land is expropriated shall raise endowment insurance subsidies for the land-expropriated farmers through multiple channels. The endowment insurance subsidies for land-expropriated farmers shall be listed separately in the cost of land expropriation and may not be included in the compensation rate of the unified annual production value of expropriated land.

The endowment insurance subsidies for land-expropriated farmers shall be extracted according to the number of people involved in land acquisition, the number of land acquisition and the scale of land acquisition. The minimum subsidy rate for each land

acquisition is: 60% of the average wage of on-the-job workers in urban entities in the whole region last year at the time of land acquisition x the per capita number of mu of land-expropriated households.

After one or more land acquisitions, if the per capita area of land-expropriated households exceeds 8 mu, the endowment insurance subsidy will not be calculated for the excess. The land shall be completely expropriated, and if the per capita land acquisition area of the land-expropriated farmers is less than 1 mu, the payment subsidy shall be paid based on 1 mu.

IV. Insurance Scheme

Governments at all levels shall incorporate land-expropriated farmers into the basic endowment insurance according to law to protect their basic endowment insurance rights and interests. Land-expropriated farmers who join in the basic endowment insurance for urban and rural residents or for enterprise employees can enjoy the endowment insurance subsidy for land-expropriated farmers. If they do not join in the basic endowment insurance, they cannot enjoy the pension insurance subsidy.

The basic endowment insurance premium paid by the land-expropriated farmers shall be first charged from the endowment insurance subsidies. After the endowment insurance subsidies are used up, the premium shall be borne by the individual. For land-expropriated farmers who have already received the basic endowment insurance pension, the endowment insurance subsidy will be paid to them in one lump sum.

V. Management of the Raising of Subsidy Funds

(I) Full implementation of endowment insurance subsidy funds of land-expropriated farmers. After approval of the land acquisition plan, the entity applying for the land (including the owner of the site selected separately) shall request the land acquisition agency, land and resources bureau and Human Resources and Social Security Department to calculate the funds for the endowment insurance subsidies for the land-expropriated farmers, based on the list of farmers subject to endowment insurance, the area of land expropriated and the criteria for endowment insurance subsidies, and transfer the full amount to the designated account of the government before supplying the land. If the land is expropriated by local government, the local government shall promptly transfer the funds for endowment insurance subsidies for land-expropriated farmers to the designated account of the government.

(II) Adhere to the principle of "Guarantee before supply" for newly expropriated land.

If the endowment insurance subsidy funds allocated by the entity applying for land or the local government have not received, the land and resources department shall not

handle the land supply procedures.

(III) For the endowment insurance subsidies of land-expropriated farmers, “special fund for special purpose” system shall be implemented, and no region, department, entity or individual shall misuse or embezzle them.

VI. Approval of Implementation Plan

(I) The implementation plan of endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers before approval shall be drawn up by the Human Resources and Social Security Department in consultation with the land and resources bureau and finance department under the unified leadership of the people's government of the county (city, district) of the place where the land is expropriated and submitted to the people's government at the same level for review.

(II) If the land acquisition is reported to the State Council and the people's government of the autonomous region for approval, the people's government at the county (city, district) level of the place where the land is expropriated shall send the relevant materials such as the endowment insurance implementation plan for the land-expropriated farmers to the municipal Human Resources and Social Security Department for examination and approval, and the municipal Human Resources and Social Security Department shall timely submit written examination opinions as necessary materials for the land and resources department to handle the approval procedures for construction land.

VII. Organizational Guarantee

The main leaders of the local people's government undertake the overall responsibility for the endowment insurance of the local land-expropriated farmers and take effective measures to ensure the lawful rights and interests of the land-expropriated farmers in social security. The Human Resources and Social Security Department shall review and approve the endowment insurance participation of land-expropriated farmers, calculate the amount of insurance subsidies, process the insurance subsidies for land-expropriated farmers and issue endowment insurance benefits. The land and resources bureau shall examine the legality of land acquisition and the area of the land of the land-expropriated farmers. The land acquisition agency under the local government shall review the list and number of people subject to endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers. The financial department shall coordinate the implementation of the relevant funds of land-expropriated farmers, emphasize the supervision of funds, and include the endowment insurance funds for land-expropriated farmers in the financial budget at the same level. The agricultural department shall define and verify the contracted land area of the households when land is requisitioned. The public security department shall verify the household registration and personal identity information of the land-expropriated farmers.

The development and reform department shall incorporate the endowment insurance for land-expropriated farmers into the economic and social development plan. The auditing and supervision department shall audit and supervise the collection, management and use of endowment insurance subsidies for land-expropriated farmers.

Relevant provisions in the Notice of the Department of Natural Resources of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, the Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and the Department of Housing and Urban- rural Development of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Standardizing the Examination and Approval of New Rural Homesteads and the Management of Housing Construction

Rural housing site refers to the collective-owned land for construction, which is used by rural villagers to build residential houses and their ancillary facilities, including the land occupied by residential houses, ancillary houses and courtyards. If a new house is approved to be built in a different location, the old housing site shall be returned to the village collective in strict accordance with the requirement that "the new house cannot be built until the old house is demolished". If a house is renovated or reconstructed or expanded on its original site, the used area of, and the floor area on, the house site shall not exceed the level specified by the government of the autonomous region.

(I) Application requirements

The “one site for one household” system specific to rural housing site shall be strictly implemented. One rural villager is entitled to only one housing site. Household refers to all the family members listed in the household register issued by the public security organ. All the family members appearing in one household register make up one household. Those who meet one of the following conditions may apply for rural housing site in the capacity of household:

1. A member of the village collective organization really needs to be separated from his or her original household register (it is compulsory to have one child stay with his or her parents after such separation), but he or she has no housing site to build a residential house after the separation.

2. A member of the village collective organization really needs to build a residential house, but he or she has no housing site, or his or her existing housing site is not up to standard but he or she promises to expand his or her residential house within the standard area of his or her housing site.

3. New residential houses have to be built for residents resettled due to natural disaster and emergency avoidance of disaster, new countryside construction, resettlement, planning adjustment, expropriation of old housing site, etc.

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(II) Area standard

The homestead area of rural villagers should not exceed 100m2 per household in plain and suburban areas and 150m2 per household in hilly and mountainous areas. For new rural houses, the floor area per household shall not exceed 450 square meters under the premise of meeting the requirements on the land area occupied by housing site.

