

ສາທິລາດ ກະຊວງ ການຄ້າ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນ
 ສາທິລາດ ກະຊວງ ການຄ້າ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນ ສາທິລາດ ກະຊວງ ການຄ້າ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນ

ພະແນກແຜນການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນ
ຂະແໜງສົ່ງເສີມການລົງທຶນ

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Provincial Investment Assessment Form

ວັນທີລົງປະເມີນຜົນ Date of field visit: _____

ແບບຜອມເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນຂອງໂຄງການ (ໃຫ້ພະແນກແຜນການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນ ຕື່ມຂໍ້ມູນພຽງຄັ້ງດຽວ)
 Project Data Form (one time data collection by DPI)

1.1 ຂໍ້ມູນຂອງບໍລິສັດ Company Information

ຮຸ່ນຮຸ່ນ/ ປະຊາກອນ ສຳນັກ
 Company's name /
 Representative Office

ຮຸ່ນຮຸ່ນ/ ປະຊາກອນ ສຳນັກ Name in Lao	_____
ຊື່ເປັນພາສາອັງກິດ Name in English	_____

ປະເພດກິດຈະການການລົງທຶນ Form of Investment	<input type="checkbox"/> ກິດຈະການທົ່ວໄປ General business <input type="checkbox"/> ກິດຈະການສຳປະທານ Concession business <input type="checkbox"/> ກິດຈະການການພັດທະນາເຂດເສດຖະກິດພິເສດ ແລະ ເຂດເສດຖະກິດສະເພາະ Special-Economic Zones development
ປະເພດຂອງທຸລະກິດ/ການລົງທຶນ Type of investment	<input type="checkbox"/> ທຸລະກິດພາຍໃນ domestic business <input type="checkbox"/> ວິສາຫະກິດລົງທຶນຕ່າງປະເທດຮ້ອຍສ່ວນຮ້ອຍ 100% foreign investment / <input type="checkbox"/> ວິສາຫະກິດລວມໝູ່ຕາມສັນຍາ business cooperation by contract <input type="checkbox"/> ທຸລະກິດຮ່ວມທຶນ joint venture

1.3 ຮຸ້ນສ່ວນການລົງທຶນ Investment Share

ທຶນທັງໝົດ (ແຈ້ງຢູ່ໃບອະນຸຍາດລົງທຶນ) Total value of Investment (as of investment license)	_____ ໂດລາສະຫະລັດ (USD)
ທຶນຈົດທະບຽນ Registered capital	_____ ໂດລາສະຫະລັດ (USD)

ຊື່ປະເທດທີ່ມີຮຸ້ນສ່ວນຫຼາຍທີ່ສຸດໃນການລົງທຶນຕ່າງປະເທດ Main Source country for Foreign Investment (biggest share)	
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ຮຸ້ນສ່ວນຂອງນັກລົງທຶນພາຍໃນ Local share

ຊື່ບໍລິສັດ Name of representative company	ຊື່ນັກລົງທຶນ Name of representative partner	ຈຳນວນຮຸ້ນເປັນ %

ຮຸ້ນສ່ວນຂອງລັດຖະບານ Government share

ຊື່ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງລັດ Name of government authority	ຊື່ຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າຈາກອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງລັດ Name of representative partner	ຈຳນວນຮຸ້ນເປັນ %

ຮຸ້ນສ່ວນຂອງນັກລົງທຶນຕ່າງປະເທດ Foreign share

ຊື່ບໍລິສັດ Name of representative company	ຊື່ນັກລົງທຶນ Name of representative partner	ຈຳນວນຮຸ້ນເປັນ %	ຊື່ປະເທດ Country

1.4 ທີ່ຢູ່ Addresses

ທີ່ຕັ້ງຂອງຫ້ອງການຢູ່ປະເທດລາວ Office Address in Laos

ທີ່ຢູ່ Address: _____
ແຂວງ Province _____
ເມືອງ District _____
ເບີໂທ Telephone Number: _____
ແຟັກ Fax Number: _____
ອີແມວ EMail: _____

ທີ່ຢູ່ຂອງຫ້ອງການຢູ່ຕ່າງປະເທດ Office Address abroad:

ທີ່ຢູ່ Address: _____
ປະເທດ Country _____
ເບີໂທ Telephone Number: _____
ອີແມວ EMail: _____

ຕຳແໜ່ງຂອງໜີ້ສິນ (ກໍລະນີທີ່ບໍ່ຢູ່ບ່ອນດຽວກັບຫ້ອງການ)

Project location (if different than office address in Laos)

ທີ່ຢູ່ Address: _____
ແຂວງ Province _____
ເມືອງ District _____
ເບີໂທ Telephone Number: _____
ອີແມວ EMail: _____

<p>ໝາຍເຫດ: Further remarks on this investment</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
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ແບບຟອມປະເມີນຜົນ Assessment Form

ສໍາລັບພະແນກແຜນການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນ Planning and Investment (DPI)

2.1 ປັດຈຸບັນ ການປະຕິບັດງານ ການຮັບຮອງ ການປະຕິບັດງານ Progress/Status of Activities

ປັດຈຸບັນ ການປະຕິບັດງານ ການຮັບຮອງ ການປະຕິບັດງານ at this time:

- ຍັງບໍ່ໄດ້ດໍາເນີນງານ ຕັ້ງແຕ່ມີໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸມັດ No activity since approval
- ປັດຈຸບັນ ການປະຕິບັດງານ ການຮັບຮອງ ການປະຕິບັດງານ Construction or Preparation of Building/Factory/Office
- ການຕັ້ງຄ່າ ການປະຕິບັດງານ ການຮັບຮອງ ການປະຕິບັດງານ Installation of Machineries/Equipments
- ຕັດສິນ ການປະຕິບັດງານ; Test Run Operation
- ການປະຕິບັດງານ ການຮັບຮອງ ການປະຕິບັດງານ ການປະຕິບັດງານ Normal Business Operation
- ດໍາເນີນກິດຈະການແຕ່ບໍ່ດີປານໃດ, ກະລະນາໃຫ້ຄໍາອະທິບາຍ Business running but not well functioning, please give reasons

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- ການປະຕິບັດງານ ການຮັບຮອງ ການປະຕິບັດງານ (ການປະຕິບັດງານ ການຮັບຮອງ ການປະຕິບັດງານ ການປະຕິບັດງານ); Business became standstill, please give reasons:

- ອື່ນໆ; Others; please clarify:

ປີເລີ່ມຕົ້ນ starting year of current status	
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ກິດຈະການເຄື່ອນໄຫວ (ທີ່ພົບໃນເວລາລົງໄປຕິດຕາມກວດກາ, ຖ້າເຫັນວ່າບໍ່ຖືກຕາມກິດຈະກຳທີ່ໄດ້ອະນຸມັດແລ້ວ)

Project activities: (when monitored, as opposed to the approved activities)

2.4 ຈຳນວນ ອາກອນ ອາກອນ ອາກອນ ອາກອນ ອາກອນ Duty and Tax contribution

	ສົກງົບປະມານປີກ່ອນ last fiscal year _____ (1 ດູ່ງ ນຳ ມື້ ທີ່ ມີ ມາ ຈາກ ມາ ຈາກ ມາ ຈາກ ມາ ຈາກ ມາ ຈາກ in USD)	ສົກງົບປະມານປີນີ້ current fiscal year _____ (1 ດູ່ງ ນຳ ມື້ ທີ່ ມີ ມາ ຈາກ ມາ ຈາກ ມາ ຈາກ ມາ ຈາກ ມາ ຈາກ in USD)
ອາກອນກຳໄລ Profit Tax		
ອາກອນລາຍໄດ້ Income tax		
ອາກອນ ອາກອນ ອາກອນ ອາກອນ Turn Over Tax (TCA)		
ຄ່າ ອາກອນ ອາກອນ ອາກອນ ອາກອນ Import Duty fee		

ອາກອນ ອາກອນ ອາກອນ ອາກອນ ອາກອນ Other taxes specify type of tax- _____		
ບໍລິສັດໄດ້ຮັບນະໂຍບາຍຍົກເວັ້ນພາສີບໍ່? Are any tax exemptions applicable to the company? ຖ້າມີ, ແມ່ນຫຍັງທີ່ຖືກຍົກເວັ້ນ? If yes, which?	ຈຳ; ບໍ່ yes; no _____ _____ _____ _____	

2.5 ການປະຕິບັດລະບຽບ ແລະ ນິຕິກຳ (ພະແນກແຜນການ ແລະ ການລົງທຶນ)
 Compliance (DPI)-for Government (Monitoring Team)

ບໍລິສັດ/ໂຄງການໄດ້ປະຕິບັດຕາມຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ຫຼື ສັນຍາ ຂອງຂະແໜງການບໍ່? Does the company follow agreements linked to your sector?	ຈັດ; ຈັດ yes; no
ຖ້າບໍ່, ກະລຸນາບອກຂໍ້ຫຍຸ້ງຍາກ: If no, describe shortcomings: <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	

2.6 ໝາຍເຫດ Further remarks to this monitoring visit

ແຮງງານຕ່າງປະເທດ Foreign labour		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ແຮງງານເພດຊາຍທັງໝົດ Total foreign employees male • ແຮງງານເພດຍິງທັງໝົດ Total foreign employees female • 2 1/2% ມຸ່ງ ມາ ຕັດສິນ ພຶດຕະໂນ ເພດຊາຍ, Management Level (directors, managers) male • 2 1/2% ມຸ່ງ ມາ ຕັດສິນ ພຶດຕະໂນ ເພດຍິງ, Management Level female • 2 1/2% ມຸ່ງ ມາ ຕັດສິນ ພຶດຕະໂນ ທັງ ພຶດຕະໂນ ເພດຊາຍ Technical Level (experts, engineers, professionals) male • 2 1/2% ມຸ່ງ ມາ ຕັດສິນ ພຶດຕະໂນ ທັງ ພຶດຕະໂນ ເພດຍິງ, Technical Level female • ຈຸດ ທີ່ ມາ ຕັດສິນ ພຶດຕະໂນ ເພດຊາຍ Skilled workers (with professional education) male • ຈຸດ ທີ່ ມາ ຕັດສິນ ພຶດຕະໂນ ເພດຍິງ, skilled workers female • ຈຸດ ທີ່ ມາ ຕັດສິນ ພຶດຕະໂນ ເພດຊາຍ, Workers (without professional education) male • ກຳມະກອນເພດຍິງ, workers female 	_____	_____
Main nationality of foreign labour ສັນຊາດຂອງແຮງງານຕ່າງປະເທດສ່ວນໃຫຍ່		
ທັງ ມາ ຕັດສິນ ພຶດຕະໂນ ທັງ ມາ ຕັດສິນ ພຶດຕະໂນ (ຄົນລາວ ແລະ ຄົນຕ່າງປະເທດ) Total of Staff (domestic and foreign)	ຈຳນວນ number	_____
ລູກຈ້າງລາຍວັນ Seasonal employment	ປີກ່ອນ _____ Last fiscal year	
	ຈຳນວນ number	ອັດຕາສະເລ່ຍການວ່າຈ້າງລາຍວັນ Average daily wage of seasonal employee (A ມາ ຕັດສິນ ພຶດຕະໂນ In Kip)
ທັງ ມາ ຕັດສິນ ພຶດຕະໂນ ທັງ ມາ ຕັດສິນ ພຶດຕະໂນ Domestic Labor		
ລູກຈ້າງລາຍວັນເພດຊາຍ Seasonal employees male ລູກຈ້າງລາຍວັນເພດຍິງ seasonal employees female	_____	_____
ແຮງງານຕ່າງປະເທດ Foreign labour		
ລູກຈ້າງລາຍວັນເພດຊາຍ Seasonal employees male ລູກຈ້າງລາຍວັນເພດຍິງ seasonal employees female	_____	_____

ສັນຊາດຂອງລູກຈ້າງລາຍວັນຄົນຕ່າງປະເທດສ່ວນໃຫຍ່ Main nationality of seasonal foreign labour	
ຈຳນວນລູກຈ້າງລາຍວັນທັງໝົດ (ທັງຄົນລາວ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ) Total of seasonal employees (domestic and foreign)	ຈຳນວນ _____ number

