



UKRAINE

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JSC UKRTRANSGAZ

**PROJECT “RECONSTRUCTION, CAPITAL REPAIRS AND TECHNICAL  
RE-EQUIPPING OF THE MAIN GAS PIPELINE “URENGOY – POMARY –  
UZHGOROD”**

**LOAN NO: 42608**

**LAND ACQUISITION AND COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK**

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ENGINEERING &  
CONSULTING INC.

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<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 20px auto; width: 80%;"> <p><b>ABSTRACT:</b></p> <p>This Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework (LACF) prepared for Reconstruction, Capital Repairs and Technical Re-Equipping of the Main Pipeline Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod and it describes the objectives, principles, and planned approach to land acquisition and compensation.</p> </div>					
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## **ABBREVIATION LIST**

<b>Bcm</b>	Billion Cubic Meters
<b>CLO</b>	Community Liaison Officer
<b>CS</b>	Compressor Station
<b>EBRD</b>	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>EIB</b>	European Investment Bank
<b>IFI</b>	International Finance Institutions
<b>LACF</b>	Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework
<b>NGO</b>	Non Governmental Organization
<b>PAPs</b>	Project Affected People
<b>JSC</b>	Joint Stock Company
<b>PPM</b>	Public Participation Meeting
<b>PR</b>	Performance Requirement
<b>SEP</b>	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
<b>UGS</b>	Underground Gas Storage
<b>UPU</b>	Urengoy – Pomary – Uzhgorod
<b>UTG</b>	Ukrtransgaz

## DEFINITIONS

**Land Acquisition:** Land acquisition includes both outright purchases of property and purchases of access rights, such as easements or lease agreement of way.

**Involuntary resettlement:** Involuntary resettlement refers to both physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of assets or resources, and/or loss of access to assets or resources that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition<sup>1</sup> and/or restrictions on land use.

**Resettlement:** Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition, or restrictions on land use, that result in displacement. This occurs in cases of: (i) lawful expropriation or restrictions on land use based on eminent domain; and (ii) negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail.

**Cut-off date:** Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.

**Compensation:** Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time the asset needs to be replaced.

**Project Affected People:** Any person who, as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

**Stakeholder:** Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project

**Economic Displacement:** Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) resulting from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities.

**Physical Displacement:** Loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with a project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.

**Vulnerable People:** People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

This document is the Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework (LACF) prepared on behalf of National Public Joint Stock Company (PJSC) Naftogaz of Ukraine and its subsidiary “JSC Ukrtransgaz” (UTG) as part of the modernization of Ukraine’s Gas Transmission System.

The Project includes reconstruction, capital repairs and technical re-equipping of the exiting main pipeline Urengoy – Pomary – Uzhgorod (UPU). The Project will be realized for the four sections of the main pipeline, given below:

- Bar-Gusiatyn and Gusiatyn-Bogorodchany → Equipment and supplies (pipes, fittings, valves);
- Romny-Grebinky and Grebinky-Sofiivka → Equipment and supplies (pipes, fittings, valves);
- Bar-Gusiatyn and Gusiatyn-Bogorodchany → Replacement works; and
- Romny-Grebinky and Grebinky-Sofiivka → Replacement works.

The Project also includes reconstruction activities in Romny Compressor Station where two old turbines will be replaced with the new ones.

The estimated cost for the Project is EUR 300 Million and UTG intends to use loan from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and European Investment Bank (EIB) for the implementation of this emergency Project.

A loan agreement was signed with EBRD and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 15<sup>th</sup> of December 2014. From 2014 to 2016, the UTG and the Naftogaz have started to raise their capacity at international level. In addition to improvement of the Ukrainian gas transfer infrastructure, the Project is also considered as a sample of corporate governance and transparency to the overall Ukraine.

Most of the international finance institutions (IFIs) require implementation of environmental and social safeguards, guidance, policies and requirements in order to ensure sustainable development and minimize the risks. The objective of the finance institutions is to minimize and to mitigate adverse project impacts on the physical, social and biologic environment and assist local companies to strengthen their own safeguard systems and develop the capacity for managing risks of the investment projects.

## 2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

### 2.1 Project Company

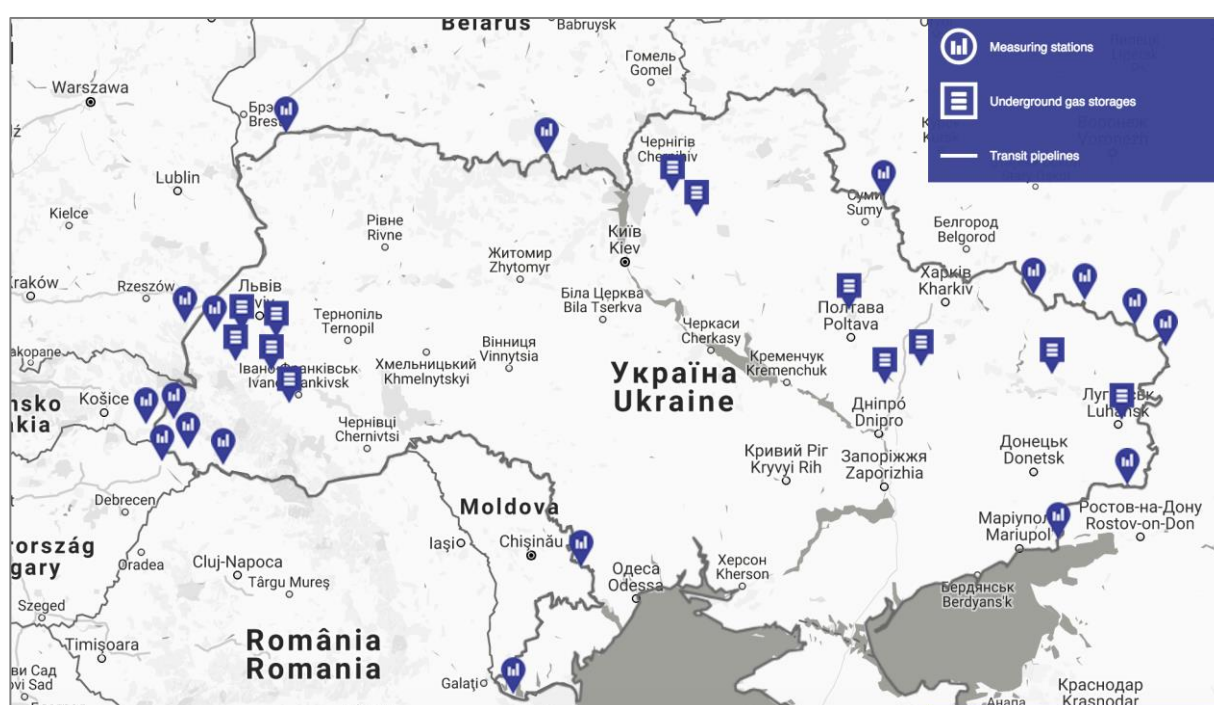
Naftogaz is a National oil and gas Joint-Stock Company founded in 1998. Headquarters of the company is located in Kyiv, Ukraine. The main activities of the Company are gas extraction, import and supply through gas transmission and storage.

UkrTransGaz (UTG) is one of the main branches of Naftogaz with the responsibility of gas transportation and gas storage. Main activities of UTG are:



- Delivery of natural gas to consumers in Ukraine;
- Natural gas transit through Ukraine to western and central Europe;
- Storage of natural gas in underground facilities;
- Operation, reconstruction and maintenance of trunk pipelines and associated infrastructure;
- Construction and installation of gas pipelines; and
- Research, design and project work for gas transportation and storage.

Ukraine has a crucial role as world's leading gas largest transit countries. Ukraine's gas transport system is closely linked to the systems of neighbouring countries including Russia, Belarus, Poland, Romania, Moldova, Hungary, and Slovakia. The Figure-1 below presents neighbouring countries.



Source: <http://utg.ua/live/>

**Figure 2-1 Ukrainian Gas Transport's Neighbouring Countries**

Through these neighbours Ukraine plays a key role in European energy security. UTG annually supplies 50-60 billion cubic meters (bcm) of natural gas to consumers in Ukraine and transports up to 120 bcm to Western Europe.

The main component of UTG' gas transportation system is a network of continuously operational trunk pipelines and branches. The length of pipelines operated by UTG totals 38,550 kilometres, including 22,160 kilometres of trunk gas pipelines and 16,390 kilometres of pipeline branches. The number of gas distribution stations now stands at 1,455.

UTG has 702 park gas compressor units, including 448 gas turbine drives, 158 units with electric drives and 96 gas motor compressors with total capacity of 5440 MW (located across 72 compressor stations).

UTG operates one of Europe's leading networks of underground gas storage (UGS) facilities. Today, the company operates 12 underground storage facilities with total active capacity of 31 billion cubic meters.

## 2.2 General Characteristics of the Project

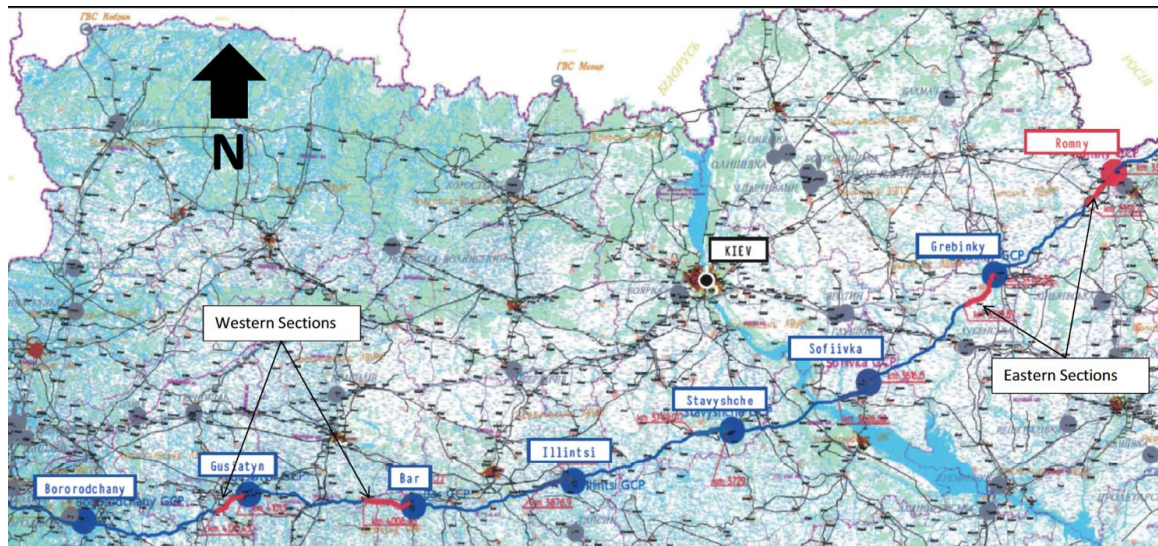
The ultimate aim of the Project is to improve the safety of the operations and thus, to reduce potential adverse impacts to the communities and employees and to ensure an uninterrupted supply of gas through the repair of the pipeline.

The Project is Categorised B and the scope will include the repair of existing pipes, replacement of severely corroded original welded joints cathodic protection stations. In addition, the Project will finance a modernisation/replacement of two compressor units at the Romny Compressor station to increase energy efficiency and reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides and carbon dioxide. The route of the pipeline is shown in Figure-2.



Figure 2-2 Route of The Pipeline

The Bank will finance “four non-continuous sections”, and the cumulative length of individual sections to be repaired is 119 km. The individual pipe sections are located at the western and eastern regional sections of the UPU pipeline and include Romny-Grebinky section (Section 1: 26.7 km); Grebinky-Soviivka section (Section 2: 31.5 km); Bar-Gusiatyn section (Section 3: 33.7 km) and Gusiatyn-Bogorodchany section (Section 4: 27.1 km). These Sections are shown in Figure-3.



**Figure 2-3 Sections of the Project**

The land acquisition process is completed for Section-3 and Section-4 and process is still ongoing for Section-1 and Section-2. UTG signed servitude agreement with the majority of the landowners. Negotiation process is on going for the remaining Sections.

The UTG is continuing the land acquisition process in compliance with the national requirements. Land owners and land tenure is considered during the compensation process with the values provided from the National Statistic Institution.

### **3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

#### **3.1 Key Ukrainian Legislation**

##### **3.1.1 The Constitution of Ukraine**

**The Constitution of Ukraine** stipulating that “no one shall be unlawfully deprived of the right of property. The right of private property is inviolable and “The expropriation of objects of the right of private property may be applied only as an exception for reasons of social necessity, on the grounds of and by the procedure established by law, and on the condition of advance and complete compensation of their value. The expropriation of such objects with subsequent complete compensation of their value is permitted only under conditions of martial law or a state of emergency”

Within the scope of the Project, there will be no permanent expropriation and a servitude agreement will be signed for the construction period of each Section.

##### **3.1.2 Land Code of Ukraine**

Chapter 17 of the **Land Code of Ukraine** defines the land servitude. According to the Law, “engineering communications, the right of state, communal and private electrical transmission lines, telecommunication lines, pipelines and other communication lines to lay and operate their systems through an alien land plot.” Land servitudes are subject to mandatory state registration according to the procedure provided in this Code. Information on the establishment of the land

servitude is an indivisible part of the legal documentation on the land plot on which a servitude is established.

A land servitude remains in force when the right to the land parcel passes to another person.

A land subject to the land servitude cannot be the object of purchase-and-sale or pledge, and it cannot be transferred in any way by the person in whose interests the servitude was established to another physical person or legal entity.

The owners, as well as the user and leaseholder of the land plot on which a land servitude has been established, have the right, unless otherwise provided by law, to demand from the persons in whose interests the land servitude has been established an appropriate recompense for its establishment.

### **3.1.3 The Law of Ukraine on the Legal Regime of Land Protection Zones Designated by Main Pipelines**

Determination of the security zone is held according to the Law of Ukraine on the Legal Regime of Land Protection Zones Designated by Main Pipelines (No. 766-VIII dated November 10, 2015, VVR, 2015, No. 52, item 442). According to the Article 13 of the Law:

1. The size of the security zones of the main pipelines' objects, as well as the size of the internal security zones of such security zones, might be reduced taking into account the actual state of security and the change in the category of the corresponding section of the main pipeline.
2. Reduction of the sizes of security zones of the objects of main pipelines, as well as the sizes of internal zones of security of security zones, shall be carried out by the authorized executive body in agreement with the enterprise of the main pipeline transport at the request of the owner of a building or a building, a land plot located within the relevant security zone, and on the basis of an expert opinion provided by a specialized expert organization on the state of safety and the change of category of the corresponding section of the main tr. bypass A request for the reduction of these zones may also be filed by the enterprise of main pipelines.

According to the Law, landowners and land users will be able to continue their economic activities on the plots located in the security zone with the following restrictions;

- to build residential buildings, industrial or other buildings and structures;
- to place refuelling and autogas filling stations and warehouses of fuel and lubricants;
- to build garages and car parks, country houses and garden houses and utility buildings;
- to build highways and railways parallel to the main gas pipeline, except for the construction of departmental technological roads of enterprises of main gas pipelines;
- landfills and usage of pour solutions of acids, salts and alkalis, as well as other substances that cause corrosion;
- to place sports grounds, stadiums, markets, public transport stops, organize events;
- to construct fences for separating land plots of private property, forest lands, orchards, vineyards;
- to construct beekeeping areas and barn;
- to plant long-lasting plant;
- to use of land as a cemetery;



- to damage to roads leading to main pipes; and
- to use of fire.

## 3.2 Land Acquisition Steps

The process followed by UTG according to the national requirements is presented in Table 3-1 below;

**Table 3-1 National And International Requirements During Land Acquisition**

NATIONAL REQUIREMENT		INTERNATIONAL REQUIREMENTS		
PRE-CONSTRUCTION	CONSTRUCTION	PRE-CONSTRUCTION	CONSTRUCTION	OPERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land Acquisition Planning</li> <li>• Determination of the Land Owners</li> <li>• Negotiation Meetings</li> <li>• Servitude Agreement</li> <li>• Preparation of Cultivation Plans</li> <li>• Compensation of Crops to Land Users</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notification to actual land user 30 days before the construction</li> <li>• Land Entry Protocol</li> <li>• Compensation of Servitude</li> <li>• Reinstatement</li> <li>• Land Exit Protocol</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline Data Collection</li> <li>• Public Participation Meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of LACF and Management Plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring and Evaluation</li> </ul>

### 3.2.1 Determination of the Land Owners

Land acquisition and compensation process is based on the detailed cadastral plans, developed by licensed experts. Preparation of land planning files for each villages realized through the licensed experts and identification of landowners and users through the Cadastre System.

UTG has a contract with two private companies to conduct field works of the land acquisition process. The company is responsible of the followings;

- Determination of the landowners,
- Preparation of land planning files,
- Negotiation meetings with the landowners,
- Ensure the signature of the servitude agreements with the landowners and
- Preparation of re-cultivation plans.

### 3.2.2 Negotiation Meetings with the Landowners

Three public hearing meetings were conducted in 2016 September by UTG to inform the local state institutions, village heads, land owners and land users. The scope of the meeting is similar for each District; UTG shared information regarding to the environmental impacts of the Project and informed the land owners and the land users about the compensation process, servitude agreements, land use, compensations and re-cultivation. The dates of the meetings, participants and the first legal notice date of the villagers are provided in Table 3-2 below.

**Table 3-2 Summary of Previous Meetings**

Date	Location	Participants	First Notice Date
15 September 2016	Bar District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Representatives of Bar District State Administration (4 people)</li> <li>Bar District Road Authority (1 person)</li> <li>Bar District Forestry (1 person)</li> <li>Village Heads (3 people)</li> <li>CEOs of agro-industrial Companies (3 people)</li> <li>Representative of UTG (2 people)</li> </ul> <b>TOTAL: 14 people</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notice regarding planned works was published in the local newspaper dated 27.04.2012.</li> </ul>
13 September 2016	Chortkiv district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Representatives of Chortkiv District State Administration – (6 people)</li> <li>Chortkiv District Road Authority (1 person)</li> <li>Chortkiv District Forestry (1 person)</li> <li>Village heads (6 people)</li> <li>CEOs of agro-industrial Companies (7 people)</li> <li>Representative of UTG (1 person)</li> </ul> <b>TOTAL: 22 people</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notice regarding planned works was published in the local newspaper No.31 (8315) dated 27.04.2011.</li> </ul>
14 September 2016	Vinkitsi Township	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Representatives of Vinkitsi District State Administration (7 people)</li> <li>Vinkitsi District Road Authority (1 person)</li> <li>Vinkitsi District Forestry (1 person)</li> <li>Vinkitsi District Electrical Authority (1 person)</li> <li>Village Heads (3 people)</li> <li>CEOs of agro-industrial Companies (3 people)</li> <li>Representative of UTG (2 people)</li> </ul> <b>TOTAL: 18 people</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notice regarding planned works was published in the local newspaper No. 18 dated 04-05.05.2012.</li> </ul>

### 3.2.3 Valuation

According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 19.04.1993, clause 2, №284 “The value of losses is determined by special commissions called by district state administrations and executive committees of city (cities of regional significance) councils.

Committees include representatives of Kyiv, Sevastopol city and district state administrations, executive committees of city (cities of regional significance) councils (chairmen of commissions), land owners or land users (tenants) who incur losses, representatives of enterprises, institutions, organizations and citizens who will reimburse such losses, representatives of state bodies of land resources and financial bodies, state agencies for urban planning and architecture, and executive committees of village and city councils on the territory of which land plots are located.

The compensation amount for establishment of the land servitude shall be determined by considering the following bullets:

- Standard appraised monetary value for 1 ha of agriculture land as of the year of the agreement is signed,
- Overall land plot area,
- Area under servitude,
- Percentage of appraised monetary value of the land.

### **3.2.4 Servitude Agreement**

The agreement is made in Ukrainian language in three originals of equal legal effect one for each Party and one for the body performing the state registration of the land servitude right.

**Subject of the Agreement:** The servitude of the land is established within the Owner's land plot, which indicates the total area of the land, location of the land and the Cadastre number of the land. The lands are subject to servitude are issued by the District State Administration on behalf of UTG. The agreement also states the existing infrastructures in the borders of the agreement area.

**Duration of the Agreement:** Within the Agreement, the land servitude shall be established for 4 years from the moment of state registration of the right to use, in compliance with the Law of Ukraine "On state registration of property rights for immovable property and encumbrances to immovable property" of 01.07.2004 No1952-IV.

**Rights:** the owner has right to;

- own, use and dispose of his/her land plot considering the statements of this Agreement;
- inspect his/her land plot with the aim to control the condition of its use according to the Agreement;
- require of the Servitude owner to exercise limited use of the land plot part under the servitude in the least inconvenient way for the Owner according to the terms of Agreement, adhering to the standards of environmental safety and preserving the soil fertility;
- require of the Servitude owner to exercise his obligations hereunder properly;
- reimbursement of his/her losses, caused by establishment of the servitude, in accordance with their actual cost.

The Owner is liable to:

- deliver the land plot part under the servitude to the Servitude owner with the aim of exercising limited use of it;

- fulfill the terms of Agreement to the full extent;
- create no obstacles to the Servitude owner regarding the use of the land servitude hereunder;
- make no interference with business activities of the Servitude owner;
- comply with the legislative requirements, in particular the Law of Ukraine "On legal regimes of the protective zones for the main pipeline facilities" of 17.02.2011 No3041-IV and the Rules for protection of main pipelines, approved by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 16.11.2002 No1747, as per the use of lands within the protective zones for the main gas pipeline when performing works for the Project.

The Servitude owner has the right to:

- start using the land plot upon the state registration of the right to use;
- use the land servitude according to the rules determined by this Agreement;
- require of the Owner to eliminate the obstacles, arising when using the land plot part under the servitude;
- require of the Owner to exercise his/her obligations hereunder properly;
- reimbursement of his/her losses, caused by non-fulfillment of the Owner's obligations hereunder. The losses are considered to be as follows:
- actual losses incurred by the Servitude owner due to non-fulfillment or improper fulfillment of the conditions hereunder by the Owner, as well as the costs, incurred or to be incurred by the Servitude owner in order to redress his violated right;
- revenues that could be reasonably raised by the Servitude owner if the Owner would have fulfilled the conditions hereunder properly.
- The amount of actual costs incurred by the Servitude owner shall be determined on the basis of the documented evidences.

The Servitude owner is liable to:

- fulfill the terms of Agreement to the full extent;
- use the part of the Owner's land plot, determined in the drawings presented as an annex of this Agreement, according to the established land servitude, taking into account the interests and the less inconvenient way for the Owner;
- perform timely and complete payment to the Owner for the establishment of the land servitude within the terms and in the amount, determined in the Agreement;
- reimburse the Owner's losses (if any), incurred due to the construction works within the amount calculated according to the valid legislation.
- The Parties shall comply with the consistently applied principles of good neighborhood according to the Chapter 17 of the Land Code of Ukraine.
- The Servitude owner shall bear all costs related to preparation and state registration of the Agreement.

### **3.2.5 Preparation of Re-Cultivation Plans**

The land servitude shall be established based on the land tenure documentation to the benefit of JSC "UKRTRANSGAZ" for the term of performance of works for the Project. The land plot part under the servitude shall be considered as delivered by the Owner (Land user) to the Servitude owner from the moment of state registration of the right to use. The Servitude owner shall be considered to accrue the land servitude right from the moment of state registration of such a right. The effect of the land servitude established by this Agreement shall be terminated in following cases:



- expiration of the established land servitude term;
- a sentence on cancellation of the land servitude;
- failure to use the land servitude within four years from the moment of state registration of the right;
- breaching of the conditions regarding the use of the land servitude by one of the Parties;
- early termination upon the agreement between the Parties by way of contracting supplementary agreement.

In case of reorganization of the Servitude owner the rights and liabilities under this Agreement shall be transferred to his legal successor.

In case of transfer of the right for the land plot, all rights and liabilities under this Agreement shall be transferred to the new Owner respectively.

Upon termination of the land servitude the Servitude owner shall return the land plot part under the servitude

### **3.2.6 Compensation Strategy**

There are two types of compensation for the real persons during the land acquisition process. These are;

- Compensation under the Servitude agreement for landowners; and
- Crop compensation for land users (agricultural enterprises).

The Land Code will be applied to the Protect, to protect the rights of landowners and land users for the following situations; temporary restraint on the land, temporary occupation and deterioration of the quality of the agricultural land, restrictions to the usage of the structures on the land and damage to the land.

The commissions established in district state administrations are determining the size of the losses.

Committees include representatives of Kiev, Sevastopol city, district state administrations, executive committees of cities (cities of regional significance) councils (chairmen of commissions), land owners or land users (tenants), which caused losses, representatives of enterprises, institutions, organizations and citizens who will reimburse them representatives of the territorial organs of the State Geodetic Committee State Inspectorate, financial bodies, bodies for affairs Urban Planning and Architecture and Executive Committees of Rural, towns, cities (towns of district significance) councils in the territory of which there are land plots.

The following items are being considered during the compensation:

- The dwelling houses, including unfinished construction, industrial and other buildings, structures are also subject to the compensation.
- The cost of fruit and other perennial plantations;
- The cost of forest and wooden areas;
- The cost of water sources (wells, ponds, reservoirs, wells, etc.), irrigation and drainage systems, anti-erosion and anti-sewage facilities;

- All agricultural expenses including plowing, fertilizing, planting, re-cultivation expenses other types of works by considering all economic indicators.

***The compensation also includes; unearned income; which refers to the rent revenue of the land, restrictions to the usage of the land and decrease in the quality of the land resulted by the temporary occupation.***

### **3.2.6.1 Compensation of Land Owner**

Compensation for losses to land owners (land users) during construction and installation works is granted in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 19.04.1993, No. 284 " Procedure of evaluation and compensation of losses to land owners and land users".

Compensation shall be granted for actually destroyed batches or removed areas of agricultural crops, fruit, berries and other perennial plantations. Irrigation, drainage systems, anti-erosion and anti-mud systems are subject to reimbursement. Expenses for preparation of the territory for agricultural works (ploughing, fertilizing, sowing and other agricultural works), as well as tenants' lost revenues for crops, shall be compensated accordingly.

Reimbursement of the aforementioned losses is possible only in case owners and tenants have all the necessary documentation proving their right to ownership or land use. Such supporting documents include:

- legal documents for the use of land plots;
- approved branch agreements on the enterprise, which determine the minimum guaranteed tariff rates for certain categories of agricultural enterprises;
- prices for agricultural works in spring by means of agricultural equipment;
- approved accounting procedures of enterprises that define the basic principles of depreciation rate calculation, general accounting procedures, calculation of production costs, general administrative costs, etc.;
- standard amounts of organic, inorganic and mineral fertilizers to be applied;
- documents confirming the cost of materials, etc.;
- approved procedures of crop rotation and rotation schemes;
- weighted average yields and prices for agricultural products for the past 3 years.

Evaluation of the extent of losses caused to land owners and land users is carried out in the following sequence:

- inspection of the land plot together with person who bares losses (owner or land user);
- drafting of Transfer and Acceptance Act for the plot of land, schemes of the agricultural land with indication of geometric size and type of cultivated agricultural produce;
- provision of the land user with supporting documents regarding incurred expenses and expected revenues from the given area;

- in case of failure to reach agreement on the extent of losses, submission of a package of documents, according to clause 2 of the Procedure for consideration of a specially created commission;
- inspection and evaluation of the land plot by representatives of a specially created commission;
- decision of the commission;
- receipt of the approved report on the results of commission's work;
- settlement of payments within 30 calendar days in accordance with Clause 5 of the Procedure.

The landowner receives the compensation for the land servitude agreement, which refers to the usage of the land plot during the lifespan of the Project. The compensation for establishing servitude of land use is calculated based on the maximum percentage ratio of the standard monetary value of land and the total area of land used for construction. The percentage is always higher than the percentage paid by the local land user (farmer).

The Servitude owner shall pay the compensation amount for the actual period of performance of construction and installation works on this land plot.

The payment for establishment of the land servitude shall be transferred yearly not later than within December 20 of the respective year to the Owner's transaction account.

The amount of payment for establishment of the land servitude shall be revised upon an initiative of any Party in case the land tax rate changes, or in case prices, tariffs, indexation rates, established by the valid legislation of Ukraine, increase.

The compensation to the landowners will be realized after the land access occurred. However it should be noted that within the scope of the Project, it is not expected that the land acquisition will have an impact on the income sources of the land owner since the high proportion of the landowners leases the land to the agricultural businesses and in compliance with the decision of Cabinet of Ministers it is going to be compensated within one month. The income of the landowner will not reduce since the compensation covers both land lease and servitude.

### **3.2.6.2 Compensation of Land User**

Land users shall be reimbursed losses caused by seizure (redemption) and temporary occupation of the land plots, establishment of restrictions on their use, deterioration of the quality of soil cover and other useful properties of land plots or bringing them in unfit to use the state and disability in relation to temporary non-use of land plots. (Paragraph 1 in the wording Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers N 21 of 14.01.2004).

The procedure for compensation of the value of agricultural crops to land users in Ukraine is carried out in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 284 of 19.04.1993.

The average cost and yield of agricultural crops is accepted due to that not every land user has the opportunity to document these data. For this, a single, non-discriminatory approach to the value and yield of crops is adopted.

Compensation practices for crop losses calculated based on the average market price for crops for the past three years with the aim of prevention of revenue losses among certain land users (farmers). During the calculation of the compensation the following factors are being considered:

- Influence of weather conditions on productivity of a certain agricultural crop;
- In different years, the market demand for a certain agricultural crop is different; and
- The cost of a certain agricultural plant in the most recent agricultural year might be lower than in the previous one.

In accordance with the aforementioned normative document, compensation was made for the cost of both sown crops and those, which have not yet been sown (lost profit). That is, in the case of restricting the rights of the land user in sowing any crops, the compensation of this reduced income may be paid in accordance with the legislation in force.

### **3.2.6.3 Compensation of Unexpected Damages**

The extend of the losses is determined in full volume accordingly to the real value of the property at the time of the damage, carried out or necessary expenses for improvement of land quality by considering the market value or recoverable value.

The compensation of the damages are reimbursed to land owners and land users, including tenants, enterprises, institutions, organizations not later than within one month after approval of acts of commissions in compliance with the Law of Ukraine "On state registration of real rights to immovable property and their encumbrances "

The compensation of the losses will be reimbursed to the owners land and land users, including tenants, relevant bodies of executive power or bodies of local self-government, which made a decision on the seizure of land plots.

According to this legislation, ***the temporarily occupation of the land for mandatory scheduled work with construction, maintenance and repair of the linear part main pipelines, passing in one technical corridors, losses are determined by agreement between land owners or land users and enterprises, institutions and organizations - the customers of such works due to the size of losses and order their reimbursement in the contract.***

### **3.3 Resolution of Disputes:**

In case of non-fulfilment or improper fulfilment of obligations hereunder, the Parties shall be liable according to the valid legislation of Ukraine and the servitude agreement. The Parties shall solve the disputes, related to fulfilment, amendment or termination of the Agreement, by negotiations. In case the Parties fail to reach the agreement, the disputes shall be solved by judicial procedure. The breaching Party shall be discharged from the liability for the breached obligation if he/she succeeds to prove that this breach was through no his/her fault.

### 3.4 International Requirements

#### 3.4.1 EBRD Requirements

The requirements for the land acquisition and compensation process of EBRD is set out in the EBRD's Environmental and Social Policy (2014), more specifically Performance Requirement 5 on Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement and Economic Displacement (PR 5). EBRD has identified the applicability of PR 5 to the Project.

PR 5 states that 'involuntary resettlement refers to both physical and economic displacement and to economic displacement as a result of project-related land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition which results in displacement.'

The general objectives of this PR are:

- To avoid or, at least minimise, involuntary resettlement wherever feasible by exploring alternative project designs
- To mitigate adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on affected persons' use of and access to land by: (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost; and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected
- To improve or, at a minimum, restore the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons<sup>9</sup> to pre-project levels, through measures that can be enterprise based, wage-based and/or enterprise based, so as to facilitate sustainable improvements to their socio-economic status
- To improve living conditions among displaced persons through provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites.

In line with the described general objectives of PR-5, Table 3-3 below presents the issues related to the land acquisition process.

**Table 3-3 Requirements for Land Acquisition**

Topics	Requirements
Project Design	→ The client will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or at least minimise physical and/or economic displacement
Grievance Mechanism	→ The grievance mechanism to be established by the client in accordance with PR 10 will be set up as early as possible in the process, consistent with this PR
Resettlement Planning and Implementation	→ The client will, based on the environmental and social impact assessment, develop a Resettlement Action Plan (or Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework in case of no physical displacement).
Livelihood Restoration Framework	→ The client will develop procedures to offer to the affected persons and communities compensation and other assistance that meet the objectives of this PR

Topics	Requirements
Compensation and Benefits	→ When displacement cannot be avoided, the client will offer displaced persons and communities compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost
Displacement	→ Compensation of economically displaced people → Compensation of commercial structure → Provision of replacement property → Provision of assistance → Compensate economically displaced persons who are without legally recognisable claims to land → Provide additional targeted assistance (for example, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities) → Provide transitional support to economically displaced persons
Loss of Public Amenities	→ Where a project involves the loss of public amenities, the client shall undertake meaningful consultation, in accordance with PR 10, with the locally affected community to identify and agree upon a suitable alternative where possible

### 3.4.2 EIB Requirements

The requirements for the land acquisition and compensation process of EIB is set out in the EIB's Environmental and Social Handbook (2013), more specifically Environmental and Social Standard Involuntary Resettlement.

This specific standard includes, states that 'involuntary resettlement refers to both physical and economic displacement and to economic displacement as a result of project-related land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition which results in displacement.'

The general objectives of this Standard are to:

- Avoid or, at least minimise, project-induced resettlement whenever feasible by exploring alternative project designs;
- Avoid and/or prevent forced evictions and provide effective remedy to minimise their negative impacts should prevention fail;
- Ensure that any eviction which may be exceptionally required is carried out lawfully, respects the rights to life, dignity, liberty and security of those affected who must have access to an effective remedy against arbitrary evictions;
- Respect individuals', groups' and communities' right to adequate housing and to an adequate standard of living, as well as other rights that may be impacted by resettlement;
- Respect right to property of all affected people and communities and mitigate any adverse impacts arising from their loss of assets, or access to assets and/or restrictions of land use, whether temporary or permanent, direct or indirect, partial or in their totality. Assist all displaced persons to improve, or at least restore, their former livelihoods and living standards and adequately compensate for incurred losses, regardless of the

character of existing land tenure arrangements (including title holders and those without the title) or income-earning and subsistence strategies;

- Uphold the right to adequate housing, promoting security of tenure at resettlement sites;
- Ensure that resettlement measures are designed and implemented through the informed and meaningful consultation and participation of the project-affected people throughout the resettlement process and
- Give particular attention to vulnerable groups, including women and minorities, who may require special assistance and whose participation should be vigilantly promoted.

**Table 3-4 Requirements for Land Acquisition**

Topics	Requirements
Census, Baseline Date and Cut-Off Date	<p>→ a census and a socio-economic baseline survey is required to establish the number of people to be displaced, livelihoods affected, and property to be compensated</p> <p>→ Cut-off dates is to determine the eligibility for compensation of project-affected persons</p>
Eligibility Criteria	<p>→ Any person negatively affected by the project is eligible for compensation, livelihood restoration and/or other resettlement assistance.</p>
Relocation sites	<p>→ Relocation sites shall fulfil as a minimum the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• not be situated on polluted land or in immediate proximity to pollution sources that threaten the right to mental and physical health of the inhabitants;</li> <li>• not be located in zones identified as potentially subject to disaster risk followed by a natural hazard;</li> <li>• not be threatened by (imminent) eviction (e.g. public right-of-way), thereby augmenting the multiplying effect of the original displacement impact;</li> <li>• be identified taking into account their adequacy in terms of (a) legal security of tenure; (b) availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure; (c) affordability; (d) habitability; (e) accessibility; (f) potential for further development; (g) have the capacity to accommodate influx of new settlers at acceptable density levels; and (h) location, and cultural adequacy;</li> <li>• not be on land used by communities which have been displaced as a result of violence or conflict;</li> <li>• be available and have the capacity to absorb the influx of resettled persons at acceptable density</li> </ul> <p>levels, i.e. resettlement should not lead to new resettlement</p>
Compensation and Income Restoration	<p>→ All affected persons will be paid fair compensation in good time for expropriated assets. Compensation should be provided for any loss of personal, real or other property, goods or assets, including rights or interests in property, for instance, land plots and house structures, contents, infrastructure, mortgage or other debt penalties</p>
Compensation and Benefits	<p>→ When displacement cannot be avoided, the client will offer displaced persons and communities compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost</p>
Resettlement Assistance	<p>Regardless of the circumstances and without discrimination, the promoter will ensure that affected persons or groups identified in the census, especially those who are unable to provide for themselves, have, during and after resettlement, safe and secure access to: (a) essential food, potable water and sanitation; (b) basic shelter and housing; (c) appropriate clothing; (d) essential medical services; (e) livelihood and subsistence sources; (f) fodder for livestock and access to common property resources previously depended upon; and (g) education for children and childcare facilities.</p>

Topics	Requirements
Consultation	→ All relevant stakeholders must be given the opportunity for informed participation in resettlement planning with the goal that the mitigation of the adverse project impacts is appropriate and the potential benefits of resettlement are sustainable.
Grievance Mechanism	<b>A grievance mechanism should be established which is</b> easily accessible, culturally appropriate, widely publicised, and well integrated in the promoter's project management system
Forced Evictions	EIB requires that any such evictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) are authorized by law;</li> <li>(b) are carried out in accordance with international human rights standards, including with the procedural protections against forced evictions outlined in General Comment 7 of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;<sup>16</sup></li> <li>(c) are undertaken solely for the purpose of promoting the general welfare;</li> <li>(d) are reasonable and proportionate with regard to promoting the general welfare; and,</li> <li>(e) ensure full, fair and timely compensation, rehabilitation and non-regression of rights including the right to an adequate standard of living</li> </ul>

### 3.4.3 Gaps Between National and International Requirements

A comparison between Ukrainian legal requirements and EBRD/EIB requirements for land acquisition, resettlement and displacement highlights differences in Project Design and Site Route selection, Resettlement Planning and Implementation Consultation Grievance Mechanism Livelihood Restoration Planning Loss of public amenities Private Sector Responsibilities Under Government Managed Resettlement and Monitoring processes. Table 3-5 represents the gaps and the actions to bridge the gaps between the national practices and the IFI requirements.



