

23rd YEAR, ISSUE NO. 12

Official Gazette

Amendment of the Law on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the Puntland State Government.

Section 3

Regulations of Ministries, Local Council Laws, and Government Programs.

Section 4

Decisions of Administrations and Court Resolutions.

Section 5

Orders, Notices, and Government Contracts.

PUNTLAND STATE OF SOMALIA OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Law No. 12 of December 20, 2023, concerning the Amendment of the Law on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the Puntland State Government.

The President of the State of Puntland

Having observed:

- Article 80, paragraph 16 of the Constitution of the Puntland State Government
- Approval by the Puntland State Assembly under the reference XGGW/DPL/77/2023, dated December 10, 2023.

Considering: The need for amendment to the Law on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the Puntland State Government.

Enacts the following law:

Article 1

The Assembly has approved the Amendment of the Law on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of the Puntland State Government.

Article 2

Original copies shall be kept at the Office of the President, the Office of the Secretary General of Parliament, and the Office of the Attorney General of the State Government.

Article 3

This law shall come into effect upon the signature of the President and its publication in the official gazette of the State Government of Puntland.

GLOSSARY

Unless otherwise defined in this Law, the following terms shall mean:

No	Term	Description
1	Constitution	Refers to the Constitution of the Puntland State of Somalia
2	Ministry	Refers to the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.
3	Minister	Refers to the Minister of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.
4	Director-General	Refers to the Director-General of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change in Puntland.
5	Environment	Refers to the surroundings including land, water, climate, and air around us.
6	Review:	Refers to the process of verifying that the environmental and social impact study is reliable and has accurately assessed the project's impact on the environment and society.
7	Assessment	: Refers to the process designed to explore, assess, and evaluate environmental, social, and economic impacts that could arise from the proposed project.
8	Environmental and Social Impact Permit	Refers to the permit issued to the project owner to commence project execution in compliance with this Law.
9	Environmental and Social impact Assessment Report:	Refers to the report produced at the conclusion of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment process.

10	Environmental Audits	means the systematic, documented, periodic and objective evaluation intended to identify environmental compliance and management system implementation gaps, along with related corrective actions.
11	Developer	means any person who: (a) carries out or proposes to carry out an undertaking; or (b) is the owner or person having charge, management or control of an undertaking;

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Article 1

Title of the Law

This law shall be known as the “Law on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of Puntland.”

Article 2

Purpose of the Law

The objectives of this Law are:

1. To ensure projects are assessed prior to approval.
2. To conduct environmental and social impact assessments to prevent negative impacts of a certain project may have on the environment and society of Puntland.
3. To educate the community on the potential adverse effects of the projects that may impose on the environment and society of Puntland.

CHAPTER 2: ADMINISTRATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Article 3

Procedures for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

1. All undertakings, projects or activities specified in schedule **(B)** shall require environmental impact assessment, the scope and extent of the environmental impact assessment report shall be as specified in schedule **(T)**.
2. The **Ministry** has the right to compel the developer of the project to conduct an environmental and social impact assessment study using experts recognized by the Ministry, with one copy of the impact assessment report submitted to the Ministry, and another copy to the project developer.
3. Appendices attached to this regulation shall be considered as inseparable part of this regulation.

Article 4

Duties and Responsibilities of the Ministry

The Ministry is responsible for:

1. Coordinating and monitoring the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment in Puntland.
2. Overseeing the projects that pose a high risk to the environment and society of Puntland.
3. Setting standards and procedures for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment in accordance with the provisions of this law.
4. Conducting regular monitoring and advisory to project managers on corrective actions for non-compliance with previously determined measures.
5. Approval or rejection of projects based on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

Article 5

Issuance and Denial of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Permit

1. Every firm and individual who is qualified and interested in conducting environmental impact assessment shall submit an application to the Ministry to obtain licensing to conduct Environmental Impact Assessment.
2. The following documents must accompany the application:
 - a. A brief report on the Agency.
 - b. Details on the Agency's capability.
 - c. The expert level of the personnel involved.
 - d. Legal status.