3.2 ເງື່ອນໄຂການເຮັດວຽກ Working conditions

ລູກຈ້າງທີ່ມີອາຍຸຕໍ່າສຸດ Minimum age of employees	Total ຈຳນວນທັງໝົດ	Female ເພດຍິງ
ຈຳນວນ _____ : _____ :		
ຈຳນວນ _____ ຫຼື 14 : _____ :		
ມີນະໂຍບາຍຈ່າຍຄ່າເຮັດວຽກລ່ວງເວລາບໍ່? Is overtime paid?	_____; ____ yes; no	
ບໍລິສັດໄດ້ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ລູກຈ້າງເຮັດວຽກເກີນ 8 ຊົ່ວໂມງຕໍ່ມື້ບໍ່? Does the company let people work more than 8 hours per day?	_____; ____ yes; no	
ມີນະໂຍບາຍພັກວຽກປະຈຳປີບໍ່? Is paid annual leave applicable?	_____; ____ yes; no	
ຖ້າມີ ແມ່ນຈັກມື້ຕໍ່ປີ if yes, how many days per year	_____	
ມີນະໂຍບາຍການພັກສໍາລັບເຈັບປ່ວຍບໍ່? Is paid sick leave applicable?	_____; ____ yes; no	
ຖ້າມີ, ແມ່ນຈັກມື້ຕໍ່ປີ if yes, how many days per year	_____	
ບໍລິສັດໄດ້ເຮັດສັນຍາກຸ່ມສະຫະກອນແຮງງານກັບລູກຈ້າງບໍ່? Does the company have a collective contract for their employees?	_____; ____ yes; no	
ຖ້າບໍ່, ບໍລິສັດໄດ້ເຮັດສັນຍາສ່ວນບຸກຄົນກັບລູກຈ້າງແຕ່ລະຄົນບໍ່? If not, does the company make individual contracts with all employees?	_____; ____ yes; no	
ບໍລິສັດໄດ້ມີນະໂຍບາຍຄຸ້ມຄອງພະນັກງານຢູ່ພາຍໃນບໍ່? Does the company have internal Human Resource policies?	_____; ____ yes; no	
ບໍລິສັດໄດ້ເຮັດປະກັນໄພໃຫ້ລູກຈ້າງທຸກຄົນບໍ່? Does the company provide health insurance for all employees?	_____; ____ yes; no	

ມີສະໜັດດີການສັງຄົມສໍາລັບລູກຈ້າງທຸກຄົນບໍ່(ນອກຈາກປະກັນຊີວິດ)? Is there social security for all employees (other than health insurance)?	ົ່; ® yes; no
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3.3 ການຝຶກອົບຮົມ ແລະ ຄວາມຮູ້ທີ່ສົ່ງຕໍ່

Training and knowledge transfer

<u>ການຝຶກອົບຮົມ/ການສົ່ງຕໍ່ຄວາມຮູ້ຢູ່ພາຍໃນປະເທດ</u> Training/knowledge transfer in the country	ປີກ່ອນ Last fiscal year	ນັບແຕ່ມີສ້າງຕັ້ງ ບໍລິສັດ Since establishment of business
ຈໍານວນມື້ຝຶກອົບຮົມໃຫ້ພະນັກງານພາຍໃນ ຕັ້ງແຕ່ມີສ້າງຕັ້ງທຸລະກິດ (ຕົວຢ່າງການຝຶກອົບຮົມ, ໂດຍບໍ່ລວມເອົາການຝຶກທັດເຮັດຕົວຈິງ Total number of days of training (for example workshops, not including 'on the job training') provided to local staff		
ຈໍານວນພະນັກງານທັງໝົດທີ່ໄດ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມການຝຶກອົບຮົມເຫຼົ່ານີ້ Total number staff who have participated in these trainings		
<u>ການຝຶກອົບຮົມ/ການສົ່ງຕໍ່ຄວາມຮູ້ຢູ່ຕ່າງປະເທດ</u> Training/knowledge transfer Overseas	ປີກ່ອນ Last fiscal year	ນັບແຕ່ມີສ້າງຕັ້ງ ບໍລິສັດ Since establishment of business
ຈໍານວນມື້ທີ່ໃຊ້ໃນການຝຶກອົບຮົມໃຫ້ພະນັກງານພາຍໃນ ຕັ້ງແຕ່ມີສ້າງຕັ້ງທຸລະກິດ Total number of days of training abroad provided to local staff	-	
ຈໍານວນພະນັກງານທັງໝົດທີ່ໄດ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມການຝຶກອົບຮົມເຫຼົ່ານີ້ Total number staff who have participated in these trainings		
ມີຄວາມຮູ້ / ເຕັກໂນໂລຊີໃດບໍ່ ທີ່ຖືກສົ່ງຕໍ່? ຖ້າມີແມ່ນຫຍັງ? Any other knowledge/technology transfer? Which? _____ _____ _____ _____ _____		

3.4 ສຸຂະພາບ ແລະ ຄວາມປອດໄພ Health and security

<p>ມີການນຳໃຊ້ເຄື່ອງມືຮັກສາຄວາມປອດໄພບໍ່?</p> <p>Is safety protection equipment being used?</p> <p>ຖ້າມີ, ແມ່ນເຄື່ອງມືປະເພດໃດ?</p> <p>If yes, what type of equipment?</p>	<p>ໄຮ້; ມີ</p> <p>yes; no</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>ບໍລິສັດໄດ້ມີການຈັດຝຶກອົບຮົມກ່ຽວກັບຄວາມປອດໄພບໍ່?</p> <p>Does the company train their staff on safety issues?</p>	<p>ໄຮ້; ມີ</p> <p>yes; no</p>
<p>ຈຳນວນອຸບັດຕິເຫດແຮງງານທີ່ເກີດຂຶ້ນຢູ່ບ່ອນເຮັດວຽກ (ຕັ້ງແຕ່ການເລີ່ມດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດ)</p> <p>Number of accidents at work related to business operation (since start of operational running of the business)</p> <p>ບໍ່ມີການບາດເຈັບ</p> <p>Without injuries</p> <p>ບາດເຈັບປານກາງ ຫຼື ຫຼາຍ</p> <p>With medium or severe injuries</p>	<hr/> <hr/>
<p>ມີແຜນປ້ອງກັນການເກີດເຫດການຮ້າຍແຮງບໍ່?</p> <p>Is there any emergency response plan?</p>	<p>ໄຮ້; ມີ</p> <p>yes; no</p>
<p>ມີເຄື່ອງດັບໄຟບໍ່ ?</p> <p>ແລະ ມີການຮັກສາເປັນຢ່າງດີບໍ່?</p> <p>Are fire extinguishers available? and maintained?</p>	<p>ໄຮ້; ມີ</p> <p>yes; no</p> <p>ໄຮ້; ມີ</p> <p>yes; no</p>
<p>ມີກອງຢາພະຍາບານເບື້ອງຕົ້ນບໍ່?</p> <p>Is a First Aid kit available?</p>	<p>ໄຮ້; ມີ</p> <p>yes; no</p>
<p>ມີນະໂຍບາຍຮັກສາສຸຂະພາບ ສຳລັບລູກຈ້າງທຸກຄົນບໍ່?</p> <p>Is professional healthcare available for all staff?</p>	<p>ໄຮ້; ມີ</p> <p>yes; no</p>
<p>ມີການສ້າງສຸຂາພິບານສຳລັບລູກຈ້າງທຸກຄົນບໍ່?</p> <p>Are adequate sanitary installations accessible for all staff?</p> <p>ຖ້າມີ, ແມ່ນໄດ້ແຍກຫ້ອງສຳລັບເພດຊາຍ ແລະ ເພດຍິງບໍ່?</p> <p>If yes, are they seperated for male and female?</p>	<p>ໄຮ້; ມີ</p> <p>yes; no</p> <p>ໄຮ້; ມີ</p> <p>yes; no</p>

<p>ມີການສະໜອງນໍ້າໃຊ້ທີ່ສະອາດໃຫ້ພະນັກງານທຸກຄົນບໍ່?</p> <p>Is access to safe drinking water provided for all staff?</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້</p> <p>yes; no</p>
<p>ມີການຄວບຄຸມການແຜ່ເຊື້ອພະຍາດຈາກຍຸງໃຫ້ພະນັກງານທຸກຄົນບໍ່?</p> <p>Is protection against diseases transmitted by mosquitos implemented for all staff?</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້</p> <p>yes; no</p>
<p>ມີການໃຫ້ສຸຂະສຶກສາເລື່ອງ ເອິດ HIV/AIDS ໃຫ້ພະນັກງານທຸກຄົນບໍ່?</p> <p>Is HIV/AIDS education for all staff implemented?</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້</p> <p>yes; no</p>
<p>ມີມາດຕະການໃນການປ້ອງກັນຢາເສບຕິດບໍ່?</p> <p>Is drugs prevention implemented?</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້</p> <p>yes; no</p>
<p>ມີການຊັກຢາວັກຊີນປ້ອງກັນພະຍາດໃຫ້ພະນັກງານບໍ່?</p> <p>Are there any vaccinations provided for staff?</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້</p> <p>yes; no</p>
<p>ຖ້າບໍລິສັດຫາກລົງທຶນກ່ຽວກັບສັດປີກ ຫຼື ສັດປ່າ, ມີການແນະນຳດ້ານສຸຂະພາບບໍ່ (ຕົວຢ່າງ ການສັກຢາກັນພະຍາດ, ການປ້ອງກັນປະຍາດໄຂ້ວັດນົກ)</p> <p>If handling with livestock or wildlife, are there any health precautions implemented (e.g. rabies shots, protection against bird flue).</p> <p>ຖ້າມີ, ໃຫ້ບອກລະອຽດ? If yes, what?</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້</p> <p>yes; no</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

ແບບຟອມປະເມີນຜົນ Assessment Form

**ສໍາລັບຫ້ອງການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນ
Land Management (NLMO)**

4.1 ຂໍ້ມູນກ່ຽວກັບການສໍາປະທານ Concession information

ສັນຍາສໍາປະທານທີ່ດິນ
Land concession agreement

Àì j' èó..... Ì ò, Ì èó..... No....., Date.....
--

ໄລຍະສໍາປະທານ Concession period(ປີ) (years)
ປີເລີ່ມຕົ້ນ start (year)
ປີສິ້ນສຸດ end (year)

ເນື້ອທີ່ດິນສໍາປະທານ (ຕາມທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸມັດ) Concession area (approved)ເຮັກຕາ (ha)
ແຂວງອະນຸມັດ Approved by provincial levelເຮັກຕາ (ha)
ສູນກາງອະນຸມັດ Approved by central levelເຮັກຕາ (ha)

ພື້ນທີ່ທີ່ທໍາການຜະລິດຕົວຈິງຂອງໂຄງການ (ທີ່ພົບໃນເວລາຕິດຕາມປະເມີນຜົນ) Current productive area of project (when monitored)ເຮັກຕາ (ha)
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ຄ່າສໍາປະທານທີ່ດິນ (ປີກ່ອນ) Land concession fee (for last year)ກີບ [KIP]
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4.2 ທີ່ຕັ້ງ ແລະ ຂອບເຂດຂອງໂຄງການ Location and boundaries

ທີ່ຕັ້ງຂອງໂຄງການ (ໃນລະບົບ GPS, ຖ້າມີ) Project location (GPS data, if available)	ຕາມທາງ X GPS Coordinate-... ຕາມທາງ Y GPS Coordinate-...
ມີຈັກບ້ານທີ່ຕັ້ງຢູ່ໃນເນື້ອທີ່ຂອງໂຄງການ? How many villages are within the project boundaries?	_____
ສະເລ່ຍໄລຍະຫ່າງທີ່ໃກ້ທີ່ສຸດຈາກເຮືອນໄປຫາພື້ນທີ່ຂອງໂຄງການ? Proximity to the nearest house from the project area boundary	<input type="checkbox"/> <100m, <input type="checkbox"/> 100 to 500m, <input type="checkbox"/> 500to 1000m, <input type="checkbox"/> >1000m
ທີ່ຕັ້ງຂອງໂຄງການໃກ້ກັບຕົ້ນນ້ຳ ຫຼື ລຸ່ມນ້ຳຂອງຊຸມຊົນບໍ່? Is project located upstream or downstream of the nearest community?	<input type="checkbox"/> ຕົ້ນນ້ຳ upstream <input type="checkbox"/> ລຸ່ມນ້ຳ downstream <input type="checkbox"/> ໃກ້ກັບຕົ້ນນ້ຳ ແລະ ລຸ່ມນ້ຳ both <input type="checkbox"/> ບໍ່ໃກ້ກັບຕົ້ນນ້ຳ ແລະ ລຸ່ມນ້ຳ none
ພື້ນທີ່ຂອງໂຄງການແມ່ນຖືກຕາມຂອບເຂດທີ່ສັນຍາສຳປະທານອະນຸມັດໃຫ້ບໍ່? Did the project area abide by the boundary as agreed upon in the concession agreement?	ຈັດ; ບໍ່ຈັດ yes; no
ພື້ນທີ່ປູກຝັງ/ໂຮງງານ/ໂຄງລ່າງ ແລະ ອື່ນໆຖືກກັບສັນຍາສຳປະທານບໍ່? Is the location of plantations/factories/infrastructure etc. compliant with the concession agreement?	ຈັດ; ບໍ່ຈັດ yes; no