**Table 3-5 Gaps Between National and International Requirements**

Topic	EBRD/EIB	National Laws	Gaps	Actions
General	PR-5 triggered if physical or economic displacement that can	Land code of Ukraine governs all developments, approvals, the process for land acquisition as managed by the land acquisition commission and the conditions for obtaining to right to expropriate land in the public interest.	Ukrainian Laws does not provide entitlements for those without formal legal rights to land ownership and occupancy	The Project should clearly describe entitlements for all affected peoples regardless of ownership status. This should be reflected in a LACF developed in accordance with PR-5
Project Design and Site Route selection	Be full partial permanent of temporary resulting from : a) land rights acquired through expropriation b) land rights acquired through negotiated settlement, if expropriation or other compulsory process would have resulted upon the failure or negotiation c) imposition of restrictions that result in people experiencing loss of access to physical assets or natural resources irrespective of whether such rights of restrictions are acquired through negotiation expropriation compulsory purchase or by means of government regulation (para 7)	Law "on alienation of Land Plots and Other Objects of Immovable Property Located on them in Private Ownership for Social Needs and on the Grounds of social Necessity"( 2009) prescribes the procedure for expropriation.		
Resettlement Planning and Implementation				
Consultation				
Grievance Mechanism				
Livelihood Restoration Planning				
Loss of public amenities				
Private Sector Responsibilities Under Government Managed Resettlement	The client will consider feasible alternative Project designs to avoid or at least minimise physical and economic displacement while balancing environmental social and financial costs and benefits (para 11)	The land code of Ukraine (2009) specifies that effort are to be made to avoid using valuable lands for construction. If the development needs to be located on such valuable lands approval is to be granted by supreme Council of Ukraine.	Ukrainian Law makes no specific requirement to avoid displacement of people. However, in practice, the Ukrainian government makes efforts to avoid acquisition of privately owned property and med designs pipeline routeing and site selection accordingly.	Site selection and routeing decisions to demonstrate compliance with IFI requirements should be documented as evidence within ESA.
Monitoring				

Topic	EBRD/EIB	National Laws	Gaps	Actions
	In the case of transactions that involve the physical displacement of people the client will based on the environmental and social impact assessment develop a Resettlement Action Plan, that covers at a minimum the applicable requirements of the PR-5 regardless of the number of the people affected. The RAP will a) be designed to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement, identify potential development benefits and establish the entitlements of all categories of affected people including host communities with particular attention paid to the needs of the poor and vulnerable people b) document all transactions to acquire land rights, as well as compensation measures and relocation activities and c) establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of resettlement plans and take corrective action as necessary	There is no legal requirement for resettlement planning such Ukrainian legal procedures are followed. This includes some components of resettlement planning such as asset census surveys.	The Ukrainian laws do not necessitate any key elements of a resettlement plan including:  -Socioeconomic survey to assess vulnerability of of Project affected peoples; -Entitlements other than cash or replacement land/asset entitlements such as transition assistance; -Livelihood restoration measures; -Consideration of impacts on communities as a result of loss of public amenities and; -Resettlement implementation monitoring	Should resettlement be deemed necessary via the ESA process, to meet IFI requirements, the scope of resettlement plans should be clearly defined in a Project LARF.
	Following disclosure of all relevant information, thi client will consult with affected persons and communities, including host communities and facilitate their early and informed participation in decision making process related to the resettlement. Consultation will continue during the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of compensation payment and resettlement.	The land code of Ukraine (2009) specifies that land owners must be notified no later than three months before the planned acquisition. Land owners are included in the asset census survey process in order to reach negotiated settlement. Affected people asked about their preference for cash compensation or replacement land or asset.	No community consultation and disclosure is required under Ukrainian law and no consultation activities related to the loss of communal assets.	Such consultation activities should planned with reference to a Project LACF.
	The grievance mechanism is to be established by the client in accordance with PR-10 will be set up as early as possible in the process in consistent with this PR to receive and address in a timely fashion specific concerns about compensation and relocation that are raised by displaced persons or members of host communities including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner. A summary of the	Project affected peoples can challenge compensation evaluations through courts at their own cost.	In Ukrainian Law there are no legal specifications for use of a grievance mechanism although Project affected peoples can challenge compensation evaluation through courts at their own cost.	To meet IFI requirements Project should implement a grievance mechanism as described in the SEP

Topic	EBRD/EIB	National Laws	Gaps	Actions
	complaints and the measures to taken to resolve them shall be made public on a regular basis, in accordance with PR-10.			
	In the case of economic displacement a livelihood restoration Framework will be established. Entitlements of affected persons or communities and will ensure that that are provided in a transparent consistent and equitable manner. The client should document the procedures for determining and awarding compensation in a LRF.	none	There are no provisions in Ukrainian Law for assessment of impacts of livelihoods, livelihood restoration planning or assistance.	The ESA should evaluate this aspect and where applicable the Project will be required to address the award entitlements to displaced people.
	Where a Project involves the loss of public amenities the client shall undertake meaningful consultation with the locally affected community to identify and agree upon a suitable alternative where possible	none	There are no provisions in Ukrainian law for the assessment of impacts on affected peoples as a result of loss public amenities or measures to mitigate these impacts.	The ESA should evaluate aspect and where appropriate the Project will be required to address this in line with a Project LARF.
	Where land acquisition and resettlement are the responsibility of the government the client will collaborate with the responsible governmental agency to extent permitted by agency to achieve outcomes that are consistent with this PR. In addition where government capacity is limited the client will play an active role during resettlement planning. Implementation and monitoring as described below.	Private companies can be granted the right to expropriate if the development is in the public interest. However, the Land Code of Ukraine specifies that expropriation managed by and is ultimately the responsibility of the government.	Under national Laws private companies do not have any responsibility in the expropriation process.	International standards require the Project proponent to collaborate with the government to ensure that process in compliance with PR-5.  This accept should be assessed in ESA. Where expropriation is required as part of the Project, and responsibility for planning and implementing resettlement falls under alternative government agencies. UTG must closely coordinate with this agencies to ensure international standards are met. Where there are finance of capacity gaps among the relevant agencies UTG will need to bridge these gaps. The Project will be required to address this in a LACF.
	Monitoring of the RAP will be carried out in accordance with PR-1 an assessment and Management of Environmental risks and Impacts and may involve the participation of key stakeholders such as affected communities.	None	In Ukrainian Law there are no requirements for monitoring of resettlement implementation and the impacts on the livelihoods.	Should any resettlement be required the Project will be required to set out plans for monitoring resettlement implementation via a Project LACF.



## 4 LAND REQUIREMENT

### 4.1 Lands Acquired by Servitude Agreement

A total of 1280 land plots will be affected within the scope of the project. 1010 of these are private and 270 are state-owned. Section-2 is the most affected Section in terms of private plots. Since the affected plots are shareholders, the total number of affected individuals is 1333. The plot numbers for the sections are given in Table 4-1.

**Table 4-1 Affected Land Plots According to the Ownership Status**

Section Number	Private Plots	State Plots
Section-1	278	73
Section-2	323	82
Section-3	212	83
Section-4	197	32
TOTAL	1010	270

#### 4.1.1 Section-1

Total land required for Section-1 is 112 ha. A total of 51 parcels are affected within this area and 10 of them belong to the agricultural enterprises.

The beginning UPU pipeline route passes through the land of Severinovska, Postolnenska and Stepanivska and village councils of Sumy region, then moves to the territory Belopolsky district of Sumy region and passes through the lands of Zhovtneva and Markov village councils. The total length of the pipeline route subject to reconstruction is 26.370 km. The route crosses forest belts several times.

On the route pipeline crosses the railway, Kharkiv (Sumy) – Glukhiv highway of category II, road Sumy - Konotop of category III, roads of category IV: Postolne - Holovashivka, entrance to Likarske village, Kalinovka - Arkavske, Zhovtneve - Vylky, Zhovtneve – Markivka, and soil roads.

Also at the overhaul section crosses the existing main gas pipeline Elets-Kremenchuk-Kryvyi Rih DN1400 PN75, oil pipeline Michurinsk - Kremenchug DN700, the existing branch pipelines to GDS Konotop - DN300, GDS Zhovtneve - DN150, from GDS Zhovtneve to GDS Markivka - DN150, from GDS Kalinivka to Zholobok village - DN100.

The pipeline route crosses a number of utilities, and communication infrastructures and the power lines. Detailed figures of Section-1 are presented in Table 4-2 below.

**Table 4-2 Required Land for Section-1**

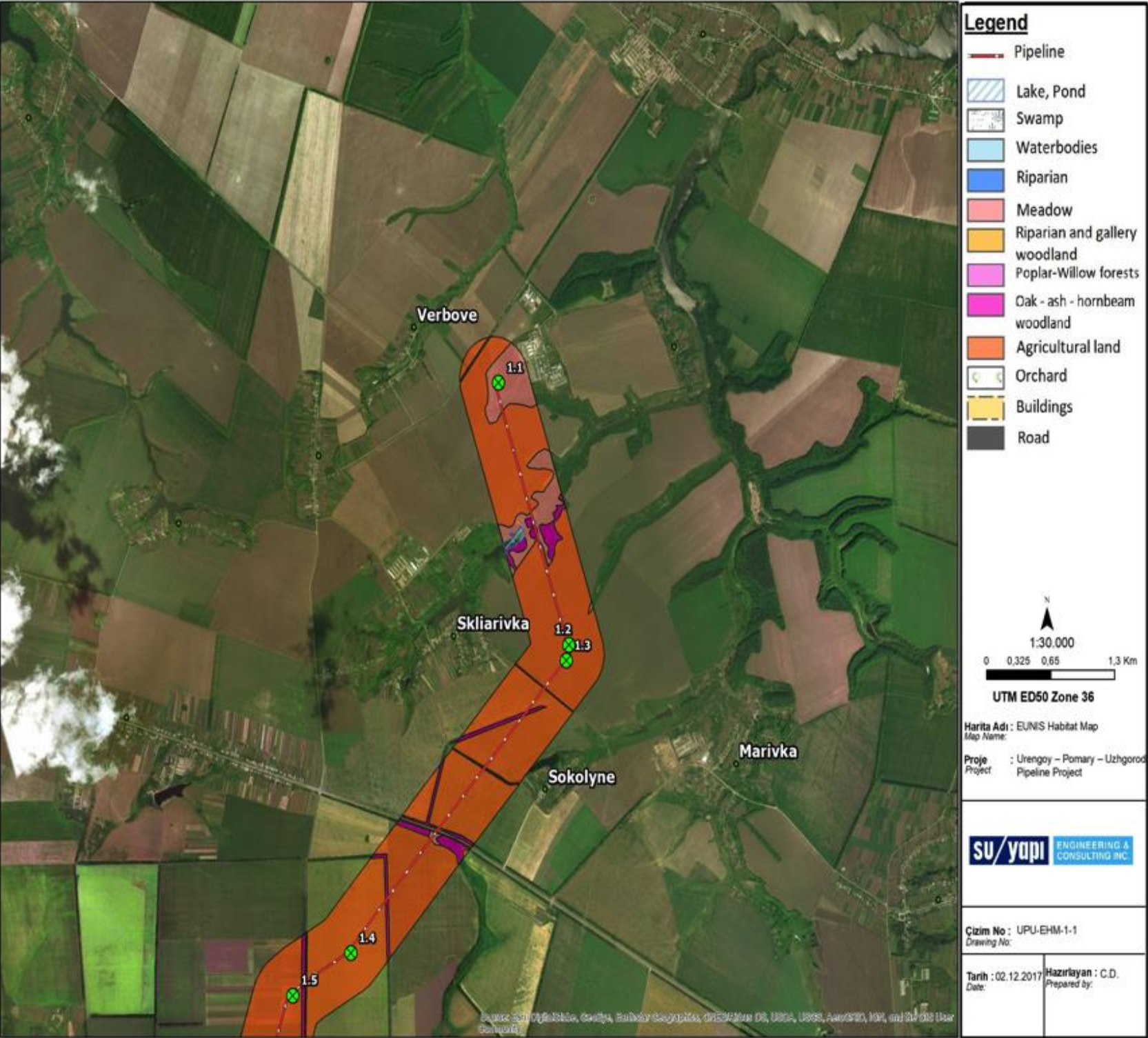
Sumy	From km	to km	Total Length (m)	Construction Corridor <sup>1</sup> (m)	Total Land Size (m <sup>2</sup> )	Type of the Land
<b>Sumy Oblast , Sumny district</b>						
1 Severynivka village council, SAP "Rodiuchist" Farming enterprise	3,364.53	3,364.73	200.6	32	6,419.2	Meadow
2 Severynivka village council, SAP "Rodiuchist" Farming enterprise	3,364,73	3,365.62	889.0	45	4,000.5	Agriculture
3 Severynivka village council, SAP "Rodiuchist" Farming enterprise	3,365,89	3,365.94	38.8	32	1,241.6	Meadow
4 Severynivka village council, SAP "Rodiuchist" Farming enterprise	3,365,93	3,366.27	334.5	45	15,052.5	Agriculture
5 Severynivka village council, SAP "Rodiuchist" Farming enterprise	3,367,25	3,367.51	249.7	45	11,236.5	Agriculture
6 Severynivka village council, SAP "Rodiuchist" Farming enterprise	3,371,15	3,372.78	1,626.5	45	73,192.5	Agriculture
7 Severynivka village council lands	3,365,61	3,365.78	165.8	32	5,305.6	Forest & Meadow
8 Severynivka village council lands	3,365.78	3,365.89	113.6	32	3,635.2	Forest & Meadow
9 Severynivka village council, AF LLC "Severynivska"	3,366.27	3,367.25	984.9	45	44,320.5	Agriculture
10 Severynivka village council, AF LLC "Severynivska"	3,368.81	3,376.56	7,749.4	45	348,723	Agriculture
11 OKAP "Sumyoblagoilis"	3,367.51	3,367.56	57.9	32	1,852,8	Forest
12 OKAP "Sumyoblagoilis"	3,374.46	3,374.50	39.5	38	1,501	Agriculture & Forest
13 Road service in Sumy region	3,368.81	3,368.84	31.6	32	1,011.2	Forest & Meadow
14 Road service in Sumy region	3,368.84	3,368.87	26.1	32	835.2	Forest
15 Road service in Sumy region	3,368.87	3,368.94	67.7	32	2,166.4	Forest & Meadow
16 Road service in Sumy region	3,370.69	3,370.72	34.3	32	1,097.6	Meadow
17 Road service in Sumy region	3,370.72	3,370.74	19	32	608	Other
18 Road service in Sumy region	3,370.74	3,370.77	28.6	32	915.2	Meadow
19 Road service in Sumy region	3,372.78	3,372.80	16.6	32	531.2	Other
20 Stepanivka village council, AF LLC "Vladana"	3,368.94	3,369.59	653.1	45	29,389.5	Agriculture
21 Stepanivka village council, AF LLC "Vladana"	3,369.59	3,369.66	73,9	32	2,364.8	Forest & Other

<sup>1</sup> According to design documents of the Project construction corridor is determined according to the types of the lands. It is 45 m for agricultural lands, 38 m for agriculture & other lands and 32 m for the other types of the lands.

Sumy	From km	to km	Total Length (m)	Construction Corridor <sup>1</sup> (m)	Total Land Size (m <sup>2</sup> )	Type of the Land
<b>Sumy Oblast , Sumny district</b>						
22 Stepanivka village council, AF LLC "Vladana"	3,369.67	3,370.69	1022,9	45	46,030.5	Agriculture
23 Postolne village council, Sumy state regional center for plant expertise	3,370.77	3,371.16	384,1	45	17,284.5	Agriculture
24 Postolne village council, social sector lands	3,372.80	3,373.67	871,3	45	39,208.5	Agriculture
25 Southern railway administration	3,373.67	3,373.74	65,6	32	2,099.2	Meadow
26 Southern railway administration	3,373.74	3,373.75	17,9	32	572.8	Other
27 Southern railway administration	3,373.75	3,373.812	62,8	32	2,009.6	Meadow
28 Stepanivka village council, LLC "Khlিবodаr"	3,373.81	3,374.46	644,7	45	29,011.5	Agriculture
29 Stepanivka village council, LLC "Khlিবodаr"	3,374.50	3,375.13	637,6	45	28,692	Agriculture
30 Stepanivka village council, LLC "Khlিবodаr"	3,375.18	3,379.04	3863,4	45	173,853	Agriculture
31 Postolne village council lands	3,375.13	3,375.18	42,3	32	1,353.6	Forest & other
<b>Sumy Oblast , Bilopilnya district</b>						
32 Zhovtneve village council, FE Yurchenko V.I.	3,382.43	3,383.23	800	45	36,000	Agriculture
33 Zhovtneve village council lands	3,383,885.5	3,383,94	58,1	32	1,859.2	Other
34 Zhovtneve village council lands	3,387,565.8	3,387,62	55,7	32	1,782.4	Meadow
35 Zhovtneve village council lands	3,388.35	3,388,405	55,6	32	1,779.2	Shrubbery
36 Private households within Zhovtneve village council	3,383,943.6	3,383,995	51,7	45	2,326.5	Agriculture
37 Zhovtneve village council, AF "Viktoria"	3,387,621.5	3,388.35	728,5	45	32,782.5	Agriculture
38 Markivske village council, PE "Druzhba-6"	3,388,405.6	3,388,68	277,3	45	12,478.5	Agriculture
39 Markivske village council, PE "Druzhba-6"	3,388,702	3,390,02	1326,3	45	59,683.5	Agriculture
40 Markivske village council, PE "Druzhba-6"	3,390,102.8	3,390,25	148,8	45	669.6	Agriculture
41 Markivske village council, PE "Druzhba-6"	3,390,271.1	3,390,91	641,3	45	28,858.5	Agriculture
42 Markivske village council lands	3,390,028.3	3,390.10.	74,5	32	238.4	Meadow
43 Road service in Sumy region	3,380.46	3,380.49	29,7	45	1,336.5	Agriculture
44 Road service in Sumy region	3,380.49	3,380.50	13,6	32	435.2	Other
45 Road service in Sumy region	3,381.65	3,381.66	12,6	32	403.2	Forest & Other
46 Road service in Sumy region	3,381.66	3,381.70	36,6	32	1,171.2	Forest & Other
47 Road service in Sumy region	3,381.70	3,381.70	4,2	32	134.4	Forest & Other
48 Road service in Sumy region	3,385.80	3,385.80	4	32	128	Other
49 Road service in Sumy region	3,388.68	3,388,.02	19,1	32	611.2	Other
50 OKAP "Sumyoblаgrolis"	3,386.75	3,386.80	50,5	32	1,616	Shrubbery

Sumy	From km	to km	Total Length (m)	Construction Corridor <sup>1</sup> (m)	Total Land Size (m <sup>2</sup> )	Type of the Land
<b>Sumy Oblast , Sumny district</b>						
51 OKAP "Sumyoblagoilis"	3,390.25	3,390.27	19,5	32	624	Forest & Other
TOTAL					1.124.609. 7	

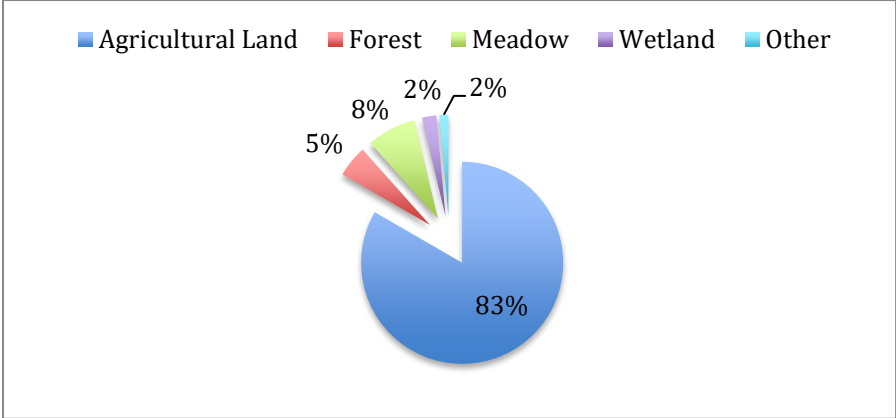




In Severinivska village council pipeline starts from 3,365.62 to 3,372.80 km. Verbove, Sklyarivka, Sokoline, and Marivka villages are located within this village council. In total 12.16 ha land will be affected within this village council. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (83%) and the meadowlands will be the second in terms of land size (8%).

In addition to the village lands, the pipeline also passes through the Road Service of the Sumy Region and these lands are also considered according to the types of the lands. Affected land types and size of the land as follows.

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	10.14
Pasture Land	-
Forest	0.61
Shrubbery	-
Meadow	0.96
Wetland	0.28
Other	0.18
TOTAL	12.16



The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Verbove: 917 m

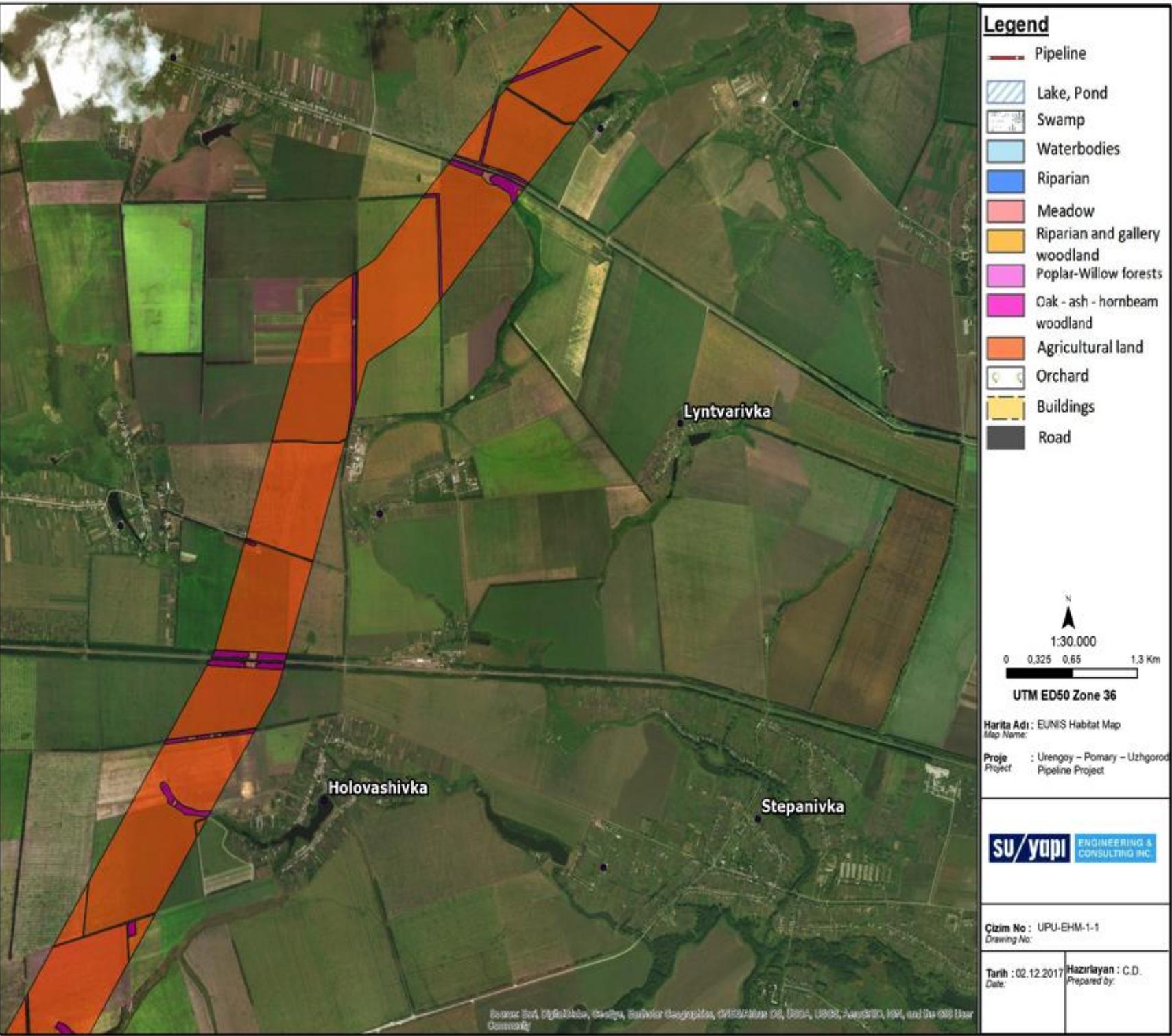
Sklyarivka: 837 m

Sokoline: 559 m

Marivka: 1240 m

**SEVERINIVSKA VILLAGE COUNCIL**

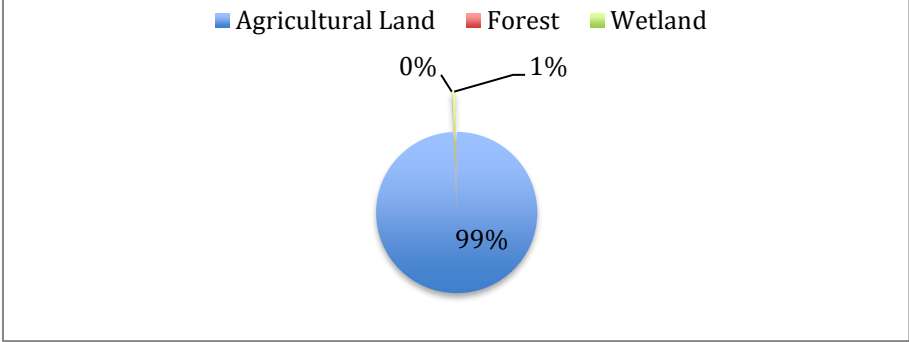




In Stepanivska village council pipeline starts from 3,368.94 km, to 3,379.04 km.

Lintvarivka and Golovashivka villages are located within this village council. In total, 30.93 ha land will be affected by the Project. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (99%) and the wetlands constitute 1% of the affected lands. Affected land types and size of the land as follows.

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	30.7
Pasture Land	-
Forest	0.04
Shrubbery	-
Meadow	-
Wetland	0.20
Other	-
TOTAL	30.93



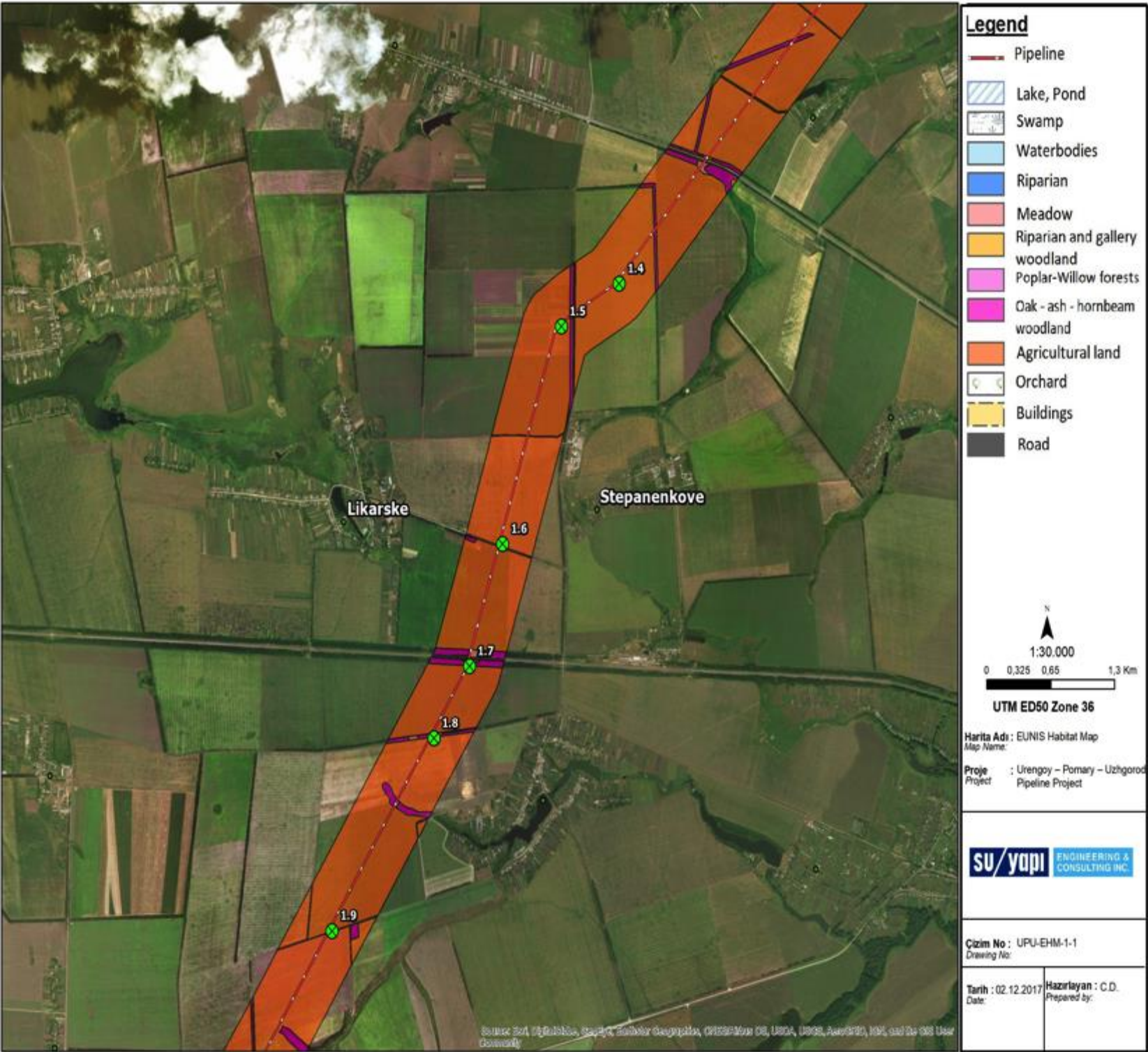
The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Lintvarivka: 2600 m

Golovashivka: 831

## STEPANIVSKA VILLAGE COUNCIL

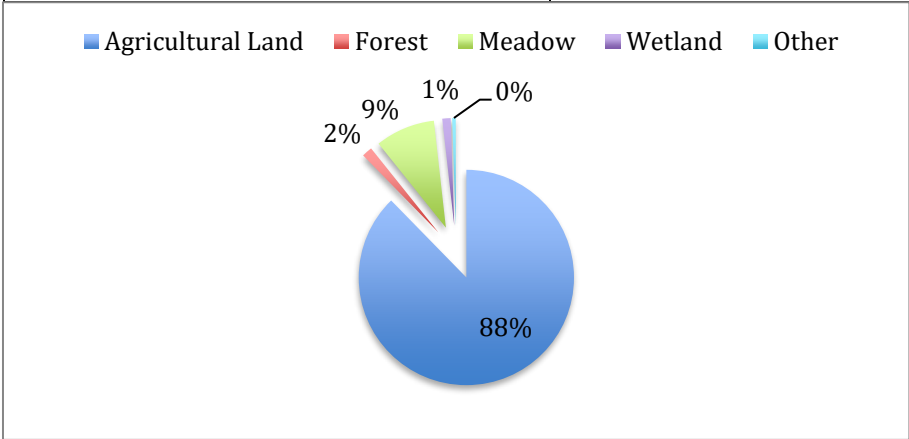




In Postolnenska village council pipeline starts from 3,370.77 to 3,375.18. Stepankova and Likarske villages are located within this village council. In total, 6.44 ha land will be affected by the Project. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (88%) and the meadow lands will be the second in terms of land size (9%).

In addition to the village lands, the pipeline also passes through the Southern railway Administration and Sumy state regional center for plant Expertise lands. These land are also considered according to the types of the lands. Affected land types and size of the land as follows.

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	5.65
Pasture Land	-
Forest	0.10
Shrubbery	-
Meadow	0.58
Wetland	0.08
Other	0.03
TOTAL	6.44



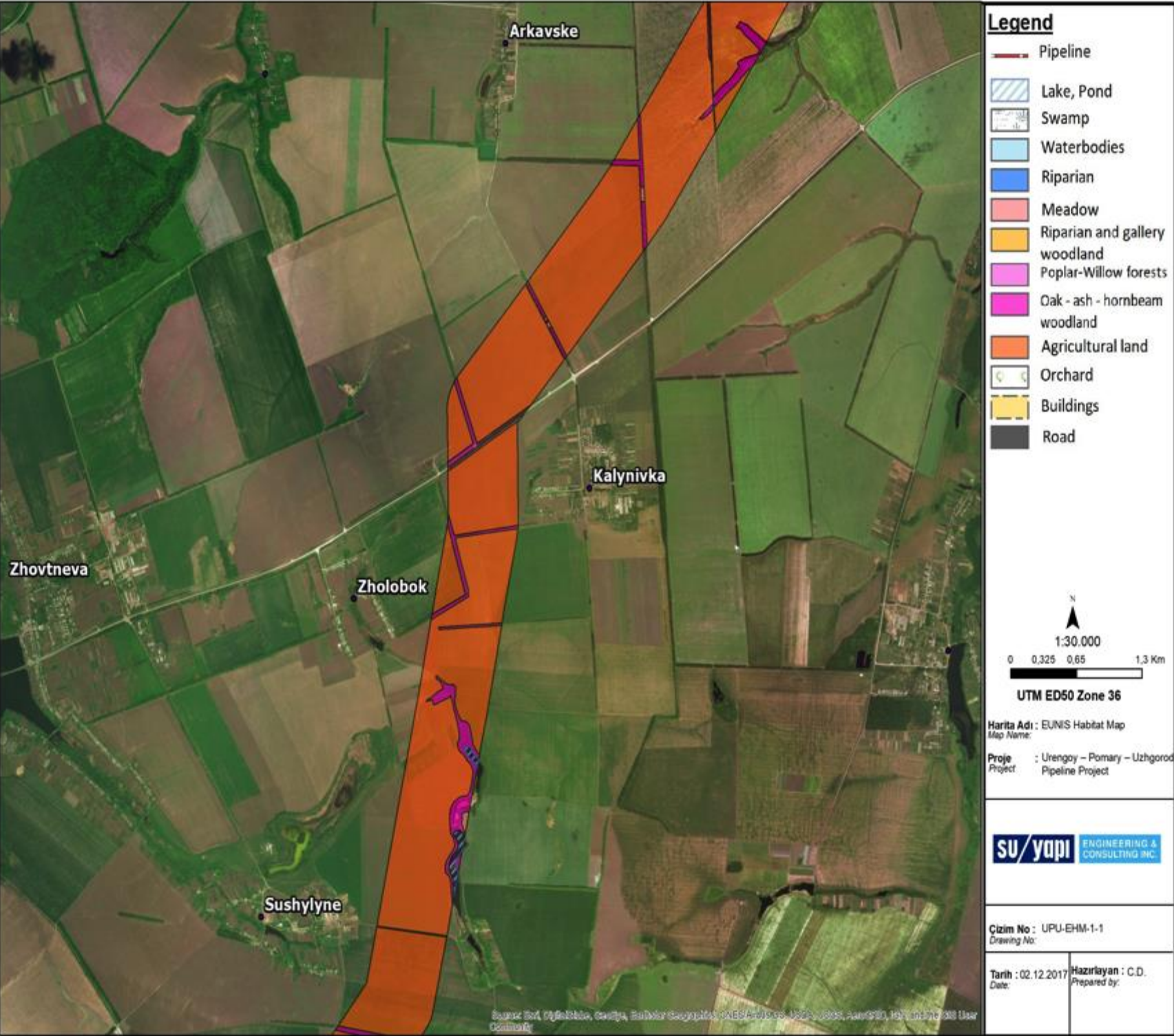
The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Stepankova: 422 m

2.1.1.1.1 Likarske: 1060 m

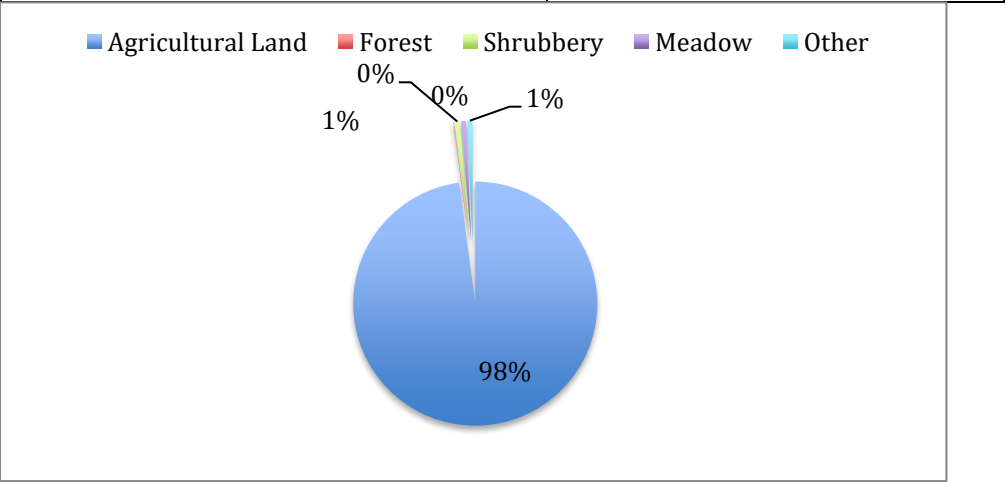
**POSTOLNENSKA VILLAGE COUNCIL**





In Zhovtneva village council pipeline starts from 3,379,04 to 3,387,57 km. Arkavske, Kalynivka, Zholobok and Sushlyne villages are located within this village council. In total, 38.16 ha land will be affected within this village council. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (98%).