3. When the Ministry responsible for the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment receives the application, it must evaluate whether all necessary documents have accompanied the application.
4. Once the application meets the requirements mentioned in subsection 2 of this article, the Minister shall grant the applicant permission/license to conduct the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.
5. If the application is incomplete, the Ministry shall provide the applicant ten (10) days to complete the missing documents.
6. If the applicant fails to submit the required data, analysis, and additional reports within the given time, their application will be considered non-compliant with the necessary criteria.
7. All experts involved in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment shall pay the license fee in accordance with this law.
8. The company or expert granted the license to conduct the assessment must renew the license annually, in accordance with paragraph 7 of this article, by paying the renewal fee specified in Appendix 2 of this law.

Article 6

Suspension or Revocation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Permit

1. After issuance of the permit, the Minister, based on recommendations from the Director-General and the responsible environmental and social impact assessment department, may:
 - a. Suspend the permit for no more than twenty-four (24) months.
 - b. Completely revoke the permit.
2. The Minister may suspend or revoke the permit as described in paragraph 1 if:
 - a. The permit holder violates the conditions initially imposed.
 - b. Significant changes to the project or its execution method occur.
 - c. The project causes environmental damage that was difficult to foresee at the time of permit issuance.
 - d. It is discovered that the information provided by the project's responsible person during the application was false or did not accurately represent the project's realities.

Article 7

Requirements for Experts Conducting Environmental and Social Impact Assessments

1. Any person seeking recognition from the Ministry as an expert capable of conducting Environmental and Social Impact Assessments must meet the following criteria:
 - a. Possess a minimum of a university degree relevant to the project they will assess.
 - b. Have at least five (5) years of experience relevant to the assessment they will conduct.
 - c. Be known for integrity and honesty in relation to their professional duties.
 - d. Not have been convicted of a serious crime which could compromise trust in their ability to conduct assessments.

Article 8

Classification of Projects Undergoing Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

1. Projects are categorized according to their potential environmental and social impacts as outlined in Appendix 1 of this law, which requires detailed assessment procedures.
2. Type **B** projects: Require comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessments.
3. Type **T** projects: Require preliminary Environmental and Social Impact Assessments to determine if further detailed assessment is necessary based on initial findings.

Article 9

Conducting the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Study

1. If a project is classified as Type A, the responsible entity must request and ensure a comprehensive assessment is conducted, adhering to the procedures specified in Appendix 1 of this law.
2. For projects classified as Type B, the responsible entity must inform the project developer that a preliminary Environmental and Social Impact Assessment is required as per Appendix 1.

CHAPTER 3: PRELIMINARY PROJECT ASSESSMENT STUDY

Article 10

Conducting and Submitting a Preliminary Study

1. The project developer must submit a preliminary assessment report for projects classified under Appendix 3 of this law to the Ministry.
2. In preparing the preliminary study, the project developer should consult stakeholders potentially affected by the project, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups, to discuss the project's social, economic, and environmental impacts and to gather feedback.

3. The preliminary assessment report is prepared by Environmental and Social Impact assessment (ESIA) expert who had a permit from the Ministry.
4. If the expert isn't registered from Ministry, he/she must submit an application with individual curriculum vitae indicating personal capacity and experience to the ministry for registration and permit for conducting a preliminary assessment report.
5. A preliminary assessment report and review will be charged a fee of \$1,800 and will be part of the general revenue of the government and used for the implementation of the ministry's mission to protect the environment in accordance with the government's accounting system.

Article 11

Feedback on the Preliminary Study

1. If the preliminary study meets the criteria set out in this law, the Minister, within five (5) days of receiving the project report, will circulate the preliminary study to following relevant agencies for written feedback within fourteen (14) days.
 - a. Government agencies
 - b. Community that the project is targeting.
2. Following the feedback period, if feedback supports the study or if no feedback is received within the designated fourteen (14) days, the Minister will decide on the adequacy of the preliminary study.
3. The Minister's decision may either authorize the project to proceed without further environmental and social impacts or require a more comprehensive study if potential significant impacts are identified.