4.3 ການບຸກເບີກເນື້ອທີ່ ແລະ ການຈັດສັນທີ່ຢູ່ອາໄສ

Land clearing and resettlement

ມີເນື້ອທີ່ປ່າຖືກບຸກເບີກ ນັບແຕ່ມີການລົງທຶນບໍ່? Was there any forest clearing since investment began? ຖ້າມີ, ເນື້ອທີ່ປ່າທີ່ຖືກທຳລາຍແມ່ນເທົ່າໃດ? If yes, size of forest clearing.	ຈັດ; ບໍ່ຈັດ yes; no _____ ເຮັກຕາ(ha)
ມີເນື້ອທີ່ປຽກຊຸມຖືກບຸກເບີກ ນັບແຕ່ມີການລົງທຶນບໍ່? Were any wetlands cleared since investment began? ຖ້າມີ, ເນື້ອທີ່ປຽກຊຸມທີ່ຖືກບຸກເບີກແມ່ນເທົ່າໃດ? If yes, size of wetland clearings	ຈັດ; ບໍ່ຈັດ yes; no _____ ເຮັກຕາ(ha)
ມີນະໂຍບາຍຈັດສັນບ່ອນຢູ່ໃຫ້ຊຸມຊົນບໍ່? Were there any resettlements of community households? ຖ້າມີ, ມີຈັກຫຼັງຄ່າເຮືອນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບ? If yes, how many households were affected? ແລະ ໄດ້ຍົກຍ້າຍໄປໃສ? Where were households relocated to?	ຈັດ; ບໍ່ຈັດ yes; no _____ _____ _____

<p>ມີເນື້ອທີ່ດິນກະສິກໍາຖືກບຸກເບີກ ຫຼື ທົດແທນ ຍ້ອນການລົງທຶນບໍ່?</p> <p>Was agricultural land cleared or displaced by this investment?</p>	<p>ໂດ; ອໍດ</p> <p>yes; no</p>
<p>ຖ້າມີ, ມີເນື້ອທີ່ດິນກະສິກໍາຖືກບຸກເບີກຫລາຍປານໃດ?</p> <p>If yes, what is the size of agricultural land cleared by this investment?</p>	<p>_____ ເຮັກຕາ (ha)</p>
<p>ຖ້າມີ, ມີເນື້ອທີ່ດິນກະສິກໍາຖືກທົດແທນ ຍ້ອນການລົງທຶນຫຼາຍປານໃດ?</p> <p>If yes, what is the size of agricultural land displaced by this investment?</p>	<p>_____ ເຮັກຕາ (ha)</p>

4.4 ຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ຊຸມຊົນ(ໃຫ້ຖາມຊຸມຊົນ) Impacts on community [ask community]

<p>ມູນຄ່າ ທີ່ໄດ້ປະກອບສ່ວນ (ເປັນພື້ນຖານໂຄງລ່າງ) ໃຫ້ຊຸມຊົນ ຕັ້ງແຕ່ມີສ້າງຕັ້ງທຸລະກິດ</p> <p>Value of contribution (infrastructure) to the community since establishment of business</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>ກີບ (In KIP)</p>
<p>ປະເພດຂອງໂຄງລ່າງທີ່ໄດ້ປະກອບສ່ວນ</p> <p>Type of infrastructure contributed</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> ທົນທາງ Roads</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ນໍ້າ ແລະ ສຸຂາພິບານ Water and Sanitation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ສິ່ງອໍານວຍຄວາມສະດວກດ້ານ ສາທາລະນະສຸກ Health facility</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ສິ່ງອໍານວຍຄວາມສະດວກດ້ານການສຶກສາ Education facility</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ການສື່ສານ Communication</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ອື່ນໆ Other</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>ມູນຄ່າ ທີ່ໃຊ້ໃນການຝຶກອົບຮົມໃຫ້ຊຸມຊົນ ຕັ້ງແຕ່ມີສ້າງຕັ້ງບໍລິສັດ</p> <p>Value of training course for community since an establishment of business</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>ກີບ (In KIP)</p>
<p>ປະເພດຂອງການຝຶກອົບຮົມທີ່ໄດ້ຈັດຂຶ້ນ</p> <p>Type of training contributed</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>ບໍລິສັດໄດ້ມີການປະກອບສ່ວນຫຍັງອີກບໍ່?</p> <p>Any other type of contribution to the community?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	

<p>ມູນຄ່າ ທີ່ໄດ້ປະກອບສ່ວນເຂົ້າໃນກອງທຶນພັດທະນາບ້ານ (ຖ້າມີ) , ຕັ້ງແຕ່ມີສ້າງຕັ້ງ ບໍລິສັດ</p> <p>Value of contribution to village development fund (if existing), since establishment of business</p>	<p>ກີບ (In KIP)</p>
<p>ມີສິ່ງລົບກວນທີ່ບໍ່ສາມາດຫຼີກລ້ຽງໄດ້ ຕົວຢ່າງ ຂີ້ຝຸ່ນ, ສຽງ, ຄວາມແອອັດ, ຢູ່ໃນຊຸມຊົນ ບໍ່?</p> <p>Is the community affected by avoidable nuisance like dust, noise, traffic?</p> <p>ຖ້າມີ, ແມ່ນຫຍັງ?</p> <p>If yes, what?</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້</p> <p>yes; no</p>
<p>ມີບັນຫາ/ຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງ ທີ່ມີສາເຫດມາຈາກການລົງທຶນ ບໍ່? (ຕົວຢ່າງ ຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງຢູ່ໃນເຂດ ສໍາປະທານ, ການຮັບປະກັນດ້ານສະບຽງອາຫານ)</p> <p>Are there any community issues/conflicts that are related to the investment (e.g. concession boundary encroachment, food security issues)?</p> <p>ຖ້າມີ, ແມ່ນຫຍັງ?</p> <p>If yes describe</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້</p> <p>yes; no</p>
<p>ປະຊາຊົນໄດ້ຮັບແຈ້ງການກ່ຽວກັບກິດຈະກຳຂອງໂຄງການເປັນປະຈຳບໍ່?</p> <p>Is the community informed about the project work on a regular basis?</p> <p>ຖ້າມີ, ແມ່ນດ້ວຍວິທີໃດ, ຈັກເທື່ອ?</p> <p>If yes how and how often</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້</p> <p>yes; no</p>
<p>ບໍລິສັດໄດ້ມີການສຳຫຼວດປະຊາກອນບໍ່?</p> <p>Does the company conduct social household surveys?</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້</p> <p>yes; no</p>

ການປະເມີນຜົນກະທົບທາງດ້ານສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແລະ ສັງຄົມ (ESIA) ໄດ້ຮັບການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດບໍ່?

ແບບຟອມປະເມີນຜົນ Assessment Form
ຫ້ອງການຊັບພະຍາກອນນໍ້າ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ
Water Resource Environment (WREO)

5.1 ESIA/IEE

ການປະເມີນຜົນກະທົບທາງດ້ານສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມໃນເບື້ອງຕົ້ນ (IEE) ໄດ້ຮັບການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ? IEE (Initial Environmental Examination) conducted?	ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no
ການປະເມີນຜົນກະທົບທາງດ້ານສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແລະ ສັງຄົມ (ESIA) ໄດ້ຮັບການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດບໍ່? ESIA conducted?	ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no

ມີໃບຢັ້ງຢືນສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມທີ່ຍັງບໍ່ທັນໝົດອາຍຸການນໍາໃຊ້ບໍ່? Valid Environmental Compliance Certificate available?	ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no
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ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ
Environmental Compliance Certificate

Ài èó.....i ò, ðéó..... No....., Date.....

5.2 ການນໍາໃຊ້ຊັບພະຍາກອນ Resource use

ອັດຕາສ່ວນສະເລ່ຍການນໍາໃຊ້ນໍ້າ: An average amount of water usage.	- _____ m3 ຕໍ່ ປີ m3 per year
ແຫຼ່ງພະລັງງານຫຼັກທີ່ໃຊ້ມີຫຍັງແດ່? What is the main energy source?	<input type="checkbox"/> ໄຟຟ້າ Electricity <input type="checkbox"/> ນໍ້າມັນ Petroleum products <input type="checkbox"/> ເຊື້ອໄຟຈາກໄມ້ (ພື້ນ, ຖ່ານ) Woodfuel (wood, charcoal) <input type="checkbox"/> ອາຍແກັດທໍາມະຊາດ Natural gas <input type="checkbox"/> ອື່ນໆ Other: _____
ອັດຕາສະເລ່ຍການນໍາໃຊ້ຕໍ່ປີ? Average use per year?	_____
ບໍລິສັດໄດ້ໃຊ້ພະລັງງານທົດແທນບໍ່? (ຕົວຢ່າງ ພະລັງງານຈາກແສງອາທິດ, ແກັສຊີວະພາບ) Does the company use renewable energy? (e.g. solar, biogas)	ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no

ຖ້າມີ, ປະເພດໃດ if yes, which type	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
ບໍລິສັດໄດ້ມີການຄຸ້ມຄອງຂີ້ເຫຍື້ອບໍ່? (ຕົວຢ່າງ ການນຳເອົາມາໃຊ້ຄືນ) Does the company use waste management? (e.g. recycling)	ຈັດ; ຈັດ yes; no	
ການນຳໃຊ້ວັດຖຸດິບທີ່ເປັນຊັບພະຍາກອນ (ໂຕນຕໍ່ປີ) Use of natural resources as raw materials, approximate quantity (tons per year)	ປີກ່ອນ Last fiscal year	
ແຮ່, ຊາຍ sand	ຈຳນວນ quantity	ມູນຄ່າ (ເປັນເງິນກີບ) value (In KIP)
ທີນ gravel		
ໄມ້ແປຮູບ wood		
ອື່ນໆ, ກະລຸນາບອກລະອຽດປະເພດຂອງວັດຖຸດິບ Other, specify type of raw material <hr/> <hr/>		
ຜົນຜະລິດທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບ ໃນສົກງົບປະມານປີກ່ອນ Product type and approximate quantity last fiscal year		
ຜະລິດຕະພັນຕົ້ນຕໍ main products ອື່ນໆ ອື່ນໆ other products	<hr/> <hr/>	

5.3 ການກວດກາໃນເບື້ອງຕົ້ນ Baseline monitoring

<p>ມີການປະເມີນຜົນໃນເບື້ອງຕົ້ນກ່ອນການເລີ່ມການລົງທຶນບໍ່?</p> <p>Was there baseline monitoring carried out before start of investment?</p> <p>ຖ້າມີ, ຈາກພາກສ່ວນໃດ (ຕົວຢ່າງຈາກ ອົງການຊັບພະຍາກອນນໍ້າ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ, ຜູ້ລົງທຶນ, ບໍລິສັດ)?</p> <p>If yes, by whom (eg. WREA, investor, independent company)?</p> <p>ຖ້າມີ, ແມ່ນກ່ຽວກັບຫຍັງ?</p> <p>If yes, which types of data?</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້</p> <p>yes; no</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> ອາກາດ air quality <input type="checkbox"/> ຊີວະນາໆພັນ Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> ດິນ soil- <input type="checkbox"/> ຄຸນນະພາບນໍ້າ water-
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5.4 ດິນ Soil