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	37.35
Pasture Land	-
Forest	0.05
Shrubbery	0.25
Meadow	0.25
Wetland	-
Other	0.26
TOTAL	38.16



2.1.1.1.1.2 The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Arkavske: 1600 m

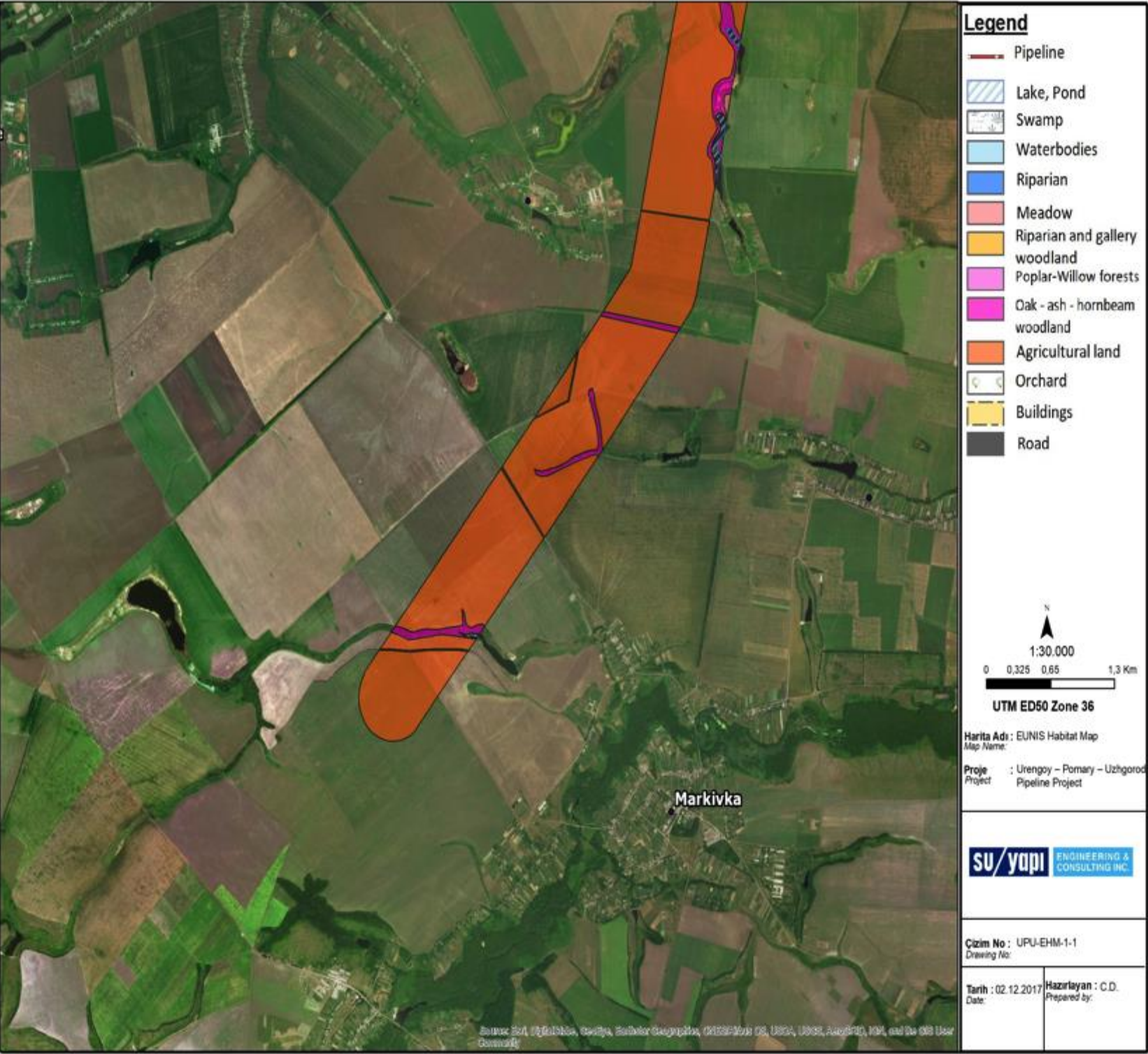
Kalynivka: 879 m

Zholobok: 430 m

Sushlyne: 750 m

**ZHOVTNEVA VILLAGE COUNCIL**



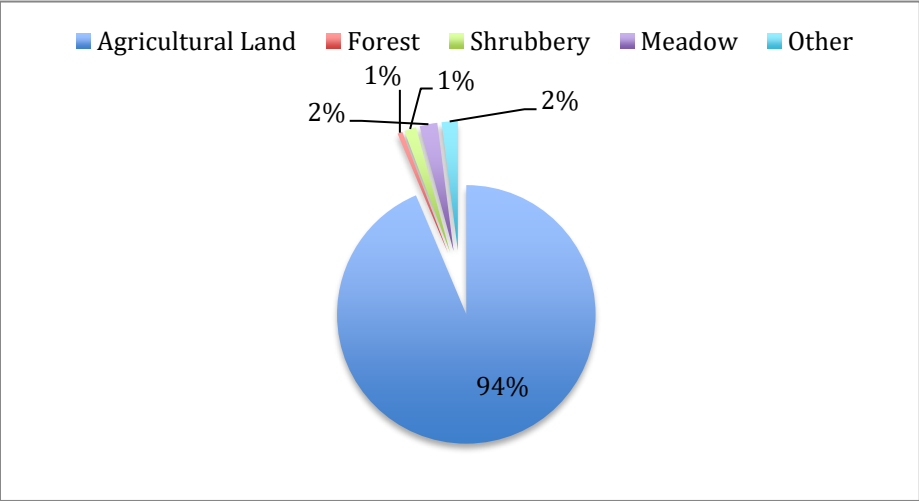


In Markivka village council pipeline starts from 3,387,62 to 3,390,27 km.

In total 15.15 ha lands will be affected within village council. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (94%).

Affected land types and size of the land as follows.

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	14.14
Pasture Land	-
Forest	0.10
Shrubbery	0.23
Meadow	0.34
Wetland	-
Other	0.31
TOTAL	15.15



2.1.1.1.3 The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Markivka: 2200 m

**MARKIVKA VILLAGE COUNCIL**

#### 4.1.2 Section-2

The new pipeline to be constructed within the Section-2 area will be built in parallel with 32 meters. The size of the security zone will be reduced for Section-2 to avoid any physical and economic displacement. Determination of the security zone is held according to The Law Of Ukraine on the Legal Regime of Land Protection Zones Designated by Main Pipelines (No. 766-VIII dated November 10, 2015, VVR, 2015, No. 52, item 442). According to the Article 13 of the Law:

- The size of the security zones of the main pipelines' objects, as well as the size of the internal security zones of such security zones, may be reduced taking into account the actual state of security and the change in the category of the corresponding section of the main pipeline.
- Reduction of the sizes of security zones of the objects of main pipelines, as well as the sizes of internal zones of security of security zones, shall be carried out by the authorized executive body in agreement with the enterprise of the main pipeline transport at the request of the owner of a building or a building, a land plot located within the relevant security zone, and on the basis of an expert opinion provided by a specialized expert organization on the state of safety and the change of category of the corresponding section. A request for the reduction of these zones may also be filed by the enterprise of main pipelines.

**According to the Law, landowners and land users, will be able to continue their economic activities on the plots located in the security zone with some restrictions including;**

- to build residential buildings, industrial or other buildings and structures;
- to place refuelling and autogas filling stations and warehouses of fuel and lubricants;
- to build garages and car parks, country houses and garden houses and utility buildings;
- to build highways and railways parallel to the main gas pipeline, except for the construction of departmental technological roads of enterprises of main gas pipelines;
- landfills and usage of pour solutions of acids, salts and alkalis, as well as other substances that cause corrosion;
- to place sports grounds, stadiums, markets, public transport stops, organize events;
- to construct fences for separating land plots of private property, forest lands, orchards, vineyards;
- to construct beekeeping areas and barn,
- to plant long-lasting plant,
- to use of land as a cemetery,
- to damage to roads leading to main pipes, and
- to use of fire.

Local newspapers were used to disclose information regarding to land acquisition. Informing the community about planned activities was realized through local media - newspaper "Zorya" (Lokhvitskiy district of Poltava region) and "Nova Pratsya" (Chornuhynskyy district of Poltava region) were used. Public participation meeting was also conducted for the construction of new pipeline. Six settlements will be affected by the land acquisition.

The total length of the pipeline route subject to reconstruction for Section-2 is 30.66 km. The route of the pipeline crosses; Hyryavoyiskovetska village council, Public use lands, Road authority in Poltava Region, Lokhvitskiy forestry, Chervonozavodska City Council, Lokhvitsky District Road Authority Lands

Administration of the Southern Railways, Romenskaya track distance, Pyryatynsky forestry, private enterprises, Isakivska village council, Isakivska village council and Chornuhynskyy forestry. Detailed figures of Section-1 are presented in Table 4-3 below.

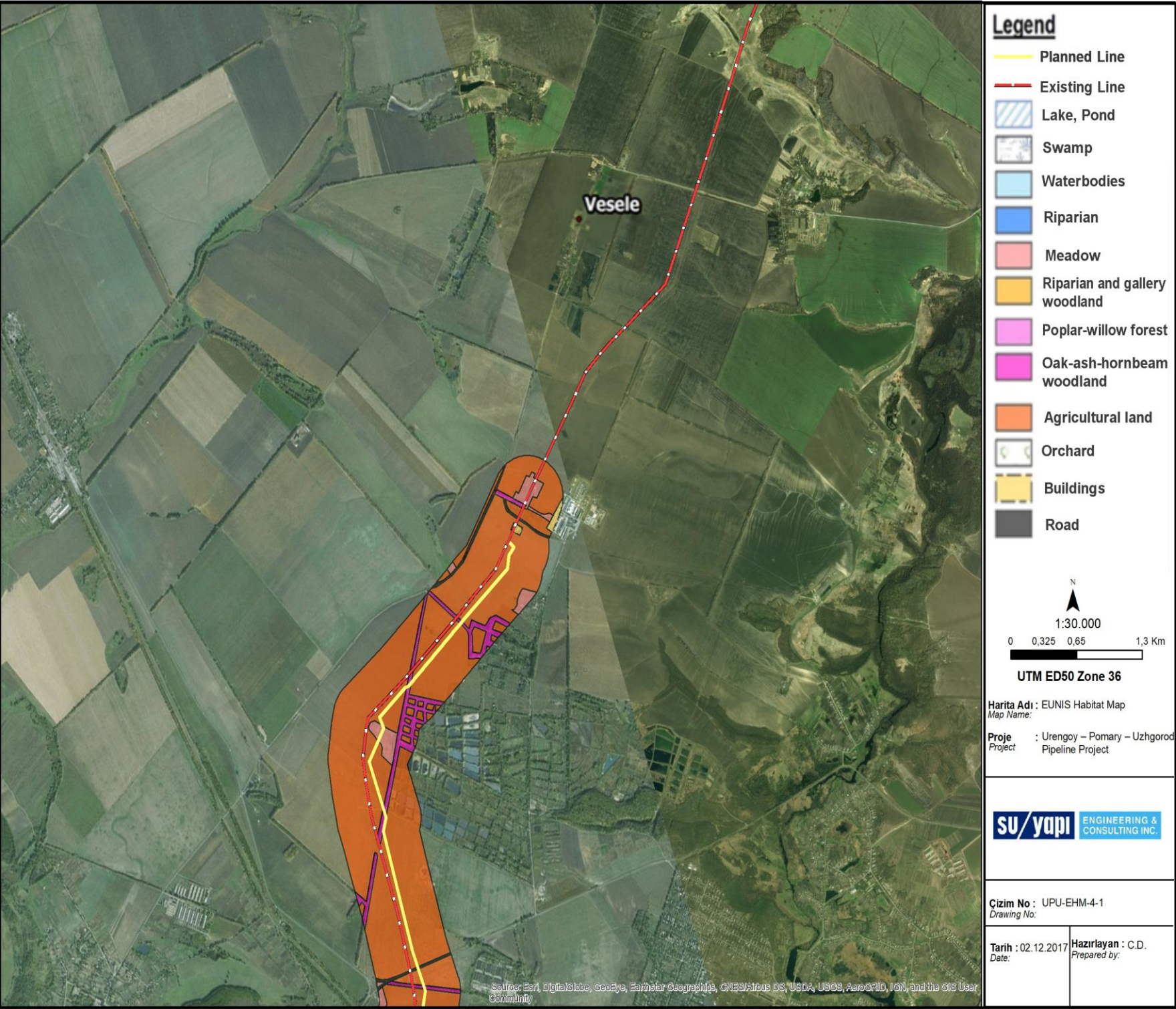
**Table 4-3 Required Land for Section-2**

Poltava region, Lokhvitsia district	From km	to km	Total Length (m)	Construction Corridor (m)	Total Land Size (m <sup>2</sup> )	Type of the Land
Pyriatyn forestry	3,498.10	3,498.25	145.5	32	4,656	Forest & Meadow
Pyriatyn forestry	3,498.8	3,499.17	370.1	32	11,843.2	Forest & Meadow
Hyriavi Iskivtsi village council. Public land	3,498.116	3,498.34	224	32	7,168	Meadow
Hyriavi Iskivtsi village council. Public land	3,498.4675	3,498.55	82.5	32	2,640	Meadow
Hyriavi Iskivtsi village council. Public land	3,498.55	3,499.43	884.5	38	33,611	Agriculture Land & Meadow
Hyriavi Iskivtsi village council. Public land	3,499.462	3,500.19	732.1	38	27,819.8	Agriculture Land & Meadow
Hyriavi Iskivtsi village council. Public land	3,500.2234	3,501.52	1294.1	38	49,175.8	Agriculture Land & Meadow
Hyriavi Iskivtsi village council. Public land	3,501.5802	3,502.84	1261.3	38	47,929.4	Agriculture Land & Meadow
Hyriavi Iskivtsi village council. Public land	3,503.7352	3,506.85	3117.4	38	118,461.2	Agriculture Land & Meadow
SSV "Svitanok"	3,498.2535	3,498.40	150.8	45	6,786	Agriculture Land
Road service in Poltava region	3,498.34	3,498.36	17.1	32	547.2	Other
LLC Peremoha	3,498.4295	3,498.8	370.5	45	16,672.5	Agriculture Land
SVG Luch	3,499.1701	3,499.39	220	38	8,360	Agriculture Land & Meadow
OJSC after Michurin	3,499.39	3,502.13	2734.9	45	123,070.5	Agriculture Land
Lokhvitsia forestry	3,499.43	3,499.46	27.5	32	880	Forest
Lokhvitsia forestry	3,500.19	3,500.22	29.3	32	937.6	Forest

Poltava region, Lokhvytsia district	From km	to km	Total Length (m)	Construction Corridor (m)	Total Land Size (m <sup>2</sup> )	Type of the Land
Lokhvytsia forestry	3,501.51	3,501.58	62.7	32	2,006.4	Forest
Lokhvytsia forestry	3,503.01	3,503.04	27.5	32	880	Forest
Lokhvytsia forestry	3,503.78	3,503.79	19.3	32	617.6	Shrubbery & Forest Belt & Meadow
Lokhvytsia forestry	3,505.89	3,505.94	48.7	32	1,558.4	Shrubbery & Forest Belt & Meadow
Lokhvytsia forestry	3,507.47	3,507.50	32.1	32	1,027.2	Shrubbery & Forest Belt & Meadow
Lokhvytsia forestry	3,507.56	3,507.59	31.6	32	1011.2	Shrubbery & Forest Belt & Meadow
Lokhvytsia forestry	3,509.44	3,509.47	33.7	32	1,078.4	Shrubbery & Forest Belt & Meadow
Lokhvytsia forestry	3,509.72	3,509.84	122.3	32	3,913.6	Shrubbery & Forest Belt & Meadow
Lokhvytsia forestry	3,510.0744	3,510.8853	810.9	32	25,948.8	Shrubbery & Forest Belt & Meadow
Lokhvytsia forestry	3,516.77	3,516.79	21.1	32	675.2	Shrubbery & Forest Belt & Meadow
Lokhvytsia forestry	3,517.5802	3,517.6038	23.6	32	755.2	Shrubbery & Forest Belt & Meadow
Lokhvytsia forestry	3,517.64	3,517.74	94.1	32	3,011.2	Shrubbery & Forest Belt & Meadow
LLC Zlahoda, Rygy village council	3,502.12	3,503.13	1011.7	45	45,526.5	Agriculture Land
LLC Zlahoda, Rygy village council	3,503.39	3,503.78	386.1	45	17,374.5	Agriculture Land
LLC Zlahoda, Rygy village council	3,503.79	3,504.42	626.6	45	28,197	Agriculture Land
LLC Zlahoda, Rygy village council	3,504.45	3,505.13	680.8	45	30,636	Agriculture Land
LLC Zlahoda, Rygy village council	3,505.54	3,505.89	353.4	45	15,903	Agriculture Land
LLC Zlahoda, Rygy village council	3,505.94	3,507.47	1530.8	45	68,886	Agriculture Land
LLC Zlahoda, Rygy village council	3,507.50	3,507.56	54	45	2,430	Agriculture Land

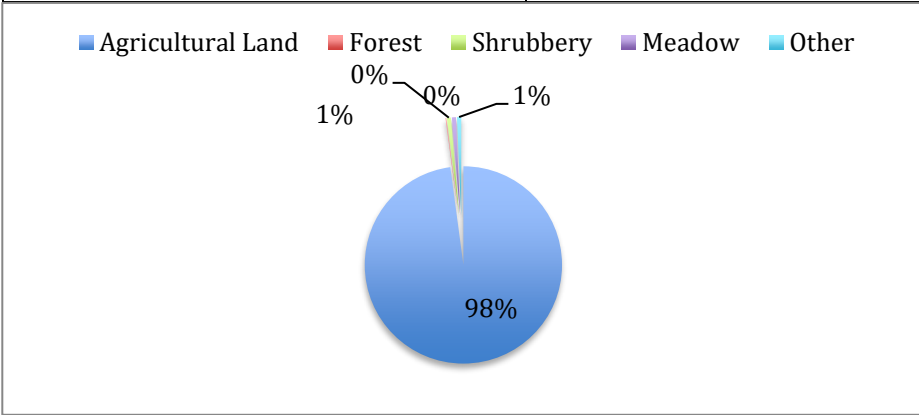


Poltava region, Lokhvysia district	From km	to km	Total Length (m)	Construction Corridor (m)	Total Land Size (m <sup>2</sup> )	Type of the Land
LLC Zlahoda, Rygy village council	3,511.79	3,514.26	2472.5	45	111,262.5	Agriculture Land
LLC Zlahoda, Rygy village council	3,514.40	3,515.01	606.9	45	27,310.5	Agriculture Land
Chervonozavodske municipal council	3,502.86	3,503.01	158.5	45	7,132.5	Agriculture Land
Chervonozavodske municipal council	3,503.04	3,503.63	588.6	45	26,487	Agriculture Land
Lokhvysia district road service lands	3,498.40	3,498.42	25.2	32	806.4	Forest Belt & Meadow
Lokhvysia district road service lands	3,502.84	3,502.86	18.5	32	592	Other
Lokhvysia district road service lands	3,504.42	3,504.45	24.8	32	793.6	Forest Belt & Meadow
Lokhvysia district road service lands	3,511.77	3,511.79	15	32	480	Forest Belt & Meadow
Lokhvysia district road service lands	3,517.60	3,517.60	4.5	32	144	Forest Belt & Meadow
Southern railway administration. Romny railway section	3,503.63	3,503.73	100.6	32	3,219.2	Forest Belt & Meadow
STOV Avanhard	3,507.59	3,507.90	309.3	38	11,753.4	Agriculture Land & Meadow
STOV Avanhard	3,515.01	3,515.15	140	38	5,320	Agriculture Land & Meadow
SFG Hryno V.M.	3,507.92	3,508.49	570.8	45	25,686	Agriculture Land
SFG Zinchenka V.S.	3,508.49	3,509.39	906.2	38	34,435.6	Agriculture Land & Meadow
Isakove village council	3,510.88	3,511.21	327.2	45	14,724	Agriculture Land
Isakove village council	3,511.25	3,511.77	525.1	45	23,629.5	Agriculture Land
Isakove village council, public lands	3,515.15	3,516.77	1625.5	45	73,147.5	Agriculture Land
Isakove village council, public lands	3,516.79	3,517.58	781.6	45	35,172	Agriculture Land
Isakove village council, SVG Ilchenka A.M.	3,517.60	3,517.64	38.3	45	1,723.5	Agriculture Land
Isakove village council, SVG Ilchenka A.M.	3,517.74	3,518.30	561	45	25,245	Agriculture Land
<b>Poltava region, Chornukhino district</b>						
Chornukhino forestry	3,518.30	3,518.33	30.2	32	966.4	Forest belt
Chornukhino forestry	3,518.96	3,519.00	384	32	1,228.8	Forest belt
Temp LLC	3,518.33	3,518.96	637.7	38	24,232.6	Forest, shrubbery, meadow, Agriculture land, other
<b>TOTAL</b>					1,167,486.4	



In Zhovtneva village council pipeline starts from 3,379.04 to 3,387.57 km. Arkavske, Kalinivka, Zhelobok , Vesele and Sushylyne villages are located within this village council. In total, 38.16 ha land will be affected within this village council. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (98%).

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	37.35
Pasture Land	-
Forest	0.05
Shrubbery	0.25
Meadow	0.25
Wetland	-
Other	0.26
TOTAL	38.16

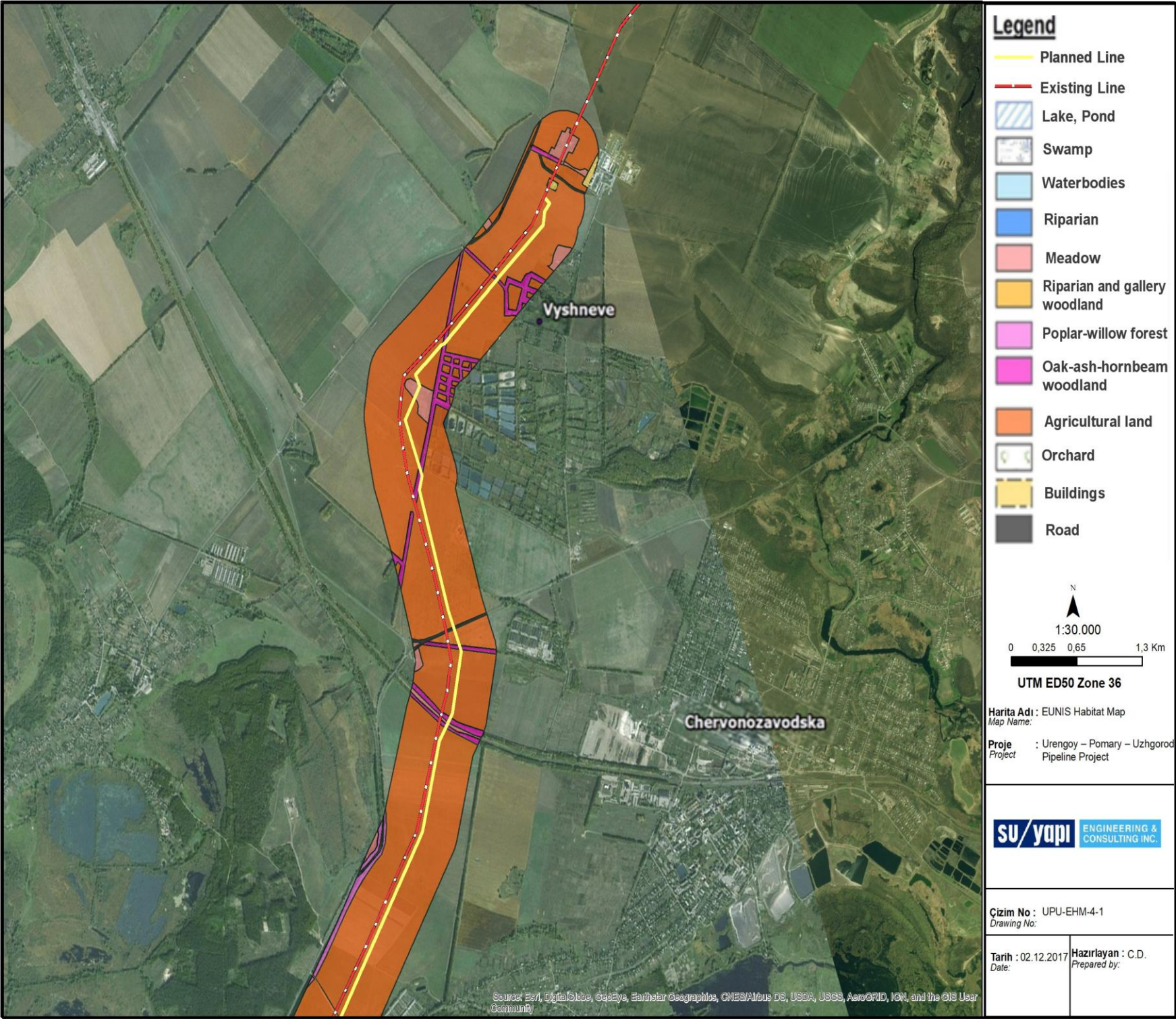


The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Vesele: 2000 m

**ZHOVTNEVA VILLAGE COUNCIL**





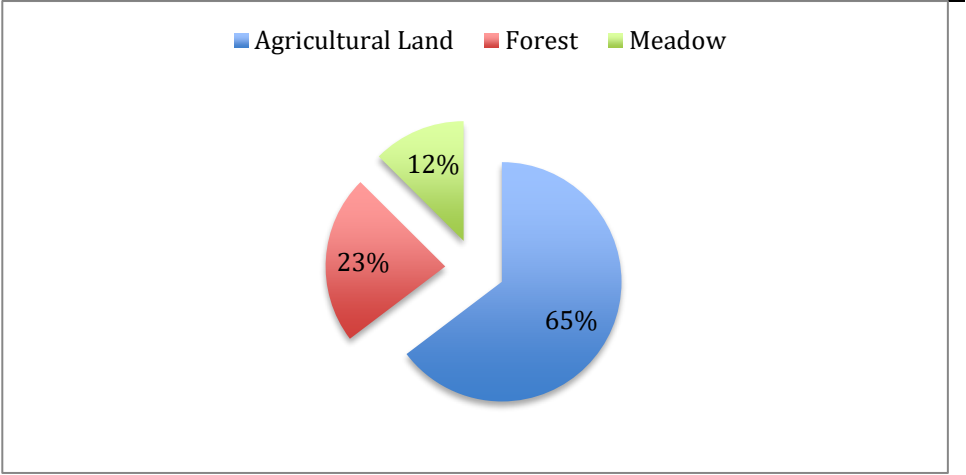
In Chervonozavodska village council pipeline starts from 3,498.11 to 3,503.63 km.

In total, 5.2 ha land will be affected by the Project. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (65%) and the forest lands will be the second in terms of land size (23%).

Affacted lands include Pyriatyn forestry lands and the lands of the Chervonozavodske municipal council.

Affected land types and size of the land as follows.

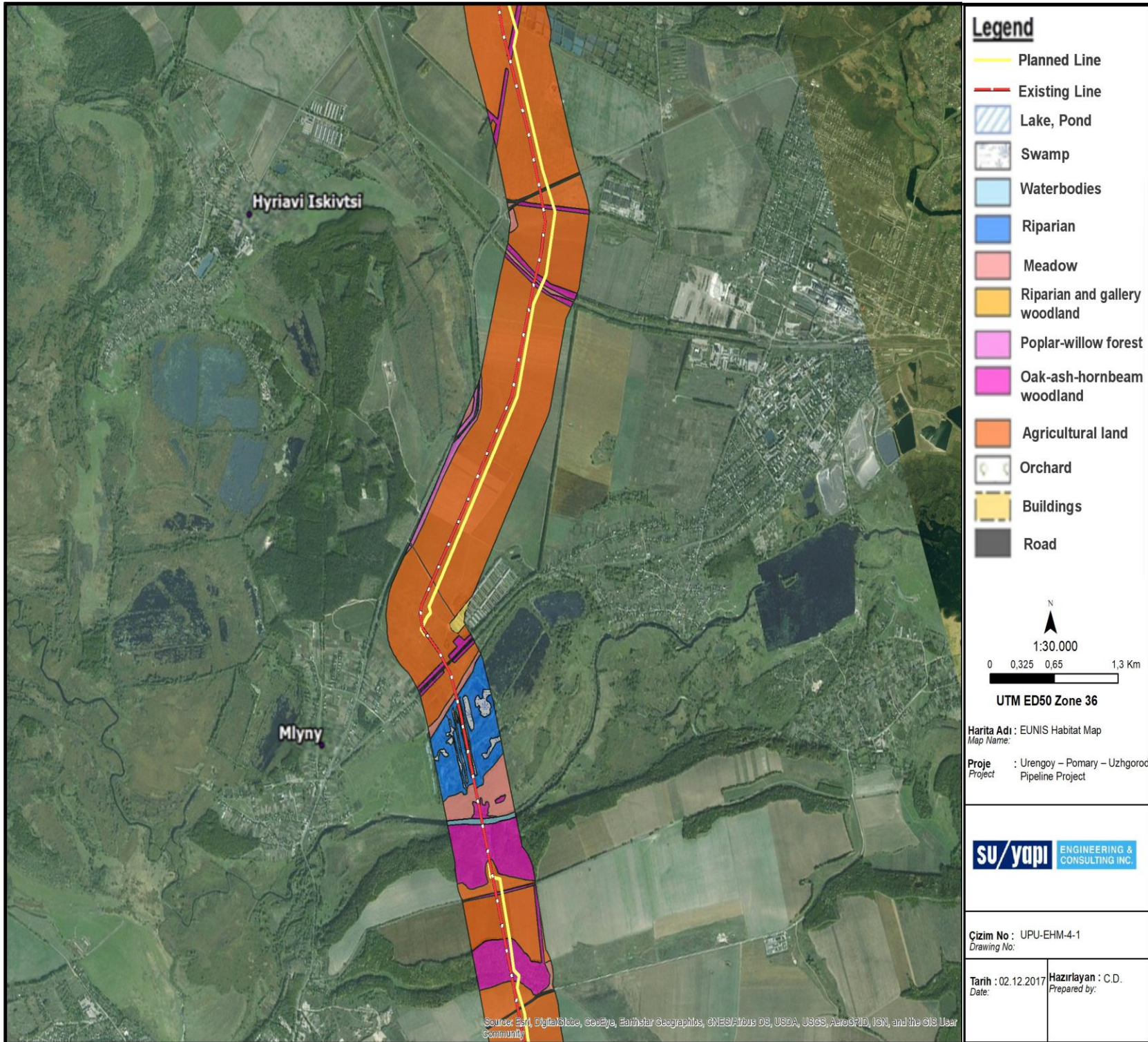
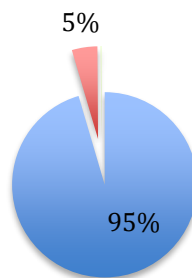
Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	3.36
Pasture Land	-
Forest	1.18
Shrubbery	-
Meadow	0.65
Wetland	-
Other	-
TOTAL	5.20



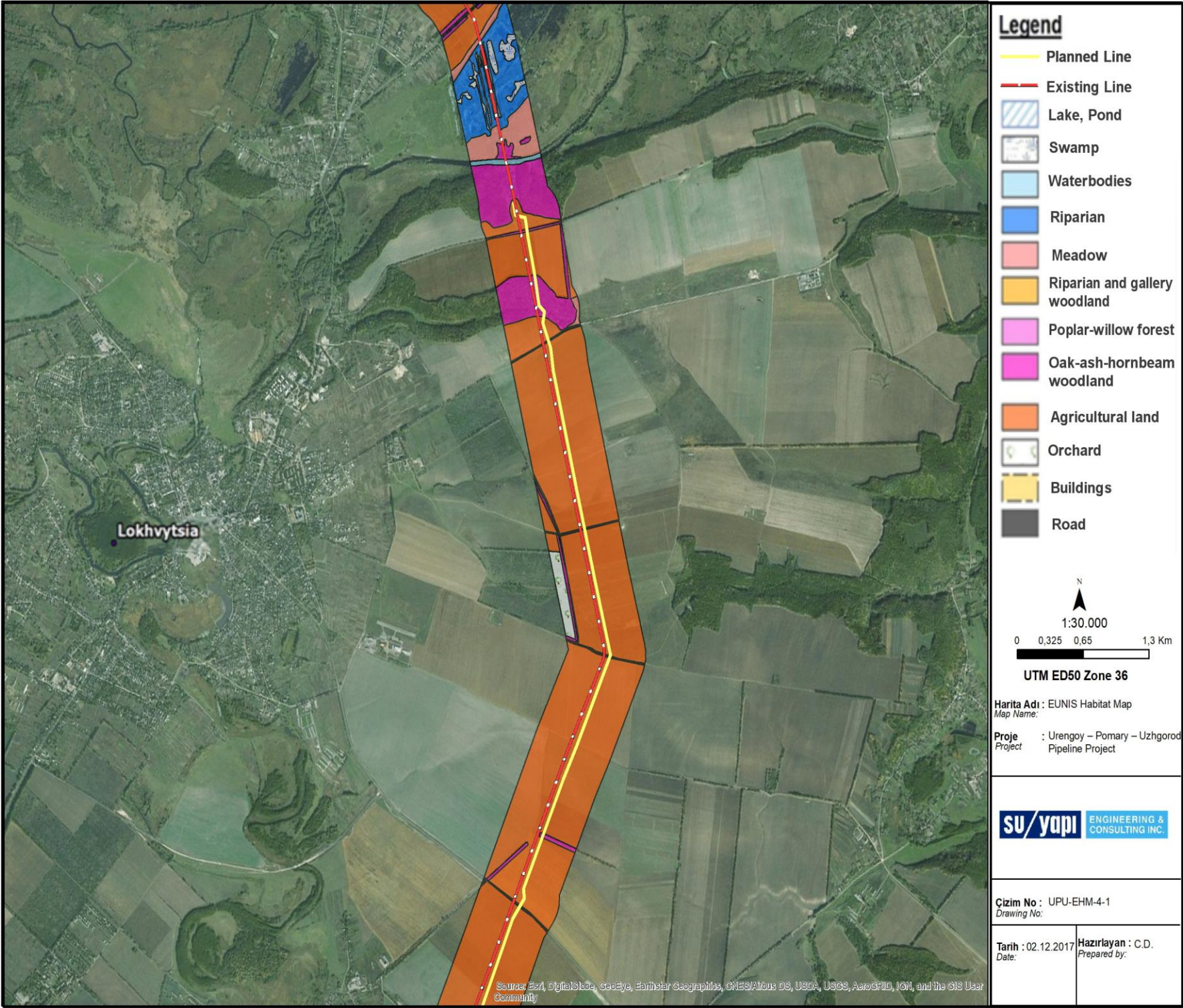
The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Chervonozavodske: 1600 m



		<div>CHERVONOZAVODSKA VILLAGE COUNCIL</div>																		
<div></div>		<p>In Giryavoiskovetska village council pipeline starts from 3,498.12 to 3,502.13 km.</p> <p>In total, 50.15 ha land will be affected by the Project. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (95%) and the meadow lands will be the second in terms of land size (5%).</p> <p>Affected lands within this village council also includes, road services in Poltava region.</p> <p>Affected land types and size of the land as follows.</p> <table><tr><th>Types of the Lands</th><th>Size of the Lands (Ha)</th></tr><tr><td>Agriculture</td><td>47.86</td></tr><tr><td>Pasture Land</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Forest</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Shrubbery</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Meadow</td><td>2.23</td></tr><tr><td>Wetland</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>0.06</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>50.15</td></tr></table> <div><div>Agricultural LandMeadowOther</div></div> <p>The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:</p> <p>Giryavoiskovetska: 3000 m</p> <div>GIRYAVOISKOVETSKA VILLAGE COUNCIL</div>	Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)	Agriculture	47.86	Pasture Land	-	Forest	-	Shrubbery	-	Meadow	2.23	Wetland	-	Other	0.06	TOTAL	50.15
Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)																			
Agriculture	47.86																			
Pasture Land	-																			
Forest	-																			
Shrubbery	-																			
Meadow	2.23																			
Wetland	-																			
Other	0.06																			
TOTAL	50.15																			





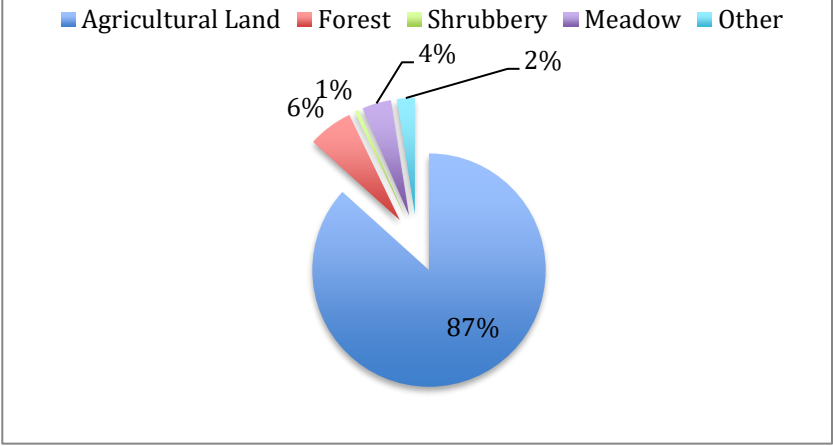
In Lokvitska village council pipeline starts from 3,499.43 to 3,509.40 km.