CHAPTER 4: COMPLETION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY

Article 12

Collection of Essential Data for Environmental and Social Impact Assessments

1. The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment study must include all projects classified as Type 'B' under Appendix 1 of this law, as well as those classified as Type 'T' which have been determined through preliminary assessments to require a full-scale study.
2. The project developer is responsible for employing experts or a team of experts registered with the Ministry to conduct the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, including gathering crucial data, in consultation with the advisory body before commencing the study.
3. The important data collection report should describe the scope and details the project activities that identifies the key issues to be addressed in terms of environmental and social impacts.

4. The project developer will pay a fee of \$3,800, which is the review of the report submitted by the expert or experts who agreed to conduct the environmental impact assessment, and it will be part of the government's general income, and is utilized for the execution of the Ministry's environmental conservation activities, in accordance with government's accounting system.

Article 13

Submission of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

The project developer must submit five (5) copies of the completed Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report to the Ministry for review.

Article 14

Review of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Study

1. The Ministry will review the submitted Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report and provide written feedback within fifteen (15) days of receipt.
2. If the review concludes that the report is comprehensive and meets all requirements, the Minister will notify the project manager within fourteen (14) days from the date of acknowledgement.
3. When the environmental and social impact assessment report is found to be incomplete, the Ministry will refer it back to the project developer for review, taking into account the Ministry's comments and objections.

Article 15

Decision on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

1. Based on the comprehensive review and feedback, the Ministry may:
 - a. Approve the project, issuing a conditional approval based on the findings and stipulations laid out in the assessment report.
 - b. Suggest modifications to the project concerning the technology used or site relocation to mitigate environmental or social impacts identified during the assessment.
 - c. Return the project to the project manager for further information or re-assessment if significant gaps are identified.
2. The Ministry's decision and the reasons will be communicated to the project developer within days Fourteen (14).

Article 16

Requirements for Project Approval

1. Upon reaching a decision to approve a project, the Minister will:
 - a. Issue approval conditional on specific requirements deemed necessary.
 - b. Specify the validity duration of the approval.
 - c. Grant the environmental and social impact assessment license.

Article 17

Revocation of Approval

1. The Minister, based on advice from the advisory body, has the authority to revoke any previously granted approval if:
 - a. There is non-compliance with the approval conditions.
 - b. Significant alterations affecting the project execution or operational methods result in negative environmental or social impacts.
 - c. New, significant adverse impacts are discovered that were not anticipated at the time of approval.

CHAPTER 5: MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

Article 18

Monitoring of Environmental and Social Impacts of the Project

1. Monitoring of environmental and societal impacts stipulated by this law shall be conducted by experts certified in environmental and social impact assessment, in accordance with the regulations.
2. The project developer is responsible for the costs associated with the review of the monitoring report, amounting to USD 2,200, which contributes to the general revenue of the government and is utilized for the execution of the Ministry's environmental conservation activities, in accordance with government accounting practicing systems.
3. The expert or experts conducting the environmental and social impact assessment are required to fulfil the requirements referred to in Article 7 of this regulation.

Article 19

Basic Principles of Environmental and Social Monitoring

1. The monitoring of environmental and social impacts must be based on the following principles:
 - a. Monitoring tasks are conducted by a qualified body, in accordance with the provisions of this law.
 - b. The project manager must balance environmental sustainability with economic development.

Article 20

Monitoring Periods for Environmental and Social Impacts

1. All projects likely to have negative impacts on the environment must undergo regular monitoring by experts registered with the Ministry, as per the stipulations of this law.
2. To track environmental and social risks, the project manager must conduct monitoring biennially if the project duration exceeds two years. For projects classified under high-risk categories in Appendix 1, annual monitoring is required.
3. If the project duration is less than one year, monitoring must be conducted promptly, and additional checks may be initiated by the Ministry if deemed necessary.

Article 21

Preparation of Environmental and Social Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring reports on environmental and social matters should be prepared following the general guidelines set for environmental and social monitoring.
2. Any changes occurring during the monitoring report preparation process must be mutually agreed upon by all parties involved in the environmental and social monitoring.