<p>ມີປະກົດການເຊາະເຈື່ອນຂອງດິນບໍ່?</p> <p>Is erosion visible?</p> <p>ຖ້າມີ, ເນື້ອທີ່ທີ່ຖືກເຊາະເຈື່ອນແມ່ນຫຼາຍປານໃດ?</p> <p>If yes, how big approx. is the eroded area?</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້</p> <p>yes; no</p> <p>ເນື້ອທີ່ທີ່ຖືກເຊາະເຈື່ອນມີປະມານ</p> <p>Aprox. size of eroded area</p> <p>_____ (m²)</p>
<p>ມີພື້ນທີ່ເປີດແປນ (ບໍ່ມີດິນໄມ້ປົກຄຸມ) ບໍ່?</p> <p>Are there large areas of uncovered soil visible?</p> <p>ຖ້າມີ, ແມ່ນຫຼາຍປານໃດ?</p> <p>If yes, how big approx.?</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້</p> <p>yes; no</p> <p>ເນື້ອທີ່ເປີດແປນມີປະມານ</p> <p>aprox. size of uncovered soil</p> <p>_____ (m²)</p>
<p>ວຽກສ່ວນໃຫຍ່ ທີ່ກ່ຽວກັບໜ້າດິນ ແມ່ນເຮັດໃນລະຫວ່າງລະດູຝົນບໍ່? (ໃຫ້ຖາມຊຸມຊົນ)</p> <p>Are major earthworks carried out during the rainy season? [ask community]</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້</p> <p>yes; no</p>
<p>ທີ່ຜ່ານມາ ມີການລາຍງານເຫດການດິນເຈື່ອນ/ດິນເຊາະບໍ່? (ໃຫ້ຖາມຊຸມຊົນ)</p> <p>Any landslides events reported in the past? [ask community]</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້</p> <p>yes; no</p>

5.5 ນ້ຳ Water

ບໍລິສັດມີເຄື່ອງບຳບັດນ້ຳເສຍບໍ່? Does the company have working wastewater treatment facilities?	ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no
ສີ/ຟອງ/ຄວາມມັນ/ກິ່ນ ຂອງແຫຼ່ງນ້ຳປົກກະຕິບໍ່? (ໃຫ້ຖາມຊຸມຊົນ) Is a coloring/foam/oil/smell of water bodies notable? [ask community]	ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no
ການຕົກຕະກອນຂອງແຫຼ່ງນ້ຳປົກກະຕິບໍ່? (ໃຫ້ຖາມຊຸມຊົນ) Is there an inflow of sediments into water bodies notable? [ask community]	ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no
ມີການປ່ອຍນ້ຳເສຍ ທີ່ບໍ່ໄດ້ຜ່ານການບຳບັດ (ຕົວຢ່າງຈາກການກິດຈະການໄມ້ແປຮູບ) ໃສ່ແຫຼ່ງນ້ຳບໍ່? (ໃຫ້ຖາມຊຸມຊົນ) Is untreated wastewater (for example from wood processing) disposed to water bodies? [ask community]	ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no
ມີການປ່ອຍສານເຄມີໃສ່ແຫຼ່ງນ້ຳບໍ່? (ໃຫ້ຖາມຊຸມຊົນ) Are chemicals disposed into water bodies? [ask community]	ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no

5.6 ອາກາດ Air

ບ່ອນຈູດໄຟ ທີ່ໃກ້ທີ່ສຸດ ກັບສະຖານທີ່ພັກຜ່ອນ ຫຼື ເຂດທີ່ຢູ່ອາໄສ ແມ່ນປະມານເທົ່າໃດ? Closest distance of burning areas to recreational or residential areas?	_____ ແມັດ (meters)
ມີເຄື່ອງຈັກຄວບຄຸມມົນລະພິດທາງອາກາດຢູ່ໂຮງຈັກໂຮງງານບໍ່, ຕົວຢ່າງເຄື່ອງດູດອາກາດ? Are factories equipped with air pollution control, such as scrubbers?	ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no
ມີການຮັກສາເຄື່ອງຈັກເປັນຢ່າງດີບໍ່? Is this equipment well maintained	ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no
ສັງເກດເຫັນມີຄວັນສີດຳພົ່ນອອກມາ? (ໃຫ້ຖາມຊຸມຊົນ) Is any black smoke observed? [ask community]	ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no
ສັງເກດເຫັນມີຂີ້ຝຸ່ນຫຼາຍບໍ່? (ໃຫ້ຖາມຊຸມຊົນ) Is excessive dust generation notable [ask community]	ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no

5.7 ຂີ້ເຫຍື້ອ Waste

<p>ມີການກຳຈັດນ້ຳເສຍຄືແນວໃດ? How is sanitary wastewater being disposed?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> ທໍລະບາຍນ້ຳເສຍ sewage pipes <input type="checkbox"/> ຖັງເກັບສິ່ງໂສໂຄກ septic tanks <input type="checkbox"/> ປ່ອຍໃສ່ແມ່ນ້ຳ led into water bodies <input type="checkbox"/> ປ່ອຍໃສ່ພື້ນດິນ led to the grounds <input type="checkbox"/> ແລະ ອື່ນໆ other _____</p>
<p>ໄດ້ມີການເກັບ, ແຍກ, ແລະ ກຳຈັດຂີ້ເຫຍື້ອ ຢູ່ໃນພື້ນທີ່ທີ່ອະນຸມັດໃຫ້ບໍ່? (ໃຫ້ຖາມຊຸມຊົນ) Is all rubbish collected and disposed off in an approved location? [ask community]</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no</p>
<p>ມີຂີ້ເຫຍື້ອຊະສາຍຢູ່ພື້ນທີ່ຂອງໂຄງການ ແລະ ອ້ອມຂ້າງບໍ່? (ໃຫ້ຖາມຊຸມຊົນ) Is the project area and the surrounding landscape littered with rubbish? [ask community]</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no</p>
<p>ມີຮອງຮອຍການຈູດຂີ້ເຫຍື້ອຢູ່ພື້ນທີ່ຂອງໂຄງການບໍ່? (ໃຫ້ຖາມຊຸມຊົນ) Does burning of rubbish occur on the site? [ask community]</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no</p>
<p>ມີການກຳຈັດນ້ຳມັນຢ່າງປອດໄພ ຫຼື ສົ່ງຄືນໃຫ້ບໍລິສັດຜູ້ຈຳໜ່າຍບໍ່? (ໃຫ້ຖາມຊຸມຊົນ) Is oil being disposed safely or returned to supplier? [ask community]</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no</p>
<p>ມີກຳຈັດສິ່ງເສດເຫຼືອຈາກສານເຄມີຢ່າງປອດໄພ ຫຼື ສົ່ງຄືນໃຫ້ຜູ້ຈຳໜ່າຍບໍ່? (ໃຫ້ຖາມຊຸມຊົນ) Is chemical waste being disposed safely or returned to supplier? [ask community]</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no</p>
<p>ມີການກຳຈັດສິ່ງເສດເຫຼືອຈາກການແພດຢ່າງປອດໄພ ຫຼື ສົ່ງຄືນໃຫ້ ຜູ້ຈຳໜ່າຍບໍ່? (ໃຫ້ຖາມຊຸມຊົນ) Is medical waste being disposed safely or returned to supplier? [ask community]</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no</p>

5.8 ຜົນກະທົບທາງດ້ານສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ອື່ນໆ ທີ່ຊຸມຊົນລາຍງານ

Other environmental impacts reported by the community

<p>ຊຸມຊົນໄດ້ເວົ້າເຖິງຜົນກະທົບທາງດ້ານສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ທີ່ທ່ານສັງເກດບໍ່ເຫັນໃນເວລາຕິດຕາມກວດກາບໍ່? Does the community refer to environmental impacts that are not visible during the site visit?</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no</p>
<p>ຖ້າມີ, ໃຫ້ບອກລະອຽດ: If yes, describe</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	

5.9 ການປະຕິບັດລະບຽບ ແລະ ນິຕິກຳ (ອົງການຊັບພະຍາກອນນໍ້າ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ)
Compliance (WREO)

<p>ບໍລິສັດໄດ້ປະຕິບັດຕາມສັນຍາ ຫຼື ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງກັບຂະແໜງການບໍ່?</p> <p>Does the company follow agreements linked to your sector?</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ອ່ອດ</p> <p>yes; no</p>
<p>ຖ້າບໍ່, ໃຫ້ບອກຂໍ້ຫຍຸ້ງຍາກ If no, describe shortcomings:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	

5.10 ໝາຍເຫດ Further remarks to this monitoring visit

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ແບບຟອມປະເມີນຜົນ Assessment Form
ສຳລັບພະແນກກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ Agriculture and Forestry (PAFO)

6.1 ຄວາມສ່ຽງຈາກການໃຊ້ສານເຄມີ Risk of chemical use

<p>ໄລຍະຫ່າງທີ່ໃກ້ທີ່ສຸດຈາກພື້ນທີ່ປູກຝັງ (ທີ່ໃຊ້ຢາຂ້າແມງໄມ້ ແລະ ຜຸ່ນເຄມີ) ຫາເຂດປົກປ້ອງ ແມ່ນປະມານເທົ່າໃດ?</p> <p>What is the closest distance between the plantation boundaries (with use of pesticide or fertilizer) from protected areas?</p>	<p>..... ແມັດ (meters)</p>
<p>ໄລຍະຫ່າງທີ່ໃກ້ທີ່ສຸດຈາກພື້ນທີ່ການປູກຝັງ (ທີ່ໃຊ້ຢາຂ້າແມງໄມ້ ແລະ ຜຸ່ນເຄມີ) ຫາແມ່ນ້ຳ ຫຼື ແຫຼ່ງນ້ຳຕົ້ນຕໍ (ຕົວຢ່າງ ຫ້ວຍ) ແມ່ນປະມານເທົ່າໃດ?</p> <p>What is the closest distance between the plantation boundaries (with use of pesticide or fertilizer) from rivers or permanent water bodies (e.g. lakes)?</p>	<p>..... ແມັດ (meters)</p>
<p>ໄລຍະຫ່າງທີ່ໃກ້ທີ່ສຸດຈາກເຂດແດນຂອງໂຄງການໄປຫາລຸ່ມແມ່ນ້ຳທີ່ໃຊ້ໃນຄົວເຮືອນ ແມ່ນເທົ່າໃດ? (ລ້າງ, ອາບ, ລອຍ, ແຕ່ງກິນ)?</p> <p>Closest distance of the site boundary from domestic surface water use downstream? (washing, bathing, swimming, cooking)</p>	<p>..... ແມັດ (meters)</p>
<p>ໄລຍະຫ່າງທີ່ໃກ້ທີ່ສຸດຈາກບ່ອນປະສົມສານເຄມີ ຫາແມ່ນ້ຳ, ຫ້ວຍ, ບ່ອນສະໜອງນ້ຳ ແມ່ນປະມານເທົ່າໃດ?</p> <p>What is the closest distance between mixing areas for chemicals from rivers, streams, water supplies?</p>	<p>..... ແມັດ (meters)</p>
<p>ໄລຍະຫ່າງທີ່ໃກ້ທີ່ສຸດ ຈາກ ສະຖານທີ່ເກັບວັດຖຸອັນຕະລາຍ (ຕົວຢ່າງ ນ້ຳມັນ, ນ້ຳມັນເຄື່ອງ, ສານເຄມີ) ຫາແຫຼ່ງນ້ຳ ແມ່ນປະມານເທົ່າໃດ?</p> <p>What is the closest distance of a storage area for hazardous materials (ex. Oil, grease, chemicals) to water bodies?</p>	<p>..... ແມັດ (meters)</p>
<p>ໄດ້ມີການຈັດເກັບວັດຖຸອັນຕະລາຍ (ຕົວຢ່າງ ນ້ຳມັນ, ນ້ຳມັນເຄື່ອງ, ສານເຄມີ) ຢ່າງປອດໄພບໍ່?</p> <p>Are hazardous materials (ex. Oil, grease, chemicals) stored with appropriate safety measures?</p> <p>ຖ້າບໍ່, ໃຫ້ບອກຂໍ້ຫຍຸ້ງຍາກ:</p> <p>List shortcomings</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>ໄດ້ມີການຈັດເກັບວັດຖຸອັນຕະລາຍ(ຕົວຢ່າງ ຜະລິດຕະພັນສານເຄມີທີ່ໃຊ້ສຳລັບວຽກງານກະສິກຳ) ຫ່າງຈາກບ່ອນສຳຄັນບໍ່ (ຕົວຢ່າງ ໂຮງຮຽນ)?</p> <p>Are hazardous materials (ex. Agrichemical products) stored away from sensitive areas (ex. Schools)?</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no</p>
<p>ໄດ້ສັງເກດເຫັນ ຫຼື ມີການລາຍງານກ່ຽວກັບ ການຮົ່ວໄຫຼ ຫຼື ການໄຫຼ ຂອງວັດຖຸ</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້</p>