In total 49.17 ha land will be affected within this village council.

Affected lands include, Lokhvitsia Forest area, District roads and railway roads.

The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (87%) and the forest lands will be the second in terms of land size (3%). Affected land types and size of the land as follows.

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	42.63
Pasture Land	-
Forest	3.05
Shrubbery	0.29
Meadow	1.99
Wetland	-
Other	1.22
TOTAL	49.17

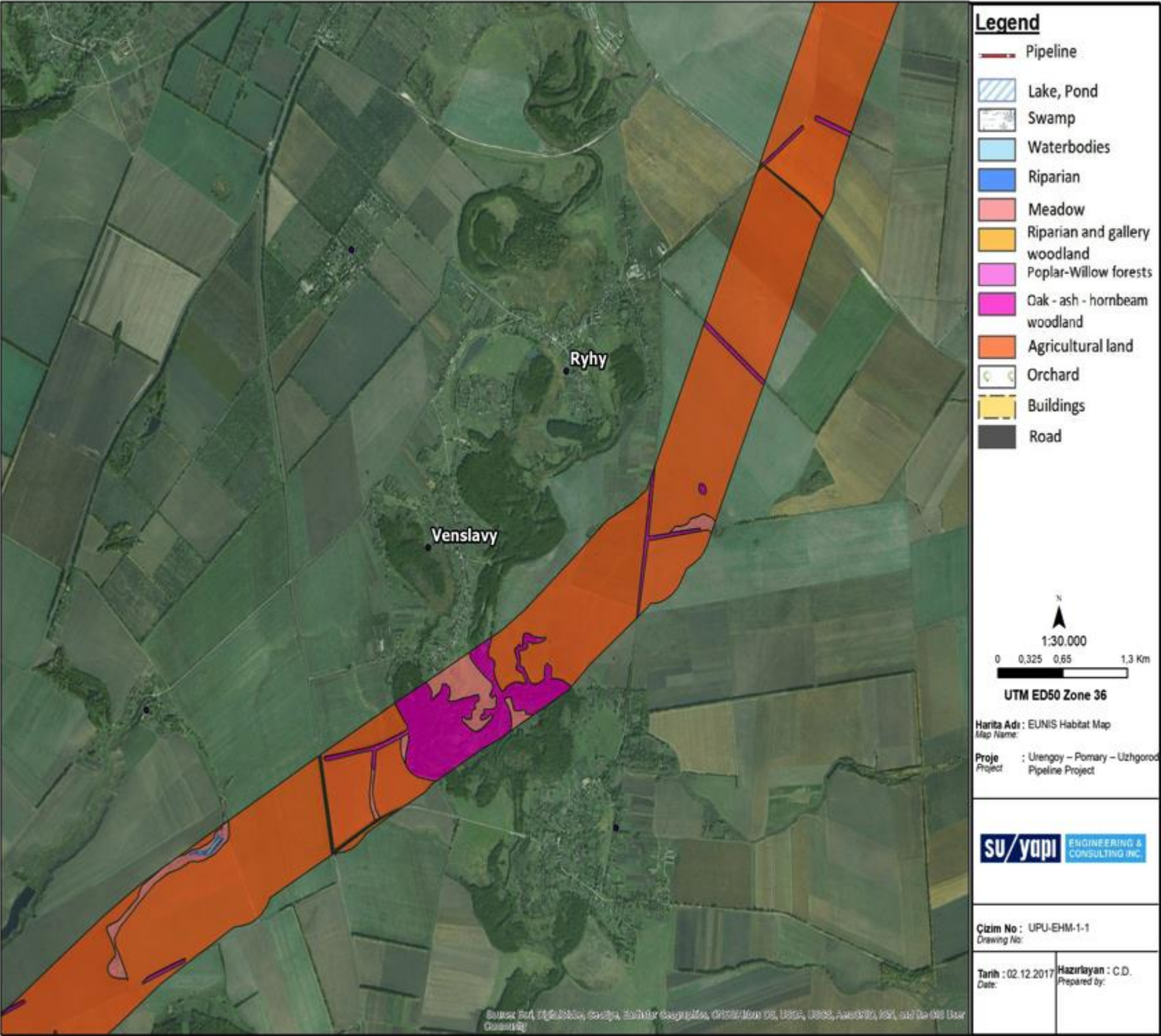


The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Lokvitska: 2000 m

## LOKHVITSKA VILLAGE COUNCIL



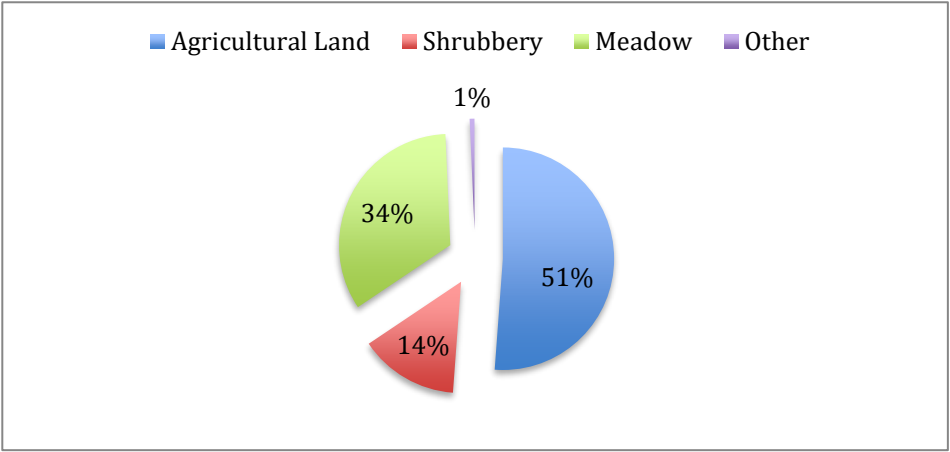


In Rygivska village council pipeline starts from 3,502.13 to 3,515.01 km.

Total land that will be affected by the Project within the village council is 5.88 ha. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (51%) and the meadowlands will be the second in terms of land size (34%).

Affected land types and size of the land as follows.

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	3.01
Pasture Land	-
Forest	-
Shrubbery	0.85
Meadow	1.98
Wetland	-
Other	0.04
TOTAL	5.88

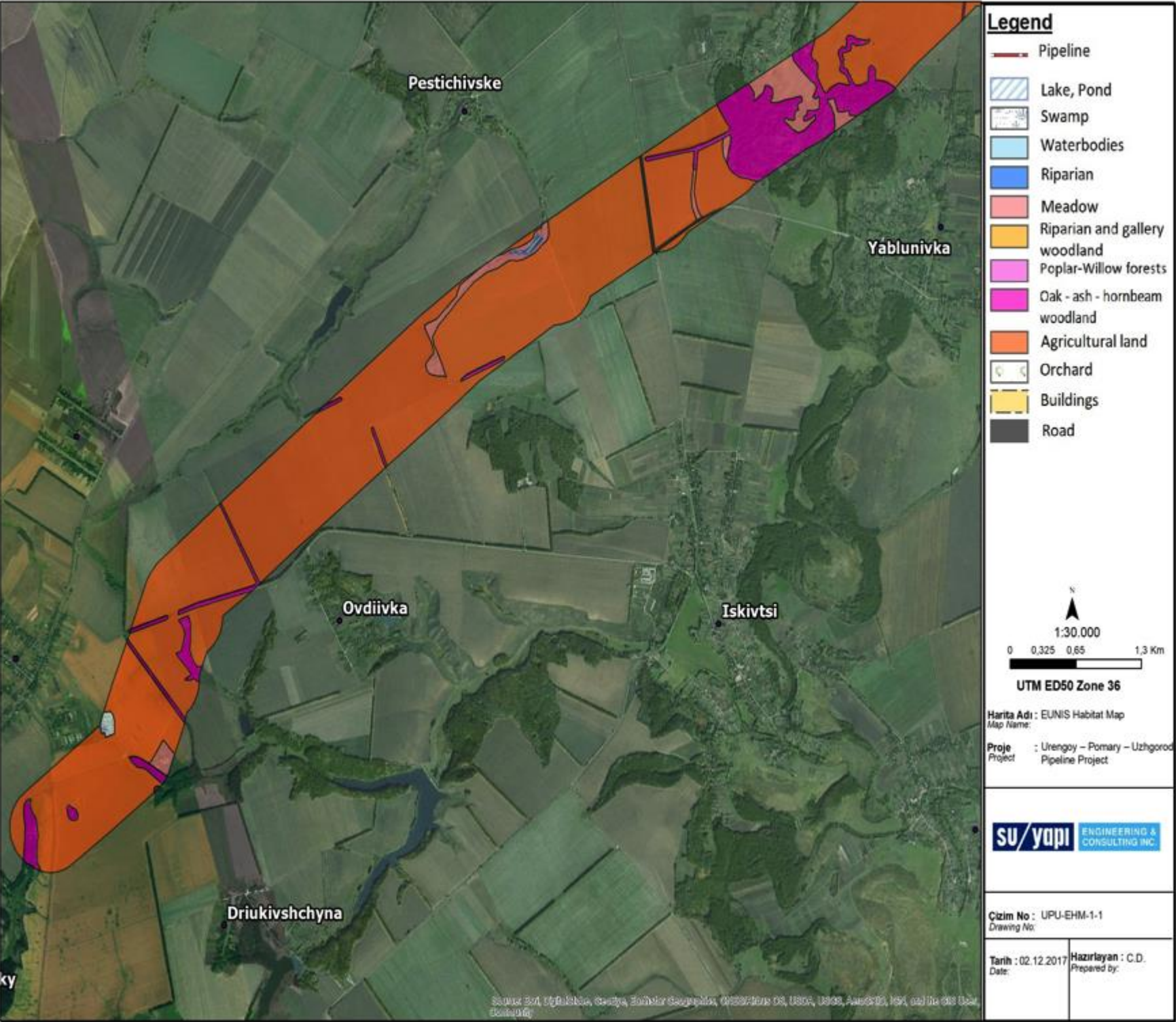


The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Rygivska: 1400 m

## RYGIVSKA VILLAGE COUNCIL





In Iskovetska village council pipeline starts from 3,510.89 to 3,518.30 km.

In total, 17.36 ha land will be affected within this village council and all of the affected lands are agricultural.

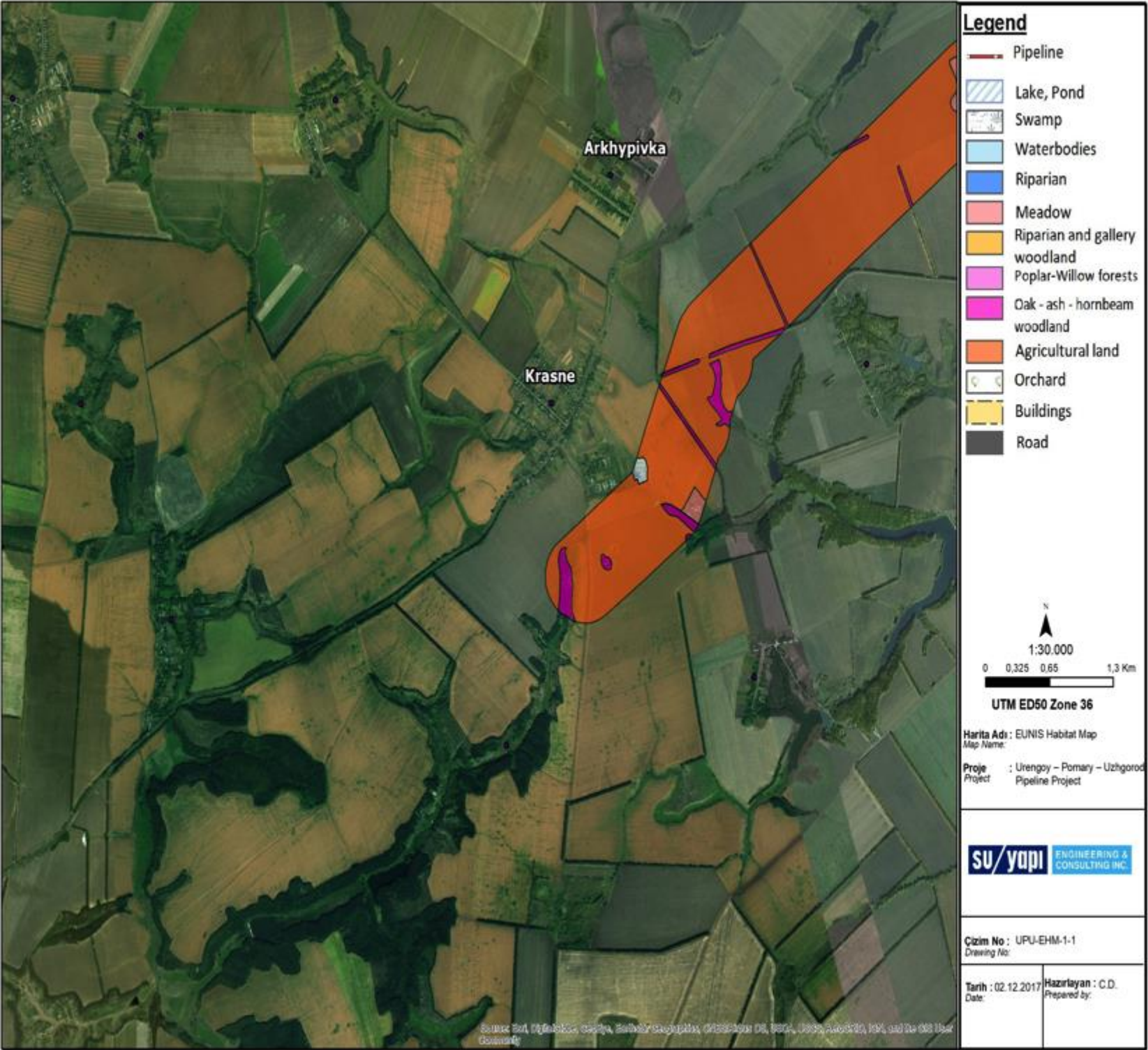
Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	17.36
Pasture Land	-
Forest	-
Shrubbery	-
Meadow	-
Wetland	-
Other	-
TOTAL	-

The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Iskovetska: 1900 m

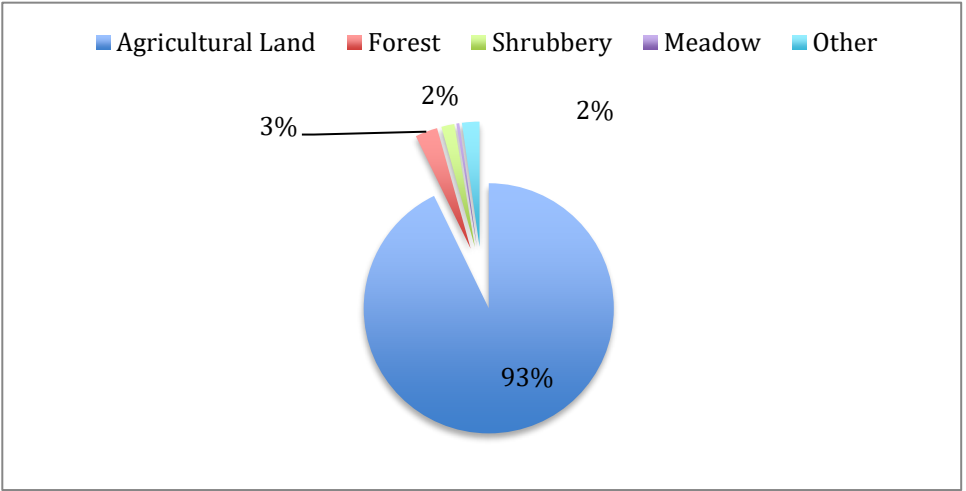
ISKOVETSKA VILLAGE COUNCIL





In Harkivetska village council pipeline starts from 3,518.30 to 3,520.11 km. In total 7.87 ha lands will be affected within village council. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (93%) including the land are located in the borders of the Chornukhino Forestry area. Affected land types and size of the land as follows.

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	7.31
Pasture Land	-
Forest	0.23
Shrubbery	0.13
Meadow	0.03
Wetland	-
Other	0.18
TOTAL	7.87



The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Harkivetska: 410 m

HARKIVETSKA VILLAGE COUNCIL



### 4.1.3 Section-3

The actual projected pipeline length is 33,7 km for Section-3. The main gas pipeline route crosses through Bar District Vinnytsja Region and Vinkovetskiy district Khmel'nitska Region. The route of the pipeline crosses; Dyshkovetska village council, Khodatska village council, Kuzminetska village council, Mygalivetska village council, Mytkivska village council, Osdamivska village council, South-West railroad management, Tereshkivska village council, Voynashevka village council, Yaltushkivska village council, Zhuravlivska village council. Detailed figures of Section-3 are presented in Table 4-4 below.

**Table 4-4 Required Land for Section-3**

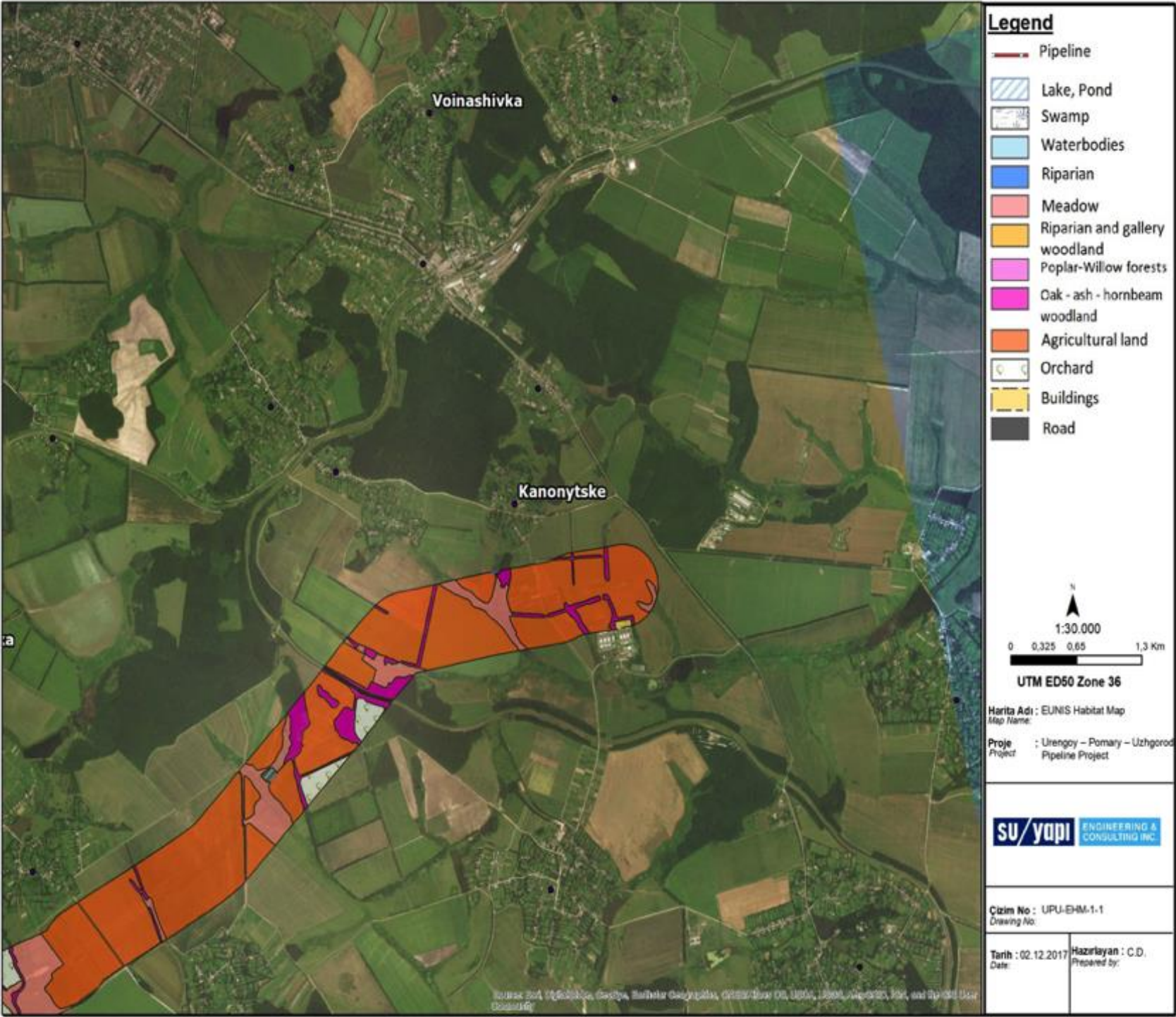
Vinnytsia region, Bar district	From km	to km	Total Length (m)	Construction Corridor (m)	Total Land Size (m <sup>2</sup> )	Type of the Land
Voinashivka Village Council	3,974.77	3,974.86	95.6	32	3,059.2	Pasture Land
Voinashivka Village Council	3,974.86	3,974.88	18,1	32	579.2	Other
Voinashivka Village Council	3,974.88	3,975.31	431.8	45	19,431	Agriculture Land
Voinashivka Village Council	3,975.31	3,975.34	27.2	32	870.4	Wetland
Voinashivka Village Council	3,975.34	3,975.94	603,2	45	27,144	Agriculture Land
Voinashivka Village Council	3,975.94	3,975.98	35.6	32	1,139.2	Meadow
Voinashivka Village Council	3,975.98	3,976.10	121,8	32	3,897.6	Wetland
Voinashivka Village Council	3,976.10	3,976.73	632.7	32	20,246.4	Meadow
Voinashivka Village Council	3,976.73	3,977.23	500,3	45	22,513.5	Agriculture Land
Voinashivka Village Council	3,977.23	3,977.25	22.2	32	710.4	Meadow
Voinashivka Village Council	3,977.25	3,977.30	47.1	32	1,507.2	Other
Mytky Village Council	3,977.30	3,977.58	280.2	45	12,609	Agriculture Land
Mytky Village Council	3,977.64	3,978.49	847.1	45	38,119.5	Agriculture Land
Mytky Village Council	3,978.49	3,978.51	27	32	864	Shrubbery
South-Western Railway	3,977.58	3,977.64	59.2	32	1,894.4	Other
Kuzmyntsi Village Council	3,978.51	3,978.84	322.1	45	14,494.5	Agriculture Land
Kuzmyntsi Village Council	3,978.84	3,978.94	107.9	32	3,452.8	Wetland
Kuzmyntsi Village Council	3,978.94	3,979.03	81.9	32	2620.8	Pasture Land
Kuzmyntsi Village Council	3,979.03	3,979.15	120,9	45	5,440.5	Agriculture Land
Kuzmyntsi Village Council	3,979.15	3,979.23	78,1	32	2,499.2	Pasture Land
Kuzmyntsi Village Council	3,979.23	3,980.34	1,112	45	50,040.0	Agriculture Land
Kuzmyntsi Village Council	3,980.34	3,980.38	45.5	32	1,456.0	Wetland
Tereshky Village Council	3,980.38	3,980.42	38,4	32	1,228.8	Wetland

Vinnitsia region, Bar district	From km	to km	Total Length (m)	Construction Corridor (m)	Total Land Size (m <sup>2</sup> )	Type of the Land
Tereshky Village Council	3,980.42	3,980.93	506.3	45	22,783.5	Agriculture Land
Tereshky Village Council	3,980.93	3,980.93	6.2	32	198.4	Other
Tereshky Village Council	3,980.93	3,981.17	231.6	45	10,422	Agriculture Land
Tereshky Village Council	3,981.17	3,981.37	200	45	9,000	Agriculture Land
Tereshky Village Council	3,981.37	3,981.50	136.2	45	6,129	Agriculture Land
Tereshky Village Council	3,981.50	3,981.53	24.4	32	780.8	Other
Tereshky Village Council	3,981.53	3,982.89	1360.3	32	43,529.6	Meadow
Tereshky Village Council	3,982.89	3,982.90	17.4	32	556.8	Other
Zhuravlivka Village Council	3,982.90	3,983.13	228.7	32	7,318.4	Meadow
Zhuravlivka Village Council	3,983.13	3,983.24	110	32	3,520	Wetland
Zhuravlivka Village Council	3,983.24	3,983.48	236.7	32	7,574.4	Meadow
Zhuravlivka Village Council	3,983.48	3,983.6	116.3	45	5,233.5	Agriculture Land
Zhuravlivka Village Council	3,983.60	3,983.78	180	45	8,100	Agriculture Land
Zhuravlivka Village Council	3,983.78	3,984.21	438.1	45	19,714.5	Agriculture Land
Zhuravlivka Village Council	3,984.21	3,984.41	192.4	32	6,156.8	Meadow
Zhuravlivka Village Council	3,984.41	3,984.43	27.8	32	889.6	Wetland
Zhuravlivka Village Council	3,984.43	3,986.36	1,922.2	45	86,499	Agriculture Land
Zhuravlivka Village Council	3,986.36	3,986.39	35	32	1,120	Other
Zhuravlivka Village Council	3,986.39	3,987.39	996.1	45	44,824.5	Agriculture Land
Zhuravlivka Village Council	3,987.39	3,987.53	140.3	32	4,489.6	Wetland
Zhuravlivka Village Council	3,987.53	3,988.27	746.4	45	33,588	Agriculture Land
Myhalivtsi Village Council	3,988.27	3,988.36	84.8	32	2,713.6	Other
Myhalivtsi Village Council	3,988.36	3,990.15	1,788.4	45	80,478	Agriculture Land
Myhalivtsi Village Council	3,990.15	3,990.19	38.8	32	1,241.6	Pasture Land
Myhalivtsi Village Council	3,990.19	3,992.19	2,005.9	45	90,265.5	Agriculture Land
Myhalivtsi Village Council	3,992.19	3,992.22	27.4	32	876.8	Pasture Land
Myhalivtsi Village Council	3,992.22	3,992.31	89.9	32	2,876.8	Wetland
Myhalivtsi Village Council	3,992.31	3,992.67	364.2	45	16,389	Agriculture Land
Myhalivtsi Village Council	3,992.67	3,992.73	52.3	32	1,673.6	Pasture Land
Yaltushkiv Village Council	3,992.73	3,992.74	18.3	32	585.6	Other
Yaltushkiv Village Council	3,992.74	3,992.79	48.4	32	1,548.8	Pasture Land
Yaltushkiv Village Council	3,992.79	3,993.80	1,012.7	45	4,5571.5	Agriculture Land

Vinnitsia region, Bar district	From km	to km	Total Length (m)	Construction Corridor (m)	Total Land Size (m <sup>2</sup> )	Type of the Land
Yaltushkiv Village Council	3,993.80	3,993.82	12.3	32	393,6	Other
Yaltushkiv Village Council	3,993.82	3,994.19	371.1	45	16,699.5	Agriculture Land
Yaltushkiv Village Council	3,994.19	3,995.13	941.5	32	30,128	Pasture Land
Yaltushkiv Village Council	3,995.13	3,995.27	139.8	32	4,473.6	Wetland
Khodaky Village Council	3,995.27	3,995.31	45.4	32	1,452.8	Pasture Land
Khodaky Village Council	3,995.31	3,995.92	602.4	45	27,108	Agriculture Land
Khodaky Village Council	3,995.92	3,995.95	28.1	32	899.2	Other
Khodaky Village Council	3,995.95	3,996.06	115	45	5,175	Agriculture Land
Khodaky Village Council	3,996.06	3,996.66	600.1	45	27,004.5	Agriculture Land
Khodaky Village Council	3,996.66	3,996.82	162.6	32	5,203.2	Meadow
Khodaky Village Council	3,996.82	3,997.75	923.5	45	41,557.5	Agriculture Land
Khodaky Village Council	3,997.75	3,997.77	24.6	32	787.2	Forest Belt
Khodaky Village Council	3,997.77	3,998.74	970.7	45	43,681.5	Agriculture Land
Khodaky Village Council	3,998.74	3,998.83	87.7	32	2,806.4	Pasture Land
Khodaky Village Council	3,998.83	3,999.37	544.4	32	17,420.8	Agriculture Land
Khodaky Village Council	3,999.37	3,999.40	30.4	32	972.8	Pasture Land
Khodaky Village Council	3,999.97	4,000.12	150	32	4800	Meadow
Khodaky Village Council	4,000.12	4,000.16	40.7	32	1,302.4	Other
Khodaky Village Council	4,000.16	4,000.38	219.3	32	7,017.6	Meadow
Yaltushkiv Research And Breeding Station 1	3,999.40	3,999.55	143.3	45	6,448.5	Agriculture Land
Yaltushkiv Research And Breeding Station 1	3,999.55	3,999.56	16,2	32	518.4	Pasture Land
Yaltushkiv Research And Breeding Station 1	3,999.56	3,999.97	401.5	45	18,067.5	Agriculture Land
Yaltushkiv Research And Breeding Station 1	4,000.38	4,001.09	717.1	45	32,269.5	Agriculture Land
Yaltushkiv Research And Breeding Station 1	4,001.09	4,001.11	20.4	32	652.8	Other
Yaltushkiv Research And Breeding Station 1	4,001.11	4,001.14	23	32	736	Meadow
Dashkivtsi Village Council	4001.1405	4002.3191	1,178.6	45	53,037	Agriculture Land
Dashkivtsi Village Council	4002.3191	4002.4995	180.4	32	5,772.8	Meadow
Dashkivtsi Village Council	4002.4995	4002.6343	134.8	45	6,066	Agriculture Land
Dashkivtsi Village Council	4002.6343	4002.8039	169.6	32	5,427.2	Meadow

Vinnitsia region, Bar district	From km	to km	Total Length (m)	Construction Corridor (m)	Total Land Size (m <sup>2</sup> )	Type of the Land
Dashkivtsi Village Council	4002.803 9	4003.067 9	264	32	8448	Wetland
Dashkivtsi Village Council	4003.067 9	4003.129 1	61.2	32	1,958.4	Meadow
Dashkivtsi Village Council	4003.129 1	4004.123 5	994.4	45	44748	Agriculture Land
Dashkivtsi Village Council	4004.123 5	4004.141 6	18.1	32	579.2	Meadow
Dashkivtsi Village Council	4004.141 6	4004.168 8	27.2	32	870.4	Other
Dashkivtsi Village Council	4005.137 5	4005.917 1	779.6	45	35,082	Agriculture Land
Oslamiv Village Council	4004.168 8	4004.705 6	536.8	45	24,156	Agriculture Land
Vinkivtsi District Forestry Enterprise	4004.705 6	4005.137 5	431.9	32	13,820.8	Meadow
Vinkivtsi Village Council	4005.917 1	4006.830 4	913.3	45	41,098.5	Agriculture Land
Vinkivtsi Village Council	4006.830 4	4006.841	10.6	32	339.2	Meadow
Vinkivtsi Village Council	4006.841	4006.906	65	32	2,080	Shrubbery
Vinkivtsi Village Council	4006.906	4006.92	14	32	448	Meadow
Vinkivtsi Village Council	4006.92	4007.380 4	460.4	45	20,718	Agriculture Land
Vinkivtsi Village Council	4007.380 4	4007.510 8	130.4	32	4,172.8	Meadow
Vinkivtsi Village Council	4007.510 8	4007.561 2	50.4	32	1,612.8	Wetland
Vinkivtsi Village Council	4007.561 2	4008.319 7	758.5	45	34,132.5	Agriculture Land
					1,404,610.7	

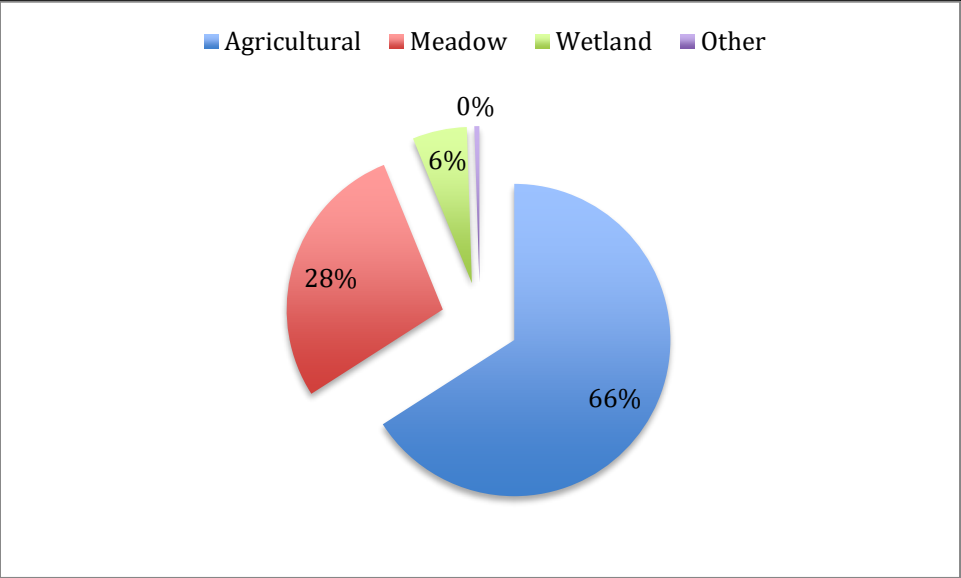




In Vionashivka village council pipeline starts from 3974,77 to 3977,30 km.

In total 11.13 ha land will be affected within this village council. this village council. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (66%) and the meadow lands will be the second in terms of land size (28%). Affected land types and size of the land as follows.

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	7.34
Pasture Land	-
Forest	-
Shrubbery	-
Meadow	3.11
Wetland	0.63
Other	0.06
TOTAL	11.13

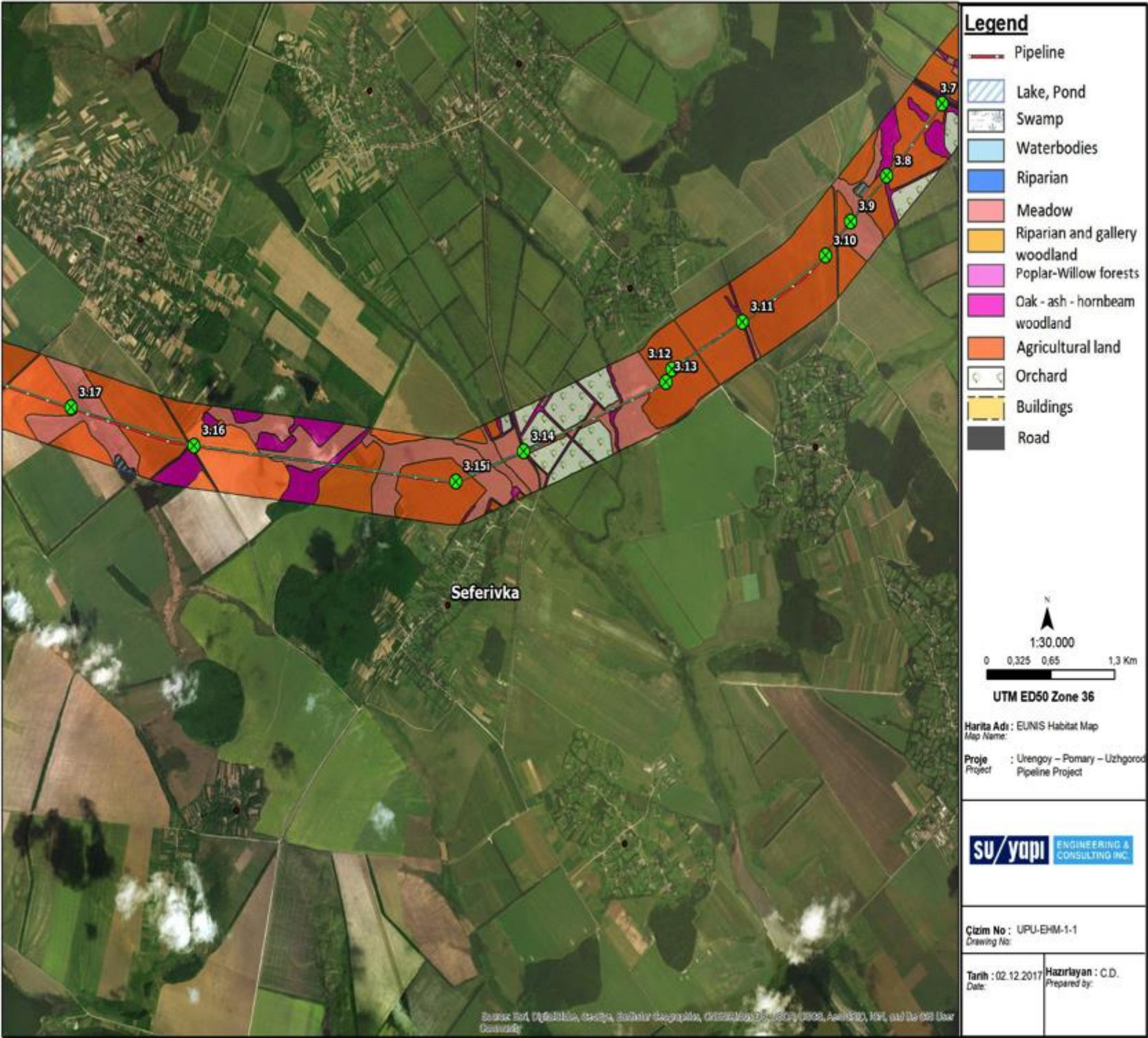


The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Vionashivka: 650 m

VOINASHIVKA VILLAGE COUNCIL

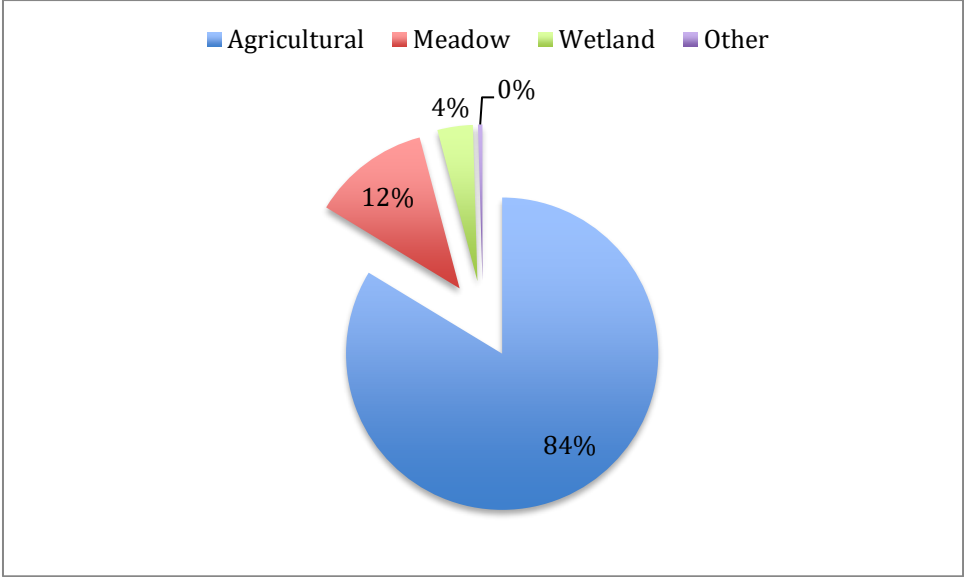




In Zhuralivka village council pipeline starts from 3,982.90 to 3,988.27 km.