Appendix 6: Leadership team members

320. According to the work needs of the China-ASEAN Sea-Rail Multimodal Logistics Project and the work requirements of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, in order to smoothly promote the construction of the project. With the consent of the leading group, it was decided to adjust the members of the leading group for the project management of Asian infrastructure investment bank loans in Qinbei, and the list of members of the adjusted leading group is as follows:

321. The leading group set up an office, specifically responsible for coordinating and supervising the management of the project, as well as the daily work of the leading group. The office is located in the Qinbei District Development and Reform Bureau, the director of the office is appointed by Li Xingzhao, the deputy director is appointed by Chen Xianjian of the Qinbei District Development and Reform Bureau, Huang Zijuan of the Qinbei District Finance Bureau, and Su Kaiye of Huangma Assets Group Company, and the staff is drawn by the office from the members according to the needs of the work. Project management, finance and translation and other full-time staff, by the Huangma Assets Group Company.

322. If the members of the leading group need to be adjusted, involving the leading members of the Qinbei district people's government, the leading group office shall issue a document in the name of the leading group after reporting to the Qinbei district people's government for approval; if other members are involved, the office of the leading group shall issue a document on its own after reporting to the leading group for approval.

Leader: Huang Liangxian, Standing Deputy Mayor of the District

Mi Kunren, Standing Committee of the District Party Committee, the United Front Work Department of the District Party Committee, Deputy District Mayor

Huang Yuqi, Deputy Mayor

Member: Ye Fengting, Deputy Director, Office of the District People's Government

Zhang Peng, Deputy Director of the Office of the People's Government of the District

Sun Mingjie, Deputy Director of the Office of the People's Government of the District and head of the major project task force

Zhou Qiuxia, Chairwoman of Women's Federation

Li Xingzhao, Director of Development and Reform Bureau

Yang Jia'an, Director of Civil Religion Bureau

Lin Bisheng, Director of Finance Bureau

Lin Mingxian, Director of Natural Resources Bureau

Zhang Hao, Director of Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau

Yang Dayong, Director of District Transportation Bureau

Li Hua Xian, Director of Water Resources Bureau

Song Zhencai, Director of Agriculture and Rural Development Bureau

Su Zhengdang, Director of District Emergency Management Bureau

Ma Xiangru, Director of District Audit Bureau

Zhou Wanfeng, Director of Market Supervision Bureau

Zeng Qingying, Party Secretary, Forestry Bureau

Zhong Xiuyu, Director of District Ecological Migration Development Center

Huang Yijing, Director of Investment Promotion Bureau

Su Meilong, Director of Management Committee of Economic Development Zone of the District

Wu Da'an, Director of District Land and Housing Acquisition Centre

Zeng Jinjing, Chairman and General Manager, Huangma Assets Group, Inc.

Zhong Yuxia, Director of Qinbei Ecological Environment Bureau

Zhong Wenshi, Director of Changtian Street Office

Lai Xing, Secretary of the Party Committee of Dadong Township

323. Responsibilities: Responsible for completing various work tasks assigned by the leadership group; Responsible for the overall coordination of AIIB loan projects; Responsible for mid-term and later stage coordination management, project withdrawal and reimbursement review and summary affairs; Responsible for guiding and coordinating relevant departments to promote project work.

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Appendix 7: Due Diligence

China-ASEAN Sea-Rail Multimodal Logistics Project
Financed by
The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

Due Diligence Report on
Construction Waste Disposal Site

November 2025

I. Overview

The project will establish an intermodal transfer center that realizes the integration of "road-rail-river/sea" transport, and is expected to serve two major cross-border corridors: the New Western Land-Sea Corridor (NWLSC) and the New Eurasian Land Bridge (NELB).Upon completion, the project will enhance regional cargo collection, distribution, and transshipment capacity, improve multimodal transport efficiency, reduce logistics turnaround costs, promote local economic development, and create job opportunities for countries along the Belt and Road . The main construction components of the project include:①Logistics and production facilities, including a cross-border e-commerce logistics and warehousing center, agricultural materials logistics and warehousing center, urban logistics business center, cross-border cold chain logistics center, logistics industry center, smart logistics service center, cross-border e-commerce incubation center, and comprehensive service center, along with a rooftop distributed photovoltaic power generation system;② Intermodal freight yard, including cargo unloading and uploading yards and a dedicated rail line;③Supporting infrastructure, including a 9.754 km entrance trunk road connecting the logistics park and regional road network (Wentoulu to Jinhua North Road), internal roads within the logistics park, public utilities such as water supply, drainage, power, gas, broadband, landscaping, and service facilities, and a smart logistics information management platform;④ Capacity building, including research projects and training, project management, consulting services, etc.

II. Purpose and Targets

This project will generate solid waste during the construction period, which primarily consists of domestic waste from construction personnel, construction debris, excavated spoil, and oil-bearing waste produced during construction activities. After comprehensive utilization of excavated materials such as earth and rock, no spoil will be discarded. The construction unit shall recycle useful materials in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Construction Waste Management Regulations for other construction waste generated by the project. Non-recyclable portions should be transported by licensed waste carriers to designated construction waste landfill sites. Hazardous waste will be temporarily stored in on-site facilities before being transferred to qualified contractors for proper treatment.

According to project documentation provided by the Project Management Office (PMO), other construction waste generated by the project will be entrusted to licensed construction waste transporters for delivery to the Yinyuan Construction Waste Disposal Site (operated by Qinzhou Yinyuan Investment Co., Ltd.) for final disposal.

According to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's (AIIB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), the Yinyuan Construction Waste Disposal Site has been identified as a pre-existing facility of the project. Consequently, the PMO and consulting team will prepare a due diligence report (DDR) in accordance with: ESF Environmental and Social Standard 2: Involuntary Resettlement; and the Chinese laws, regulations, and regulatory requirements.

This DDR should be developed in strict compliance with relevant national and local legislation of the People's Republic of China (PRC). As the Yinyuan Construction Waste Disposal Site is a pre-existing facility, investigations confirm that it operates under land transfer arrangements within rural collective ownership. Village committees or individuals provide land to Qinzhou Yinyuan Investment Co., Ltd. through executed land lease agreements. The dual objectives of this document are to safeguard the lawful rights and interests of affected persons (APs); to determine whether their legitimate interests in land transfer processes have been duly protected under legal and policy frameworks. to verify the fulfillment of statutory obligations by relevant governmental authorities at all levels; and to maximize project-derived benefits for APs.