Article 22

Conduct of Environmental and Social Impact Monitoring

1. The conduct of environmental and social monitoring should involve prepared questionnaires, visits to project sites, analysis, and testing in accordance with this law.
2. The environmental and social auditor must:
 - a. Initially include advisory input in the project description.
 - b. Clearly define the objectives of the project.
 - c. Outline the scope and requirements of the monitoring.

- d. Adhere to environmental laws and other regulations governing health and safety and sustainable use of natural resources.
 - e. Confirm the level of compliance with the project developer to the requirements of the Environmental and Social Management Plans.
 - f. Assess the project developer's awareness, knowledge and responsibility for the validity of this regulation and its settled requirements.
 - g. Review project documents related to all infrastructures and designs to ensure the purpose of protecting the environment and preventing any damage.
 - h. Investigate monitoring programs, criteria, and procedures set up for controlling and correcting emergency measures;
 - i. Examine the records of events and accidents and the likelihood of potential events and accidents in the future;
 - j. Include in the study surveying the potential vulnerabilities of climate change, and priority measures which reduce the burden caused by climate change and adaptation actions to climate change;
 - k. Inspect all buildings and sites where production, testing and flow of goods proceeds as well as the storage areas, the places of disposal of goods are going on and to record all environmental and social risks associated with such matters;
 - l. Investigate and obtain the views of the project team, local communities, vulnerable groups at the project site and other people who may have a health or security impact on the project;
3. The Environmental and Social Impact Monitoring report will have the following formats
 - a. Brief introduction to the report;
 - b. Current project-level data;
 - c. The objectives and scope of the monitoring;
 - d. Monitoring protocols, criteria and methods of use;
 - e. Results and observations;
 - f. Describing important issues including strength and weaknesses of the project;
 - g. Recommendations;
 - h. Conclusion
 - i. List of documents used or cited and
 - j. Attachments (pictures, Future action plan, consultation and list of relevant persons consulted.
 4. Environmental and social impact monitoring report must be signed by each of the individuals who conducted the report.
 5. Upon completion of the report of the environmental and social monitoring, the project developer shall submit at least Five (5) printed copies or as the Ministry permits at certain times and a copy of the report in electronic form as written in article 3 of this regulation.
 6. Upon receipt of the environmental and social monitoring report, the Ministry shall send within seven (7) days a copy of the report to all relevant state agencies and community sectors.
 7. Once the Ministry is satisfied that the project activities have complied with the environmental and social management plans, the Ministry shall issue a Certificate of

Environmental and Community Compliance within Forty-Five (45) days of the date of receipt of the monitoring/audit report.

Article 23

Submission of Environmental and Social Monitoring Reports

Environmental and Social Monitoring report is submitted to the project developer or manager within Fourteen (14) days after completion of the monitoring report.

Article 24

Enforcement of Monitoring

1. The Ministry is responsible for enforcing the monitoring of environmental and social impacts, ensuring that projects comply with the mitigation measures.
2. Enforcement activities should verify project adherence to established environmental and social management plans, confirming the adequacy of measures to reduce negative impacts.
3. Enforcement of monitoring should be done by an environmental auditor.

Article 25

Powers of Environmental Monitors

1. Authorized environmental monitors have the right to access any site or facility relevant to the project for inspection purposes, to examine records, and to inquire about project management.
2. Environmental monitors may initiate or cause the initiation of environmental and social monitoring at any facility if there is a reasonable belief that:
 - a. Project authorities are violating this law or are likely to do so.
 - b. The project activities pose an immediate and significant risk to human health or cause irreparable environmental damage.
3. An environmental auditor must-
 - a. In accordance with this Act, send a written notice to the project developer, at least Forty-Eight hours prior to conducting environmental and community monitoring.
 - b. Request the supervisor to supervise his/her project within the period of notice, with sufficient information.
4. A person who refuses to answer questions, refuses or refuses to provide other information and is legally requested by an environmental auditor commits an offence under this law.

Article 26

Monitoring Report Submission

1. After the monitoring is completed, monitors are required to submit the monitoring report to the Ministry.
2. The monitoring report should include:
 - a. The name and address of the project site.
 - b. The name of the proposed project.
 - c. The date the project was implemented.
 - d. The date of the last monitoring report, including the findings, actions taken, and results.
 - e. Details of the environmental boundaries being monitored as outlined in the Environmental Management Plan.
 - f. The actual outcomes of the monitoring activities.
 - g. New actions being implemented, including requirements for subsequent monitoring.
 - h. Results, conclusions, and non-technical summaries.