In total, 24.28 ha land will be affected by the Project. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (94%) and the meadow lands will be the second in terms of land size (12%). Affected land types and size of the land as follows.

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	20.32
Pasture Land	-
Forest	-
Shrubbery	-
Meadow	2.96
Wetland	0.89
Other	0.11
TOTAL	24.28

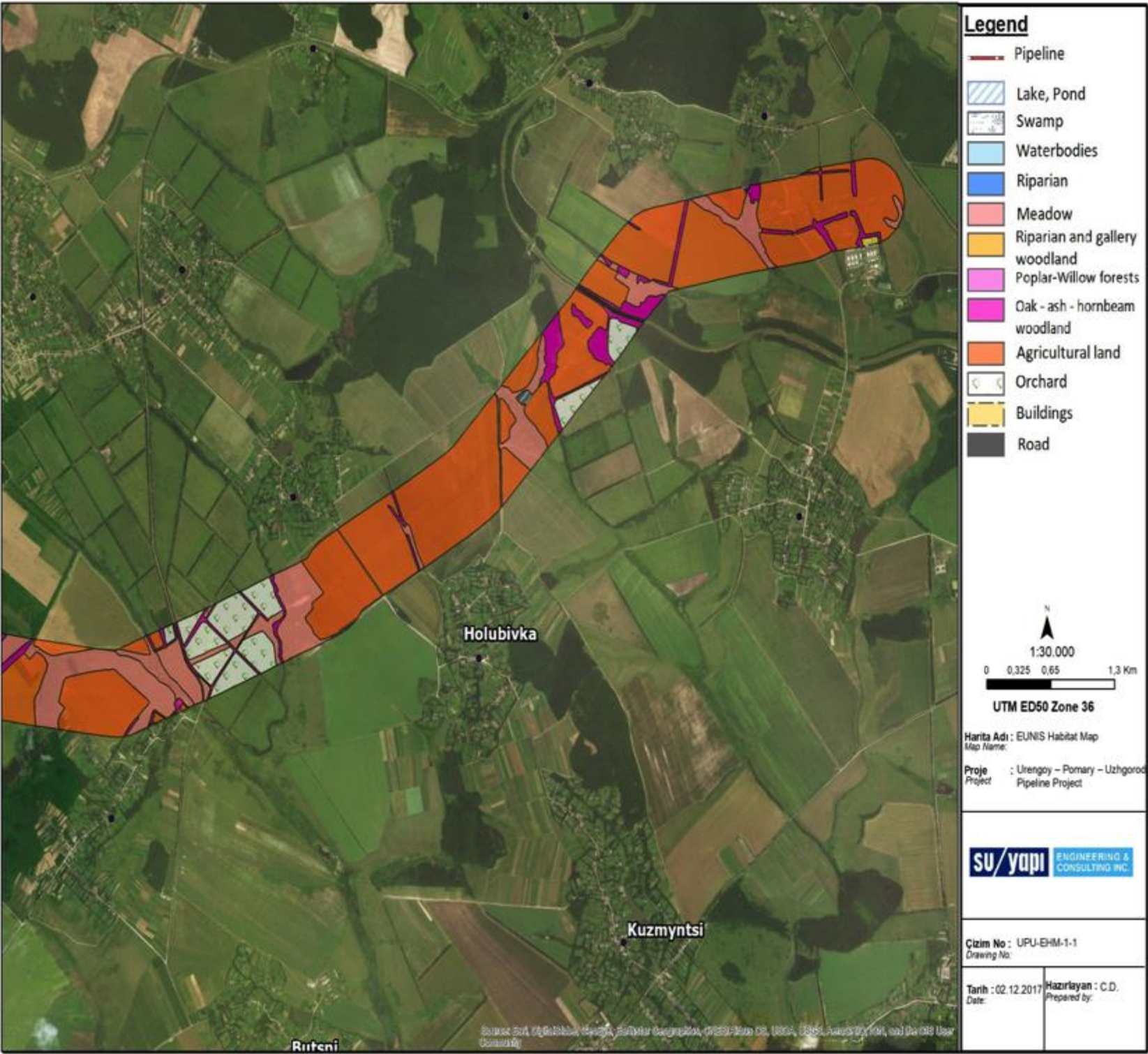


The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Zhuralivka: 830 m

**ZHURAVLIVKA VILLAGE COUNCIL**

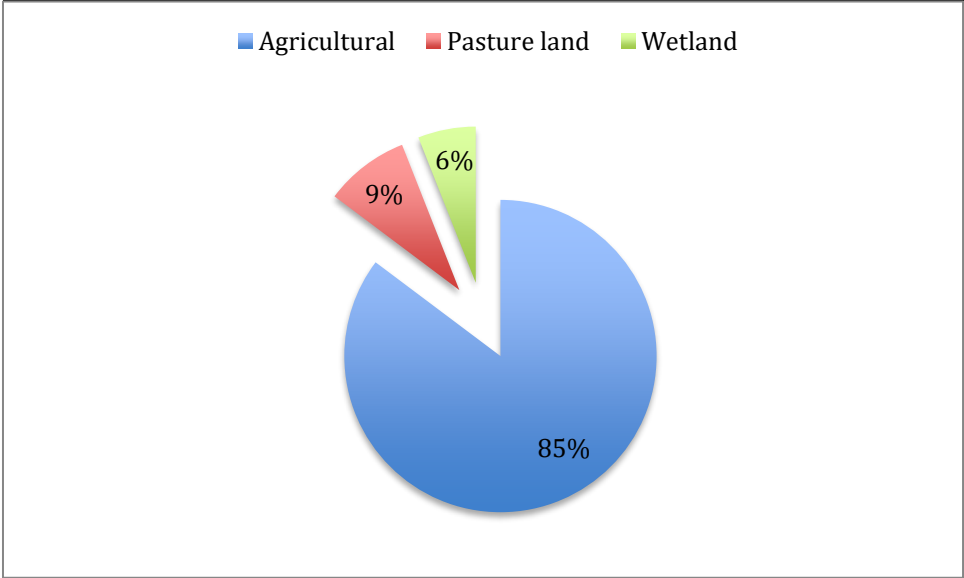




In Kuzmyntsi village council pipeline starts from 3,978.51 to 3,980.38 km.

In total, 8.21 ha land will be affected by the Project. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (85%) and the pasture lands will be the second in terms of land size (9%). Affected land types and size of the land as follows.

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	7
Pasture Land	0.72
Forest	-
Shrubbery	-
Meadow	-
Wetland	0.49
Other	-
TOTAL	8.21

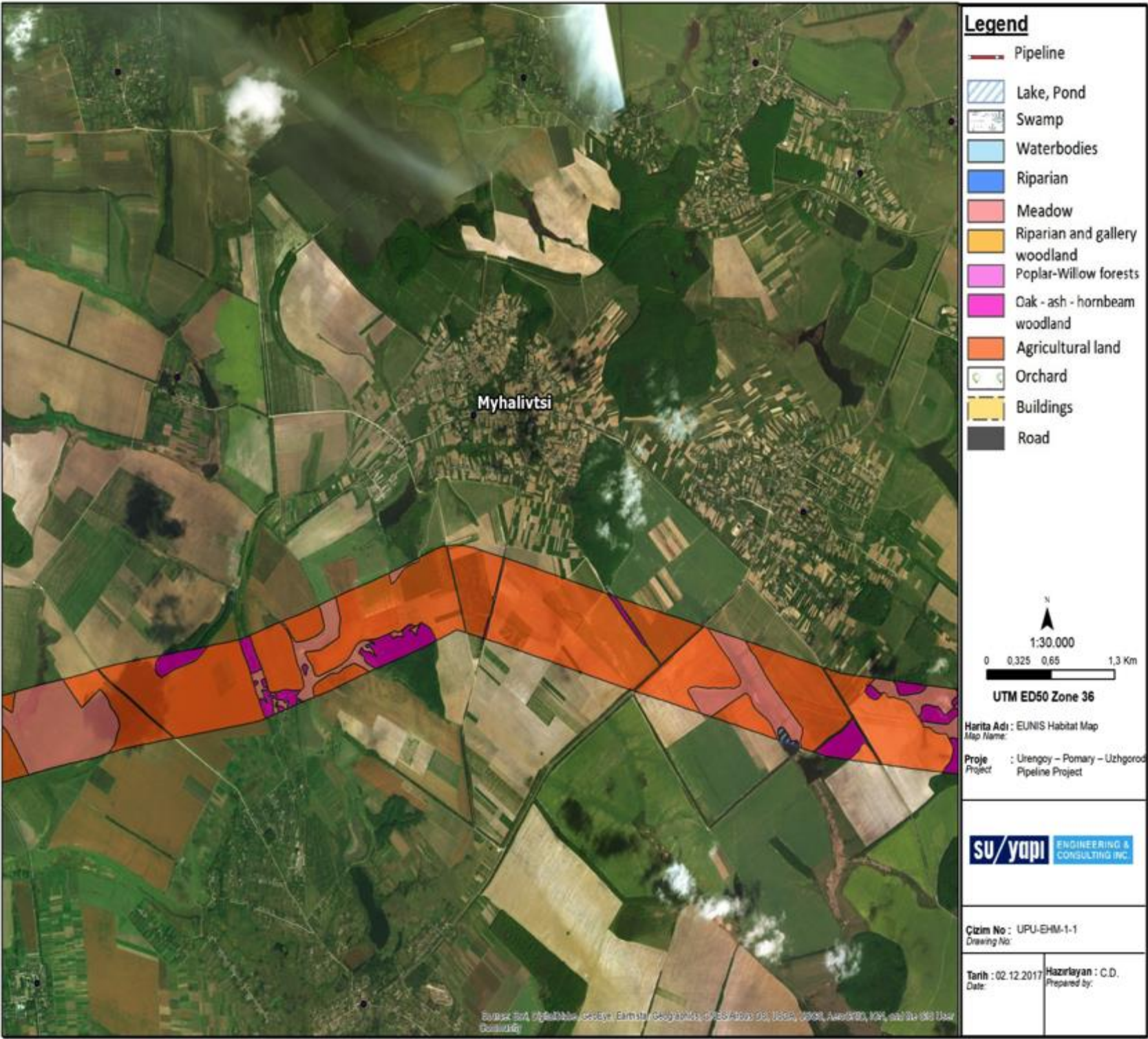


The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Kuzmyntsi: 2700 m

KUZMYNTSI VILLAGE COUNCIL

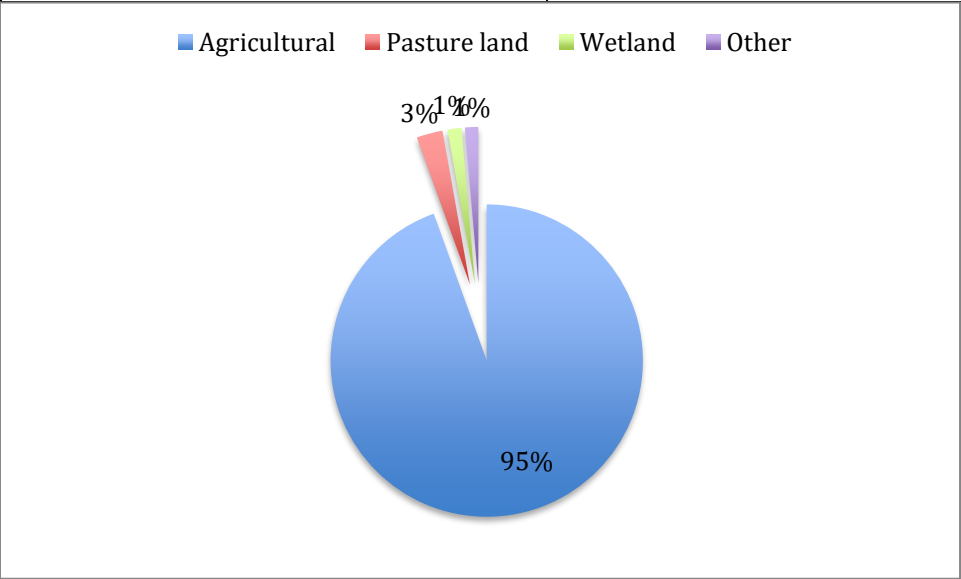




In Myhalivtsi village council pipeline starts from 3,988.27 to 3,992.73 km.

In totsl 19.81 ha land will be affected within this village council. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (95%) and the pasture lands will be the second in terms of land size (3%). Affected land types and size of the land as fallows.

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	18.71
Pasture Land	0.53
Forest	-
Shrubbery	-
Meadow	-
Wetland	0.29
Other	0.27
TOTAL	6.34

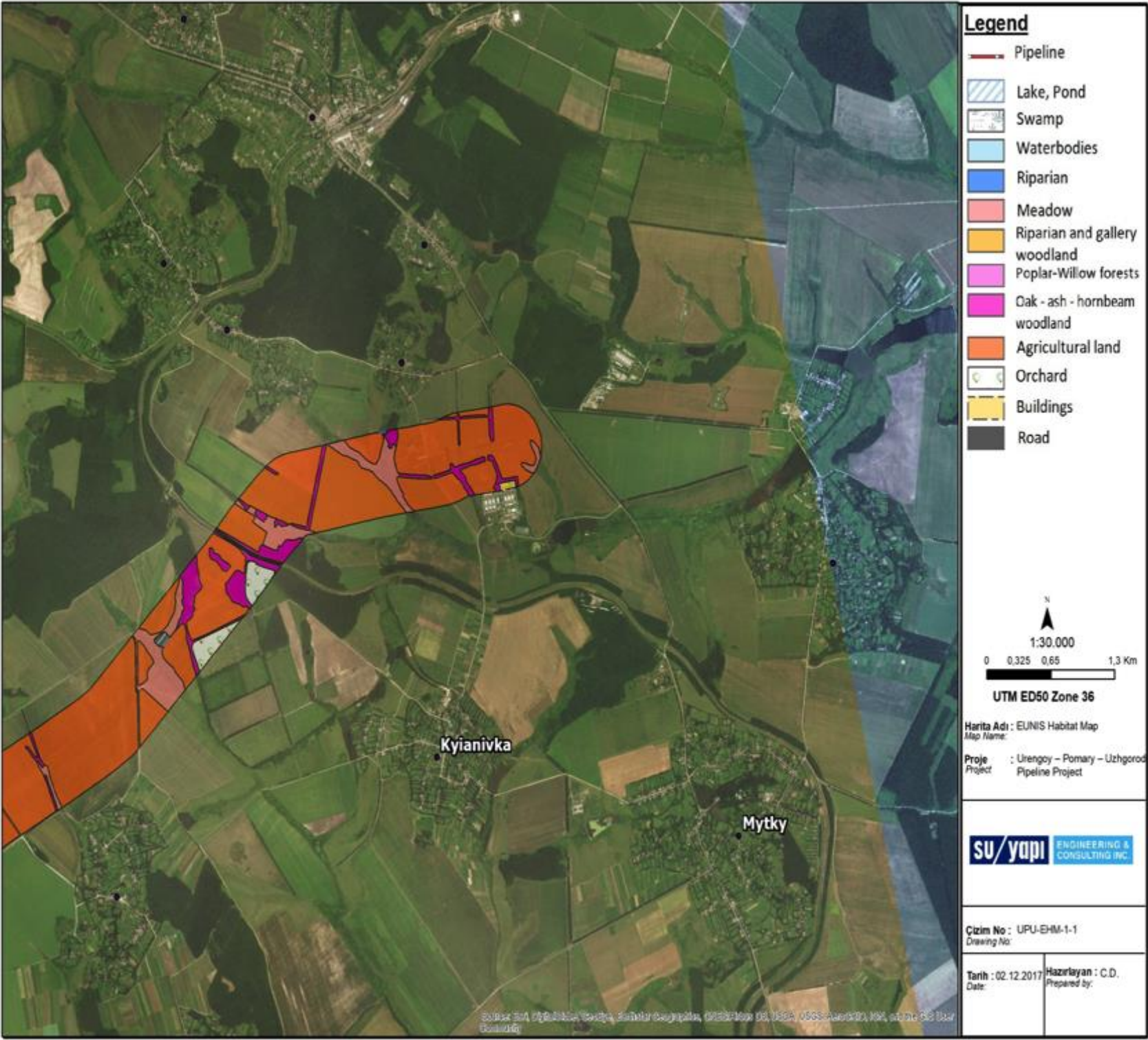


The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Myhalivtsi : 950 m

MYHALIVTSI VILLAGE COUNCIL

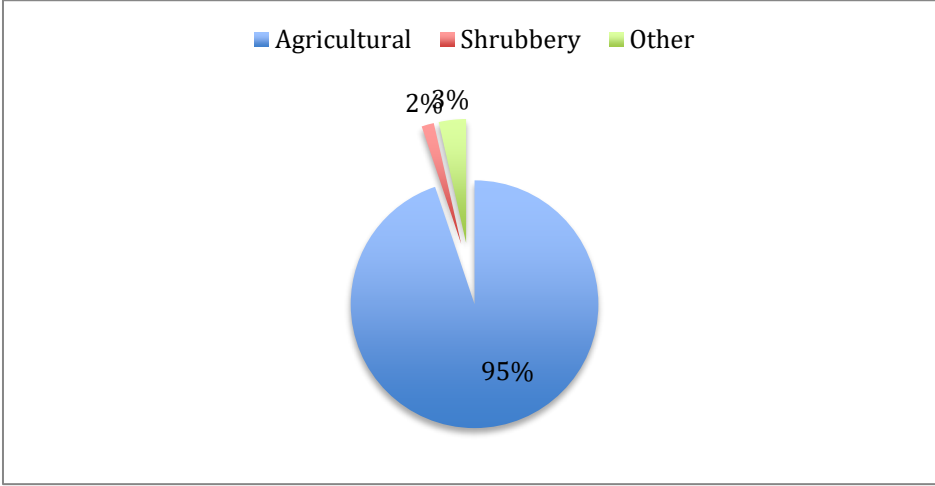




In Mytk village council pipeline starts from 3977,3056 km to 3978,5191 km.

Total land that will be affected by the Project within Myrky village is 5.16 ha. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (98%) and the shrubbery lands will be the second in terms of land size (2%). South-Western railway is also located within the impact area. Affected land types and size of the land as follows.

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	5.07
Pasture Land	-
Forest	-
Shrubbery	0.09
Meadow	-
Wetland	-
Other	0.19
TOTAL	5.16

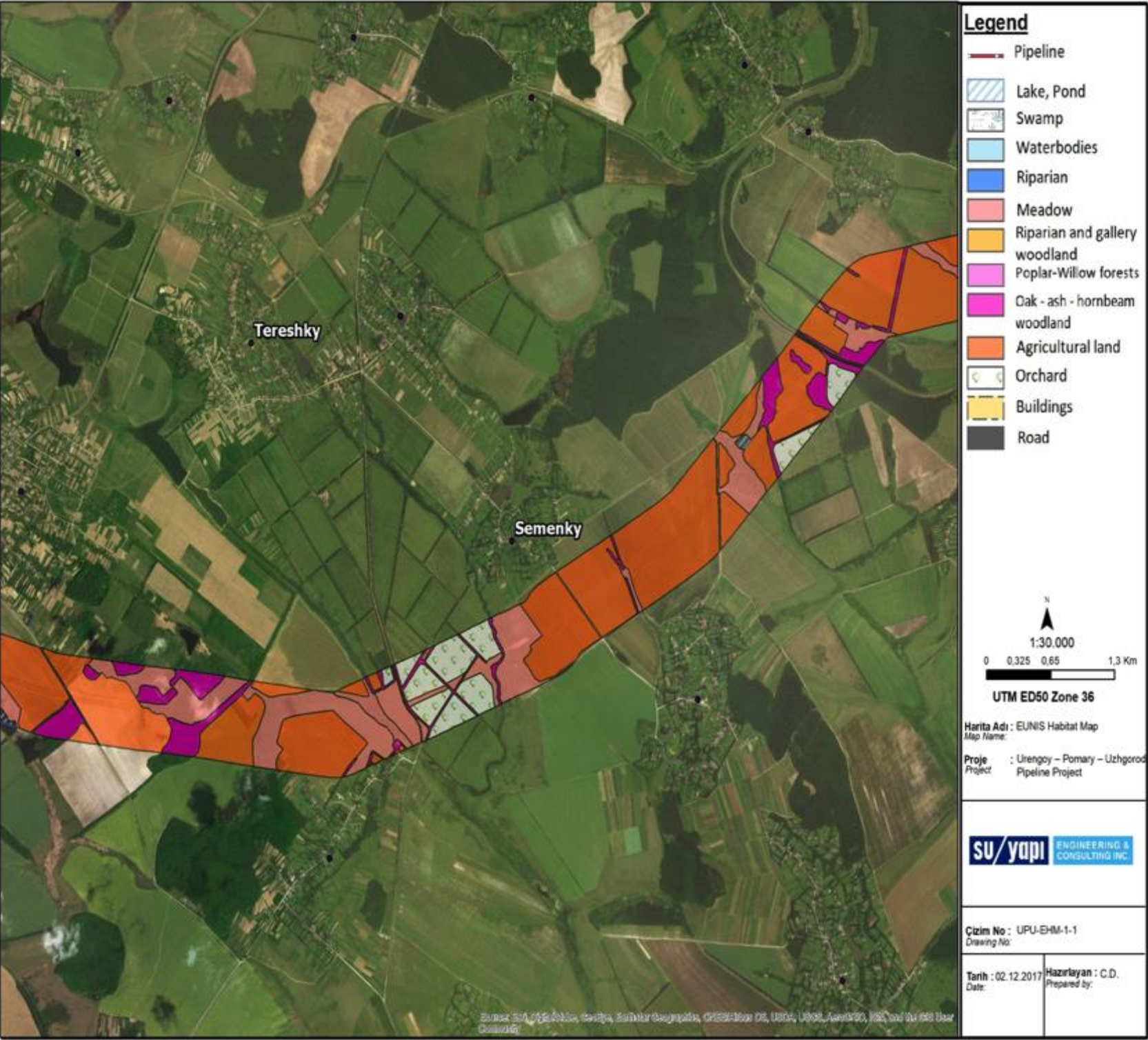


The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Myrky: 3200 m

## MYTKY VILLAGE COUNCIL

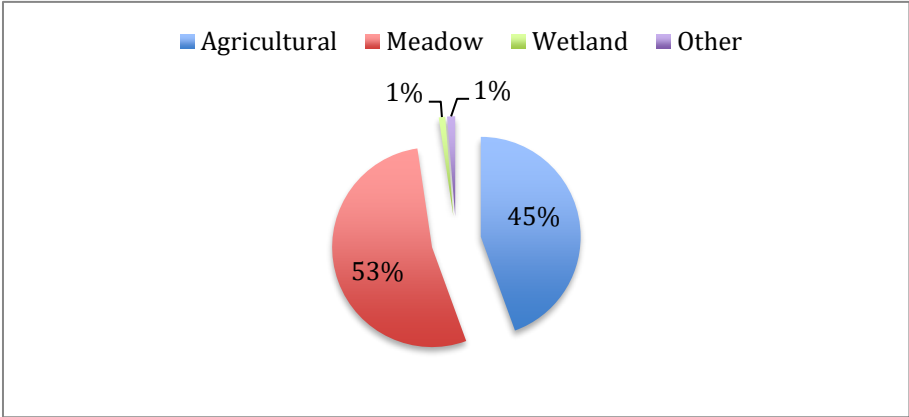




In Tereshky village council pipeline starts from 3,980.38 to 3,982.90 km.

In total, 11.50 ha land will be affected within this village council. The meadow lands will be the most affected land type (53%) and the agricultural lands will be the second in terms of land size (45%). Affected land types and size of the land as follows.

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	5.11
Pasture Land	-
Forest	-
Shrubbery	-
Meadow	6.12
Wetland	0.12
Other	0.15
TOTAL	-

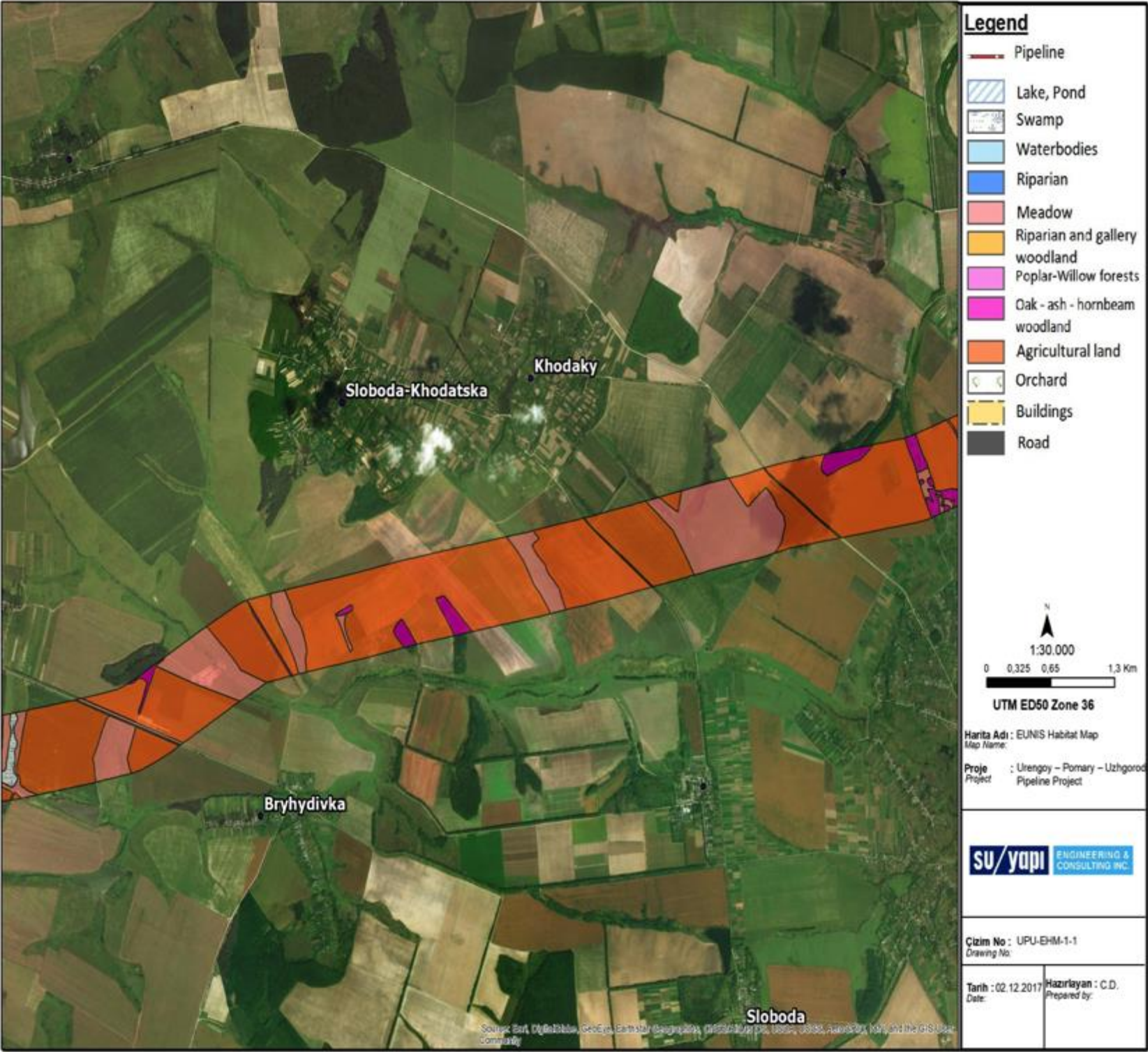


The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Tereshky: 2700 m

**TERESHKI VILLAGE COUNCIL**

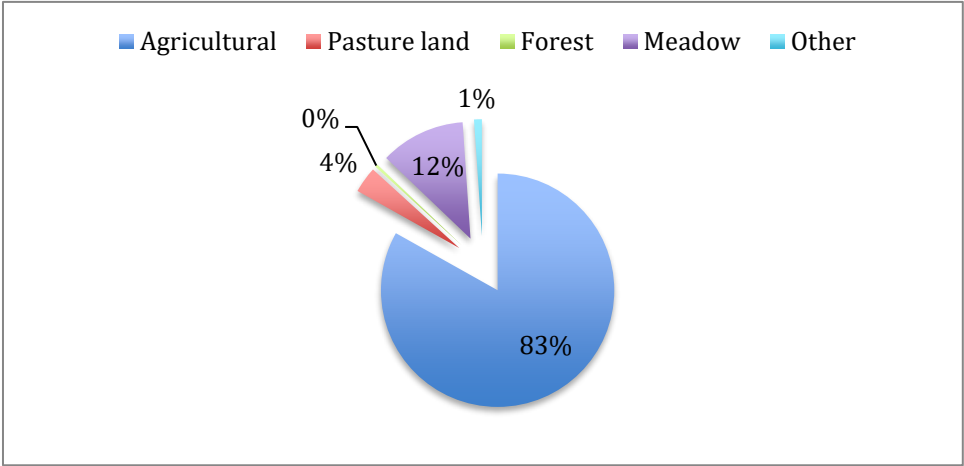




In Khodaky village council pipeline starts from 3,995.27 to 4,000.38 km.

In total 20.33 ha lands will be affected within Khodaky village council. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (83%) and the meadow lands will be the second in terms of land size (12%). Affected land types and size of the land as follows.

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	16.90
Pasture Land	0.74
Forest	0.08
Shrubbery	-
Meadow	2.39
Wetland	-
Other	0.22
TOTAL	20.33

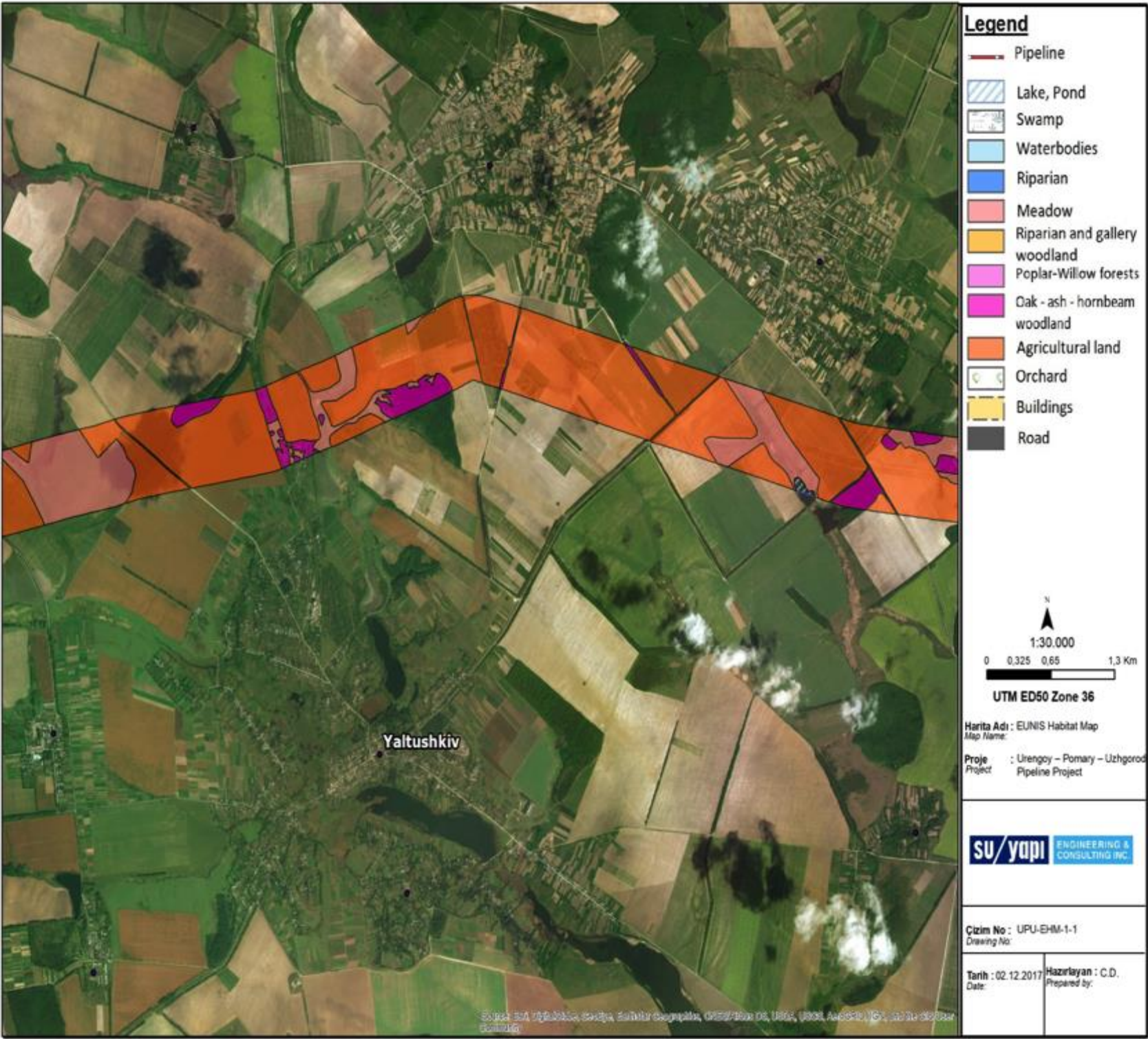


The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Khodaky: 995 m

**KHODAKY VILLAGE COUNCIL**

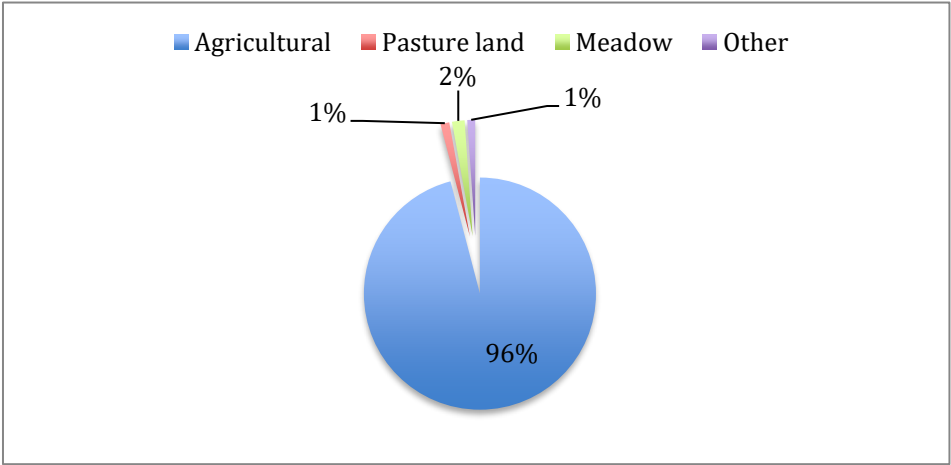




In Yaltushkiv research and breeding station 1village council pipeline starts from 3,999.40 to 4,001.14 km.

In total 5.92 ha of land will be affected by the construction of the Project. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (96%) .Affected land types and size of the land as fallows.