III. Basic Information of Yinyuan Construction Waste Disposal Site

The Yinyuan Construction Waste Disposal Site is located in Laohutan Village, Youbu Village Committee, Shabu Town, Qinnan District, Qinzhou City, Guangxi. The following regulatory approvals have been obtained: Qinzhou Administrative Approval Bureau. The "*Opinion on Disposal Approval of Urban Construction Waste (Disposal Site)* for *Qinzhou Yinyuan Investment Co., Ltd.*"; Qinzhou Forestry Bureau. The "*Reply Letter Regarding Qinzhou Administrative Approval Bureau's Letter Soliciting Opinions on Urban Construction Waste Disposal Approval (Disposal Site)";* Qinnan District Forestry Bureau. The *"Opinion on Preliminary Site Selection for Laohutan Construction Waste Disposal Site Project in Shabu Town, Qinnan District"*; and Qinnan District Water Resources Bureau. The "*Letter on Site Selection Opinion for the Construction Waste Disposal Site Project in Laohutan Village, Youbu Village Committee, Shabu Town, Qinnan District".* The project land does not involve basic farmland, drinking water source protection areas, nature reserves, forest parks, wetland parks, or scenic spots. The forest land involved in the project land does not belong to public welfare forests, natural forests, or ancient or famous trees.

The construction of the waste disposal site started in January 2024, was completed in May 2024, and put into use in January 2025. The project covers an area of 325,167.5m^2 (487.8 mu) and will construct a construction waste disposal site with a designed total storage capacity of 4.6 million m^3. It is expected to consume 4.8 million m^3 of construction waste,

of which 3.9 million m^3 are engineering spoil (a small part of which is comprehensively utilized for sand washing), and 900,000 m^3 are other construction waste such as waste concrete (partially comprehensively utilized for sand production). After the operation period expires, all recycling production lines will be dismantled upon facility closure.

The main works comprise five functional zones: Integrated Administration Zone, Construction Waste Sorting Area, Construction Waste Disposal Area, Engineering Spoil Disposal Area and Topsoil Storage Area. Supporting construction includes Entrance Trunk Road, Office Facilities, Environmental Protection Facilities and Auxiliary Supporting Facilities.

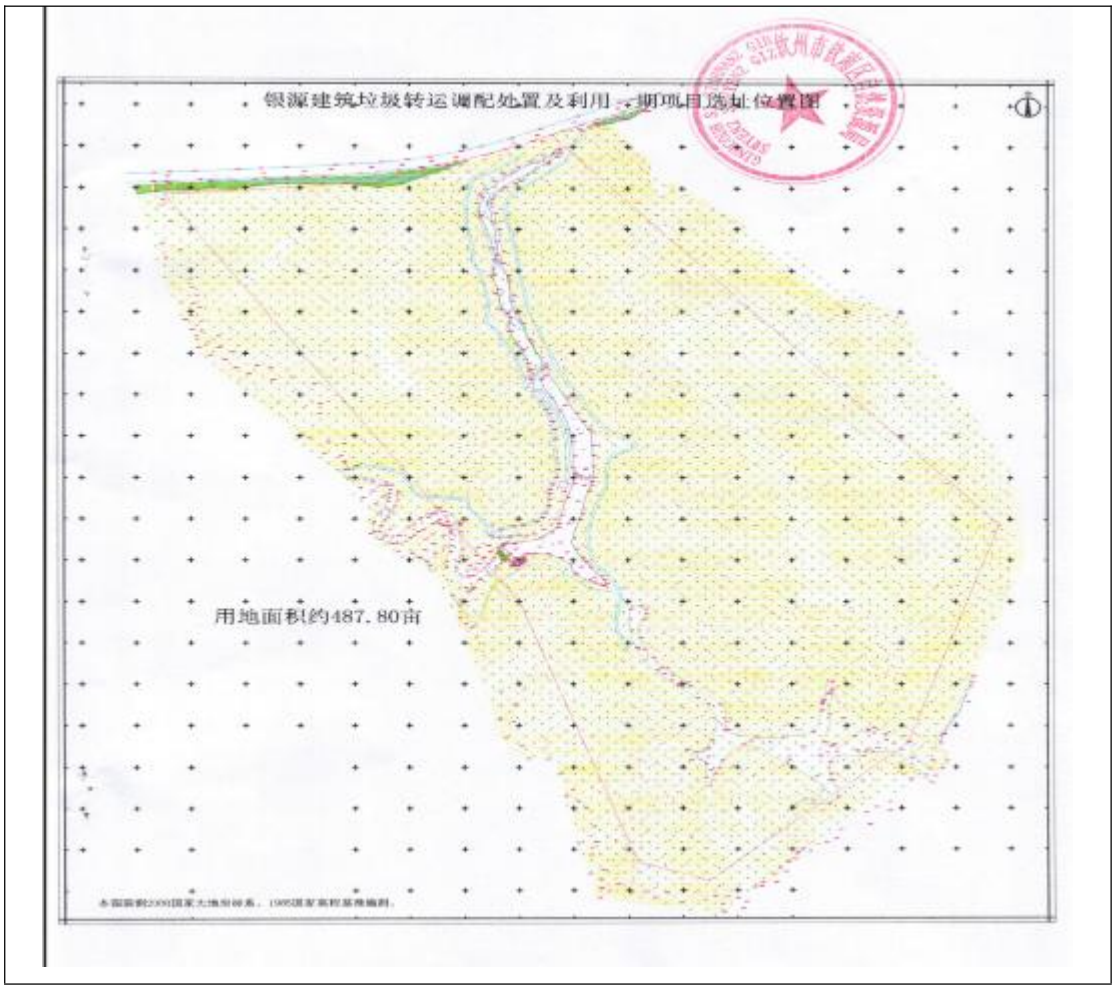


Figure 1：Red Line Boundary Map of Yinyuan Construction Waste Disposal Site




Figure 2: Current Situation of Yinyuan Construction Waste Disposal Site

IV. Land Use Right Transfer (LURT) Situation

The Yinyuan Construction Waste Disposal Site is located in Laohutan Village, Youbu Village Committee, Shabu Town, Qinnan District, Qinzhou City, Guangxi. The project covers an area of 325167.5 square meters (487.8 mu) and the land acquisition method is leasing. The Laohutan Village Committee or individuals provide land to Qinzhou Yinyuan Investment Co., Ltd. through land leasing and sign a land leasing agreement. See Table 1 for more details.

Table 1: Land Leasing Situation

Village Committee/ Individuals	Land Ownership	Land Category & Rent				Lease Agreement Signing Date
		Unused land (mu)	Rent (yuan/mu)	Forest Land (mu)	Rent (yuan/mu)	
Villager Groups 1 of Laohutan Village	Collective-owned	6	700	273.80	450	January 28, 2023
Villager Groups 2 of Laohutan Village	Collective-owned	0	--	21	450	January 28, 2023
Villager Groups 1 and 2 of Laohutan Village	Collective-owned	0	700	182	450	January 28, 2023
Total		**11**		**476.8**	**--**	

V. LURT Policies

The land transfer policy framework is designed to ensure full compliance with: the Rural Land Contracting Law of the PRC; the Administrative Rules on Rural Land Management Right Transfer; and the Relevant regulations enacted by the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and local governments. The main policy provisions underpinning land transfer are itemized in Table 2.

