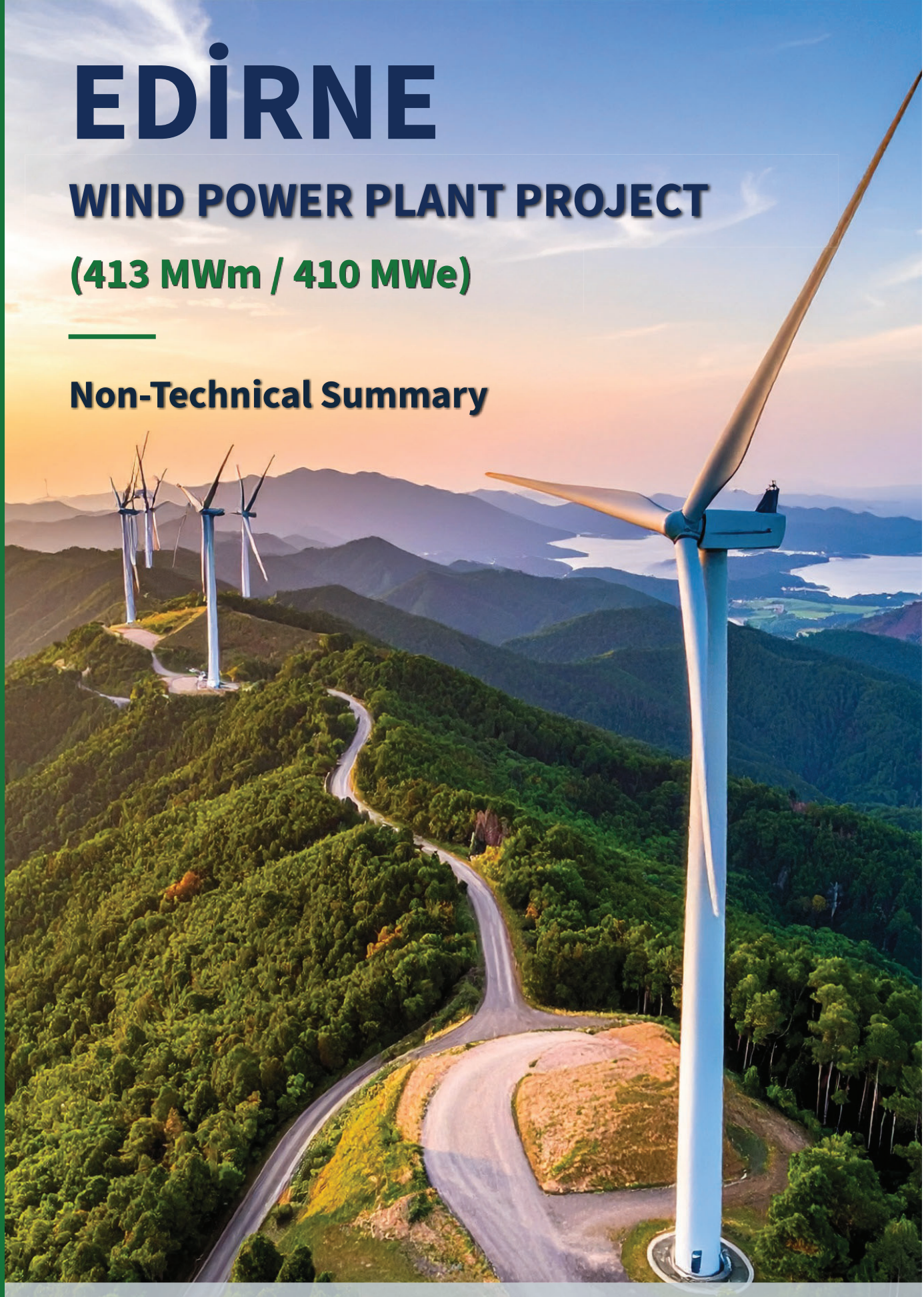
# EDİRNE

## WIND POWER PLANT PROJECT

## (413 MWm / 410 MWe)

## Non-Technical Summary



ENERJİSA ÜRETİM

Prepared by
2U1K Engineering
and Consultancy Inc.