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	5.68
Pasture Land	0.07
Forest	-
Shrubbery	-
Meadow	0.10
Wetland	-
Other	0.07
TOTAL	5.92

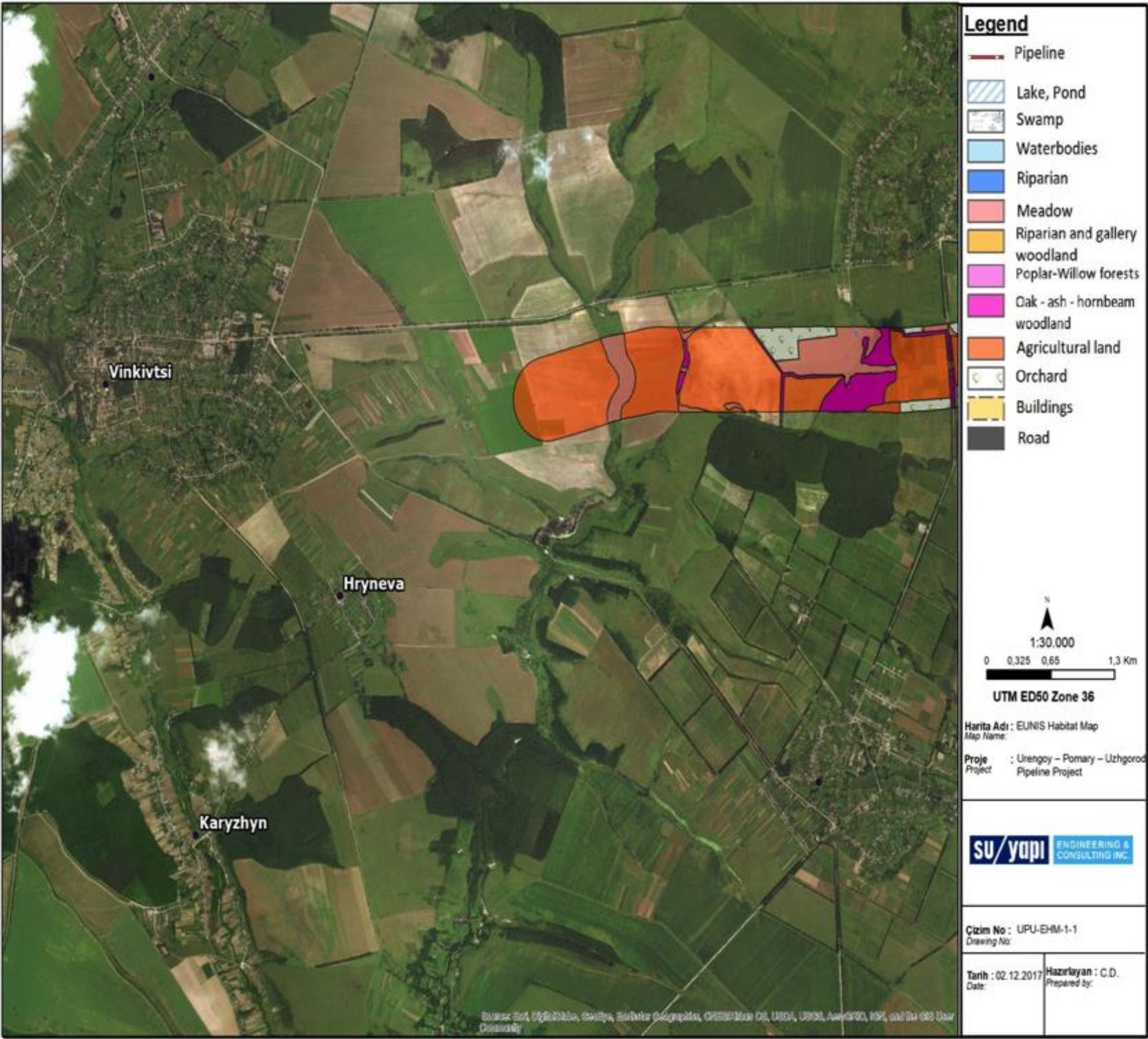


The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Yaltushkiv: 1000 m

**YALTUSHKIV VILLAGE COUNCIL**



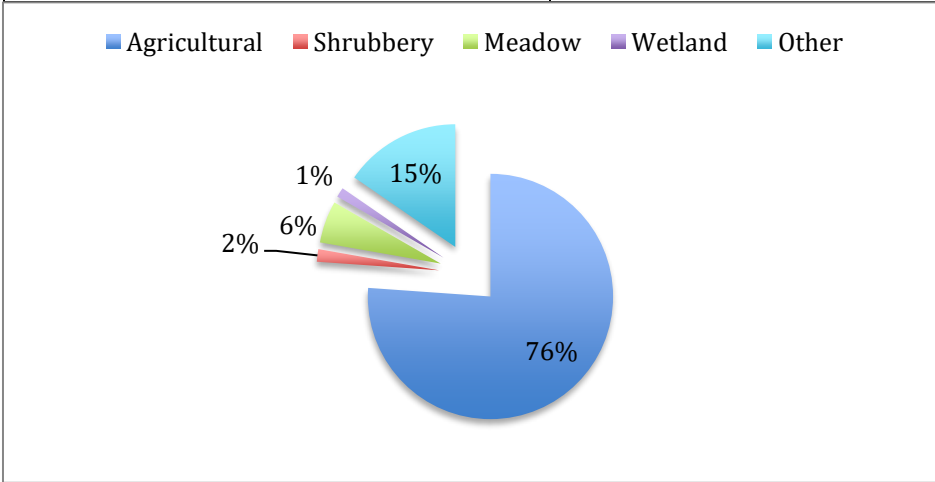


In Vinkivtsi village council pipeline starts from 4,005.91 to 4,008.31 km.

In total, 12.61 ha land will be affected within this village council. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (76%) and the otherlands will be the second in terms of land size (15%).

Affected land types and size of the land as follows.

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	9.59
Pasture Land	-
Forest	-
Shrubbery	0.21
Meadow	0.70
Wetland	0.16
Other	1.94
TOTAL	12.61

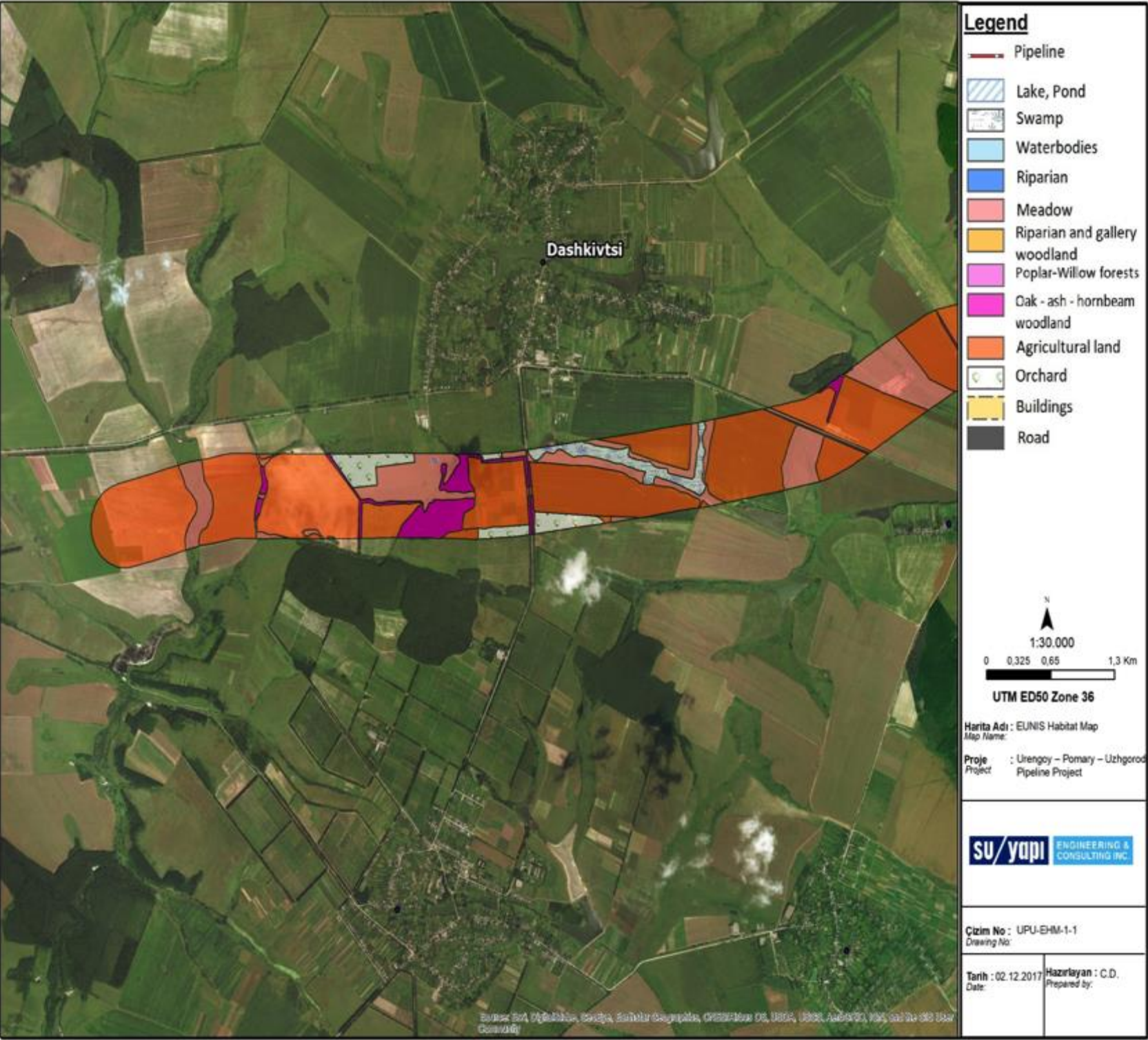


The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Vinkivtsi: 2700 m

## VINKOVITSKY TOWNSHIP COUNCI

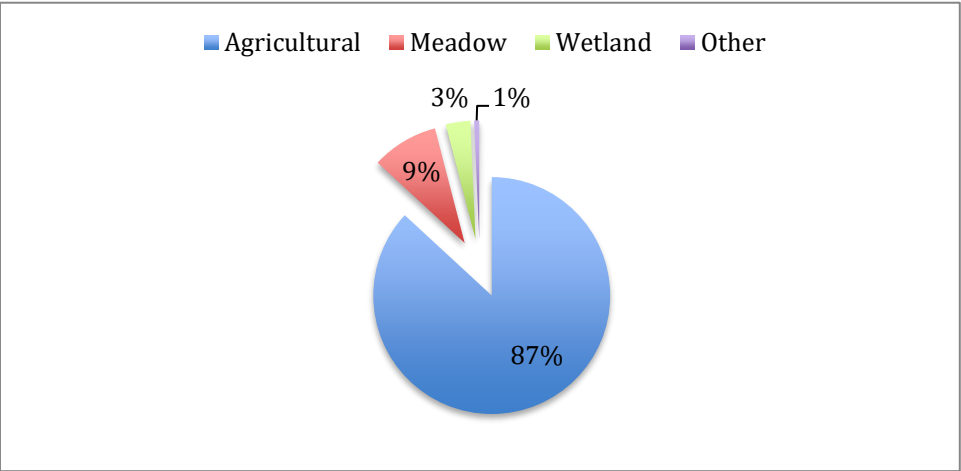




In Dashkivtsi village council pipeline starts from 4,001.14 to 4,005.91 km.

In total 25.18 ha land will be affected in Dashkivtsi. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (87%) and the meadow lands will be the second in terms of land size (9%). Affected land types and size of the land as follows.

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	21.88
Pasture Land	-
Forest	-
Shrubbery	-
Meadow	2.29
Wetland	0.84
Other	0.17
TOTAL	25.18

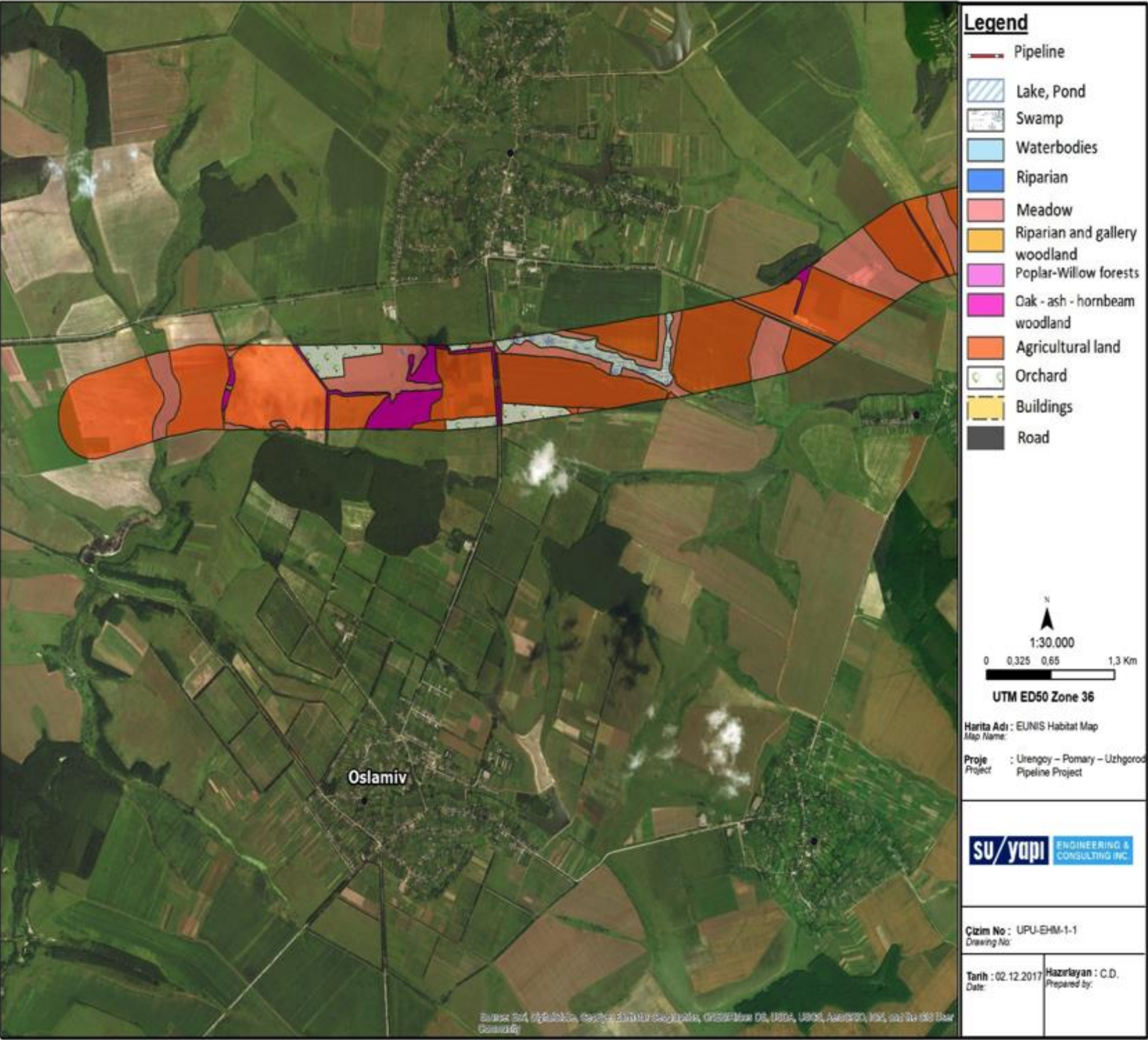


The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Dashkivtsi: 642 m

**DASHKIVTSI VILLAGE COUNCIL**





In Oslamiv village council pipeline starts from 4,004.16 km to 4,004.70 km.

The agricultural lands will be the affected by the Project (100%).

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	2.42
Pasture Land	-
Forest	-
Shrubbery	-
Meadow	-
Wetland	-
Other	-
TOTAL	-

The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Oslamiv: 2700 m

OSLAMIV VILLAGE COUNCIL

#### 4.1.4 Section-4

The existing section of the pipeline starts from 4101.3 km to 4128.4 km. In total 27,8 of the pipeline is subject to repairing. shall be served by Barsky LVU MG UMG "Cherkasytransgaz" (4101.3 km - 4109.0 km) and Bohorodchanske LVU MG UMG "Prykarpatttransgaz" (4109.0 km - 4128.4 km). The route of the pipeline crosses, 6 gas pipelines and 1 condensate pipeline; Ivane Puste -Vyhnanka railway; 5 roads III-V category; Underground fiber optic communications PC 50 + 20.3, 3 rivers (Nichlava, Nichlavka, Mlynka) and melioration channel; power lines 10 kV, 35 kV, 110 kV, 750kV; Cables and communication lines. The pipeline passes through; Bogorodchany branch administration for main gas pipelines, Chortkiv district administration for water management, Chortkiv district road service branch, Chortkiv forestry, Chortkiv railway, Davydkiv village council, Kolydiany village council, Kryvenke village council, Mali Chornokintsi village council, Sosulivka village council, Ternopil region road service, Tovstenke village council, Ulashivka village council, Velyki Chornokintsi village council and Zalissyia village council. Detailed figures of Section-4 are presented in Table 4-5 below.

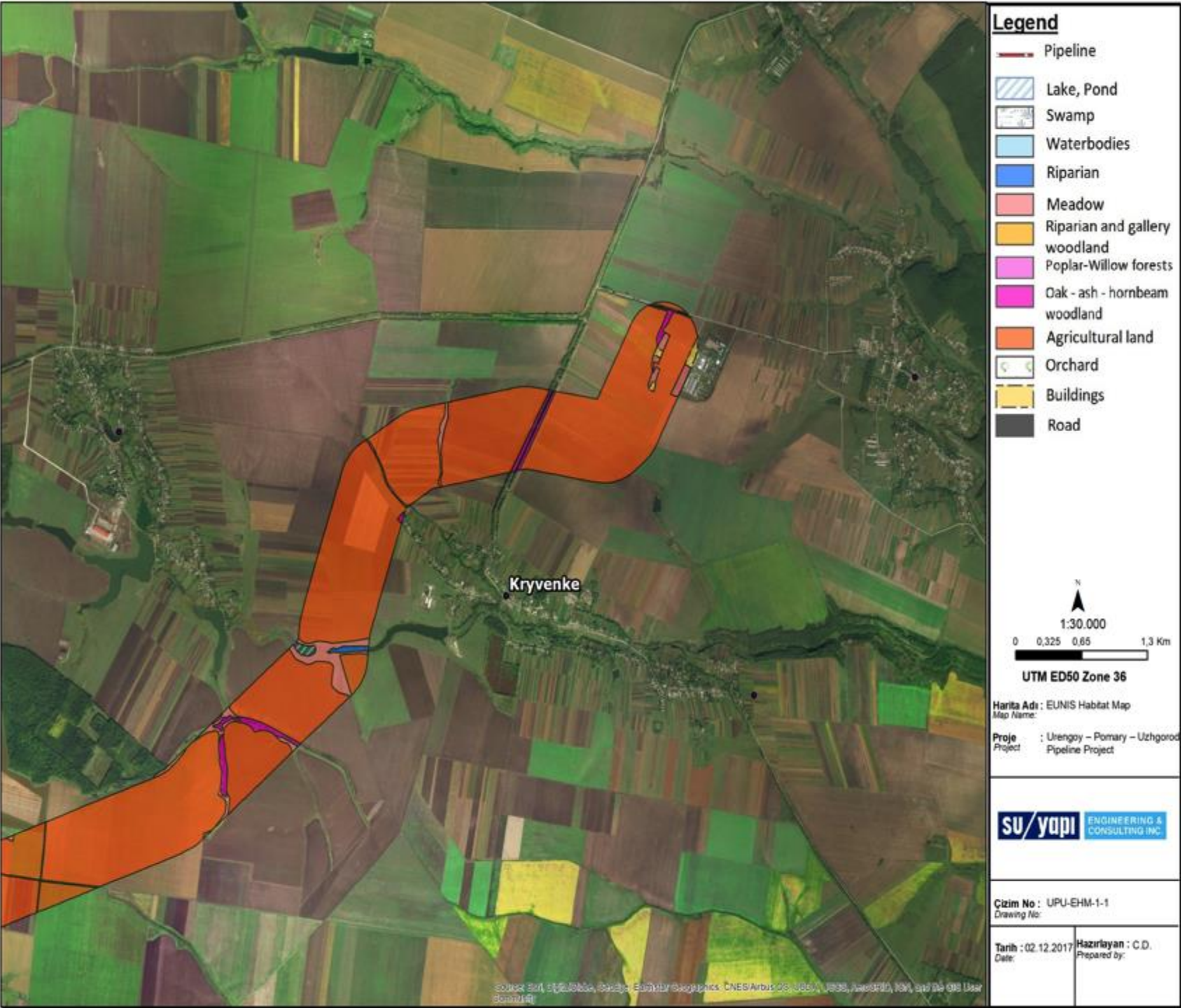
**Table 4-5 Required Land for Section-4**

Ternopil region, Chortkiv district	From km	to km	Total Length (m)	Construction Corridor (m)	Total Land Size (m <sup>2</sup> )	Type of the Land
Kryvenke village council	4,101.4 7	4,102.96	1,492.3	38	56,707.4	Agriculture land, meadow, other
Kryvenke village council	4,103.0 2	4,106.12	3,104.6	38	117,974.8	Agriculture land, meadow, other
Ternopil region road service	4,102.9 6	4,103.02	56.9	32	1,820.8	Meadow, other
Tovstenke village council	4,106.1 2	4,107.12	996.8	38	37,878.4	Agriculture land, meadow, other
Velyki Chornokintsi village council	4,107.1 2	4,109.69	2,565.2	38	97,477.6	Agriculture land, meadow, other
Velyki Chornokintsi village council	4,102.5 9	4,109.69	7,096.3	38	269,659.4	Agriculture land, meadow, other
Mali Chornokintsi village council	4,102.5 9	4,103.34	747.2	38	28,393.6	Agriculture land, meadow, other
Mali Chornokintsi village council	4,103.4 1	4,104.83	1,417.8	38	53,876.4	Agriculture land, meadow, other
Mali Chornokintsi village council	4,104.8 8	4,106.15	1,272	38	48,336	Agriculture land, meadow, other



Ternopil region, Chortkiv district	From km	to km	Total Length (m)	Construction Corridor (m)	Total Land Size (m <sup>2</sup> )	Type of the Land
Mali Chornokintsi village council	4,106.17	4,108.66	2,487.7	38	94,532.6	Agriculture land, meadow, other
Chortkiv district road service branch	4,103.34	4,103.41	74	38	2,812	Agriculture land, meadow, other
Chortkiv district road service branch	4,106.15	4,106.17	17.4	38	661.2	Agriculture land, meadow, other
Chortkiv district road service branch	4,109.41	4,109.49	81.4	38	3,093.2	Agriculture land, meadow, other
Chortkiv district road service branch	4,112.70	4,112.75	49.7	38	1,888.6	Agriculture land, meadow, other
Chortkiv district administration for water management	4,104.83	4,104.88	50.9	32	1,628.8	meadow, other
Chortkiv district administration for water management	4,108.66	4,108.75	89	32	2,848	meadow, other
Chortkiv district administration for water management	4,114.32	4,114.33	12.9	32	412.8	meadow, other
Chortkiv district administration for water management	4,115.57	4,115.58	13.1	32	419.2	meadow, other
Davydkiv village council	4,108.75	4,109.41	666.3	38	25,319.4	Agriculture land, meadow, other
Davydkiv village council	4,109.49	4,109.62	126.3	38	4,799.4	Agriculture land, meadow, other
Kolydiany village council	4,109.6241	4,110.65	1,031.4	32	33,004.8	meadow, other
Chortkiv forestry for lambering	4,110.65	4,112.70	2,047.1	32	65,507.2	meadow, other
Chortkiv forestry for lambering	4,112.75	4,112.90	151.9	32	4,860.8	meadow, other
Chortkiv forestry for lambering	4,116.67	4,117.99	1,317.3	32	42,153.6	meadow, other
Zalissy village council	4,112.90	4,114.09	1,186.5	38	45,087	Agriculture land, meadow, other
Zalissy village council	4,114.14	4,114.32	185.5	38	7,049	Agriculture land, meadow, other
Zalissy village council	4,114.33	4,115.57	1,233.1	38	46,857.8	Agriculture land,

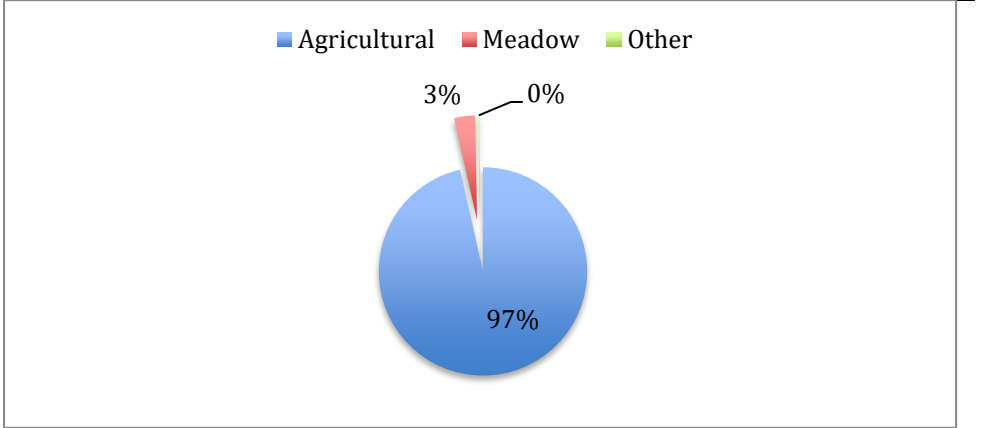
Ternopil region, Chortkiv district	From km	to km	Total Length (m)	Construction Corridor (m)	Total Land Size (m <sup>2</sup> )	Type of the Land
						meadow, other
Zalissy village council	4,115.58	4,116.67	1,087.4	38	41,321.2	Agriculture land, meadow, other
Chortkiv railway section of PCh-9, South-Western railway	4,114.09	4,114.14	50.6	38	1,922.8	Agriculture land, meadow, other
Ulashivka village council	4,117.99	4,118.71	719.9	38	27,356.2	Agriculture land, other
Ulashivka village council	4,120.07	4,120.72	646	38	24,548	Agriculture land, other
Sosulivka village council	4,118.71	4,120.0757	1,365.2	38	51,877.6	Agriculture land, other
Bogorodchany branch administration for main gas pipelines	4,120.72	4,120.735	13.3	32	425.6	Other
TOTAL					1,242,511.2	



In Krivenkivska village council pipeline starts from 4,101,47km to 4,102,96 km. Only Krivenke village is located within this village council. In total 6.34 ha lands will be affected in this village council. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (97%) and the meadow lands will be the second in terms of land size (3%). Affected land types and size of the land as follows.

It should be noted that the 1% of the lands belongs to UTG and Ternopil region road service is also located within the impact area.

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	20.25
Pasture Land	-
Forest	-
Shrubbery	-
Meadow	0.32
Wetland	0.08
Other	0.11
TOTAL	6.34

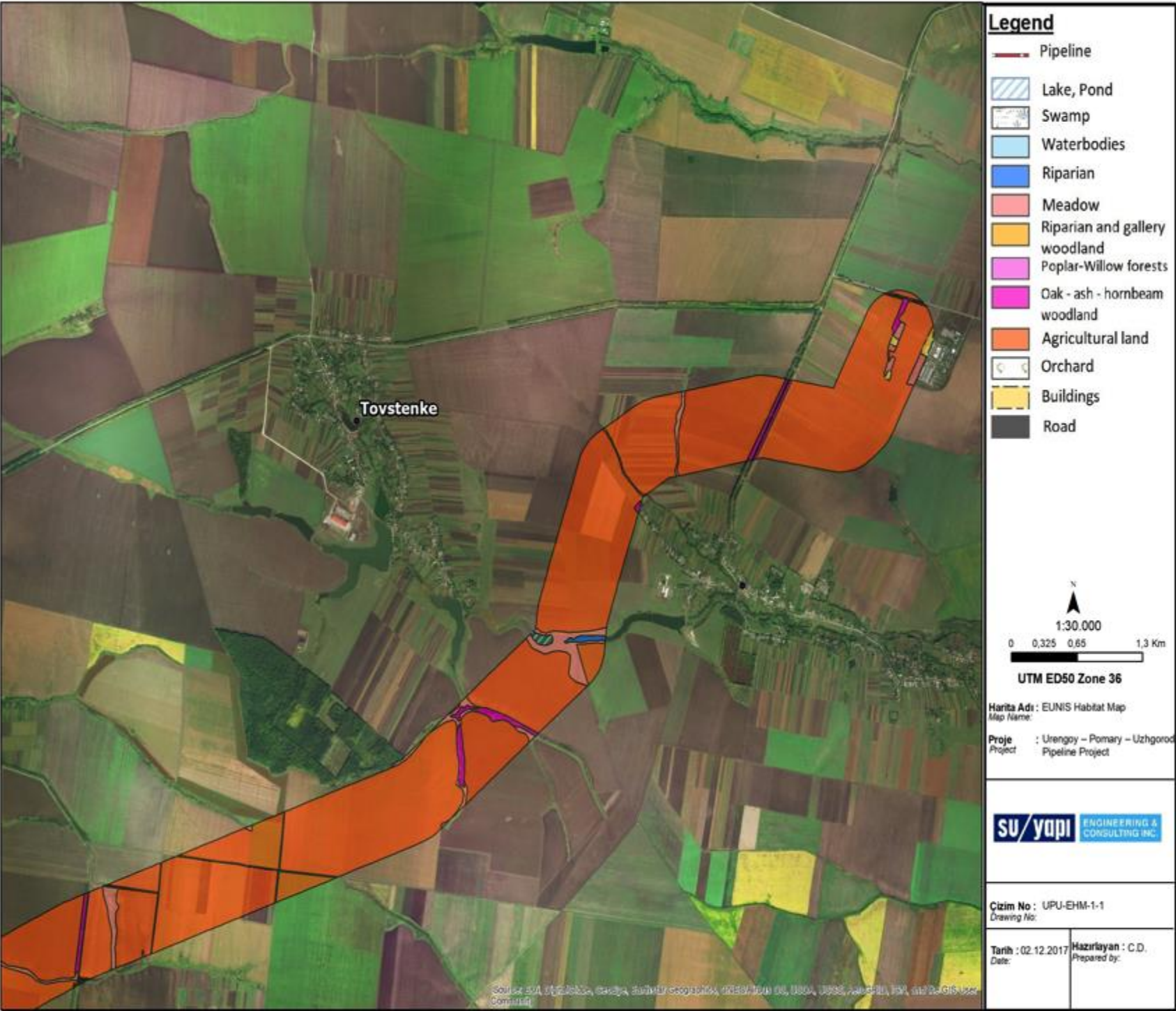


The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Krivenke: 436 m

KRIVENKIVSKA VILLAGE COUNCIL

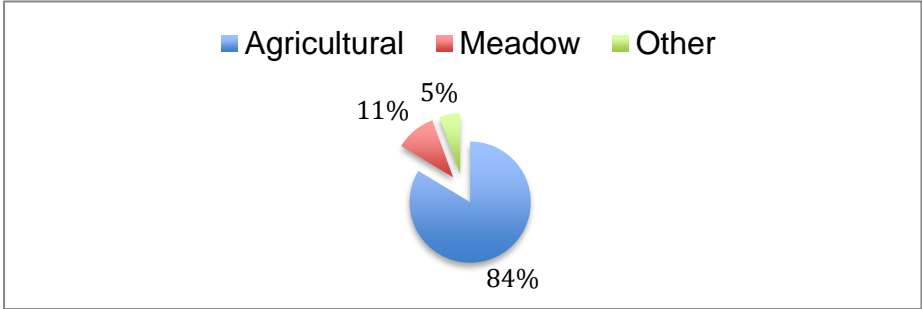




In Tovstenkivska village council pipeline starts from 4,106.12 km to 4,107.12 km.

In total, 4.39 ha land will be affected within the borders of the Tovstenke village council. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (84%) and the meadow and other lands will be the second in terms of land size (16%).

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	3.67
Pasture Land	-
Forest	-
Shrubbery	-
Meadow	0.47
Wetland	-
Other	0.24
TOTAL	4.39

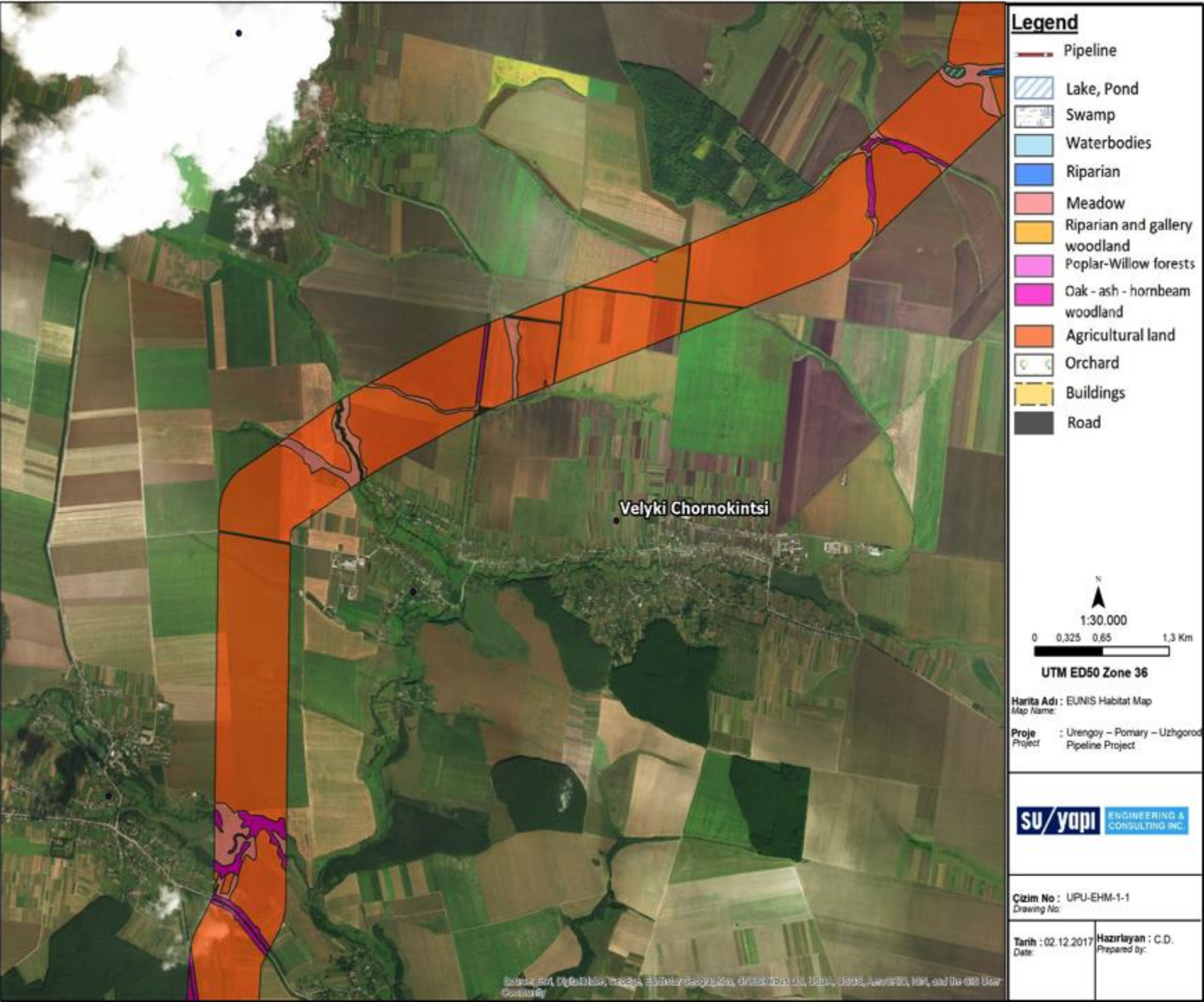


The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Tovstenke: 997 m

**TOVSTENKIVSKA VILLAGE COUNCIL**

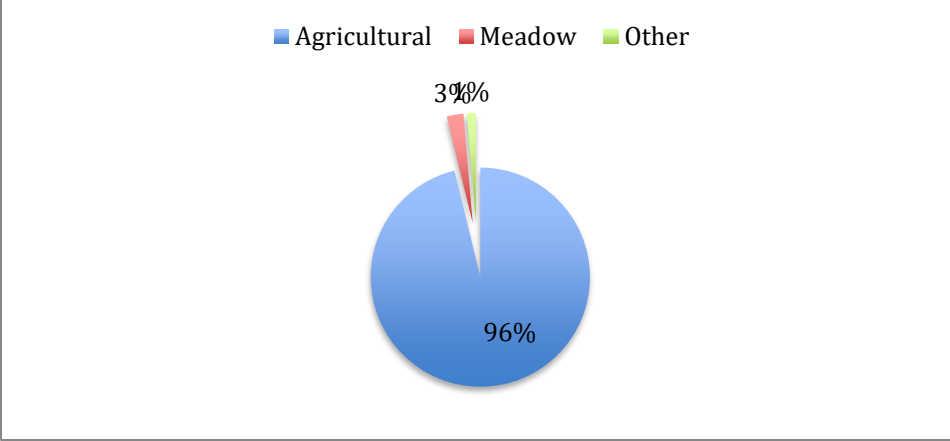




In Velykochornokinetska village council pipeline starts from 4,107.12 km to 4,110.29 km. The villages located within this council is Velyky Chornokintsi.

In total, 6.34 ha land will be affected within the borders of the village council. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (96%) and the meadow lands will be the second in terms of land size (4%).