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Table 2: Main Policy Framework

No.	Tier	Policy Document	Effective Date
1	National	*Rural Land Contracting Law of the People's Republic of China*	2003.03.01
2		*Administrative Measures for the Transfer of Rural Land Contractual Management Rights*	2005.03.01
3		*Law on Mediation and Arbitration of Rural Land Contracting Disputes*	2010.01.01
4		*Guiding Opinions on Orderly Transfer of Rural Land Management Rights and Development of Moderate-Scale Agricultural Operations* (Issued by General Office of CPC Central Committee & State Council)	2014.11.20
4	Regional	*Implementation Measures for Rural Land Management Rights Transfer in Guangxi (Trial)* (GNTG [2023] No. 5)	2023.09.01
5		*Management Measures for Rural Property Rights Transfer Transactions in Guangxi (Trial)* (GZBF [2021] No. 73)	2021.07.22
6	Municipal	*Compensated Withdrawal Management Measures for Rural Land Contractual Management Rights in Qinzhou Urban-Rural Integrated Development Pilot Zone (Trial)* (QZBG [2022] No. 12)	2022.12.22

VI. Payment of the Rent

Based on the content of the Land Lease Agreement signed by both parties: Party A comprises Villager Groups 1 and 2 of Laohutan Village, Youbu Village Committee, Shabu Town, Qinnan District. Party B is Qinzhou Yinyuan Investment Co., Ltd. The land lease term is 10 years, commencing from the date Party B obtains the waste disposal site permit or initiates landfilling operations, and shall extend for ten full years. On the contract signing date, Qinzhou Yinyuan Investment Co., Ltd. paid a security deposit at RMB 400 per mu. Rent is payable in advance of land use. Upon Party B's acquisition of the waste disposal site permit, the security deposit shall be converted into rent, and Party B shall make a lump-sum payment covering five years' rent to Party A. Subsequent rent shall be paid every five years, due within 30 days prior to the expiration of the preceding five-year term. Details are specified in Table 3.

According to due diligence investigations, Qinzhou Yinyuan Investment Co., Ltd. completed payment for the first five-year rental period in October-November 2023.

Table 3： Land Lease Status for Yinyuan Construction Waste Disposal Site

Village Committee/ Individuals	Land Ownership	Land Category & Rent				Lease term (years)	Annual rent (yuan/year)	5-year rent (yuan)
		Unused land (mu)	Rent (yuan/mu)	Forest Land (mu)	Rent (yuan/mu)			
Villager Groups 1 of Laohutan Village	Collective-owned	6	700	273.80	450	10	127410	637050

Villager Groups 2 of Laohutan Village	Collective-owned	0	--	21	450	10	9450	47250
Villager Groups 1 and 2 of Laohutan Village	Collective-owned	5	700	182	450	10	81900	42700
Total		**11**		**476.8**	**--**			

VII. Information Disclosure and Public Participation

To safeguard villagers' rights to information, participation, and oversight, ensuring project implementation aligns with their interests, fully incorporating their feedback to optimize project design, and mitigating potential conflicts during execution, Qinzhou Yinyuan Investment Co., Ltd. jointly convened a villagers' meeting with representatives of Villager Groups 1 and 2 of Laohutan Village. The meeting facilitated discussions and negotiations on specific land lease terms, including rental standards, payment methods, lease duration, alongside environmental protection measures during project implementation and safeguards for villager rights. Through comprehensive public consultation and information disclosure, this process effectively protected villagers' legitimate rights and interests, enhanced their understanding and support for the project, and established a solid foundation for its smooth advancement.

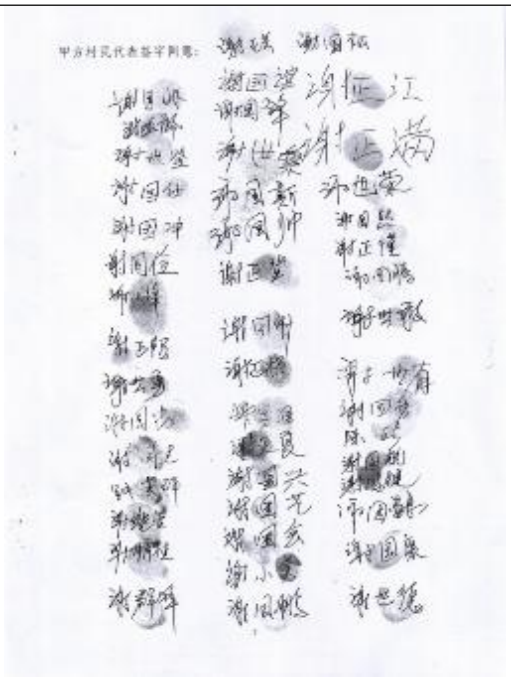
Prior to signing the Land Lease Agreement, Qinzhou Yinyuan Investment Co., Ltd. jointly convened a villagers’ meeting with representatives of Villager Groups 1 and 2 of Laohutan Village. 45 villager representatives from Villager Group 1 and 47 villager representatives from Villager Group 2 participated in the discussions and negotiations. During the meeting, villagers attentively listened to Qinzhou Yinyuan Investment Co., Ltd.’s detailed presentation on the land lease project, covering project planning, anticipated benefits, land utilization methods, and the compensation package for affected villagers. Subsequently, the villagers actively spoke up and engaged in lively discussions on the issues they were concerned about, fully reflecting their high attention and active participation in this land leasing project. After consensus, it was decided to lease 487 mu of unused land and forest land collectively owned by Laohutan Village to the Yinyuan company, with an agreed lease period of 10 years, and required the company to pay a one-time 5-year land rent. Since the ownership of the leased land belongs to the village collective, the rent should be paid to the account of the village committee, and the specific use must be deliberated and approved by the villagers' congress before it can be implemented, mainly for the economic development and infrastructure construction of the village collective.

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Village Representative Consultation Meeting





Signature form agreed upon by village representatives

VIII. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

To ensure the stable operation of the Qinzhou Yinyuan Construction Waste Disposal Site Project, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of villagers, guarantee fairness, justice, and transparency throughout the land leasing process, and prevent grievance complaints or mass incidents, a transparent GRM has been established.