<p>ອັນຕະລາຍ ມາກ່ອນບໍ່? (ໃຫ້ຖາມຊຸມຊົນ)</p> <p>Any leakages or runoff of hazardous material visible or reported in the past? [ask community]</p>	<p>yes; no</p>
<p>ຜ່ານມາໄດ້ມີການລາຍງານເຫດການໄຟໄໝ ຫຼື ລະເບີດບໍ່? (ໃຫ້ຖາມຊຸມຊົນ)</p> <p>Any fires or explosions reported in the past? [ask community]</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no</p>
<p>ປະຊາຊົນຜູ້ທີ່ຄາດວ່າຈະໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບ(ໂດຍສະເພາະຜູ້ທີ່ຢູ່ໃກ້ກັບເຂດປູກຝັງ) ໄດ້ຮັບແຈ້ງການ ກ່ອນການຊີດຢາຂ້າແມ່ງໄມ້ບໍ່? (ໃຫ້ຖາມຊຸມຊົນ)</p> <p>Are potentially affected people (neighbors of plantations) informed before spraying of pesticides? [ask community]</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no</p>
<p>ໄດ້ມີການຝຶກອົບຮົມກ່ຽວກັບການນຳໃຊ້ອຸປະກອນສຳລັບໃຊ້ຢາ ແລະ ວັດຖຸທີ່ເປັນອັນຕະລາຍບໍ່?</p> <p>Is there any training on the use of chemicals and hazardous materials?</p> <p>ຖ້າມີ, ແມ່ນຫຍັງ If yes, on what?</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

6.2 ຊີວະນາໆພັນ Biodiversity

<p>ແຄມແມ່ນ້ຳ ຫຼື ແຫຼວແມ່ນ້ຳ ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບ/ຖືກລົບກວນ ຈາກໂຄງການບໍ່?</p> <p>Are river banks and water courses affected/disturbed by the project?</p> <p>ຖ້າມີ, ໃຫ້ບອກລະອຽດປະເພດ ແລະ ຈຸດປະສົງຂອງການທຳລາຍ?</p> <p>If yes, what is the type and purpose of the disturbance activities?</p> <p>Describe:</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>ພື້ນທີ່ສຳປະທານທັງໝົດຫຼືສ່ວນໃດສ່ວນໜຶ່ງກວມເອົາເຂດປົກປ້ອງ ຫຼື ປ່າປ້ອງກັນບໍ່?</p> <p>Is the concession area within or partly within a protected area or protection forests?</p> <p>ຖ້າມີແມ່ນຈັກເຮັກຕາ if yes,ha</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no</p> <p>_____ ha</p>
<p>ມີການນຳໃຊ້ສັດລ້ຽງ ຫຼື ສັດປ່າເປັນວັດຖຸດິບຫຼັກບໍ່?</p>	<p>ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no</p>

Any livestock or wildlife used as main resource? ຖ້າມີ, ແມ່ນໄດ້ຮັບການອະນຸຍາດບໍ່, ຕົວຢ່າງໃບອະນຸຍາດນໍາເຂົ້າ ແລະ ສົ່ງອອກ? If yes, are all permits available incl. import and export permit?	yes; no ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no
ມີການຕິດຕາມກວດກາຊີວະນາໆພັນໂດຍບໍລິສັດບໍ່? Is any monitoring on biodiversity being done by the company?	ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no
ມີຮອງຮອຍການຫາປາ, ລ່າສັດ, ການວ່າງກັບດັກ ຈາກລູກຈ້າງຂອງໂຄງການບໍ່? (ໃຫ້ຖາມຊຸມຊົນ) Are there visible signs or reports of fishing, hunting, poaching, trapping activities by project staff? [ask community]	ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no

6.3 ລະບົບກະສິກໍາ Farming System

ຮູບແບບການດໍາເນີນງານ Type of faming system	<input type="checkbox"/> ບໍລິສັດປູກຫຼືທໍາການຜະລິດເອງ (ຢູ່ໃນເນື້ອທີ່ສໍາປະທານ) company plantation (land concession) <input type="checkbox"/> ຊາວນາເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງການຜະລິດຂະໜາດນ້ອຍ smallholder farming <input type="checkbox"/> ສັນຍາການຜະລິດກັບຊາວນາ contract farming <input type="checkbox"/> ແບບປະສົມ mixed <input type="checkbox"/> ແລະ ອື່ນໆ _____ other
ເນື້ອທີ່ທັງໝົດ ຂອງການຜະລິດແບບສັນຍາຈ້າງ ກັບບໍລິສັດ Contract farming area	_____ ເຮັກຕາ (ha)
ບອກລະບົບຂອງການຜະລິດແບບສັນຍາຈ້າງ Specify type of contract farming system:	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2+3 (ປະຊາຊົນເປັນທີ່ດິນ ແລະ ແຮງງານ; ນັກລົງທຶນ ເປັນ ເງິນ, ເຕັກໂນໂລຊີ ແລະ ຕະຫຼາດ) 2 plus 3 (land and labor provided by farmer; capital, technology, market provided by investor) <input type="checkbox"/> 1+4 (ປະຊາຊົນເປັນແຮງງານ; ນາຍທຶນ ເປັນເງິນ, ເຕັກໂນໂລຊີ, ຕະຫຼາດ ແລະ ດິນ) 1 plus 4 (land provided by farmer; capital, technology, market, labour provided by investor) <input type="checkbox"/> ແລະ ອື່ນໆ other: _____	
ບໍລິສັດໄດ້ປະຕິບັດຕາມສັນຍາ ຫຼື ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ບໍ່? Does the company follow the contract farming agreements? ຖ້າບໍ່, ກະລຸນາ ບອກຂໍ້ຫຍຸ້ງຍາກ List shortcomings:	ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
ມີການສາທິດການປູກຝັງບໍ່? Is there a demonstration plantation?	ໄດ້; ບໍ່ໄດ້ yes; no

ຖ້າມີ, ແມ່ນມີເນື້ອທີ່ເທົ່າໃດ if yes, how much?(ເຮັກຕາ ha)
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6.4 ການປະຕິບັດລະບຽບ ແລະ ນິຕິກຳ Compliance (PAFO)

ບໍລິສັດໄດ້ປະຕິບັດຕາມ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນຂະແໜງການບໍ່? Does the company follow agreements linked to your sector?	ຈັດ; ອັດ yes; no
ຖ້າບໍ່, ກະລຸນາບອກຂໍ້ຫຍຸ້ງຍາກ: If no, describe shortcomings: <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	

6.5 ໝາຍເຫດ Further remarks to this monitoring visit



Provincial Investment Monitoring Questionnaire Manual

The Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI), a joint UNDP-UNEP program, is supporting selected provinces (Savannakhet, Saravan, Phongsaly, Oudomxay) to carry out field monitoring activities that assess active private investments. The scope of monitoring includes data collection on investment projects, basic risk and impact monitoring as well as a compliance check to verify whether agreements between the government and the developer have been followed.

An interdepartmental monitoring team including representatives from Department of Planning and Investment, Industry and Commerce, National Land Management, Water Resource Environment Administration, Agriculture and Forestry, and Labor and Welfare is carrying out the investment assessment. These monitoring activities cover already approved investments and look at their performance in terms of economic, social and environmental aspects.

The collected information is expected to contribute towards effective management of investments and identification of characteristics that constitutes as sustainable investments. Information will help the authorities to assess the real value of investments to provincial and national economy, information that will eventually feed back to development strategies and plans of the provincial government authorities.

This manual provides definitions and further explanations to indicators and questions in the questionnaire for the Provincial Investment Monitoring.

DRAFT, December 2010

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1. Project data form (one time data collection by DPI)

Date of field visit: fill in the date of monitoring and evaluating

1.1 Company's profile

Company's/representative office's name: Lao/English language as stipulated in the investment license

3 types of representative office:

1. The representative office represents the parent company located in overseas in order to collect information and to search for investment opportunities, then proposes the parent company to invest.
2. The representative office represents the parent company with the MOU signed by the Government for concession projects. The office links between the company and the Government.
3. The representative office represents the public limited company listed in the stock exchange.

Form of Investment: select 1 option of investment activities

General activities: investments in general sectors and in the negative list but not subject to concession. General sectors include industries and Industry & Commerce sector provides the business license.

Concession business: investments endorsed by the Govt. for the rights to use the state properties based on the development regulations. The concession rights cover the land, minerals, hydropower, airlines, telecommunication, insurance, and financial institutes. Planning & Investment sector provides the concession license under the mandates.

Special and Specific Economic Zones development :

- Special economic zones: investment activities in these zones cover comprehensive development of infrastructure.
- Specific economic zones: investment activities in these zones cover development of infrastructure in order to build industrial parks, export areas, tourist spots and others based on the local conditions.

Types of business/investment: select 1 option

Domestic business: contribution of assets, technology and lessons learned into domestic production and/or businesses by Lao citizens, aliens, non-citizenships staying permanently in Laos and Lao people living overseas. Domestic investments are divided into 2 types:

- Company: limited, public, state and joint-venture
- Enterprise: sole proprietorship, partnerships, ordinary partnerships and limited partnerships

100% foreign investment: invested solely by foreigner(s) in Lao PDR and the establishment can be a legal entity or a representative office

Business cooperation by contract: business cooperation between the local and foreign counterpart without establishing a legal entity in Lao PDR

Joint-Venture: enterprise established and registered in Lao PDR for business operations and ownerships shared between a foreigner and a local entrepreneur including organization, management, activities and relationships based on the contract and regulations concerning joint-venture; and minimum of 30% of the total registered capital from the foreign counterpart

Project activities (approved): as mentioned in the investment license

Example: 1) production for export: garments; 2) agriculture-forestry: tea plantation; and 3) processing industries: animal feeds

Note: in case of a big company operating various activities with different investment licenses of each specific activity, there shall be application forms based on the existing investment license.

Supporting sectors:

1. Production for exports
2. Agriculture-forestry, agro processing and handicraft
3. Processing industries, industries with application of technologies (or advanced), scientific researches and development, environmental and bio-diversity conservation
4. Human resource development, improvement of labor skills, and promotion of population sound health
5. Infrastructure development
6. Production of raw materials and equipment to supply primary industries
7. Development of tourism industries and transit services

1.2 Investment Share

Total value of Investment (as of investment license): total amount of capital

Registered capital: inform the amount of registered capital

- For sole proprietorship: the enterprise owner registers the capital amount with the ERO officer(s).
- For partnerships and/or company: the total shares are the identified capital of the partnership enterprise and/or company.
- For FDI: the registered capital shall not below 30% and the total assets shall not below the total amount of registered capital during the operation.

Main Source country for foreign investment (with biggest share): any project(s) with many shareholders, there shall be identity of name and/or legal entity with majority of shares. For example: Lao Tire Production Co, with the share holdings (Lao for 20% and Thai for 48%, and Japanese for 32%), thus the project owner's country is Thailand.

Project owner's country	Thailand
-------------------------	----------

Local share: inform the company and investor's name, and percentage of shares

Name of representative company	Name of representative partner	%
Auto part company	Mr. Singha Nanthilard	20%

Government share: inform the company and investor's name, and percentage of shares

Name of Govt. authority	Name of representative partner	%
		0

Foreign share: inform the company and investor's name, percentage of shares, and country of the shareholder

Name of representative company	Name of representative partner	%	Country
Bridgestone Co	Mr. Piyapon Ponparkdi	48	Thailand
Tokyo tire production Co.	Mr. Hitoshi Yamakada	32	Japan

A share is a capital invested in a partnership and/or company divided in different values, which can be equal or not, depended on the enterprise and/or company forms as determined by the law.

1.3 Licenses

Foreign Investment / Representative License: inform the document number

The investment license shall include:

- Name of foreign investor(s) in case of multi-shareholder company as being not able to put all the names in the license; and the name of the main shareholder or by agreement of the board
- Name, location, form, investment lifespan, total capital, registered capital that are endorsed
- Enterprise activities
- Tax/tariff exemptions or other concessions (if have)

Investment lifespan: fill in with figure(s) ie: 30 years

Based on the amended version of Investment Promotion Law No: 02/NA issued on 8 July 2009, any investments subject to general investment projects shall be not limited in terms of investment duration or lifespan, except the projects regulated by any specific sector(s).