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	16.63
Pasture Land	-
Forest	-
Shrubbery	-
Meadow	0.42
Wetland	0
Other	0.23
TOTAL	17.29

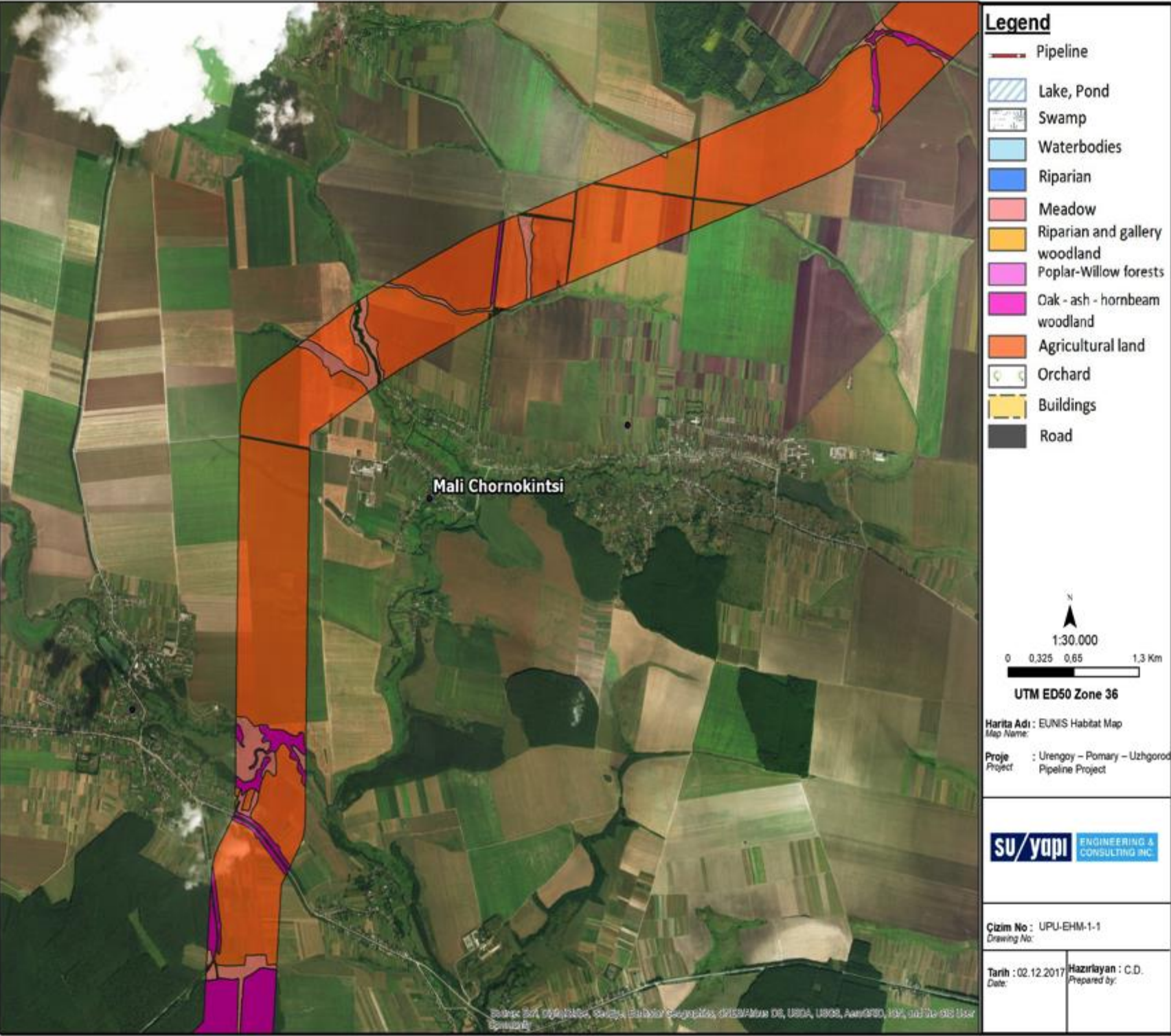


The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Velyky Chornokintsi: 1500 m

**VELYKOCHORNOKINETSKA VILLAGE COUNCIL**

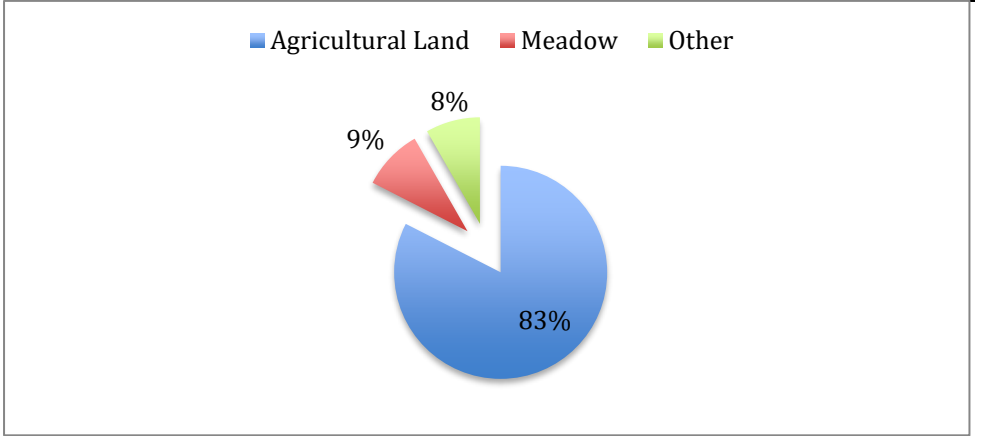




In Malochornokinetska village council pipeline starts from 4,102.59 km to 4,115.59 km. In total, 27.96 ha land will be affected within the borders of the village council. In addition to the village lands the pipeline also passes through Chortkiv district road service branch and Chortkiv district administration for water management.

The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (83%) and the meadow lands will be the second in terms of land size (9%).

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	23.07
Pasture Land	-
Forest	-
Shrubbery	-
Meadow	2.58
Wetland	-
Other	2.31
TOTAL	27.96

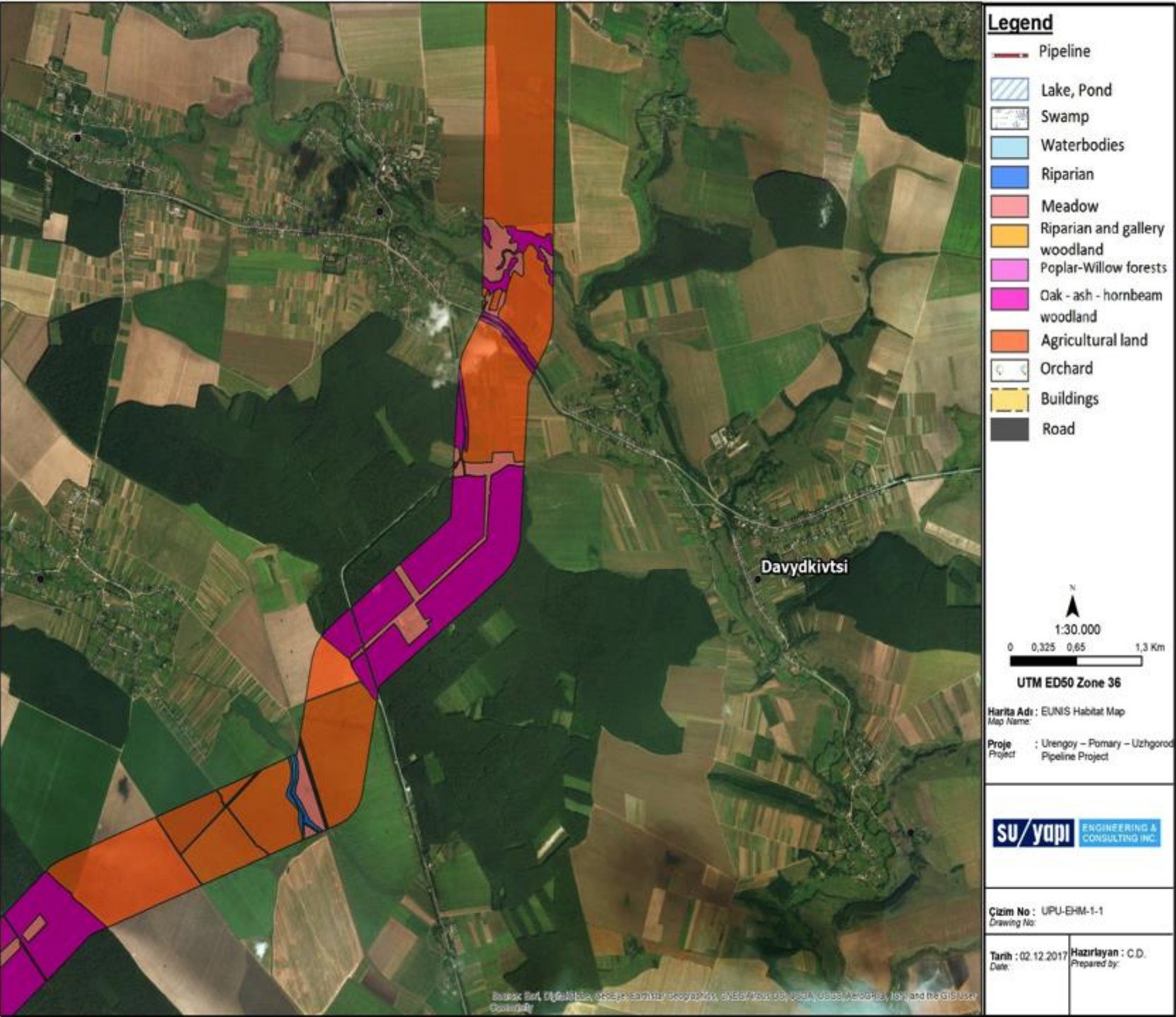


The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Malochornokinetska: 989 m

**MALOCHORNOKINETSKA VILLAGE COUNCIL**

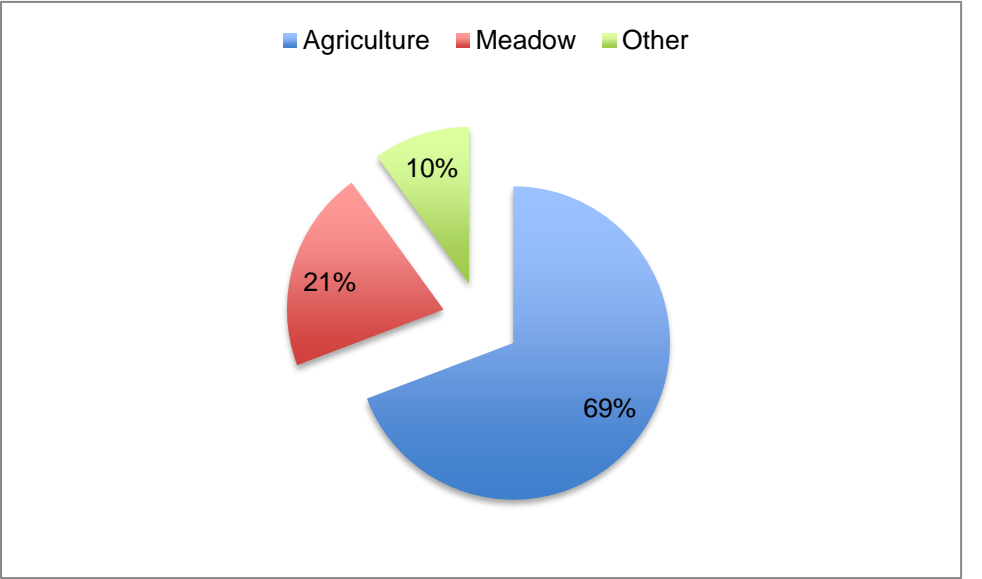




In Davidkivska village council pipeline starts from 4,116.45 km to 4,117.32 km. There is one village located within this village council.

In total, 3.57 ha land will be affected within the borders of the Davidkivska village council. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (69%) and the meadowlands will be the second in terms of land size (21%).

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	2.47
Pasture Land	-
Forest	-
Shrubbery	-
Meadow	0.74
Wetland	-
Other	0.36
TOTAL	3.57

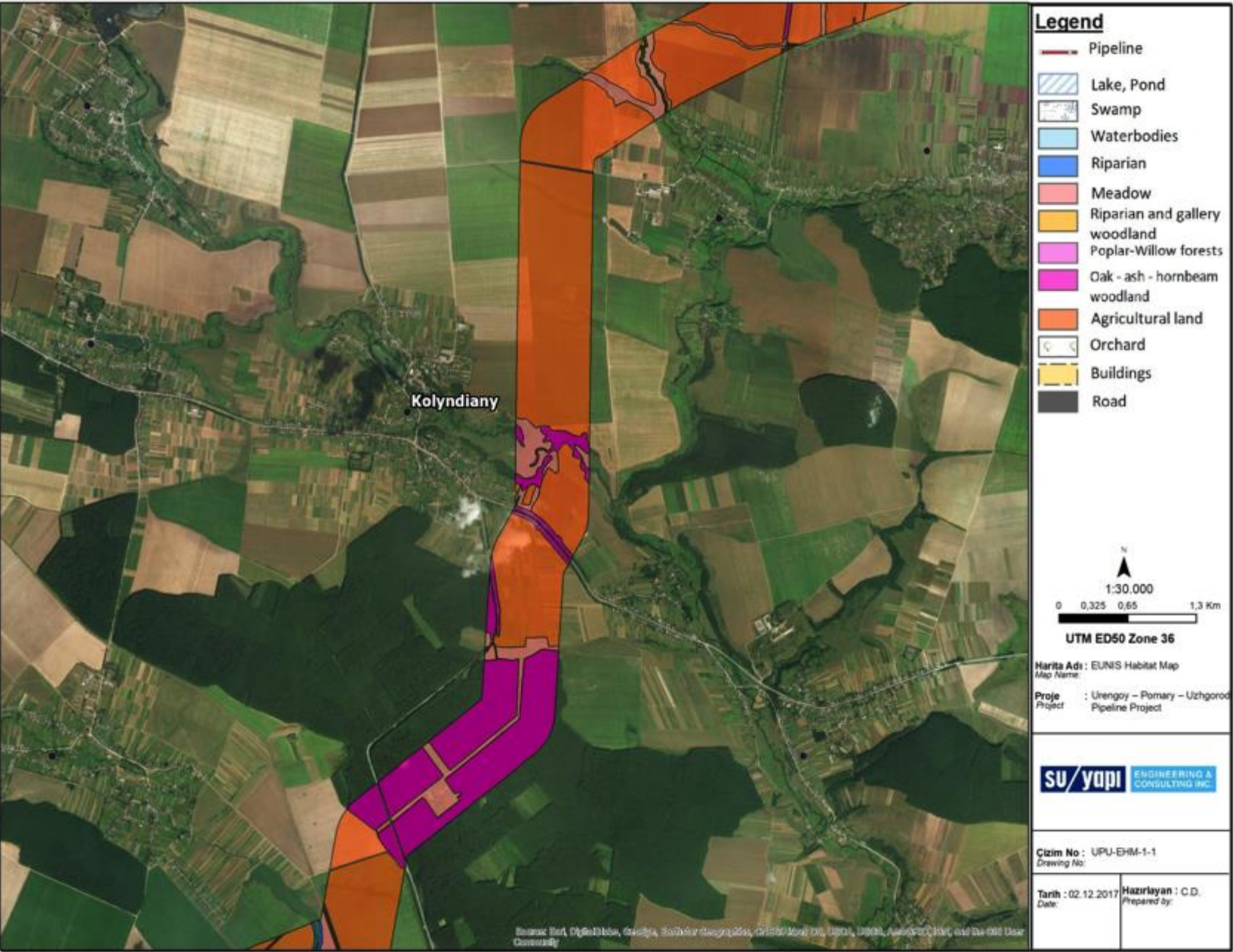


The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Davidkivska: 891 m

DAVIDKIVSKA VILLAGE COUNCIL



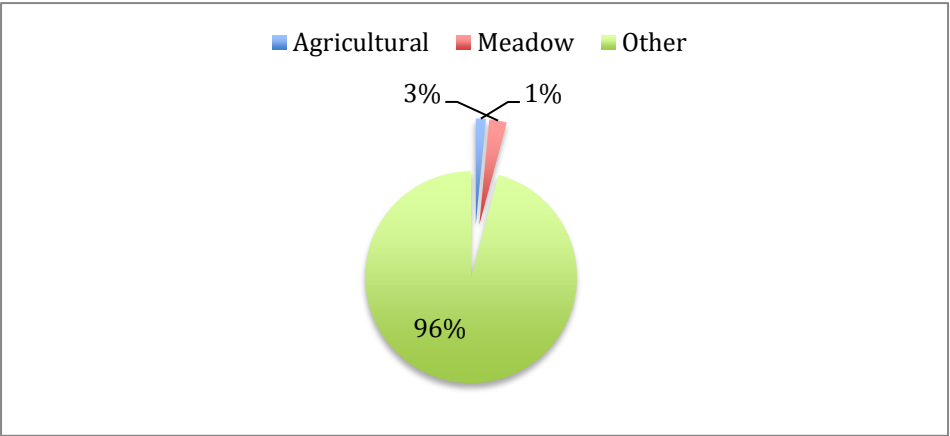


In Kolyndyanska village council pipeline starts from 4,109.62 km to 4,117.99 km.

In total, 16.04 ha land will be affected within the borders of the village council. In addition to the village council lands the pipeline also passes through the Chortkiv forestry for lambering.

Other types of the lands will be the most affected land type (96%) and the meadow lands will be the second in terms of land size (3%).

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	0.24
Pasture Land	-
Forest	-
Shrubbery	-
Meadow	0.48
Wetland	-
Other	15.37
TOTAL	16.04

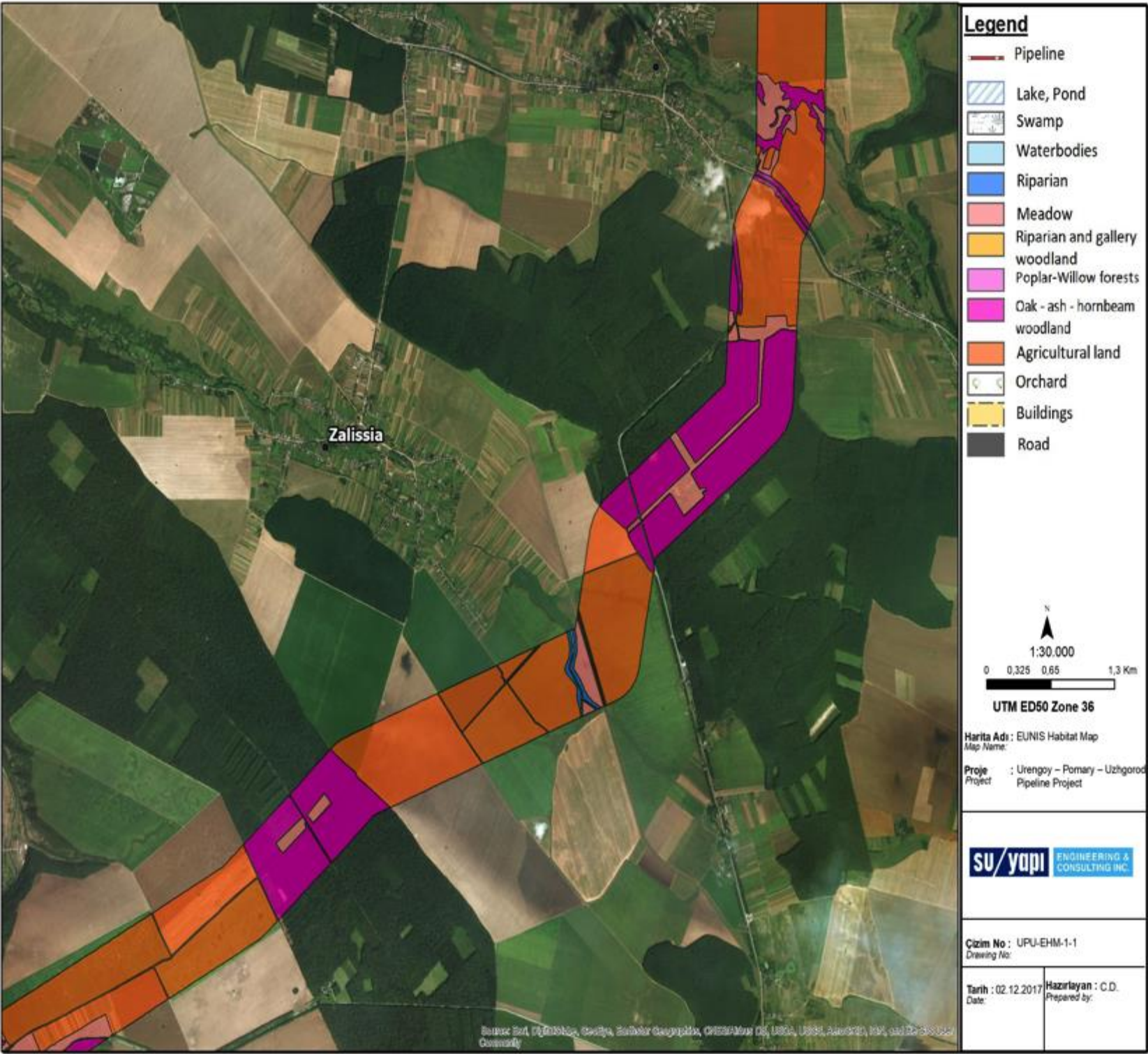


The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Kolyndyanska: 400 m

**KOLINDYANSKA VILLAGE COUNCIL**



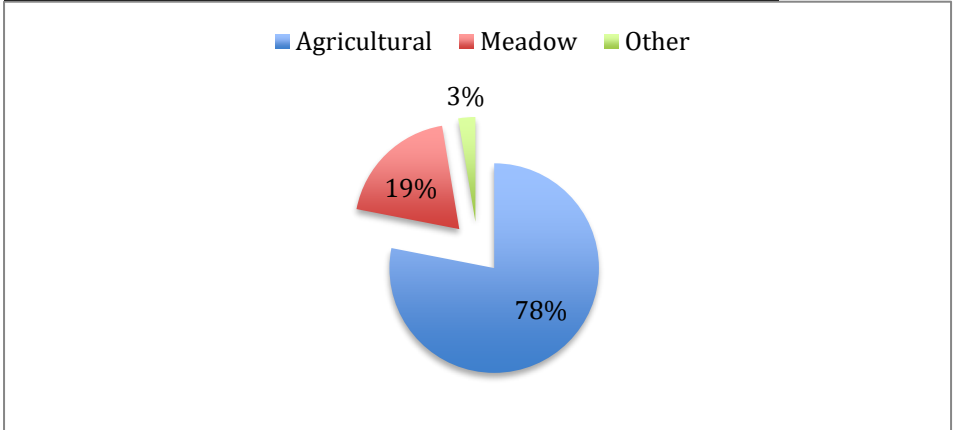


In Zalisnyanska village council pipeline starts from 4,120.60 km to 4,124.37 km.

In total, 16.5 ha land will be affected within the borders of the Zalisnyanska village council. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (78%) and the meadowlands will be the second in terms of land size (19%).

Chortkiv railway section of PCh-9, South-Western railway is also located within this area.

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	13.06
Pasture Land	-
Forest	-
Shrubbery	-
Meadow	3.23
Wetland	-
Other	0.44
TOTAL	16.73

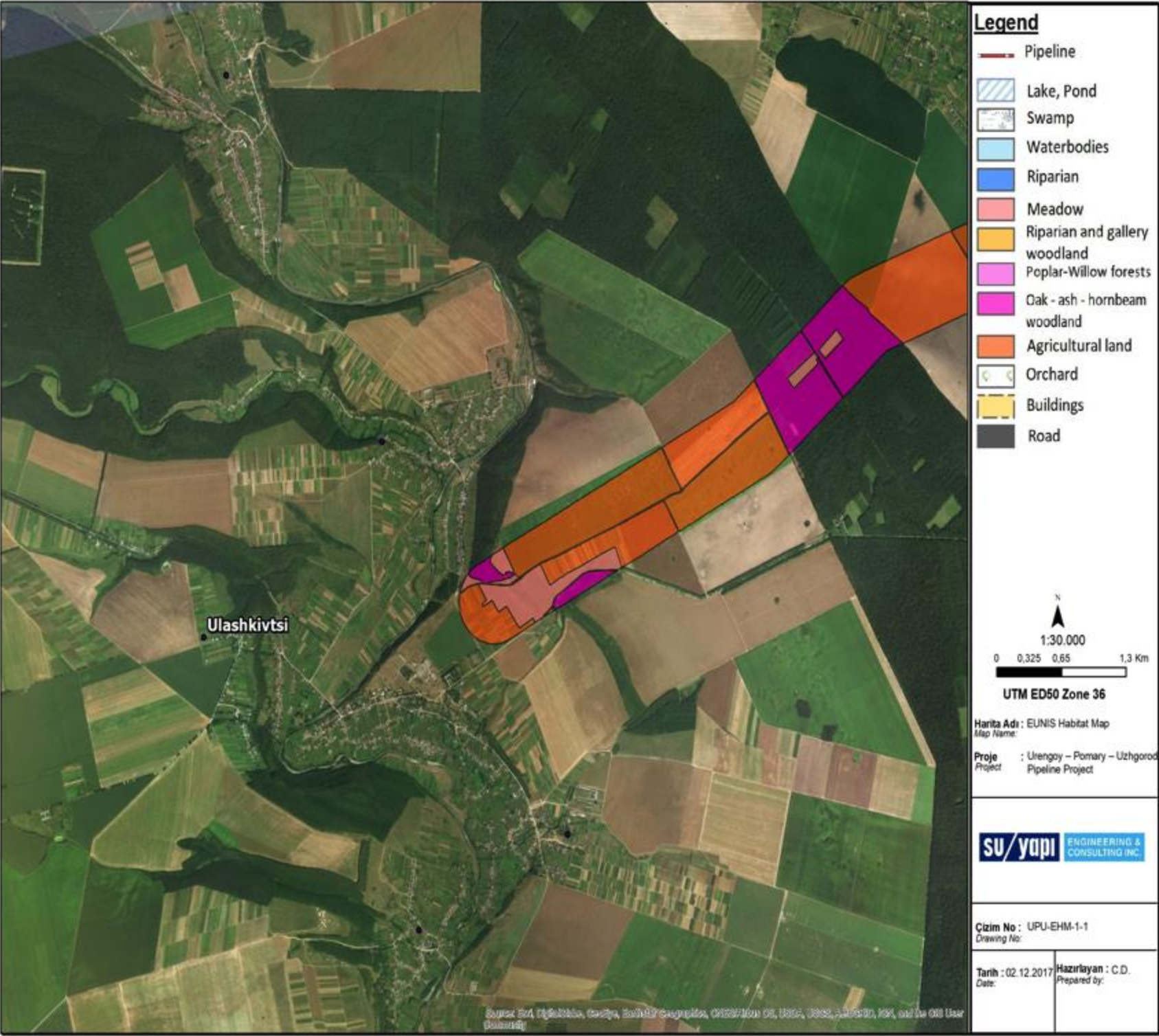


The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Zalisnya: 650 m

**ZALISNYANSKA VILLAGE COUNCIL**





In Ulashkivska village council pipeline starts from 4,125.69 km to 4,128.42km.

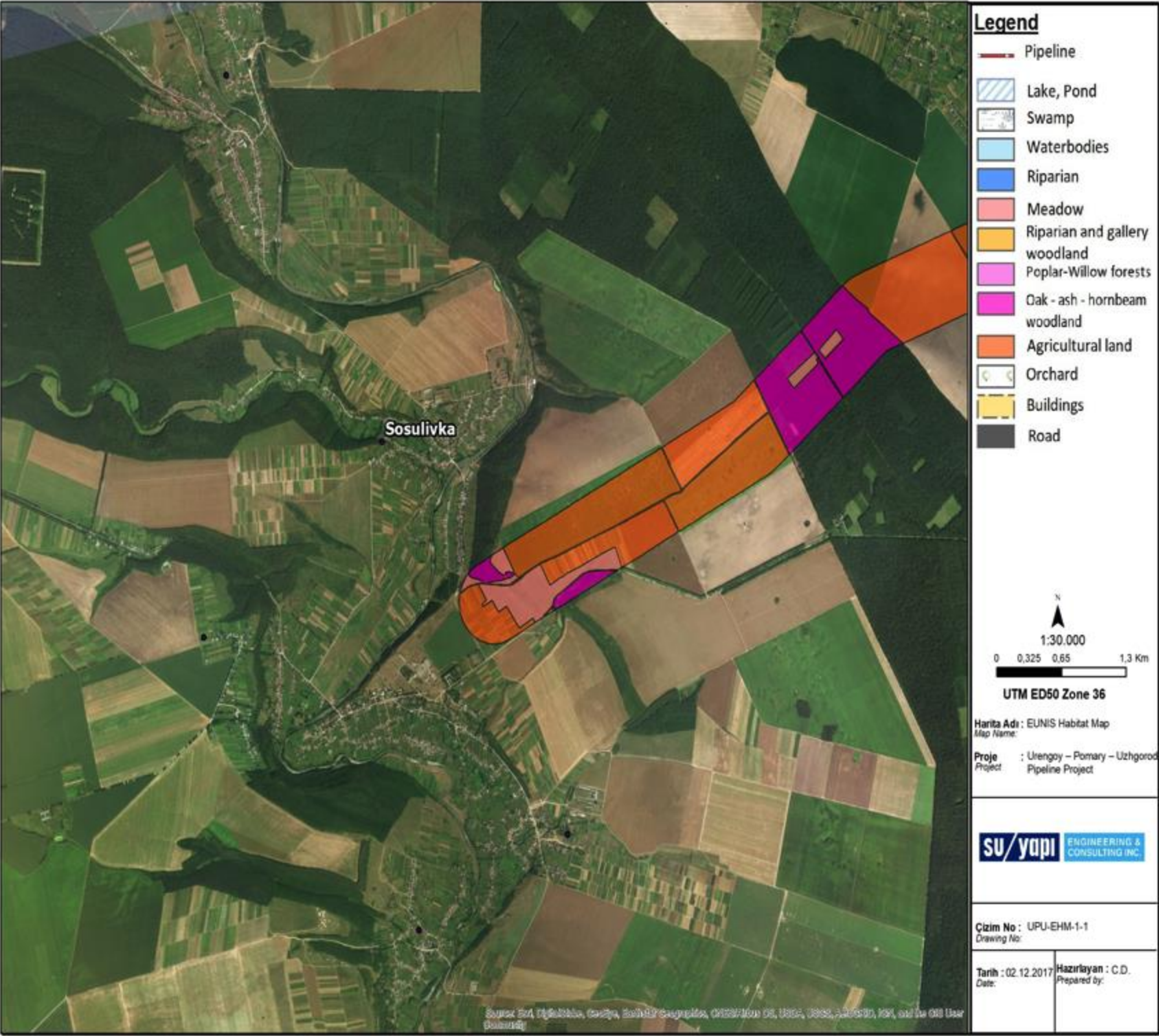
In total, 6.15 ha land will be affected within the borders of the village council. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (100%).

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	6.12
Pasture Land	-
Forest	-
Shrubbery	-
Meadow	-
Wetland	-
Other	0.03
TOTAL	6.15

The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:  
Ulashkivska: 850

**ULASHKIVSKA VILLAGE COUNCIL**





In Sosulivska village council pipeline starts from 4,126.41 km to 4,127.77 km.

In total, 6.14 ha land will be affected within the borders of the village council. The agricultural lands will be the most affected land type (100%).

Types of the Lands	Size of the Lands (Ha)
Agriculture	6.12
Pasture Land	-
Forest	-
Shrubbery	-
Meadow	-
Wetland	-
Other	0.03
TOTAL	6.15

The air distance of the nearest households to the pipeline as follows:

Sosulivska: 330

SOSULIVSKA VILLAGE COUNCIL



## 4.2 Temporary Land Requirement

The following activities require temporary land take for the construction works along the route of the pipeline including measures for the continuous gas supply by transferring gas from the line to be repaired to the operational one(s):

- Storage of the new line pipes prior to the installation on the locations described below and includes in the pertinent specifications e.g. line pipe specification;
  - Section 1: a lease agreement is signed with the private land owner. Total area for the storage area is 3 ha. Fitting and valves is planned to be stored in the compressor station in Romny.
  - Section 2: storage area is located in the close proximity to the existing compressor station of the UTG. Since Sula River is blocking (the existing bridge cannot be used for the pipeline transportation, the construction area, two storage areas will be used for Section-2. One storage area belongs to the UTG, which is 3 ha and the size of the private land is 2 ha which is located in Pastichevske.
  - Section 3: the storage area for Section-3 is located in Mytky village. The type of the land is governmental land, which does not have an official registration currently. The permission process for the land usage is ongoing. Total size of the land is 3 ha.
  - Section 4: The lands of UTG is planned to be used for near the compressor station and the size of the land is 5 ha.
- Establishment of construction site camps and/or worker accommodation camps along the route on private lands (if needed) as described below:
  - Section 1. Selection of camp location will be made by the Contractor. On the other hand, area of the sugar factory in the village of Stepanivka is foreseen as the camp location for Section 1 in the national environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report. It occupies an area of 3.0 ha. The maximum number of employees that can be resident of the camp is 430 staff.
  - Section 2. Selection of camp location will be made by the Contractor. On the other hand, housing camp with Pipe Welding base covering an area of 2.65 ha located on public lands of Hryvovoyiskovetskoyi Village Council is assessed as camp area in the national EIA Report. The maximum number of employees in this camp is estimated to be around 380 persons.
  - Section 3. Campsite selection will be made by the contractor. On the other hand, accommodation of workers during is expected to be at the hotel in Bar town according to the statement in the national EIA Report. This can be also searched by the contractor whether it is feasible or not. The maximum number of employees in the camp is estimated as 458 persons in the national EIA Report.
  - Section 4. Selection of the camp location will be made by the contractor. However, it should be noted that housing area of 0.5 ha for camps is located near the Compressor Station (CS) "Gusiatyn" (the previously allotted land) is recommended in the national EIA Report. The Village of Sydoriv is also used for house renting. The maximum number of employees in the camp is estimated to be around 390 persons.

- Switching the flow of gas from gas pipeline UPU DN 1400 to the gas pipeline Progress DN 1400 prior to the earth works.
- Closing the line valves in the section of the gas pipeline that is being repaired;
- Working out the volume of gas remaining in the pipeline with the help of mobile compressor stations, through GDS networks and gas baling;
- Taking measures that prevent a gas outflow due to a lack of tightness of closed valves;
- Emptying the gas in the existing pipeline;
- Performance of earthworks (removal of top soil and stockpiling for reuse as backfilling material, and excavation of the lower layers of soil to reach existing pipeline to be dismantled);
- Dismantling of the line pipes at each section of the existing UPU pipeline;
- Dismantling of the shutdown line valve of the Compressor Station and installation of a new one DN 1400;
- Storage of the dismantled materials on the following locations (described in a separate volume titled as "Supporting Material for Land Allocation" as part of the design documentation) for final disposal or use to be determined by UTG:
  - Section 1: An area of 6 ha has been allocated within the jurisdiction areas of Severinovka Village Council, which is rented by "SAP TOV Roduchest" (i.e., enterprise for agricultural production).
  - Section 2: Dismantled pipes will be stored at the Site of Grebenkivska Compressor Station (CS).
  - Section 3: An area of 2.5 ha has been allocated for the dismantled pipes' storage. It should be mentioned that the previous location for this storage was proposed as an area adjacent to Bar CS in the design documentation. Due to the fact that the previous location was an agricultural/arable field it was changed to this final location (see Figure 2).
  - Section 4: Dismantled pipes will be stored within area of the Gusiya CS. However, this is not mentioned in any document but proposed by UTG.
- Installation of the new line pipes, laying them in the trench and back filling the trench the newly constructed section of the gas pipeline DN 1400;
- Performance of the hydraulic testing of the section of the gas pipeline UPU.

#### **4.3 Affected Lands of the Land Users**

The pipeline route passes through agricultural areas intensively. During the construction period of the project, in addition to the landowners, the land-lease farming enterprises will



also be affected. Both interviews with UTG officials and public participation meetings have shown that agricultural lands in all sections heavily leased by the enterprises.

According to the information obtained from UTG, a total of 42 firms engaged in agricultural production by renting land from the villagers. 16 of these companies are located in Section-1, 8 of them are in Section-2, 10 of them are in Section-3, and 8 of them are in Section-4. The range of the size of the affected lands is between 0,8 and 117, 2 square meters. Agricultural companies in each section and land sizes to be affected lands are presented in Table 4-6.

**Table 4-6 Affected Lands of Enterprises**

Name	Section No	% of the Affected Land	Total Rented Lands (ha)	Affected Land
LLC Agrarne	1	1,23	300	3,7
LLC Agro Peremoga	1	N/A	N/A	35,1
LLC Agrofirma Viktoria	1	N/A	N/A	10,7
LLC Agrofirma Vladana	1	N/A	N/A	7,7
_LLC Alvika	1	1,33	60	0,8
LLC Baryshivska zernova	1	N/A	N/A	14,1
LLC Demetra-Veles	1	0,68	500	3,4
LLC Druzhba	1	N/A	N/A	14,2
LLC Haivshchyna-Agro	1	N/A	N/A	2,2
LLC Khlibodar	1	0,63	2965	18,7
Naton FG	1	X	N/A	17
PSP Slobozhanshchyna Agro	1	N/A	N/A	19,9
SAP Rodiuchist	1	N/A	N/A	6
Severynivska AF LLC.	1	N/A	N/A	9,9
SFG Nyva	1	12,44	45	5,6
SFG Vira	1	9,6	50	4,8
FG Moya Zemlya	2	0,63	300	1,9
LLC Chornukhinsky kray	2	N/A	N/A	N/A
LLC Kharkivets	2	N/A	N/A	1,2
PP Stokolos	2	N/A	N/A	2
PrJSC Raiz-Maksymko	2	0,20	60000	117,2
SFG Barvinok	2	1,23	350	4,3
SFG Viktoria	2	10,5	60	6,3
STOV Bohdanivske	2	N/A	N/A	15,3
Farming enterprise "Three B	3	N/A	N/A	15,1
LLC "Agrofirma Rubansky	3	0,02	13000	2
Kraevyd Podillia	3	0,14	10000	13,9

LLC "Mizhlissia"	3	N/A	N/A	16,6
Podillia Agroservice"	3	0,66	1500	9,9
LLC Enselko Agro	3	1,16	1000	11,6
LLC Kyianivka	3	N/A	N/A	7,8
SFG Bohdaniuk	3	5	30	1,5
SFG Sadivnyk	3	7,35	68	5
STOV PROGRES	3	0,70	500	3,5
LLC Mriya Farming	4	0,01	160000	9,6
LLC AgrosynteZ Podillia	4	N/A	N/A	2,6
PAP Berezhyna	4	0,31	1500	4,7
PAP Dobrobut	4	1,15	558	6,4
PAP Dovira	4	0,06	5000	3
PAP Nichlava	4	N/A	N/A	20,9
PAP Obriy	4	0,47	2764	13
SVK Dobryi Sad	4	0,77	65	0,5

In order to understand the economic impacts of the project, CLOs of UTG conducted a short survey with the above-mentioned companies. Below questions were asked to the participants;

- Amount of land affected by the project,
- Ratio of affected land to total leased land,
- Size of the total land rented by the company,
- Produced agricultural products,
- Evaluation of the impact and
- Opinions and recommendations of land users..