(I) Grievance content includes but is not limited to the following:

1. Land leasing issues: Involving rental standards, payment methods, lease duration, rent payment, and lease renewal.

2. Environmental protection issues: Concerning environmental impacts such as dust, noise, and wastewater during construction waste disposal.

3. Villager rights protection issues: Relating to rent distribution, land restoration, etc.

4. Other issues: Additional complaints beyond the above-mentioned matters.

(II) Grievance Channels

(1) Suggestion Boxes: Dedicated suggestion boxes shall be installed at conspicuous locations within the Laohutan Village Committee office and project site. These boxes shall be opened and villager feedback collected weekly.

(2) Hotline Service: A dedicated grievance hotline will be established, with designated staff to receive and record villager complaints. The hotline will operate 24 hours a day, and its number will be displayed on the Village Committee notice board and at the project site.

(3) Online Platform: A project grievance portal will be created on the Qinzhou Qinnan District Government Information Disclosure Website. Villagers can submit complaints online, and project implementers and Village Committee personnel will be responsible for collecting and processing these submissions.

(4) On-site Reception: A designated reception office shall be set up at the Village Committee. Fixed weekly sessions shall be scheduled for villagers to voice complaints and suggestions in person, with all submissions formally documented.

(5) WeChat Official Account: A project-specific WeChat Official Account shall be launched with a "Grievance Channel" function. Villagers may submit complaints directly through the account, with project implementers and Village Committee personnel assigned to respond to and address submissions.

(III) Grievance Handling

1. For general issues involving clear facts and simple resolutions, project implementers and the Village Committee shall complete handling within 3 working days and provide feedback to the complainant. 2. For complex issues requiring multi-departmental coordination or further investigation, project implementers and the Village Committee shall propose a preliminary solution within 5 working days and conduct consultations with complainants; where necessary, relevant government departments or experts may be involved. Project implementers and the Village Committee shall resolve such matters within 15 working days and provide written feedback to complainants. 3. For special circumstances potentially triggering mass incidents, project implementers and the Village Committee shall immediately activate emergency protocols, engage complainants promptly to appease concerns and prevent escalation, while maintaining close coordination with local governments and relevant authorities; resolution outcomes shall be

delivered to complainants via written notice or phone within 2 working days post-resolution. For complaints involving multiple villagers, results shall be publicly posted at the Village Committee notice board and project site for a minimum of 7 days.

Additionally, an oversight team comprising villager representatives, Village Committee members, and project staff shall be established to monitor the implementation of the grievance redress mechanism. This team shall conduct monthly inspections of the mechanism's operation, examining the timeliness of issue collection, compliance of handling procedures, and accuracy of feedback delivery.\

All oral or written complaints shall be reported to the AIIB through internal monitoring and external resettlement monitoring reports.

All construction waste generated by this project will be transported to the Yinyuan Construction Waste Disposal Site. As the site occupies land leased from Villager Groups 1 and 2 of Laohutan Village under agreements signed in January and March 2023 with a 10-year term and quinquennial rent payments, the land lease arrangements shall be incorporated into the project's external monitoring as part of the resettlement external monitoring. Therefore, during the implementation of the RP for this project, the resettlement working group or PMO shall collect payment status, appeal and complaint information, and record and manage the handling results, and report them to the PMO in written form every six months. The PMO will conduct regular inspections on the registration of complaint handling.

To fully document the handling of grievances and related matters from PAPs, the PMO has developed a Resettlement Grievance Registration Form. The sample format of the form is provided in Table 8.

Table 4: Resettlement Grievance Registration Form

Recipient			
Grievance		Contact Information of Complainant	
Type of Complaint		Date	
Complaint Details:			
Processing Result:			

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Complainant's Satisfaction:

(IV) Contact information

To facilitate villagers' timely submission of complaints, designated contacts and their grievance reporting channels have been established as detailed in Table 5.

Table 5: Grievance Contacts

No.	Organization/Unit	Position	Name	Contact Information
1	Qinzhou Yinyuan Construction Waste Disposal Site	General Manager	Huang Changfei	18907875511
2	Shabu Town Government	--	--	0777-2392321
3	Laohutan Village Committee, Youbu Village Committee, Shabu Town	--	--	0777-2693731

After investigation by the resettlement and social investigation team, it was found that; As of now, there have been no complaints or mass incidents reported.

IX. Due Diligence Conclusion

The Qinzhou Yinyuan Construction Waste Consumption Yard Project is located in Laohutan Village, Youbu Village Committee, Shabu Town, Qinnan District, Qinzhou City, covering a total area of about 325,167.5 square meters (equivalent to 487.8 mu). Before signing the land lease agreement, Qinzhou Yinyuan Investment Co., Ltd. and representatives of the first and second villagers' groups of Laohutan Village, Youbu Village Committee, Shabu Town, Qinnan District jointly organized a village meeting. After consultation, it was decided to lease 487 mu of unused land and forestland collectively owned by Laohutan Village to the company. The two parties formally signed a land lease agreement in January 2023, agreeing that the lease term is five years. Between October and November 2023, the company has paid the first five-year land rent in one lump sum.

According to the agreement, the leased land ownership is owned by the village collective, and the rent is paid to the village committee account, and the specific use must be deliberated and approved by the villagers' congress before implementation, mainly for the development of the village collective economy and infrastructure construction. The land

lease issue is in compliance with the relevant provisions on rural collective land ownership in the Land Management Law of the People's Republic of China, and the land use and planning permission documents approved by the natural resources department have been obtained. The procedures are in compliance and there are no remaining issues in the preliminary work.

During the due diligence phase, the Resettlement and Social Survey Team identified no complaint incidents or mass incidents.

In the subsequent implementation of the project, the payment arrangements for the second phase of land lease will be monitored and reported before the expiration of the first phase of the contract.