Investment duration applied to concessional projects shall be based on the type, size, investment value, and conditions as regulated by sectors with the maximum duration up to 99 years and can be extended as agreed by the Govt. and/or provincial authorities.

Investment duration applied to special/specific economic zone development: shall be based on the type, size and conditions of each particular special/specific economic zone with the maximum duration up to 99 years and can be extended as agreed by the Govt. case by case.

Business license: inform the number and date of issuance; based on the investment promotion law no: 02/NA issued on 8 July 2009, a business license is an officially approved document to operate business; and this includes the investment license, supporting policies, tax license and approval by involved sectors; and the investor can operate business upon the receipt of business license.

Based on the domestic promotion law no: 10/NA issue on 22 October 2004, *the validity of the local investor's business license* is not limited for regular operations, except there is the specific clause inside the contract or the investor proposes the intention to stop the operation by him/herself. Due to difficulties related to indebtedness, there shall be application of the law on bankruptcy.

Tax license: inform the document's number and date of the license

Business operation certificate: inform the number and date as approved by the line sector(s) for instance, MOIC approving the exploring/extracting minerals

Note: write down the comments (if have) from the M&E aspects

2. Assessment form: Planning and Investment

2.1 Progress/Status of Activities: select the situation of the company during the M&E as followings:

- No activity since approval: the company still has not operated or commenced the business since receiving all official documents.
- Normal Business Operation: pay tax/custom duties timely, earn incomes, does not enter conflict with local communities, does not affect the environment and others
- Business running but not well functioning: the company does not pay tax or dispute with the local communities or impact of the environment.
- Business became standstill: the company stops due to investment expiration, bankruptcy and others.

Starting year:

- 1) Please inform the year of evaluation, if the company has not operated since the approval
- 2) Year of construction/preparation of premises
- 3) Year of installing machines and equipment
- 4) Year of run testing
- 5) Year of commencing regular operations
- 6) Year of performing with issues
- 7) Year of stopping business

For example:

2.1 Progress/status of activities, at this time

- No activity since approval
- Construction/preparation of building/factory/office
- Installation of machineries/equipment
- Test run operation
- Normal business operation
- Business running but not well functioning, please give reason
- Business became standstill, please give reasons
- Others, please clarify

Starting year of current status 2010

2.2 Invested Capital

Fiscal year = 1 October to 30 September

Last fiscal year = last full fiscal year, i.e. if monitoring was carried out in July 2010, last fiscal year = 1 Oct 2008–30 Sept, 2009

Current fiscal year = part of the ongoing fiscal year, covering the time from October to and including the month before the monitoring visit, i.e. if monitoring was carried out in July 2010, current fiscal year = 1 Oct 2009 – 30 June 2010

Implemented capital/inflow of capital: tangible company's capital in terms of cash and materials, which the investor(s) brings into the country and payments of in some periods

Repatriate earning and capital from Lao PDR or outflow of capital: inform the amount of money being repatriated out from Laos. The outflow exists due to the buying and selling of goods between the local and foreign investors in other countries.

For example: the M&E team performs duties on 28 January 2010 and then for the 2009 fiscal year (October 2008 to September 2009), the Chinese motorbike assembly factory imported the engines worth US\$ 580 mill, which US 5 mill for engine installation, US 5 mill for employee salaries, US 5 mill for other expenses and the grant total were US 15 mill. The investor spent US2.5 mill from Oct 2009 to Jan 2010, sold motorbikes worth US70,000 with profits of US10,000 and sent back the money US5,000 to the parent company in China.

	Last fiscal year 2009, in USD	Current fiscal year 2010, in USD
Inflow of capital	15 mill	2.5 mill
	Materials: 580 mill	
Outflow of capital	Cash: 0	5,000

2.3 Revenues Vs Expenses

Total revenues: from sales of goods, products, secondary business activities and others, financial incomes on regular basis or occasionally. *The total amount can be taken from the company's profit and lost statement.*

Revenues from export: from sales of goods and services in overseas. *The total amount can be taken from the company's profit and lost statement.*

Total expenses: from the purchase of goods and services, raw materials, taxes, salaries and other expenses with the deduction of depreciation costs, income tax, stock turnover (raw materials, expenses, stocks). *The total amount can be taken from the company's profit and lost statement.*

Net profit: from business operations such as agriculture-forestry, industry-handicraft and extraction of natural resources, import-export, wholesale and retail, and other services (transportation, postal services, telecommunication, construction, maintenance, development, contract, tender and others). *The total amount can be taken from the company's profit and lost statement.*

Net loss: the amount left from the deduction of total revenues and expenses; *the total amount can be taken from the company's profit and lost statement.*

Asset statement: include fixed assets, variable assets, tangible and intangible assets

2.4 Tax obligations

Profit tax: is a direct tax of the individual or legal entity's incomes from the business, operation, trade and services.

The incomes subject to tax are from the profit of operating agriculture-forestry, industry-handicraft and extraction of natural resources, import-export, wholesale and retail, and other services (transportation, postal services, telecommunication, construction, maintenance, development, contract, tender and others), banking services, insurance, hotels, tourism, casino, lottery, art performance, sport, brokers and agencies.

Enterprises owned by Lao citizens, aliens, non-citizen and all foreigners living and operating business in Lao PDR are obligated to pay profit tax as contribution to the state budgetary.

Any person(s) with the Govt. endorsement to invest in projects and other priorities shall be exempted by case and based on the investment promotion law.

Income tax: is a direct tax on the individual or legal entity's income. The tax payers pursue the tax law as followings:

1. In the case regarding delay of tax clearance submission, there shall be the fine of 5% of the total monthly tax.
2. In the case of fraudulence, there shall be the additional tax amount of 30% of the total tax needed to pay and fined as stipulated in the enterprise accounting law. The second offense is subject to 60% and fine, publicly exposed to media and termination of tax license.
3. In the case of not having proper accounting and bookkeeping as stipulated in the relevant law, refusing the officials to examine, being absent to present the annual documents and not providing any evidences, explanation and necessary information to prove the fulfillment of the tax law and regulations, there shall be the additional tax of 50% with the fine. The second offense shall be the additional tax of 100% and fine, publicly exposed to media and termination of tax license.
4. In the case of tax payment being delayed after receiving the notification, there shall be the fine of 5% for the first warning letter. The second warning costs 10% and the third costs 15%. Each warning will take 10 days. If the third warning imposes the due date and no action, there shall be the temporally confiscation of tax license and the business license. If there is the delay of 1 month and the offender still does not pay the tax, there shall be the permanent confiscation of all licenses and case submitting to people's courts for prosecution.

Turnover tax: indirect tax that the users have to pay for the state budgetary through the service providers; an individual, legal entity and organization dealing business in Lao PDR will all fulfill the obligation to pay the business turnover tax.

Activities subject to business turnover tax:

1. Import of goods from overseas into Lao PDR

2. Selling of goods and import commodities without differentiating the wholesales or retails, sale on cash basis, credit, and barter

3. General services and with economic gains but not the imports or productions, sales but supplies of labor force to others with fees (transportation, postal services, telecommunication, construction, maintenance, construction contract or market management, land development for transferring of ownership rights, hotel business, tourism, food and beverage, medical treatment, broker and agency, insurance, casino and other activities with the supplies of labor and incomes in returns.

Import Duty fees

The fees and other service charges are the direct obligations for the individual, organization and/or legal entity to fulfill. The fees are collected due to the utilization of documents and other public utilities. The collection depends on the line sector(s). The fee and service charge rate of each sector are determined by the Presidential Decree in order to suite the emerging socio-economic situation. All the revenues generated from the fees and service charges are contributing to the state budgetary on decentralization basis.

The import means the bringing goods from overseas into Lao PDR.

Does the company receive the tariff exemption?

The tariff duties are paid by individual(s), organization and legal entity involving in import-export, transit and movement of cargoes, border trade and others to the Govt. as stipulated in the Law on Custom Duties.

The Govt. imposes the policies to promote and support the production and services while protecting the domestic products and encouraging the exports of domestic products. The policies are meant to attract both domestic and foreign investors to invest in the country, and to generate revenues from selling the local products via the tax payments.

The sector(s) subject to duties-tax exemptions includes agro business, industries, handicraft production, and services, which are identified in details by the Govt. with three main categories according to the priorities, activities related to poverty reduction, improvement of people living conditions, development of infrastructure and human resources, job creations and others.

Custom incentives based on the amended version of the investment promotion law are:

- Tariff exemption for importing raw materials, equipment and vehicle as the direct production
- Export tariff exemption for general commodities

Note: the importation of all forms of fuel is not subject to any exemptions.

Domestic investments subject to the tariff exemption depend on the activities and scope of investment for example: investment in 3 areas (mountains, plateau and flat valley) with infrastructure. The export duties will be exempted for all general commodities. There will be the tariff incentives to import products, raw materials, spare parts, vehicles and others that are not available in local areas. The import commodities include the semi and final items in order to reproduce and export to other countries. The raw materials and semi-final products imported for reprocessing or for assembly also receive the incentives to substitute the import products.

Foreign investments receive the supporting policies by paying the tariff as low as 1% only for the equipment, machine, production vehicle and other necessary items for the production and construction of the investor's project only. The import of such items is not for other purposes and the items are not available domestically or the quantity of those cannot meet the investor's demand.

For example:

- 1) The vehicle used in the production directly: trucks, heavy vehicles of earth works and others; and the improvement suites the size of investments based on the feasibility study and actual requirements by the project.
- 2) Construction materials for the factories and production machineries: these items are not available domestically or the supplies are not sufficient. The items are used by the investor only based on the design, map and price list endorsed by the line sector(s). The import of production machines relies on the sectoral agreement.
- 3) Raw materials: importation of raw materials, finish goods for reproduction, processing and assemble will be exempted from the import tariff and export of these products will be exempted too. The raw materials and semi-products imported for reprocessing or assembly, then reproduce to substitute the imports, will receive the incentives in terms of duties and tax based on the custom duty law imposed by the Govt.

Implementation of incentives related to custom duties and tax: the financial sector is the implementing agency in order to promote the duty-tax incentives as clearly stipulated in the business license or in the concession license. In respect of tariff exemption for importing raw materials, equipment and vehicle subject to direct production, the financial sector implements with consistency to the newly amended investment promotion law no: 02/NA issued on 8 July 2009.

3. Assessment form: Labour and Welfare

3.1 Employment and Salary:

- For employment figures, please provide average number of employees over the last fiscal year
- This section is divided into
 - domestic Labour (Lao nationality)
 - foreign Labour (all other nationalities)
 - seasonal employees (Lao nationality)
 - seasonal employees (all other nationalities)
 -

Skill levels:

- **Management Level: (Directors/Managers)** include general managers, project managers, directors, company's department managers for example: production department manager, marketing manager and other directors and managers.
- **Technical Level (Experts, engineers)** refer to professionals particularly engineers, architects, technicians, legal professionals, teaching professionals, science professionals, medical doctors, nursing professionals and other professionals.
- **Skilled workers** include office clerks (secretaries, cashiers, mail clerk, keyboard operating clerk and other clerks) and workers which have some skills or knowledge necessary for their work such as workers in the factories, building finishers, miners, housekeepers, restaurants service workers, skilled agricultural and fishery workers, drivers and other skilled workers.
- **Workers** include helpers, cleaners, guards, construction laborers and other laborers.

3.2 Working conditions

Does the company provide health insurance for all employees?

Coverage for sickness is the main priority, as a serious illness can lead to large expenditures, loss of daily income and ultimately the sale of assets to meet the costs. The end result is that it can push families into poverty.

Is there social security (other than health insurance) for all employees?

Social security benefits includes for example maternity benefits to replace the income of the worker when they are unable to work. Also when a worker retires or is injured and unable to work, he/she can receive an old-age pension or employment injury benefit.

3.3 Training and knowledge transfer:

Number of days of training:

- Includes training such as workshops, technical training sessions, training of trainers, language training or similar
- It does not include "On the job training", as this is difficult to measure.

Total number of staff who have participated in these trainings:

- If one staff has participated in different trainings, this person counts each time he/she attends a training.

Example:

Company provides two training sessions. Each is 5 days long and for 10 people each. Ms. X and Mr. Y have participated in both trainings. The other 8 participants are different people in both trainings.