October 2026
Prepared for Disclosure

# ABOUT THIS NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

## Purpose, scope and content

This Non-Technical Summary has been prepared to present the main findings of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Edirne Wind Power Plant Project in a clear and accessible way. The document summarizes the Project's main characteristics, expected environmental and social impacts, mitigation measures, stakeholder engagement process and grievance mechanism.

### What is this document?

This document is the non-technical summary of the ESIA Report. It simplifies the technical content and presents the Project's main aspects in a way that is easier for all readers to understand.

### Who is it for?

It has been prepared for local communities, relevant institutions, investors, lenders and all other stakeholders interested in the Project.

### What does it include?

- Project description and location
- Potential environmental and social impacts
- Mitigation and management measures
- Stakeholder engagement and grievance mechanism

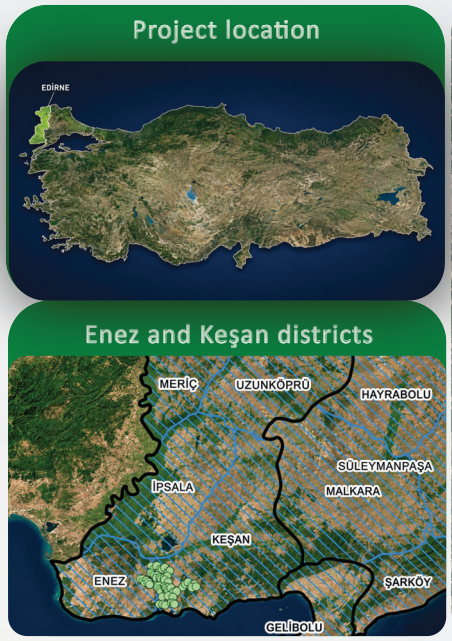
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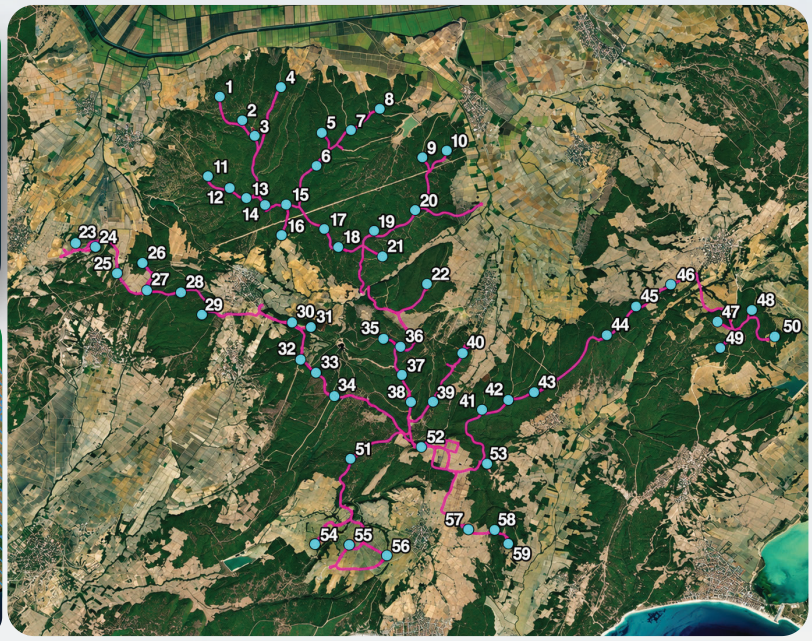
**This summary document does not replace the full ESIA Report. More detailed technical information is provided in the main ESIA Report and its annexes.**



# PROJECT AT A GLANCE

## Key project information




### What is the Project and where is it located?

- Wind power plant
- Enez and Keşan Districts, Edirne Province
- Renewable energy investment