Table 6: Monitoring and Evaluation

1	Monitoring and Evaluation			
1.1	Baseline survey		External Monitoring Agency (EMA)	2026.7—2031.12
1.2	Establish an internal monitoring and evaluation mechanism	According to the RP	IA	
1.3	Sign contracts with the EMA	According to the RP	EA	
1.4	Internal Monitoring and Evaluation Report	First report, submit one report every quarter thereafter	IA	
1.5	External monitoring and evaluation report	According to the requirements of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the submission frequency of external monitoring reports is quarterly in the first year, and semiannual reports can only be submitted after obtaining no objection from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank one year later.	EMA	
1.6	Completion Report	1 report	IA	

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Appendix

Administrative Approval Documents

钦州市行政审批局

钦州市行政审批局关于钦州市银源投资有限责任公司城市建筑垃圾处置核准（消纳场）的意见

钦州市银源投资有限责任公司：

你公司申请的城市建筑垃圾处置核准（消纳场）及相关材料收悉。根据《城市建筑垃圾管理规定》（建设部令第139号）、《钦州市城市建筑垃圾管理办法》（钦政办〔2016〕14号）和《钦州市行政审批局关于印发钦州市优化城市建筑垃圾处置核准事项实施方案的通知》（钦审批发〔2021〕41号）等相关规定，我局按程序征求了市相关行政主管部门意见，结合各行政主管部门的意见，现答复如下：

一、你公司申请在钦州市钦南区沙埠镇油埠村委老虎滩村设置城市建筑垃圾消纳场（项目名称：银源建筑垃圾转运调配处置及利用一期项目，用地面积：约487.80亩）已通过审查。根据有关法律、法规的规定，请你公司按规定办理临时用地、环境影响评价、水土保持、临时占用林地许可等相关许可手续后，方能开工实施该建筑垃圾消纳场建设。消纳场相关手续未办理完成前擅自开工建设的，由此产生的法律后果由你公司承担。你公司办理完善该消纳场相关手续并按要求建设相关设施后，我局组织相关

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钦 州 市

钦南区自然资源局文件

钦南自然规字〔2023〕25号

关于银源建筑垃圾转运调配处置及利用一期项目初步选址的意见

钦州市银源投资有限责任公司：

报来的《关于银源建筑垃圾转运调配处置及利用一期项目选址意见的请示》收悉。经研究，提出如下意见：

一、初步同意该项目在钦南区沙埠镇油埠村委老虎滩村选址（见附图），拟用地面积约487.80亩。

二、请到发改、林业、生态环境等部门办理相关手续。

附件：项目选址位置示意图

钦州市钦南区自然资源局

2023年4月26日

Land Lease Agreement

银源建筑垃圾转运调配、堆填场一期项目
土地租赁协议

协议编号 001

甲方：钦州市钦南区沙埠镇油埠村委老虎滩村第一村民小组

乙方：钦州市银源投资有限责任公司

签订日期：2023年1月28日

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土地租赁协议

协议编号:001

甲方：**钦州市钦南区沙埠镇油埠村委老虎滩村第一村民小组**

乙方：钦州市钦源投资有限责任公司

为合理利用土地资源，不让建筑垃圾污染环境，根据《中华人民共和国协议法》及相关法律法规，本着平等、自愿的原则，就甲方将拥有经营使用权的土地租赁给乙方一事，经双方协商一致达成本协议，供双方信守执行。

一、租赁标的

1. 租赁标的:甲方将位于广西钦州市钦南区沙埠镇油埠村老虎滩第 1 村民小组(下称:村民小组)_____ 至_____的_____亩土地，其中包括山地、旱地、鱼塘、水田等(下称:“该标的”)，租赁给乙方经营。

2. 租赁项目:双方确定“该标的”作为“建筑垃圾消纳处理”用途，甲方及生产小组 70%村民知悉，“该标的”作为建筑垃圾消纳处理用途，必定会改变土地现状，“该标的”建筑垃圾填满后乙方无需恢复土地原貌，但乙方负责平整好该标的土地。

3. 租赁期限:“该标的”租赁期限为 10 年，从乙方取得消纳场证或开始填土消纳之日起开始计算 10 周年。

二、租赁细则

1. 甲方负责租地红线范围内林地、坡地、水田的确权及租金分配工作，协助乙方场地勘测、村民签字、村委盖章、以及协助

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到林业局提供土地证明材料等相关手续。

2. 甲方不得以任何理由干预乙方的正常经营活动。

3. 付款方式：

（1）租金：林地 450 元/亩，水田 700 元/亩，共279.8亩，其中林地279.8亩，水田 6 亩；上述租金每年共127410元。

（2）金桂公司已付但未到期的农户租金在上述地租中扣除。

（3）合同签定之日，乙方按每亩 400 元付保证金，即付111920元保证金给甲方。由乙方自行办理建筑垃圾消纳等相关手续、证件，费用由乙方承担。如果乙方在本合同签订之日起三年内不能办好相关证件的，合同取消，保证金归农户所有；租金采取先支付租金后使用的方式，乙方取得消纳场证之日，保证金转为租金，乙方一次性补足 5 年租金给甲方，如乙方迟延 30 天（含 30 天）以上不补足第一个五年度的租金给甲方的，甲方有权单方解除合同，收回土地，并且有权不退还已支付的保证金，乙方的损失自担；以后租金 5 年一付，在上一个五年度届满前 30 日支付。