All affected businesses located on the RoW are participated in this survey.

When the agricultural enterprises were asked about the total rents they have rented, 23 of them indicated the amount of total rents for the rents. The majority of the enterprises stated that the affected lands are below 5% when it compared to the total rented lands. The details of the interviews are presented in Table 4-7 below.

**Table 4-7 Details of the Affected Lands of the Land Users**

No	Name	Section No	Products	Evaluation of the Impact Level
1	LLC Agrarne	1	soy, corn	Moderate
2	LLC Agro Peremoga	1	corn, sunflower	Moderate
3	LLC Agrofirma Viktoria	1	wheat, soy, corn	Moderate

No	Name	Section No	Products	Evaluation of the Impact Level
4	LLC Agrofirma Vladana	1	corn, wheat, sunflower	Major
5	_LLC Alvika	1	soy, corn, sunflower	Moderate
6	LLC Baryshivska zernova	1	Corn, sunflower, soy	Major
7	LLC Demetra-Veles	1	Corn, sunflower, soy	Major
8	LLC Druzhba	1	Sunflower, corn, wheat	
9	LLC Haivshchyna-Agro	1	Corn soy	Major
10	LLC Khlibodar	1	corn, sunflower	X
11	Naton FG	1	sunflower, corn	N/A
12	PSP Slobozhanshchyna Agro	1	Corn, soy, wheat, sunflower	X
13	SAP Rodiuchist	1	soy, sunflower, rape plant, corn, wheat	N/A
14	Severynivska AF LLC.	1	sunflower	Major
15	SFG Nyva	1	corn, wheat, sunflower	Moderate
16	SFG Vira	1	corn, soy, sunflower	Moderate
17	FG Moya Zemlya	2	corn	Moderate
18	LLC Chornukhinsky kray	2	Corn soy	Moderate
19	LLC Kharkivets	2	soy	X
20	PP Stokolos	2	soy	X
21	PrJSC Raiz-Maksymko	2	corn	Major
22	SFG Barvinok	2	Wheat, corn, soy	Moderate
23	SFG Viktoria	2	Wheat, corn, soy	Moderate
24	STOV Bohdanivske	2	corn, wheat, sunflower,soy	Major
25	Farming enterprise "Three B	3	sunflower, corn, wheat	Moderate
26	LLC "Agrofirma Rubansky	3	Wheat, corn, sunflower, rape plant	Moderate
27	Kraevyd Podillia	3	corn, soy, wheat, sunflower	Moderate
28	LLC "Mizhlissia"	3	corn, siy, wheat	Moderate
29	Podillia Agroservice"	3	corn, soy, wheat,sunflower	Negligible
30	LLC Enselko Agro	3	sunflower, corn, wheat	N/A
31	LLC Kyianivka	3	wheat, corn, soy	Moderate
32	SFG Bohdaniuk	3	wheat, soy, oat, sunflower, rapeplant	Moderate
33	SFG Sadivnyk	3	Black currant, strawberry	Moderate
34	STOV PROGRES	3	Soy, corn, wheat	Major
35	LLC Mriya Farming	4	Wheat, corn	No Impact
36	LLC AgrosynteZ Podillia	4	Sunflower, corn	Negligible
37	PAP Berezyna	4	Wheat, corn	Moderate



No	Name	Section No	Products	Evaluation of the Impact Level
38	PAP Dobrobut	4	corn, wheat, soy	Moderate
39	PAP Dovira	4	Wheat, Sunflower, corn, soy	Major
40	PAP Nichlava	4	Summer wheat, summer barley	Major
41	PAP Obriy	4	corn, wheat	Moderate
42	SVK Dobryi Sad	4	Fruit and berries	Moderate

The participants were also asked the recommended mitigation measures to reduce the economic impacts and suggestions are presented below:

Compensation according to the national law

- Three months before the commencing works provide draft agreement on the use of the rented land
- Topsoil management and compensation of the lost profit
- Three months before the commencing works provide draft agreement on the use of the rented land
- One month before the commencing works provide draft agreement on the use of the rented land and provide preliminary compensation plan
- Obligatory reinstatement, notice on commencement of construction, loss compensation
- Compensation of lost profit
- Perform reinstatement, 1 month notice of commencement of construction, compensate lost profile

#### **4.4 Unplanned Land Requirement and Unplanned Damage on the Lands and Assets**

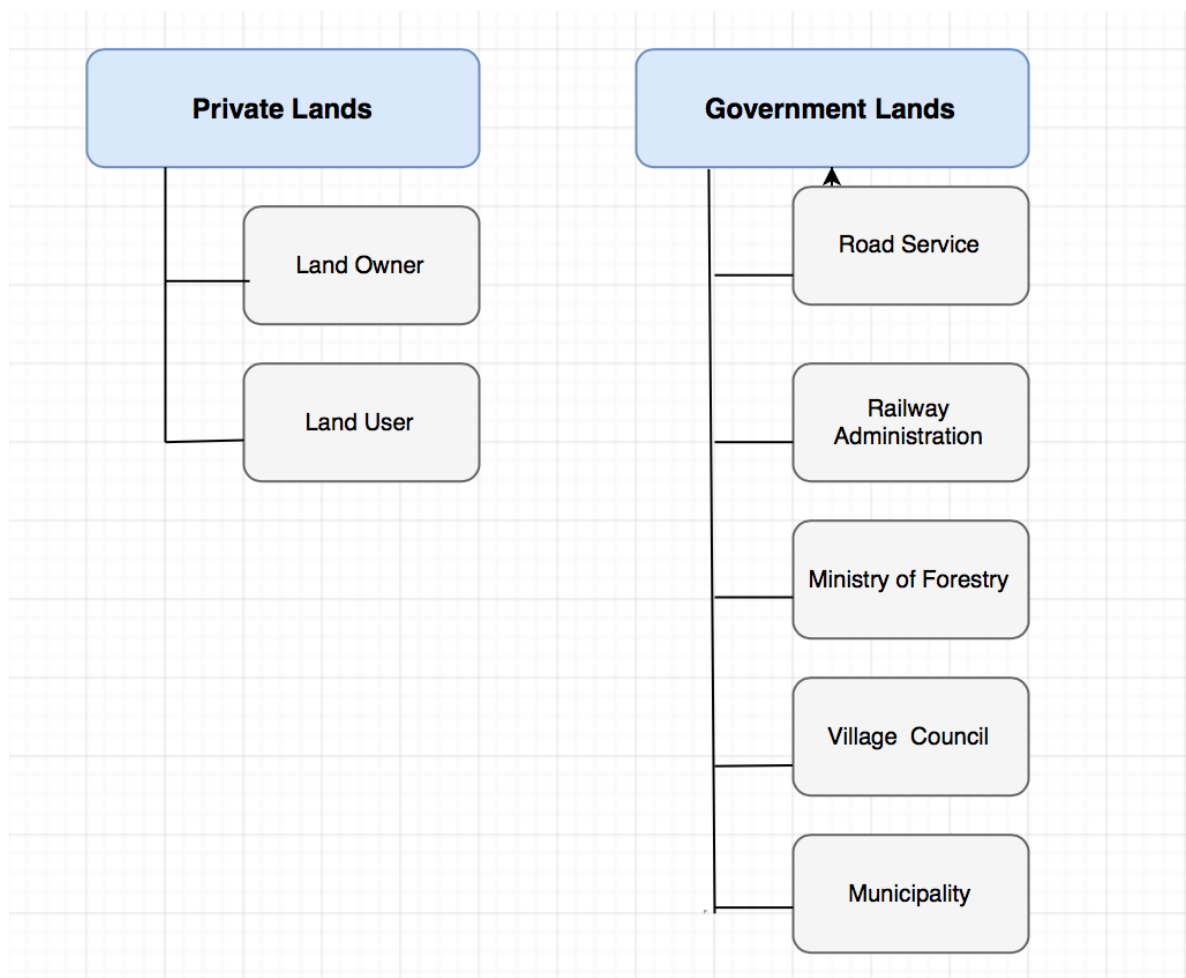
Any loss of or damage to crops caused by Project or any unplanned land allocation activities will be compensated.

Accidental damages caused by project or additional land requirement will be compensated according to the procedure for compensation of the value of agricultural crops to land users in Ukraine is carried out in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 284 of 19.04.1993. In accordance with the aforementioned normative document, compensation will be provided for the cost of both sown crops and those, which have not yet been sown (lost profit). That is, in the case of restricting the rights of the land user in sowing any crops, the compensation of this reduced income may be paid in accordance with the legislation in force.

## **5 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX**

The majority of the lands needed for the Project are located within the existing security zone with the exclusion of the Section-2. The security zone in Section-2 will be extended 32 meters.

In terms of ownership status, there are two types of land in the security zone are, private and public lands and the usage type of the private land is divided into land owners and land users, while state land is divided into Pasture Land, Forest, Shrubbery, Meadow, Wetland and other land. The types of land affected within the scope of the project are shown in the figure below.



**Figure 5-1 Ownership Status and the Types of the Affected Lands**

All different types of entitlements were identified during the preparation of the land acquisition file with the assistance of District Director of the State Agency of Land Resources. A land acquisition files were prepared by two licensed contractor of UTG as part of the construction permission process. This files includes the location of the affected land plot, the size of the land plot, drawings of the plot and the value of the land and the members of the valuation commission. The land valuation commission is responsible to determine the compensation of the each entitlement.

In order to ensure all categories of project affected people are compensated, an entitlement matrix needs to be implemented by the UTG depending on the land type for each section at

latest towards the end of the land acquisition process. The entitlement matrix for the use of the UTG has been prepared and submitted in Table 5-1.

**Table 5-1 Entitlement Matrix**

Project Component	Impact	Category of Project Affected Persons (PAP)	Entitlements
Replacement of pipeline	Permanent Right of Way  Lease/Servitude Agreement with Owner	State Government	Easement or lease agreement, with or without compensation
		District Government	
		Municipal	
		Private Owner	National Statistical institution is responsible for the valuation of the compensation.  The payment under the servitude agreement is performed for the actual time of its usage, which is depending on the construction period.  During the construction period landowners will receive rent fees from land users.
		Land User	Market value determined by relevant district agricultural authority and land users will be provided with compensation for their losses.
	Replacement of forest resources	Ecology	De-forestation will be carried out according to special permits on forest clearance with exact indication of cubature of wood to be cut, that will be further compensated to the forestry.
Workers Accommodation	Lease of land for the period of construction	State Government	Easement or lease agreement, with or without compensation
		District Government	
		Municipal	
		Private Owner	National Statistical institution is responsible for the valuation of the compensation.  The payment under the servitude agreement is



			<p>performed for the actual time of its usage, which is depending on the construction period.</p> <p>During the construction period landowners will receive rent fees from land users.</p>
		Land User	Market value determined by relevant district agricultural authority and land users will be provided with compensation for their losses.
Temporary Construction facilities	Lease of land for the period of construction	State Government	Easement or lease agreement, with or without compensation
		District Government	
		Municipal	
		Private Owner	National Statistical institution is responsible for the valuation of one-year easement lease agreement the construction period. This duration can be extended with the agreement of landowner depending on the construction works.
		Land User	Market value determined by relevant district agricultural authority
Above Ground installations	Land withdrawal for permanent use	State Government	Easement or lease agreement, with or without compensation
		District Government	
		Municipal	
		Private Owner	Any surface structures within protection zone must be placed on permanent base, the amount of losses shall be assessed based on the expert monetary evaluation performed by the Cadaster Administration (Derzhheokadastr)
		Land User	Market value determined by relevant district agricultural authority and land users will be provided with compensation for their losses.

Hydro-testing	Impact on Fisheries	Pond Users	Compensation according to the Law of Ukraine on the Red Book lists the possible negative effects on the habitat of flora and fauna in terms of economic activity.
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Within the Servitude Agreement, the land servitude shall be established for 4 years from the moment of state registration of the right to use, in compliance with the Law of Ukraine. The payment under the servitude agreement is performed for the actual time of its usage, which is depending on the construction period. This duration can be extended with the agreement of landowner depending on the construction works.

## 6 BUDGET

The total amount to of the compensation for the 4 sections is estimated to be approximately 8 million UAH. Information on compensation payments are based on the figures in the design document prepared for Section-1, approximate values for other Sections are calculated and presented in the following tablatore according to the design document of Section-1.

Section Numbers	Lands and loss of agricultural crops	Meadows
Section-1	1 288 300 UAH	627 640 UAH
Section-2	1.519.904 UAH	740 474 UAH
Section-3	1 626 056 UAH	497 269 UAH
Section-4	1 336 550 UAH	637 042 UAH

## 7 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The key land acquisition activities including the identification of the affected people, land valuation, preparation of the land acquisition files, announcement of the Project layout through newspapers are already completed and the other remaining stages of the land acquisition process are still on-going.

Table 7-1 below shows the steps of the implementation schedule of the land acquisition process and the responsible bodies of the Project.

**Table 7-1 Implementation Schedule**

Activity	Time Schedule	Responsible Body	Progress (Completed / On-going)
Identification of the Affected People	Sec:1: 2016 (one month) Sec:2: 2016 (one month) Sec:3: 2014 (one month) Sec:4: 2014 (one month)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UTG</li> <li>• District Director of the State Agency of Land Resources</li> </ul>	Completed
Land Valuation	Sec:1: 2016 (one month) Sec:2: 2016 (one month) Sec:3: 2014 (one month) Sec:4: 2014 (one month)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Directorate of Statistic Office</li> <li>• Village head</li> <li>• District Director of the board for finance of the administration</li> <li>• District Director of the State Agency of Land Resources</li> <li>• District branch of UTG</li> <li>• District Director of Urban Planning, Architecture and Construction</li> <li>• Head of the farming enterprise</li> <li>• Chief engineer of construction and rehabilitation of the gas transport system of UTG</li> </ul>	Completed
Preparation of the Land Acquisition Files	Sec:1: 2016 (one month) Sec:2: 2016 (one month) Sec:3: 2014 (one month) Sec:4: 2014 (one month)	UTG	Completed
Announcement of the Project Layout through newspapers	Sec:1: 2016 (one month) Sec:2: 2016 (one month) Sec:3: 2014 (one month) Sec:4: 2014 (one month)	UTG	Completed
Formal Public Hearing	Sec:2: 2016 Sec:3: 2014 Sec:4: 2014	UTG	Completed
Servitude Agreement	Sec:1: on going Sec:2: on going Sec:3: completed Sec:4: completed	UTG	Sec:1: On going Sec:2: On going Sec:3: Completed Sec:4: Completed
Public Participation Meetings (PPMs)	Sec:1: 2017 Sec:2: 2017	UTG PIU Consultant	Completed



Activity	Time Schedule	Responsible Body	Progress (Completed / On-going)
	Sec:3: 2017 Sec:4: 2017		
Community Level survey <sup>2</sup>	Sec:1: October 2017 Sec:2 November 2017 Sec:3 November 2017 Sec:4 October 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UTG</li> <li>• PIU Consultant</li> </ul>	Sec:1: Completed Sec:2: On going Sec:3: On going Sec:4: Completed
Land Entry	May 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UTG</li> <li>• Contractor</li> <li>• Village Head</li> </ul>	Sec:1: May 2018 Sec:2: May 2018 Sec:3: May 2018 Sec:4: May 2018
Compensation of Land Users <sup>3</sup>	Sec:1: May 2018 Sec:2 May 2018 Sec:3 May 2018 Sec:4 May 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UTG</li> <li>• Contractor</li> </ul>	N/A
Compensation of Land Owners	Sec:1: Mid 2019 Sec:2 Mid 2019 Sec:3 Mid 2019 Sec:4 Mid 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UTG</li> <li>• Contractor</li> </ul>	N/A
Internal monitoring of RP Implementation	On- going	• UTG	On going in a monthly basis, first biannual report will be submitted in May 2018
Project Completion Report	Sec:1: May 2018 Sec:2 May 2018 Sec:3 May 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independent Land Acquisition Expert</li> </ul>	Sec:1: Mid 2019 Sec:2: Mid 2019 Sec:3: Mid 2019

<sup>2</sup> Within the scope of the rapid social impact assessment, a community level survey has been conducted with village heads. Due to limited time schedule of the rapid SIA process no household surveys or focus group discussions were been held.

<sup>3</sup> Crop compensation to the land owners and the agricultural businesses will be realized in compliance with the decision of Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (No. 284 of 19.04.1993) it is going to be compensated within one month after the land entry of the Contractor.

Activity	Time Schedule	Responsible Body	Progress (Completed / On-going)
	Sec:4 May 2018		Sec:4: Mid 2019

## 8 ROLES and RESPONSIBILITIES

UTG's land team is consisting of five experts. The main roles and responsibilities of the land team is presented in Table 8-1.

**Table 8-1 Roles and Responsibilities**

Names	Role	Responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fuzhenkov Oleksandr Ivanovych</li> </ul>	Chief Engineer	1) Approval of calculations of compensations according to acts issued by district state administrations; 2) Obtaining of permit for topsoil removal;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fernebok Yevhen Yuriiiovych</li> </ul>	Head of Production and Technical Department	1) Land Entry 2) Arrangement of procedure for selection of a land allocation documentation developer; 3) Support of documentation development procedure 4) Method supervision over the procedure for registration of land use rights 5) Arrangement of earthworks performance methodologies 6) Payment for servitude agreements 7) Payment of compensation for lost crops 8) Internal monitoring
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Davydenko Valeriy Ivanovych</li> </ul>	Leading engineer Community liaison officer	1) Negotiations with land users; 2) Holding of public hearings (within national legislation); 3) Public participation meetings (within social impact assessment survey); 4) Accepting lands from and delivering them back to land users; 5) Preparation of documents concerning compensation to land users;

Names	Role	Responsibilities
		6) Participation in meetings of district state administration commissions on calculation of compensation amounts; 7) Control over the adherence to quality, technology and completeness of earthworks during reclamation; 8) Land entry.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bakalyina Valeriy Vitaliiovych</li> </ul>	Surveying engineer Community liaison officer	1) Negotiations with land owners 2) Preparation of land allocation documents 3) Stipulation and registration of land servitude agreements; 4) Methodological support of procedure for registration of land use rights 5) Negotiations with land users; 6) Holding of public hearings (within national legislation); 7) Community level surveys; 8) Public participation meetings (within social impact assessment survey); 9) Accepting lands from and delivering them back to land users 10) Land entry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sotnyk Halyna Venedyktivna</li> </ul>	Leading engineer of Production and Technical Department	1) Preparation of applications for servitude payment 2) Preparation of applications for compensation



## 9 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Stakeholder engagement process is being carried out according to the national and international requirements simultaneously. Both national and international engagement activities are presented in the following table and the engagement activities related to land acquisition are shown as bold.

**Table 9-1 Stakeholder Engagement Program**

No	Action	Target stakeholders	Documents available/records	Place	Responsibility	Time frame Status
Corporate Level						
1.	Develop and publish Annual Environmental and Social Report (AESMR) and brief summary of the AESMR with focus on both corporate and Project level activities.	All affected parties and interested parties	AESMR and summary	Corporate Web-site	Ukrtransgaz	Annual reporting within the construction phase
2.	Round table meetings with key institutional stakeholders to present the Project and the environmental and social mitigation plans (including the ESAP and this SEP)	Interested parties (mainly Government at national and Oblast levels, as well as NGOs)	Environmental and Social Report, SEP	Kyiv and concerned Oblast capitals	Ukrtransgaz	Certain dates to be agreed with the mentioned stakeholders during preconstruction and construction phases.
3.	Develop Media Plan (identify key publications and events from both a stakeholder engagement and general Public Relations perspective)	All	UTG has a website and a magazine which are currently accessible. This information channels are being used to share information regarding to;  News  Journal "Pipeline Transportation"  Information about transmission lines  Access to Public Information and  Museum of pipeline		Ukrtransgaz	Available

No	Action	Target stakeholders	Documents available/records	Place	Responsibility	Time frame Status
4.	Publish environmental and social due diligence documents, including the Non Technical Summary (NTS) covering Rapid Social Impact Assessment (SIA), Rapid Biodiversity Impact Assessment (BIA) and Rapid Water Resource Impact Assessment (WRIA) Reports and this Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	All	NTS, SEP,	Company Web-site Hardcopies available locally	Ukrtransgas	Starting from the Preconstruction Phase (2018) and should continue throughout the construction works.
Local Level Operational Phase						
5.	Reception of interested citizens at the CS premises by the respective CS management	Any local stakeholder interested or affected by the Project	Booklets, presentation materials/ Meeting records	Local Ukrtransgaz offices at Compressor stations	Local environmental or social manager/ deputy Head	Permanently (on weekly basis)
6.	<b>Publications on the Project in general and on environmental and social issues in regional and local mass media</b>	<b>All stakeholders at Oblast and local levels</b>	<b>Press articles Before the process of land acquisition mass media is used to disclose Project information</b>	<b>Local press in Oblast and district centres</b>	<b>Local management (head and Deputy Head)</b>	<b>2015-Ongoing</b>
7.	Community safety meetings in local Councils to present and discuss emergency preparedness measures with local councils, local firefighting brigades, and local branches of the Ministry of Urgent Situations	Local councils in neighbouring communities Firefighting brigades in neighbouring communities Regional and local branches of the Ministry of Urgent Situations	EHS briefings Emergency preparedness plans	Local villages	Local management (head and Deputy Head)	Once a year
8.	Oblast level stakeholder meetings and workshops	Representative s of local councils in neighbouring communities Representative s of Oblast governments	Annual environmental and social reports and booklets focused on local environmental and social activities	Local villages/ District Centres according to List)	Ukrtransgas and local divisions	Once a year
9.	Maintain and update the local Stakeholder Register	All	Stakeholder register	CS offices	CLOs and local managers in CS's	Permanently
Local level, Prior to Mobilization						
10.	Public Participation Meetings (PPMs) to inform village heads	Local councils in neighbouring communities	Brochures Minutes of PPM meetings,	Local villages	Local CLOs, UTG Representative	Prior to construction and it is on-going (First set of PPMs

No	Action	Target stakeholders	Documents available/records	Place	Responsibility	Time frame Status
	and the local residents about the environmental and social impacts and the timescales of the Project activities.	other stakeholders	Presentations		s	were conducted in all four Sections. Similarly, another set of PPM's will be conducted in order to cover the rest of the villages in those sections. In other words, these meetings will be continued in these sections until covering the entire sections – all villages – See Appendix 5 for next PPMs' program).
Local level, During the Mobilization						
11.	<i>Actively communicate</i> with village heads, community members and other stakeholders on the planned activities, and to work collaboratively on any potential issues including road safety, access safety, community security and interaction.	Local councils in neighbouring communities	Annual environmental and social reports, Consultation records, Records of community awareness trainings.	Local villages	Local CLOs and CLOs of Contractor	Permanently
Local level, Reconstruction phase						
12.	<b>Continue individual consultations on land acquisition and compensations, as planned</b>	<b>Landowners and land users</b>	<b>Individual compensation agreements</b>	<b>At affected landowners' residence and in local councils</b>	<b>Local managers Land agent</b>	<b>Started in 2015 and it will continue during the re-construction</b>
13.	<b>Put in place and operate grievance mechanism (see Chapter 8)</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Grievance register, Grievance acknowledgement of receipt, Grievance resolution letters.</b>	<b>CS Offices</b>	<b>Local managers Land agent</b>	<b>2015 and further during project construction and operations</b>

## 9.1 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

A Grievance Mechanism has been developed and integrated to stakeholder engagement process. This mechanism involves Project Affected People (PAP), NGOs, employees, third parties and other members of the public.

The complaints made by the public will be recorded to the Complaint Form. These complaints will then be transferred to a Complaint Register Database by the CRT and will be reported to management on a monthly basis. Contact details of CRT is given below:



Name	Chief CLO, UTG head office	CLO Eastern Sections 1 & 2 and CS Romny	CLO Western Sections 3 & 4
<b>Responsible Officer</b>	Mrs. Shymko Oksana Romanivna, Deputy Head of Investment Projects Management of UTG	Mr. Davydenko Valery Ivanovich, Branch «Directorate for Construction and Reconstruction of UTG»	Bakalina Valery Vitaliyovych Branch «Directorate for Construction and Reconstruction of UTG
<b>Address</b>	Kiev, Klovsky Descent 9/1	Cherkasy street Sumgayskaya, 3	Cherkasy street Sumgayskaya, 3
<b>Phone</b>	+380 44 461 20 71	+38(0472) 58-25-55 050-464-04-00 067-191-31-00 093-500-87-00	+38(0472) 58-22-32 095-284-22-32
<b>Fax</b>	+380 44 461 20 95	+38(0472) 32-8073	+38(0472) 32-8073
<b>e-mail</b>	<a href="mailto:shimko-or@utg.ua">shimko-or@utg.ua</a>	<a href="mailto:davydenko-vi@utg.ua">davydenko-vi@utg.ua</a>	<a href="mailto:bakalina-vv@utg.ua">bakalina-vv@utg.ua</a>
<b>Web-site</b>	<a href="http://www.utg.ua">www.utg.ua</a>	<a href="http://www.utg.ua">www.utg.ua</a>	<a href="http://www.utg.ua">www.utg.ua</a>

For detailed information regarding to the Grievance Mechanism see: SEP: Section-9.

## 10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation of the land acquisition process will be conducted during the implementation to guide the process, identify the grievances and take action on the problematic areas. Monitoring process of the Project will be held in three areas including; input monitoring, output monitoring and outcome evaluation.

### 10.1 Input Monitoring

UTG has an internal monitoring system that is being used during the land acquisition and compensation processes. This internal monitoring process is carried out by land acquisition registry. The registry is being updated in a monthly basis and it is submitted to the headquarters annually.

This registry includes information regarding to the name of the affected villages, total number of the. Table 10-1 below is the template of the internal land acquisition register used by UTG.

**Table 10-1 Land Acquisition Register Template**

	Affected people,	Deceased people,	Signed number of contract,	Shareholders
Village				

The input monitoring process will be developed in compliance with the IFI requirements and the following monitoring measures will be taken into consideration of the monitoring process.

- Number of employees and consultants involved to the process,
- Total number of land owners and land users,
- Total number of private and governmental lands, and
- Total number of fisheries.

### 10.2 Output Monitoring

This monitoring process will be used to measure the results of the input process including;

- Number of land plots for compensation agreements signed,
- Number (and percentage) of owners/users who signed compensation agreements
- Number (and percentage) of land plots /houses/businesses for which compensation agreements were refused/are still pending
- Number (and percentage) of owners/users who refused to sign compensation agreements/ are still deliberating
- Number (and percentage) of compensation agreements executed (compensation

paid)

- Number of persons/households assisted by the implementation team by type of assistance and by category (owners/users)
- Input monitoring process will be developed in compliance with the IFI requirements and the following monitoring measures will be taken into consideration of the monitoring process,
- Number of compensated fisheries.
- Compensation records to forestry.

The input and output monitoring processes will be conducted in monthly basis till the land exit period of the all sections. It will be conducted by UTG land acquisition team. The scope of the monitoring will comprise the following indicators:

**Table 10-2 Input and Output Monitoring**

Input Indicators	Additional Notes	Frequency of measurement
Overall spending on land acquisition,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation,</li> <li>• Compensation of fisheries,</li> <li>• Costs of providing assistance, by type of assistance</li> <li>• Consultation and engagement cost</li> <li>• Costs of evaluators and surveyor</li> <li>• Costs of legal fees</li> <li>• Costs of taxes and registration fees</li> <li>• Costs of consultancy input</li> <li>• Costs of vehicles, computers, and so on</li> <li>• Other costs (and type).</li> </ul>	Monthly
Number of employees and consultants involved to the process,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Members of UTG land acquisition team</li> <li>• Members of other departments and sectors</li> <li>• Social workers</li> <li>• Skill trainers</li> <li>• Land acquisition consultants.</li> </ul>	Monthly
Total number of land owners and land users,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial data will be received through the cadastral records,</li> <li>• Updates will be made continuously as the implementation team</li> <li>• Identifies all owners/users/fisheries of all land plots (for example, through the management of grievances).</li> </ul>	Monthly



Total number of private and governmental lands,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data will be received through cadastral records,</li> </ul>	Monthly
Output Indicators		
Number of land plots for compensation agreements signed,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The percentage should be calculated from the total number of affected land plots/houses/businesses, as identified by the census/survey.</li> </ul>	Monthly
Number (and percentage) of land plots / businesses for which compensation agreements were refused/are still pending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If possible, a breakdown of reasons why compensation agreements have been declined (or have still not been accepted) should be provided (land/ businesses).</li> </ul>	Monthly
Number (and percentage) of owners/users who refused to sign compensation agreements/ are still deliberating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If possible, a breakdown of reasons why compensation agreements have been declined (or have still not been accepted) should be provided (land/ businesses).</li> </ul>	Monthly
Number (and percentage) of compensation agreements executed (compensation paid)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The percentage should be calculated from the number of compensation agreements signed.</li> </ul>	Monthly
Number of vulnerable persons/households assisted by the implementation team by type of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to prepare ownership documents (monetary assistance, provision of information, legal aid, and so on)</li> <li>• Other assistance (and type)</li> </ul>	Monthly

assistance and by category (owners/users)		
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Source: (EBRD, 2017)

The following documents will be used during the input and output monitoring processes:

- Land entry land exit protocols, (Annex-1-A, Annex-1B);
- Servitude Agreements (Annex-B);
- Documents of the compensation payments, (a draft record should be provided by UTG);
- Grievance mechanism register;
- Grievance register forms, (Annex-C);
- Cadastre records;
- Compensation records of fisheries;
- Compensation records to Forestry; and
- Consultation forms and records (Annex-D).

An annual report consisting of the results of the input and output monitoring will be prepared and submitted to the lenders by PIU. The report will consist of the following topics at minimum:

1. Land Acquisition Status;
2. Budget;
3. Compensation Status;
4. Temporary Land Acquisition Requirement;
5. Temporary Damage of Occupation of the Lands;
6. Feedback Level of Satisfaction; and
7. Recommendations for Further Action.

- Annexes: (Compensation Payment Records, Grievance Records, Grievance Closeout Records, Land Entry and Land Exit Protocols, Pictures)

This biannual report will be also submitted to the Project lenders.

### 10.3 Outcome Evaluation

According to the requirements of EBRD and EIB, an outcome evaluation will be conducted to measure the delivery of inputs and the achievement of outputs during the implementation of the LACF and the section specific management plans (i.e., LACP's).

Outcome Evaluation		
Outcome Indicators	Additional Notes	Frequency Measurement
Number of newly received, open and closed grievances; any trends and average time for grievance processing	Measure the time interval between grievance registration and closure.  Grievances should be reviewed by the implementation team to flag up significant issues in implementation.	Quarterly
Average time for payment of compensation	Average time between acceptance of the offer/signing of the contract and the execution of compensation of land owners, users and fisheries.  This should also be regularly monitored by the implementation team to determine if there are delays which could put affected people in a difficult position.	Quarterly
Assistance to vulnerable people/households	Implementation team should review the records of the assistance to the vulnerable people and consult with the vulnerable people for additional assistance	Quarterly
Satisfaction and usage of the cash compensation	Consultation to determine what affected people used compensation for	Annually

The following documents will be reviewed during the outcome evaluation and additional consultation will be conducted with the selected affected people.

- Review of the Project Documents
- Consultations with the selected affected people in each section including enterprises,
- Compliance of the Land Acquisition and Compensation Implementations with the site specific LAC Management Plans
- LA Status
- Compensation status (land compensation, crop compensation)
- Consultation Materials
- Information disclosure materials
- Impact Analysis
- Satisfaction of the income level of the residents affected by land acquisition,
- Rehabilitation measures of the livelihood for affected people
- Public participation, and information disclosure
- Outputs of the grievance mechanism



## 10.4 Compliance Monitoring and Completion Audit

According to the information obtained from UTG, it is expected that the land acquisition process for all Sections will be completed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2018.

When all activities from the LACF and management plans have been completed an independent completion audit will be conducted.

The PIU will submit the completion audit report for to the lenders and the relevant competent Departments, with information and suggestions, for the reference of the decision by each Department. The independent monitoring and evaluation can make the lenders and the competent Departments fully understand the land acquisition and the compensation work is on time and on quality to achieve the required objectives, pointing out where the problem lies, and make recommendations to improve the work. The independent completion audit will cover the issues presented in Table 10-3.

**Table 10-3 Compliance Audit Topics and Assessment Indicators**

Compliance Audit Topics	Assessment Indicators
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Assessment of LACF and Section Specific Management Plans commitments,</li><li>• Opinion on compensation delivery and compensation usage</li></ul>
Compensation Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Review of entitlements</li></ul>
Internal Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Review internal monitoring and reporting processes</li></ul>
Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Review grievance records</li></ul>
Vulnerable People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Review technical assistance records to vulnerable people,</li></ul>

**ANNEX-A-1 Land Entry Prothocol**

LAND DETAILS			
OBLAST		DATE	
DISTRICT		VILLAGE - LOCATION	
PARCEL			
GPS - COORDINATE			
PHOTOS			
REASON FOR LAND ENTRY			
REMARKS			
ATTACHMENTS			
<p>On the land with the information above, necessary compensation will be determined, calculated and be paid if required in case of any damage given to the agricultural products on temporarily used land through the pipeline route. With the completion of the site Works, if any damage is determined, it will be reported by the CLO and the Contractor shall pay the cost of the product. Signing of this form mutually, approves that the necessary permissions are given by the landowner / user.</p>			
LAND OWNER			
NAME, SURNAME		DATE	SIGNATURE
LAND USER			
NAME, SURNAME		DATE	SIGNATURE
VILLAGE HEAD			
NAME, SURNAME		DATE	SIGNATURE
COMMUNITY LIAISON OFFICER			
NAME, SURNAME		DATE	SIGNATURE

**ANNEX-A-2 Land Exit Prothocol**

LAND DETAILS			
OBLAST		DATE	
DISTRICT		VILLAGE - LOCATION	
- PARCEL			
GPS COORDINATE			
PHOTOS			
REMARKS			
ATTACHMENTS			
Contractor has completed the reinstatement works of the above-mentioned land which was used during reconstruction works and has delivered the land back to land owner / user. The land owner / user declares that s/he has no rights to receive and releases contractor UTG.			
LAND OWNER			
NAME, SURNAME		DATE	SIGNATURE
LAND USER			
NAME, SURNAME		DATE	SIGNATURE
VILLAGE HEADMAN			
NAME, SURNAME		DATE	SIGNATURE
COMMUNITY LIAISON OFFICER			
AD, SOYAD / NAME, SURNAME		TARİH / DATE	İMZA / SIGNATURE



## ANNEX-B Servitude Agreement

AGREEMENT No \_\_\_\_\_  
ON ESTABLISHMENT OF LAND SERVITUDE

*Name of the Village Council*

Date

The owner of the land plot (**full name**), (**ID card number and series**), issued by (**issuing authority**) of (**issuing date**), hereinafter referred to as the "Owner" on the one hand, and Public Joint Stock Company "UKRTRANSGAZ" represented by the Director of the branch "Directorate for construction and rehabilitation of the gas transport system" (UTG Representative), acting under the Power of attorney No2-309 of 24.12.2015, hereinafter referred to as the "Servitude owner", on the other hand (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Parties" and individually as a "Party"), have entered into this Agreement on establishment of land servitude (hereinafter referred to as the "Agreement") as follows:

1. SUBJECT OF AGREEMENT
2. DURATION OF LAND SERVITUDE
3. PAYMENT FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF LAND SERVITUDE
4. RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF PARTIES  
-
5. LIABILITIES OF PARTIES. RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES
6. CONDITIONS FOR ESTABLISHMENT AND TERMINATION OF LAND SERVITUDE.  
DELIVERY AND RETURN OF LAND PLOT
7. FORCE MAJEURE
8. DURATION OF AGREEMENT
9. OTHER STATEMENTS
10. ANNEXES TO AGREEMENT
  - Annex 1. Cadaster map of the land plot with indication of the land servitude borders.
  - Annex 2. Plan of indication of the borders of the land plot part under the land servitude.
  - Annex 3. Act on establishment and approval of the land servitude borders.
  - Annex 4. Calculation of payment for establishment of servitude.

### DATA and SIGNATURES OF PARTIES

The Owner

The Servitude Owner

**ANNEX-C Complaint Register Form**

No	Complaint Date-	Name	Phone No	Village	District	Oblast	Recorder	Complaint Issue	Complaint Details	Define The Complaint	Action-	Status	Sign Off Date	Remarks	Responsibility	Coordinates	Related Links

**ANNEX-D Consultation Form**

<b>Date</b>		<b>Consulation Register Number</b>	
<b>Person Filling Out the Form</b>			
<b>Agenda of the Meeting</b>			
<b>Meeting Info</b>			
<b>Form of Communication</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Phone <input type="checkbox"/> Face to face meeting <input type="checkbox"/> Web site <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Contact at office <input type="checkbox"/> Site visit		
<b>Type of Stakeholder</b>			
<b>Address</b>			
<b>Details of the Consultation</b>			
<b>Questions Regarding to the Project</b>			
<b>Concerns Feedbacks</b>			
<b>Remarks</b>			
<b>Authorized Person</b>		<b>Other Participants, if any</b>	
<b>Name:</b>		<b>Name:</b>	
<b>Date</b>	<b>and</b>	<b>Signature:</b>	<b>Date and Signature</b>