### Key project data

- 413 MWm / 410 MWe installed capacity
- 59 wind turbines
- Two Energy Transmission Lines (approximately 50 km in total)

### Connection and status

- Project owner: Enerjisa Üretim
- ESIA consultant: 2U1K Engineering and Consultancy Inc.
- Grid connection point: Saros-Havza Substation
- National EIA status: Positive EIA Decision

**Important note**

**This page provides a quick overview of the Project. Detailed technical, environmental and social assessments have been developed as part of the main ESIA Report and its annexes.**

# PROJECT RATIONALE AND MAIN COMPONENTS

## Why is the Project being developed and what will it include?

### Why is the Project being developed?

The Project is being developed by Enerjisa Üretim A.Ş. following the YEKA RES-2024 process. 2U1K Engineering and Consultancy Inc. has prepared the ESIA documentation to support international financing and Project decision-making.

The Project will use the wind resource in Edirne Province to generate renewable electricity. Wind turbines do not burn fuel during generation and therefore do not generate direct combustion-related greenhouse gas emissions during normal operation.

### Expected benefits

- Renewable electricity generation of approximately 1.64 TWh/year
- Contribution to Türkiye's clean-energy supply and energy security
- Reduced reliance on fossil-fuel based grid electricity
- Potential temporary construction employment and local procurement opportunities, subject to Project needs and applicable requirements.

**Project developer / owner:**

ENERJİSA ÜRETİM

**Wind Turbines**

**Underground Cables**

**Switchyard Substation**

**Energy Transmission Line**

**Saros-Havza Grid Connection**

Supporting infrastructure includes internal roads, access roads, temporary construction areas and operation & maintenance access. Existing roads will be used where feasible.

### Design optimization

The selected design balances wind resource potential, engineering feasibility, environmental and social constraints, biodiversity sensitivities, land use, access requirements and grid connection.

# PROJECT ALTERNATIVES AND DESIGN OPTIMIZATION

## Why was the selected design preferred?

### How were alternatives assessed?

The selected design has been developed by considering wind resource potential, engineering feasibility, environmental and social constraints, biodiversity sensitivities, land use, access requirements and grid connection.

**1 No Project Alternative**

Would avoid Project-related impacts, but would also forgo renewable-energy, climate and local-economic benefits.

**2 Resource and Site Selection**

The Project area was designated by the Government of Türkiye as a YEKA based on its wind resource potential.

**3 Turbine layout**

Turbine positions and associated infrastructure have been reviewed to reduce environmental and social constraints.

**4 Transmission Infrastructure**

Connection route and technical arrangements have been assessed in line with technical, environmental, social and institutional requirements.

**5 Technology**

High-capacity modern turbines support design optimization by increasing generation per turbine location.

### Key message

- The selected design aims to balance energy generation with environmental and social sensitivities.
- Siting and connection decisions have been shaped by technical feasibility and site conditions.

# ESIA PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

## How is the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment conducted?

### Our approach

The ESIA process is designed to identify, assess and manage the potential environmental and social impacts of the Project, in line with national legislation and international standards. The methodology follows a systematic and transparent approach throughout the Project lifecycle.

### ESIA Process – Key Steps

**1 Screening**

Initial screening to confirm the need for an ESIA and to identify key issues.

**2 Scoping**

Define the assessment scope, key topics, receptors and methods.

**3 Area of Influence (AoI)**

Determine the geographical and temporal boundaries of the potential impacts.

**4 Baseline Data Collection**

Collect baseline environmental and social data for the AoI.

**5 Impact Assessment**

Identify, predict and evaluate the significance of potential impacts using recognized criteria.

**6 Mitigation and Management Measures**

Apply the mitigation hierarchy to avoid, minimize, restore or offset/compensate impacts.

**7 Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS)**

Establish and implement an ESMS to manage risks and impacts, monitor performance and support continuous improvement.