CHAPTER 6:

Article 27

Project Expansion and Modification

1. Any expansion or modification of an existing project must undergo a review process.
2. The responsible party of the project must undertake all necessary steps to conduct an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for any expansion or modification.

Article 28

Community Consultation

1. During the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, the project manager must organize opportunities to engage with local community members who are interested in discussing the potential environmental impacts of the project, especially those living near the project site.
2. It is required to provide the community with sufficient information about the project being implemented and its impacts.
3. Concerns raised by the community regarding potential environmental impacts must be documented.

Article 29

Appeals

1. Any party responsible for a project may appeal a decision made by the Ministry regarding the approval of a project within 30 days from the date the decision was communicated.
2. The Minister shall appoint an independent committee of three technical experts to review the appeal and provide recommendations, with the costs incurred by the committee being borne by the project.
3. The decision of the committee on the appeal shall not be considered final.
4. The project responsible party still has the right to appeal to a competent court regarding the decision on the appeal.
5. The court's decision on the matter shall be final.

Article 30

Compensation

1. If a project causes environmental or human damage, the principle of "the polluter pays" as outlined in the Environmental Protection Management Act applies, and the project shall be responsible for:
 - a. Compensating for any personal and property damage caused.
 - b. Restoring the environment to its condition prior to the damage.

Article 31

Penalties

1. Any project developer or expert who knowingly submits false information during an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment commits an offense and is subject to a penalty ranging from one to three years imprisonment or a fine of not less than \$3,500, or both.
2. The judge may impose an increased penalty if:
 - a. The offense is repeated.
 - b. The act causes environmental damage, human harm, or any other adverse impact.

Article 32

Regulations

The Ministry has the authority to issue regulations, directives, guidelines, and instructions that correct and direct actions in alignment with the provisions of this law.

Article 33

Repeal and Nullification

1. Any law or regulation that contradicts or fails to comply with this law is hereby repealed.
2. In matters not covered by this law, other laws that do not contradict the Constitution of Puntland will apply.

Article 34

Commencement of This Law

This law shall come into force upon approval by the Puntland State Assembly, signature by the President of the State of Puntland, and publication in the Official Gazette of the State Government of Puntland.

Attachments of the law

ATTACHMENT 1: CLASSIFICATION OF PROJECTS BASED ON LIKELY SIGNIFICANCE OF ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Category B: Projects requiring comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment

1. Rural and Urban Water Supply and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Canalisation and flood-relief works (large-scale)• Dams and reservoirs (Medium-large scale)• Wastewater treatment plants (large-scale)• Land drainage (large-scale)
2. Waste Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Waste disposal installations for incineration, chemical treatment or land fill for toxic, hazardous and dangerous wastes• Installations for the disposals in industrial wastes
3. Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hospital and educational facilities (large-scale)
4. Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Major urban roads

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New and upgraded motorways/ express roads • Rural road programmes • Oil and gas pipelines and installations • Rail infrastructure • Elevated and underground railways and suspended lines used mainly for passenger transport • Inland waterways • Airports with a basic runway length of 2,100m or more
5. Ports and Harbours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trading ports • Port for inland waterways which permit the passage of vessels over 1,350 tonnes • Large scale expansions to existing ports and harbours
6. Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thermal power stations and other combustion installations with a heat output of 300 megawatts or more • Nuclear Reactors • Hydroelectric power (large-scale)
7. Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land clearing/ conversion to agriculture (large-scale) • Land reclamation (large-scale)
8. Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface-water fed irrigation projects covering more than 500 hectares • Ground-water fed irrigation projects covering more than 1,000 hectares
9. Natural conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plantation afforestation/ reforestation (large-scale) • Commercial exploitation of natural fauna and flora; • Introduction of alien or invasive species of fauna and flora into ecosystems.
10. Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large-scale intensive rearing of livestock
11. Fisheries and Aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial fisheries