Number of days of training: 2 sessions x 5 days = 10

Number of staff who participated: 2 sessions x 10 people = 20

Any other knowledge/technology transfer?

This could be for example:

Introduction of new technologies. For example new methods of manufacturing, new methods of adding value to agricultural products (ex. Coffee roasting, food processing) etc.

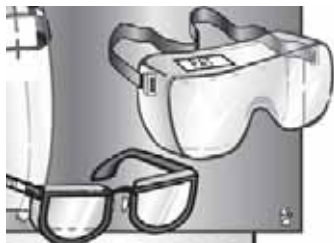
Examples from the provinces (Savannakhet, Saravan, Phongsali, Oudomxai): introduction of new methods for branch cutting in coffee plantations, introduction of high yield varieties or short lifespan crops to increase food security, techniques for temperature control in eucalyptus plantations, introduction of new drying ovens and packaging systems in tea plantations.

3.4 Health and Security

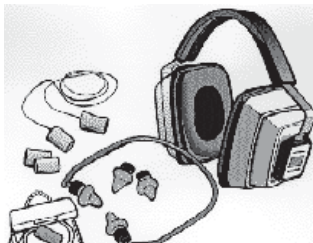
Is safety equipment being used? If yes, what type of equipment?

Depending on the type of business, the staff is exposed to different risks (ex. handling dangerous machines, handling with chemicals for furniture processing, handling with pesticides in plantations.) Following an overview of protective materials to limit risks of injuries or illnesses:

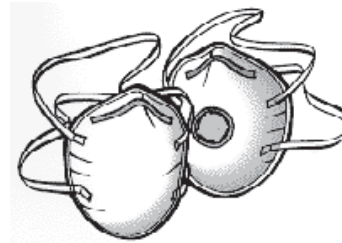
Protecting your eyes:



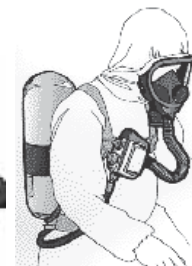
Protecting your ears:



Protecting your lungs:



Protecting your body: Gloves, Footwear, head cover, protective coverall



Does the company train their staff on safety issues?

This includes providing information or training to prevent any kind of accidents that could happen carrying out tasks for the company.

Number of accidents at work related to business operation (since start of operational running of the business)

This relates only to accidents that are a consequence of the business operation. Not for example accidents related to UXO or other hazards that are not within the responsibility of the company.

Accidents without resulting injuries have to be reported. Accidents with medium or severe injuries should be reported here if there is a visit to a doctor or even a hospitalization required.

Is there any emergency response plan?

An Emergency Response Plan offers guidelines and procedures for responding to defined emergencies that can threaten the safety and well-being of the staff, of the communities or the environment.

It typically identifies the most common or likely types of emergencies (for example: fire or explosions, release of hazardous materials, adverse weather situations like floodings etc.), The plan defines leadership structures and protocol in case of emergency and provides general instructions for responding to each of the identified risks.

Is a First Aid kit available?

A First Aid kit should be available in every working environment in case of an accident. At the minimum it should contain basic items like wound dressing pads, bandages, tape and plasters, disinfectant (i.e. Betadine), gloves, a scissor and tweezers.

Is professional health care available for all staff?

If the company pays for a doctor or a nurse for the treatment of illnesses or injuries of staff members.

Are adequate sanitary installations accessible for all staff?

A lack of safe toilets leads of untreated waste in the environment. That waste is full of pathogens that can cause serious health problems as humans can get in direct touch with excrements. Reducing exposure to human waste by providing safe toilets and latrines reduces contamination and the risk to public health.

An adequate toilet system should hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. Situations where human waste is deposited in or nearby the household environment (i.e. by flushing waste to the street or to an open sewer), pit latrines that do not have a platform or a seat, the use of buckets or toilets built over water where the waste directly drops into the water are not considered as adequate sanitary installations (according to a definition of WHO and UNICEF).

Is protection against diseases transmitted by mosquitos implemented for all staff?

This relates to diseases like dengue or malaria. At minimum there should be mosquito nets provided in the staff quarters.

Is HIV/AIDS education for all staff implemented?

Providing people with information about HIV and how it is passed on, and in doing so equipping individuals with the knowledge to protect themselves from becoming infected with the virus.

Is drugs prevention implemented?

Education of staff on the dangers of illegal drug abuse and the misuse of alcohol. Showing negative health effects but also negative social effects like for example that that drugs addiction causes young people to drop out of school, that it makes parents lose interest in their children, that it pushes people into lives of crime and poverty, destroys ambition and ruins lives etc.

4. Assessment form: Land Management (NLMO)

4.1 Concession information

Current productive area of project (when monitored)

This is the size of the area that is being used for production at the time of the monitoring visit. (Land used for buildings and other infrastructure of the investments, land used for plantations etc.).

Land concession fee

Concession fees must be paid in advance for at least 1 year, starting from the date of starting the service or harvesting the crop. In the following years the payment is made regularly as specified in the contract. Concession fees for mining businesses must be paid from the date of signing the contract. (Decree on State Land Lease or Concession, 2009)

This information can be obtained by asking the investor and by consulting with the responsible person for fee collection (i.e. village chief).

Provide amount in USD for the last full year (January to December).

4.2 Location and boundaries

How many villages are within the project area boundaries?

This gives an indication of how many people might be affected by adverse impacts from the investments.

Proximity to the nearest house from the project area boundary

This gives an indication of how immediate the people living near the projects might be affected from impacts of the investments, like for example from noise, dust or pesticide spraying.

4.3 Land clearing and resettlement

Was there any forest clearing since investment began?

Size of cleared natural forest to date. All natural forest that has been cleared to enable the running of the business. (i.e. for building infrastructure or using the land for the establishment of commercial plantations.)

Natural forest means forests, where trees and NTFP (Non Timber Forest Products) species have occurred and developed in nature without human assistance. (Forestry Law 2007). Natural forest include Conservation, Protection and Production forest.

Natural forest do not include barren forestland without trees or mono crop tree plantations.

This information can either be obtained by looking at old maps showing the type of land use before the investment activity, or by asking the community.

Were any wetlands cleared since investment began?

Wetlands are areas of land where the soil is saturated with water either permanently or seasonally. Such areas may also be covered partially or completely by shallow pools of water. Wetlands include swamps, marshes and bogs, among others.

Wetlands are complex ecosystems and provide habitats for a great variety of different animals and plants and they provide natural fish breeding grounds. Local people use these natural resources such as fish or other aquatic animals for their livelihoods. Wetlands are also often very important spots for ecotourism development, as they have abundant birdlife that attracts many tourists.

This information can either be obtained by looking at old maps showing the type of land use before the investment activity or by asking the community.

How much agricultural land was displaced or cleared by this investment?

Agricultural land is divided into two types: land for cultivation and land for animal husbandry.

Clearing means the use of agricultural land for the purposes of the investment without substitution with other suitable land patches.

Displacement means that other suitable patches of the same size of land are being provided for agricultural purposes.

This information can either be obtained by looking at old maps showing the type of land use before the investment activity but maybe more importantly, by asking the community.

4.4 Impacts on community

Value of training course for community since establishment of business

Capacity building of communities: for example to improve agricultural, fisheries and handicraft production techniques or provide training on alternative agricultural practices or on the marketing skills of rural producer groups.

Are there any community issues/conflicts that are related to the investment (e.g. concession boundary encroachment, food security?)

This information must be obtained by conducting interviews with the community representatives.

Does the company conduct social household surveys?

Household surveys typically involve household or village-level demographics (number of people, age), livelihood types (farming, wage labor, fishermen, textile weavers), and other more qualitative issues such schooling/education, health, market access. The company would only collect the types of information relevant to their perspective - i.e. factors that might impact the operations/business. Or information that relate to their specific support to communities. For example if there is an agreement on compensations to households or village development funds, the company would do surveys on

how the funds were spent. Or if the company supports the community for example in the development of alternative agricultural practices, the survey would contain data on agricultural production, basic household income or food security.

5. Assessment form: Water Resource Environment (WREO)

5.1 ESIA/IEE

IEE (Initial Environmental Examination) conducted?

An initial environmental examination (IEE) involves the studying, surveying, researching and analysing data to estimate initial environmental and social impacts resulting from an investment activity, as well as identify measures to prevent and mitigate possible environmental and social impacts.

Full scale ESIA conducted?

An environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) basically looks at the same impacts of an investment as in the IEE, but in greater depth. An ESIA will also look at alternatives to the suggested project design and contains an environmental management and monitoring plan (EMMP), and social management and monitoring plan (SMMP) to prevent and mitigate possible impacts which are likely to happen during construction and operation of the investment projects.

An environmental management and monitoring plan (EMMP) and social management and monitoring plan (SMMP) defines main measures on prevention, minimization and mitigation of environmental impacts and social impacts, as well as organizational structures and responsibilities, schedule and sufficient budget for implementation of the environmental management and monitoring activities, during a project's construction, operation and termination period. The SMMP will also include measures on compensation, resettlement and restoration of living conditions of the people who are (will be) affected by the investment project

If the project requires an IEE or an ESIA depends on the type and the size of the project. WREA uses a list showing which project categories require either an IEE or an ESIA.

Valid Environmental Compliance Certificate available?

An environmental compliance certificate is a legal document which approves a report on initial environmental examination or a report on environmental impact assessment with the sub-plans (e.g. an environmental management and monitoring plan (EMMP), and a social management and monitoring plan (SMMP), Compensation and resettlement plan, Social Development Plan, etc). Normally, the IEE and EIA report include the EMMP and SMMP, but may not always include other sub-plans. This depends on the problem e.g. some project may not have compensation or resettlement. The environmental compliance certificate may contain some conditions which the project developer is obliged to perform.

If the investment project does not start to operate within 2 years, from the date it obtained the environmental compliance certificate, the certificate will be automatically expired and cannot be used. Three months prior to the expiry date, if the project developer wishes to continue its investment project, it can request the Water Resources and Environment Administration to re-consider. (ESIA decree)

After the investment project gets the environmental compliance certificate, 6 months prior to the completion of the construction phase, the project developer must review and evaluate the implementation of the measures to minimise the impacts on environment and society and the environmental and social management and monitoring plan of the investment project during the period of construction of the investment project. The investor should improve the measures for the operation period of the project and then request WREA to approve. (ESIA decree)

During the operation of the project, the project developer must review and improve measures every 2 - 5 years (the period for reviewing and improving the environmental management and monitoring plan depends on the complexity of the investment project) and then submit to WREA to consider and approve. (ESIA decree)

5.2 Resource use

What is the main energy source? Average use per year?

Energy used for carrying out the business activities. Select type of source that forms the biggest part of energy use for the company. Electricity, petroleum products (i.e. diesel, kerosene, heating oil), wood fuel (i.e. burning wood, charcoal), natural gas, or other types.

➔ Include unit when indicating average use per year. i.e. tons, m³, kilowatt hour etc.

Does the company use renewable energy?

Renewable energy is energy which comes from natural resources such as sunlight, biomass, geothermal heat and wind, which are renewable (naturally replenished). Renewable energy replaces conventional energy in 3 main areas: power generation, heating, transport fuels.

Although also considered as renewable energy, we **do not include hydroelectricity and wood fuel in this indicator**. These two energy sources are already covered by the question above.

Solar:

Solar energy is the sun's rays (solar radiation) that reaches the Earth. This energy can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat and electricity.

Solar techniques include for example the use of photovoltaic panels and solar thermal collectors to harness the energy.



Solar panels



Solar thermal system for water heating

Solid biomass:

In general there are two main approaches to using plants for energy production:

- growing plants specifically for energy generation (for example bio ethanol made from sugarcane or starch crops)
- using the residues from plants (for example coffee pulp represents a valuable source of energy and can be used for biogas production).

→ Indicate if the energy produced is derived from grown plants or from residues.

Liquid biomass:

Waste water often contains high levels of organic matter that can be used for the production of biogas. One example is the large amounts of waste water from coffee production. Using this waste water for biogas production can provide additional sources of energy and in the same time it protects water bodies from increased discharge of organic waste and a decrease in ecological quality.

Geothermal energy:

Geothermal energy is energy obtained by using the heat of the earth itself. Some applications of geothermal energy use the Earth's temperatures near the surface, while others require drilling miles into the Earth. The three main uses of geothermal energy are:

Wind:

Airflows can be used to run wind turbines. Areas where winds are stronger and more constant, such as offshore and high altitude sites, are preferred locations for wind farms. Wind farms often require large amounts of land to be used for wind turbines.