### CONTINUOUS STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

Stakeholder engagement will continue throughout the ESIA process and the Project lifecycle. Stakeholders will be informed and consulted at appropriate stages, and an accessible grievance mechanism will remain available for questions, concerns, requests and complaints.

### Monitoring and Review

Ongoing monitoring, reporting and periodic review to ensure effective implementation and continuous improvement throughout the Project lifecycle.

### Key principles

- Compliance with national legislation and applicable international standards, including the IFC Performance Standards and Equator Principles.
- Consideration of cumulative impacts and climate resilience.
- Application of the mitigation hierarchy to avoid, minimize, restore and, where appropriate, compensate environmental and social impacts.
- Continuous stakeholder engagement, transparent communication and accessible grievance management
- Consideration of sustainable development and Good International Industry Practice (GIIP).
- Where international standards provide additional protections and entitlements beyond national requirements, particularly for land acquisition, compensation and livelihood restoration, the relevant requirements will be applied and explained to affected people during disclosure and consultation.

# ESIA REPORT STRUCTURE AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

## What does the full ESIA package include?

### ESIA Report Structure

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Introduction** | Overview of the Project and the ESIA process |
| 2 | **Project Description** | Project components and key features |
| 3 | **Project Alternatives** | Alternatives analysis and justification |
| 4 | **Institutional and Regulatory Framework** | National legislation and international standards compliance ! |
| 5 | **Scope and Methodology** | ESIA approach and methods |
| 6 | **Environmental and Social Baseline** | Existing environmental and social conditions |
| 7 | **Environmental and Social Impact Assessment** | Impact assessment and evaluation |
| 8 | **Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Mechanism** | Stakeholder identification, consultation, information disclosure and grievance management |
| 9 | **Environmental and Social Management** | Mitigation, monitoring and management |

### What does the ESIA package include?

- Main ESIA report
- Technical annexes and supporting studies
- Management plans, approvals and permits

### Supporting Documents

- Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)
- Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP)
- Biodiversity Action Plan (where required)
- GHG and CCRA Assessment Reports
- Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP)
- Other Construction and Operational Management Plans
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), including the Project grievance mechanism

### Key message

The full ESIA package brings together technical studies, impact assessment, stakeholder engagement and management commitments to support responsible project planning and implementation.

This Non-Technical Summary presents the key messages in a simplified and accessible format.

! Where international standards provide additional protections and entitlements beyond national requirements, particularly for land acquisition, compensation and livelihood restoration, the relevant requirements will be applied and explained to affected people during disclosure and consultation.

# PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

## What are the key characteristics of the Project area?

### PROJECT LOCATION AND EXISTING LAND USE

The Project is located in Enez and Keşan districts, Edirne Province, in north-western Türkiye. The Project area consists mainly of agricultural land, pastures, forest parcels and natural vegetation. Nearby settlements and other sensitive receptors are considered in the ESIA assessments relevant to each impact pathway.

### BIODIVERSITY FEATURES AND ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

The Project footprint does not overlap any formally designated protected area. However, a limited overlap occurs with the Saros Bay Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) and Important Plant Area (IPA), including the southern Project Area and part of the ETL corridor. Gala Lake National Park and the Meriç Delta KBA are located outside the Project footprint.

The Critical Habitat Assessment identified Fritillaria stribrnyi as a Critical Habitat trigger species. Available literature provides insufficient information to determine conclusively whether Linum tauricum subsp. bosphori and Tripleurospermum baytopianum qualify as Critical Habitat triggers. Other priority receptors include natural woodland, conservation-priority flora, migratory birds, bats and a threatened tortoise species.

Seasonal biodiversity surveys and Collision Risk Modelling (CRM) have been undertaken. Biodiversity protection, monitoring and adaptive management measures will address the identified sensitivities.

### LOCAL LIVELIHOODS AND OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

Agriculture, livestock farming, grazing and beekeeping are important local livelihood activities.