4. 甲方指定收款账户：

户名：_____账号：_____

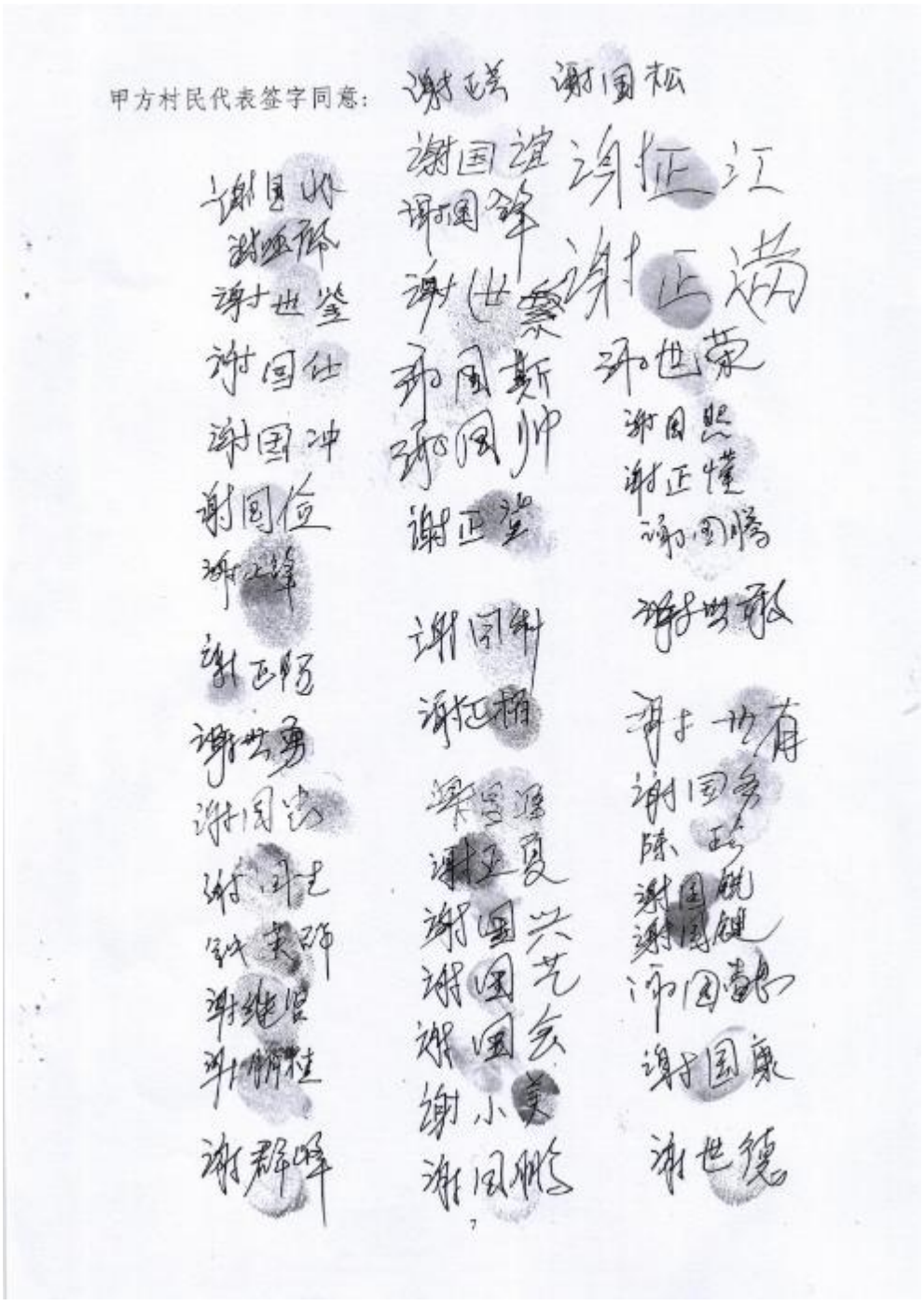
开户银行：_____

三、甲方郑重承诺

1. 甲方承诺，生产队小组 70%村民均知悉本协议约定条款，且生产队小组 70%村民的支持率符合国家法定要求。

2. 甲方承诺，“该标的”租赁期限 10 年，填埋方量按照政府

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甲方村民代表签字同意：

甲方签字盖章：钦州市钦南区沙埠镇油埠村委老虎滩村第一村民小组

法定代表人：

身份证号码：

日　　期：2023年1月28日

乙方签字盖章：钦州市钦源投资有限责任公司

法定代表人：

身份证号码：

日　　期：2023年1月28日.

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Appendix 8: Pre-announcement of Land Acquisition by the People's Government of Qinbei District



钦州市钦北区人民政府
Ginhcouh Si Ginhbwz Gih Yinzminz Cwngfuj
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钦北区人民政府征收土地预公告

2024-04-09 11:00 来源：钦北区人民政府办公室 【字体：大 中 小】 打印

〔2024〕5号

根据《中华人民共和国土地管理法》第二条、第四十七条和《中华人民共和国土地管理法实施条例》第三节第二十六条有关规定，为实施土地利用总体规划、维护被征地农民的知情权，现将拟征地情况预公告如下：

一、拟征地的位置和范围：项目建设地址涉及钦北区大垌镇江表社区第一、二、三、四、五、六居民小组；横岭村委第七、八、九、十、十一、十二村民小组等的集体土地和龙湾社区牛头湾、第十七（水浸洞）、第十八（麻芎）居民小组，城北社区第十六（石吉）居民小组，皇马社区第一、二、三、四、五居民小组等的集体土地和钦州市三十六曲林场的林地。申请用地面积1765亩，其中涉及征收面积为1765亩（详见勘测定界图）。青苗有：松树、桉树等；地上有坟山等附着物（以调查为准）。

二、拟征地安排项目：中国-东盟海铁联运钦州转运中心工程项目。

三、拟征地的规划用途：工业用地。

四、拟征收土地面积：1765亩。

五、自本预公告发布之日起，区人民政府将组织有关征地机构和测量机构，进入拟征地现场，对土地的权属、地类、面积以及地上建（构）附着物的权属、种类、数量、结构等现状进行调查，请各相关单位和个人相互转告，并予以配合。调查结果将与被征地村集体经济组织、农户和地上附着物产权人共同确认。

六、征地补偿安置标准。

（一）征地补偿依照《广西壮族自治区人民政府办公厅关于做好新一轮征地区片综合地价实施工作的通知》（桂政办函〔2023〕6号）和《钦州市人民政府关于公布实施新一轮征地区片综合地价标准的通知》（钦政规〔2023〕1号）标准征收，地上附着物和青苗等补偿按《钦州市钦北区人民政府办公室关于钦北区执行青苗和地上附着物补偿标准的通知》（北政办〔2023〕号）和《钦州市钦北区人民政府办公室关于印发〈钦北区集体土地征收及房屋搬迁补偿安置工作的补充意见〉的通知》（北政办〔2021〕34号）的有关规定执行。

（二）根据实际测量、现状调查和确认结果拟定具体的征地补偿安置方案后，另行告知被征地农民集体经济组织和土地承包户，充分听取意见。被征地农民集体经济组织和土地承包户对拟征地的具体安置标准有申请听证的权利。

七、自本预公告发布之日起，被征地村集体经济组织和土地承包户在拟征地范围内抢建建（构）筑物，抢种树木、苗圃、花卉等农作物和经济作物以及擅自改变土地用途挖塘养殖的，征地时一律不予补偿。

www.qinbei.gov.cn/zfxxgk/fdzdgk/zdlyxxgk/tdfwzs/t18685962.shtml 1/2

Pre-announcement of Land Acquisition by the People's Government of

Qinbei District

In accordance with the relevant provisions of Articles 2 and 47 of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China and Article 26 of Section 3 of the Regulations for the Implementation of the Land Administration Law of the People's Republic of China, in order to implement the overall land use plan and safeguard the right of farmers to know the land expropriation, the proposed land acquisition is hereby announced as follows:

1. Location and scope of the proposed land acquisition: the project construction address involves the collective land of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth residential groups of Jiangbiao Community in Dadong Township, Qinbei District; the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth villagers' groups of the Hengling Village , etc. and the seventeenth (Shui Flooding Hole), eighteenth (Mazhongxiong) residents' groups of the Longwan Community, the sixteenth (Shijii) residents' group of the Chengbei Community, the first, second, and the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth resident groups of the Huanma community, and the forest land of the 36 Qu Forest Farm in Qinzhou City. The application land area is 1,765mu, of which 1,765 mu are expropriated (see the survey and boundary map for details). Green seedlings include: pine, eucalyptus, etc.; There are graves and other attachments on the ground (subject to investigation).