Does the company use waste management?

Includes technologies or mechanisms to:

- reduce the consumption of fresh raw materials
- reuse materials (i.e. refillable bottles, use of reusable plastic boxes instead of single-use cartons for packaging).
- recycle used materials into new products to prevent waste of potentially useful materials (i.e. aluminium cans). Recyclable materials include many kinds of glass, paper, metal, plastic, textiles, and electronics.
- compost/fertilizer production of the organic waste fraction

5.3 Baseline monitoring

Collecting data on the quality and status of the environment before the start of an investment project. The baseline monitoring always refers to the situation before the investment. This typically includes data collection on water, soil and air quality and information on biodiversity of the concerned region. Often this is part of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

5.4 Soil

Is erosion visible?

Soil is naturally removed by water or wind: such soil erosion has been occurring for some 450 million years, since the first land plants formed the first soil. Natural erosion removes soil at roughly the same rate as soil is formed. But 'accelerated' soil erosion — loss of soil at a much faster rate than it is formed — is a far more recent problem. It is often a result of unsuitable agricultural practices leaving the land unprotected and vulnerable.

Soil erosion by water is the result of rain transporting vulnerable soil. In many parts of the world, rill and gully erosion is the dominant form of water erosion. The fraction of the rainfall which does not soak into the soil will flow downhill and transport soil particles. This can happen if rain arrives with very high intensity and if the soil has already absorbed all the water it can hold. Forested areas have higher infiltration rates, so rainfall will result in less surface runoff.



Large rills on an eroding hillslope (<http://soilerosion.net/>)



Soil erosion exposing roots



Erosion along the Hinboun River

Are there large areas of uncovered soil visible?

Vegetation cover helps to reduce or prevent soil erosion. The vegetation protects the soil from being carried away by wind or water and the extensive plant roots systems hold the soil in place. The infiltration rate of the soil is higher. Uncovered soil especially on slopes is very vulnerable to soil erosion.

5.5 Water

Does the company have working wastewater treatment facilities?

Wastewater is any water that has been negatively affected in its quality by human influence. There are many different types of wastewater, some examples:

- Sanitary wastewater
- Vegetable washing water (Washing of vegetables produces large volumes of water contaminated by soil and vegetable pieces and with high levels of organic matter. Traces of pesticides used to treat the vegetables may also be present together with disinfectants such as chlorine).
- Wastewater from for coffee production
- Wastewater from wood processing. Furniture making requires the use of wood preservatives or other chemical substances. This can generate contaminated wastewater by discharging leftovers of used chemicals or when the chemicals are dripping from the wood surface or if these materials are not stored properly.
- Industrial waste water: Oils and hydraulic oils are common contaminants.
- Wastewater from paper production that are polluted by bleaching solutions.

There are many different techniques for waste water treatment. In general, the process contains several steps:

- Solids removal
- Oil and grease removal
- Removal of biodegradable organics like sugars and fats (biochemical processes using oxygen and microorganisms)
- Nutrient removal (wastewater may also contain high levels of nutrients, that in certain forms may be toxic to fish and other aquatic animals or that can create nuisance conditions in water bodies (e.g. extensive weed or algal growth).
- Treatment of toxic materials: Many heavymetals are generally resistant to biological processes may require deposits or recycling techniques



Large wastewater treatment plant in Germany

Is a coloring/foam/oil/smell of water bodies notable?

If these signs are observed, it could indicate some major problems with water quality. However, the absence of these signs does not mean that there are no issues with water quality. Water pollution is often not visible and requires water sampling and laboratories for measurement of water quality parameters.

To answer this question, the team should observe the water during the field visit but it is also very important to ask the community about their observations and experiences.

Is there an inflow of sediments into water bodies notable?

Sediments are loose particles of sand, clay and other substances that settle at the bottom of a water body. They naturally come from eroding soil and from decomposing plants and animals. However, the sediment load may be increased by human practices.

Causes of high sediment loads are erosion (often caused for example by deforestation and clearing of vegetation along the river banks. Also disturbances of river banks like digging or sand and gravel extraction can increase the sediment load. Or unsuitable agricultural practices that expose the soil are a problem.) When the ground surface is stripped of vegetation, the upper soils are vulnerable to both wind and water erosion. In a number of regions of the earth, entire sectors of a country have become erodible.

For example, on the Madagascar high central plateau, which covers about 10% of the country, most of the land area is devegetated, and deep channels have eroded into the underlying soil typically in excess of 50 meters deep and one kilometer wide. The sedimentation results in discoloration of rivers to a dark red brown color.



*Aerial view of erosion in Madagascar, high central plateau
(http://photos.wildmadagascar.org/images/madagascar_erosion_aerial_0.shtml)*



Sediment laden Betsiboka River, Madagascar,

photo: NASA (<http://www.solarviews.com/cap/earth/sediment.htm>)

Excessive amounts of sediment can result in the destruction of aquatic habitats and a reduction in the diversity and abundance of aquatic life.

Sediments also causes the water to be cloudy (turbid) which reduces light transmission in the water (and hence photosynthesis), which can adversely affect the entire aquatic ecosystem.

Increased sediment in water bodies may also have an economic impact on public water systems that use them as a source of drinking water. The financial costs to upgrade treatment facilities in order to remove the increased sediment load are high. Also high loads of sediments can lead to a reduction of the water volume supplied for irrigation and the communities.

To answer this question, the team should observe the water during the field visit but it is also very important to ask the community about their observations and experiences.

5.6 Air

Closest distance of burning areas to recreational or residential areas?

Burning areas (agricultural waste burning, forest fire or garbage burning) close to recreational or residential areas can result in respiratory and other pollution-related illnesses such as asthma, bronchitis and pneumonia, as well as eye and skin problems.

On a larger scale, the burning of biomass results in haze formation with large, even transboundary impacts on human health.

Are factories equipped with air pollution control, such as scrubbers?

Air pollution is the introduction of chemicals or particles that cause harm or discomfort to humans or other living organisms, or damages the atmosphere (i.e. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are harmful to the ozone layer).

5.7 Waste**How is sanitary wastewater being disposed?****Sewage pipes:**

If a building is connected to sewage pipes, the sanitary wastewater can be transported to a sewer system and will be treated in a larger wastewater treatment system. However, this is often not the case in rural areas, where there are no centralized wastewater treatment facilities.

Septic tank:

Septic Tank Systems treat sanitary wastewaters at its location, rather than transporting the sewage to a sewer system or larger treatment system nearby.

Led into water bodies:

This means, the sanitary wastewater goes directly to lakes, rivers or streams without previous treatment. This can cause serious environmental and human health problems, especially if the water from the river is being used for domestic purposes nearby.

Led to the grounds:

This means, the sanitary wastewater is led to the grounds without previous treatment. This can cause serious health problems as humans can get in direct touch with excrements.

Is oil/chemical waste/medical waste being disposed safely or returned to supplier?

Oil is lighter than water and tends to spread into thin membranes. Because of this, small amounts of oil can contaminate very large amounts of water and should never be disposed to water bodies. Waste oil is usually stored in appropriate containers and returned to the supplier.

Chemical waste introduced to the environment can cause serious environmental and human health problems. Chemical waste is usually stored in appropriate containers and returned to the supplier.

Medical waste generated by health care activities includes materials like used needles and syringes, used and soiled dressings, diagnostic samples, blood, chemicals and pharmaceuticals. This waste has to be treated with care, as it can potentially expose people infection, toxic effects and injuries.

Generally, medical waste has to be burned with very high temperatures. Medical waste should be collected and sent to a place where there are facilities for safe disposal, as for example a hospital. Sharp objects like syringes or scalpels should be put in a container that cannot be punctured for transportation.

This information on waste management can be obtained by talking to the investor, but also by asking the communities for their observations.

6. Assessment form: Agriculture and Forestry (PAFO)

6.1 Risk of chemicals use

What is the closest distance between mixing areas for chemicals from rivers, streams, water supplies?

Usually pesticides are mixed with water or other substances before being sprayed. This process can result in spills and run off of chemicals to water bodies if the mixing area is located very close (should be at least 100m away).

What is the closest distance of a storage area for hazardous materials (i.e. Oil, grease, chemicals) to water bodies?

If hazardous materials are stored close to water bodies (should be at least 100m away), the potential risks of water pollution through leakages or run offs of this materials is high. The storage area should never be located in an area in danger of floodings.

Are hazardous materials (i.e. Oil, grease, chemicals) stored with appropriate safety measures?

Safety measures:

- Keep hazardous materials in a properly closed and locked building with a warning sign
- The building should be well ventilated
- Storage areas should have a sealed surface.
- Separate hazardous materials from other goods, never store pesticides in cabinets with or near food, animal feed, or medical supplies.
- Always store hazardous materials in their original containers, which usually includes the label listing ingredients, directions for use, and first aid steps in case of accidental poisoning
- Containers containing pesticides with high toxic levels should be marked with warning signs that is easy to see.
- Store pesticides high enough so that they are out of reach of children and pets
- Keep away from heat sources or direct sunlight
- Clean the room every time when pesticides or chemicals leak or drop from the containers



6.2 Biodiversity

Are river banks and water courses affected/disturbed by the project?

Natural river banks are ecologically very important as they provide a variety of habitats used by aquatic and terrestrial animals and plants. Undisturbed river banks with their natural vegetation (trees and dense natural vegetation) also provide the best protection from erosion.

Possible activities of disturbance include for example:

- jetty constructions
- Sand and gravel extraction works
- Building of infrastructure
- Digging along river banks or in the river bed
- River bank protection (this also has some positive effects like: preventing the loss of additional terrestrial wildlife habitat, possible protection of downstream fish habitat from further bank erosion, preventing loss of land for agriculture.)

Is the concession area within or partly within a protected area or protection forest?

National Protected Areas serve the purpose of biodiversity conservation, maintenance of ecological stability, watershed protection, protection of scenic beauty for leisure (such as ecotourism), protection of natural areas that have cultural significance, protection of natural areas for scientific research

Provincial or district protected areas (often designated as conservation or protection forests) have locally significant conservation or watershed value .

- Conservation forests serve the purposes of conserving nature, preserving plant and animal species, ecosystems and other valuable sites of natural, historical, cultural, tourism, environmental, educational and scientific research experiments. (Forest law 2007)
- Protection Forests are forests classified for the function of protecting water resources, river banks, road sides, preventing soil erosion, protecting soil quality, strategic areas for national defense, protection from natural disasters, environmental protection and so on. (Forest law 2007)

6.3 Farming system

Specify type of contract farming system

There are different types of plantations:

- land concessions to companies
- smallholder farming
- contract farming
- mixed model

Land concessions: Under this model, a company is allocated land which it leases for a set period of time, then hires labour to establish, operate and harvest from the plantation. The company can maintain a high level of autonomy in how the plantation is set up and managed, and owns the entire product.

Smallholder farming: Smallholder plantations refer to individual farmers using their own capital to convert their land to plantations or to integrate a plantation into their farming system. They are responsible for all activities, from procuring seedlings, to planting and harvesting, to selling their products, and thus are entitled to all the profits.

Contract farming: This model provides a way for investors to access land and labour without being issued a concession. The “2+3” model is the most heavily promoted in Lao PDR. Under this system, the investor reaches an agreement with farmers, where the company provides capital, technology and market for the final product, and farmers provide land and labour. Profits are generally to be split. Although “2+3” is preferred by the Government of Lao, it often slips into a “1+4” system where farmers provide only land and receive a smaller share of profits.

Mixed plantation schemes: In this model, a company is allocated a certain amount of land to establish and operate a plantation on, and uses a contract farming or smallholder farming system to supplement the concession. This allows the investor to maintain control over its main plantation, which can also be used as a demonstration for farmers. This model benefits investors in that there is greater security for investment if they can retain control over a core area. It also allows farmers to retain land and work with the company if they choose.

Does the company follow the contract farming agreements?

This relates for example to:

- Sharing of profits
- Provision of technology and training to farmers
- Buying the products from the farmers as agreed

Is there a demonstration plantation?

Demonstration plantations (also called trial plot) are used to test growing for example rubber trees in an area and to teach local people how to care for the plants. Demonstration plantations are not subject to tax payments to the Government.