12. Mineral Extraction and Processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deep drilling, such as geothermal, oil, and water supplies • Extraction of metallic and energy-producing minerals by open-cast mining • Extraction of coal/ignite by underground or open-cast mining • Surface industrial installations for extraction of coal, petroleum, natural gas or cores • On-site mineral processing facilities (large-scale)
13. Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial estates • Major industrial facilities including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Oil refineries gasification or liquefaction of 500 tonnes ○ Installations for production of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, including smelting, refining, drawing, rolling and surface treatment (large-scale) ○ Installations for the extraction and processing of asbestos and cement products ○ Treatment and production of chemicals (large-scale), including integrated chemical installations ○ Manufacture or transport of pesticides or other hazardous and / or toxic materials
14. Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal development (large-scale)
15. Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement schemes (large-scale)

Category T: Projects requiring preliminary Environmental Analysis

Sectoral Classifications: SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	
1. Rural and Urban Water Supply and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural water supply and sanitation • Land drainage (small-scale) • Sewerage systems • Installations for the disposal of waste sludge

Sanitation	
2. Waste Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycling plants • Installations for the disposal of domestic refuse (large-scale)
3. Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing and commercial projects
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	
4. Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading / rehabilitation of major rural roads • Airports with a basic runway length of less than 2,100m
5. Ports and Harbours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inland ports that permit the passage of vessels under 1,350 tonnes • Upgrading of port and harbour facilities (small-scale)
6. Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thermal power stations and other combustion installations with a heat output of less than 300 megawatts • Electricity transmission lines • Rural electrification • Renewable energy (large scale) • Mini-Hydro
PRODUCTION SECTOR	
7. Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widespread introduction of new management practices (e.g. mechanisation, mixed cropping). • Widespread introduction of new crops • Pest control programmes (large-scale) • Widespread introduction of fertilizers • Watershed management and rehabilitation
8. Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface-water fed irrigation projects covering less than 100 hectares • Ground-water fed irrigation projects covering less than 200 hectares
9. Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected forestry reserves (large-scale) • Agro-forestry (large-scale) • Productive forestry reserves (large-scale)

10. Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive rearing of cattle (> 50 heads); or poultry (>500 heads)
11. Fisheries and Aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive aquaculture (large-scale) • Extensive aquaculture (exceeding 50ha; or exceeding 10ha if affecting mangroves) • Artisanal fisheries (large scale) • Introduction of new species • Introduction of new harvesting technology
12. Mineral Extraction and Processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extraction of aggregate minerals such as marble, sand, gravel, salt, phosphates and potash • Extraction of non-metallic or energy-producing minerals (small-scale)
13. Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agro-industries, including producing of vegetable and animal oils and fats, manufacture, packing and canning of animal, fish and vegetable products, • Manufacture of timber products, pulp, paper and board (large-scale) • Tannery and leather-dressing factories • Production of chemicals, including pesticides (small-scale) • Industries utilising hazardous materials (small-scale)
14. Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation (large-scale) • Amenities (large scale, such as water, energy, sanitation, waste disposals. • Facilities (large-scale), such as beach use, marinas, modification of ports, entertainment complexes • Ecological or cultural-tourism (dependent upon conservation-worthy ecosystems, flora or fauna; or local populations with articular cultural identity)
15. Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All other settlement schemes

ATTECHMENT 2: PERMIT FEE FOR FIRMS OR INDUVUAL EXPERTS THAT CONDUCTING AN ENVIEONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESEMNT

Type	Citizen	Foreign
Senior expert officer leading the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.	\$ 200	\$300
Deputy Officer – assistant expert in leading the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.	\$100	\$200
A firm specializing in Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.	\$500	\$1,000

ATTECHMENT 3: FEE OF RENEWAL OF THE PERMIT FOR FIRMS OR INDUVUAL EXPERTS THAT CONDUCTING AN ENVIEONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESEMNT

Type	Citizen	Foreign
Senior expert officer leading the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.	50\$	\$100
Deputy Officer – assistant expert in leading the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.	40\$	100\$
A firm specializing in Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.	200\$	\$300