2. Proposed land acquisition arrangement project: China-ASEAN Sea-Rail Multimodal Logistics Project

3. Planned use of the proposed land acquisition: industrial land.

4. Land area to be expropriated: 1,765 mu.

5. From the date of issuance of this pre-announcement, the district people's government will organize relevant land acquisition agencies and surveying agencies to enter the site of the proposed land acquisition to investigate the ownership, land type, area, and current status of the ownership, type, quantity, and structure of above-ground buildings (structures) attachments. The survey results will be confirmed together with the collective economic organizations of the expropriated villages, farmers and property owners of above-ground attachments.

6. Land acquisition compensation and standards.

(1) Land acquisition compensation is collected in accordance with the "Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on Doing a Good Job in the Implementation of the Comprehensive Land Price of the New Round of Regional Acquisition" (Gui Zheng Ban Han [2023] No. 6) and the "Notice of the Qinzhou Municipal People's Government on Announcing and Implementing the Comprehensive Land Price Standards for the New Round of Regional Acquisition" (Qin

Zheng Gui [2023] No. 1), and the compensation for above-ground attachments and seedlings is in accordance with the "Notice of the Office of the People's Government of Qinbei District, Qinzhou City on the Implementation of the Compensation Standards for Seedlings and Above-ground Attachments in Qinbei District" (Beijing Political Office [No. 9 of 2023) and the Notice of the Office of the People's Government of Qinbei District, Qinzhou City on Printing and Distributing the Supplementary Opinions on the Compensation and Resettlement of Collective Land Expropriation and Housing Relocation in Qinbei District (Bei Zheng Ban [2021] No. 34).

(2) After formulating a specific compensation and resettlement plan for land acquisition based on the actual measurement, current situation investigation and confirmation results, separately inform the collective economic organizations and land contractors of the expropriated farmers to fully listen to their opinions. The collective economic organizations of the expropriated farmers and the land contractor have the right to apply for a hearing on the specific resettlement standards of the land to be expropriated.

7. From the date of this pre-announcement, if the collective economic organization and land contractor of the expropriated village rush to build buildings (structures), plant trees, nurseries, flowers and other crops and cash crops within the scope of the proposed land acquisition, and change the land use without authorization to dig ponds for breeding, no compensation will be given when expropriating land.

This is hereby announced!

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Appendix 9: Pre-announcement of Land Acquisition by the QDG



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钦北区人民政府征地补偿安置方案公告

2025-06-25 15:20　来源：钦北区人民政府办公室　【字体：大 中 小】　打印

〔2025〕7号

中国—东盟海铁联运钦州转运中心工程项目拟征收钦北区大垌镇江表社区第一、二、三、四、五、六居民小组，横岭村委第七、八、九、十、十一、十二村民小组，长田街道龙湾社区牛头湾、第十七（水浸洞）、十八（麻芍）居民小组，城北社区第十六（石吉）居民小组，皇马社区第一、二、三、四、五居民小组等的集体土地和收回钦州市三十六曲林场的林地。用地面积共约117.7公顷。根据《中华人民共和国土地管理法》第四十五条，符合国土空间总体规划，为保障项目用地，现将该项目拟征收集体土地的《征地补偿安置方案》内容和有关事项，公告如下：

一、拟征收集体土地的建设项目名称

中国—东盟海铁联运钦州转运中心工程项目。

二、拟征收集体土地的位置和范围

拟征收的集体土地位于钦北区大垌镇江表社区第一、二、三、四、五、六居民小组，横岭村委第七、八、九、十、十一、十二村民小组，长田街道龙湾社区牛头湾、第十七（水浸洞）、十八（麻芍）居民小组，城北社区第十六（石吉）居民小组，皇马社区第一、二、三、四、五居民小组。（具体位置以实地埋设的界桩和开挖的界沟为准）

三、拟征收集体土地的权属、地类性质和面积（公顷）

土地权属	地类性质	总面积
大垌镇江表社区第一、二、三、四、五、六居民小组，横岭村委第七、八、九、十、十一、十二村民小组，长田街道龙湾社区牛头湾、第十七（水浸洞）、十八（麻芍）居民小组，城北社区第十六（石吉）居民小组，皇马社区第一、二、三、四、五居民小组	集体	117.7
合计		117.7

四、拟征收集体土地的目的

为了公共事业用地的需要，根据《中华人民共和国土地管理法》第四十五条，中国—东盟海铁联运钦州转运中心工程项目。

五、土地补偿安置标准

土地补偿安置标准按《广西壮族自治区人民政府办公厅关于做好新一轮征地区片综合地价实施工作的通知》（桂政办函〔2023〕6号）和《钦州市人民政府关于公布实施新一轮征地区片综合地价标准的通知》（钦政规〔2023〕1号）标准征收。

（一）土地区片综合地价标准

地类性质	面积（公顷）	区片综合地价补偿标准（万元/公顷）
集体	117.7	62.1—63.3

（二）青苗和地上附着物补偿标准

按《钦州市钦北区人民政府办公室关于钦北区执行青苗和地上附着物补偿标准的通知》（北政办〔2023〕9号）和《钦州市钦北区人民政府办公室关于印发〈钦北区集体土地征收及房屋搬迁补偿安置工作的补充意见〉的通知》（北政办〔2021〕34号）的有关规定执行。

六、拟被征收集体土地涉及农业人口安置办法

根据《中华人民共和国土地管理法》和《广西壮族自治区实施〈中华人民共和国土地管理法〉办法》的有关规定，并按照《广西壮族自治区人力资源和社会保障厅等6部门关于进一步做好被征地农民参加基本养老保险有关工作的通知》（桂人社规〔2022〕2号）和《广西壮族自治区人力资源和社会保障厅等6部门关于印发〈广西壮族自治区对被征地农民实行基本养老保险补贴的审核规程（试行）〉的通知》（桂人社发〔2022〕8号）的有关规定执行。

七、其他事项

被使用集体土地四至范围内的土地所有权人和土地使用权人对本方案内容如有不同意见，请在公告之日起30个工作日内以村民小组为单位，以书面形式送达钦北区自然资源局，地址：钦州市钦北区育才路49号，邮箱：qbgt2009@126.com。逾期未提出的，视作无意见。

自本公告发布之日起30日内，拟被征收集体土地村、组和土地承包经营者不得在拟征收集体土地上抢栽抢种作物或者抢建建筑物、构筑物。

特此公告。

2025年6月25日