The main WPP components are distributed across Sütçüler, Akhoca, Çelebi, Şabanmera, Şehitler, Hasköy, Kocaali, Koruklu, Yayla, Danişment and Suluca. The associated ETLs affect additional settlements.

Potential livelihood impacts include loss of productive land, crops and trees, restrictions on grazing and forest-resource use, and temporary access disturbances. These impacts will be addressed through the LARAP.

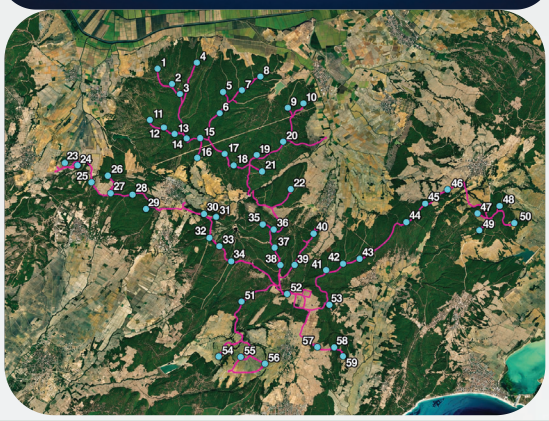
### LAND ACQUISITION, ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

Permanent and temporary land acquisition, easements and access restrictions may result in economic displacement, particularly through impacts on agriculture, grazing, beekeeping and resource use. No physical displacement or relocation of an operating business has been identified at this stage.

Eligible losses will be compensated, and livelihood restoration support will be provided under the LARAP in accordance with IFC Performance Standard 5.

**Project location**



| APPROXIMATE LAND USE | |
|---|---|
| Forest land included in the preliminary permit application* | 209.49 ha |
| Main land-use types** | Agricultural land, pasture, forest and open terrain |
| Total area for platform, road, substation and auxiliary facilities (approx.) | Approx. 103.63 ha |

*The forestry report dated 29 August 2025 identifies a total of 209.49 ha within the forest preliminary permit application for turbine areas and roads. This figure should not be interpreted as the area of permanent forest loss.

**The Project and associated facilities include forest land, agricultural land and vegetated open areas. Land acquisition and livelihood impacts are addressed through the LARAP.

**PROJECT COMPONENTS**

- 59 wind turbines (413 MWm / 410 MWe)
- Access roads and internal roads (90.02 km)
- On-site switchyard and construction yard
- Two Energy Transmission Lines (approx. 40 km and 10 km): associated facility
- Connection to Saros-Havza TM

# PROJECT CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION PROCESS

## How will the Project be constructed and operated?

### BEFORE CONSTRUCTION: LAND ACCESS AND LIVELIHOOD SAFEGUARDS

Before construction or land entry, affected people, land users, assets and livelihoods will be verified, and applicable compensation, assistance and livelihood restoration measures will be provided in line with the LARAP.

## CONSTRUCTION PHASE



1 Site preparation and vegetation clearance



2 Access roads and platforms



3 Foundations excavation and reinforced concrete foundation



4 Transport of turbine components



5 Turbine assembly



6 Switchyard and auxiliary facilities



7 Electrical connections



8 Testing and commissioning

## OPERATION PHASE



9 Electricity generation



10 Monitoring and control



11 Maintenance activities



12 Energy transmission to the grid

During the operation phase, the turbines will be operated safely and efficiently through regular maintenance, performance monitoring, and environmental and social management practices.

# What Are The Key Environmental and Social Findings of the ESIA?

## Construction Phase Impacts

Construction impacts are expected to be mostly temporary and localised. However, permanent land take and forest habitat loss may cause lasting impacts. Careful management is required to protect biodiversity, nearby communities and land-based livelihoods.

### 1 Land and soil



Excavation, vegetation clearance, road construction and foundation works may disturb soils, increase erosion and topsoil loss, and cause temporary or permanent changes in land use.

### 2 Air quality



Dust may be generated from earthworks, excavation, unpaved roads, stockpiles and vehicle movements. Exhaust emissions may also occur from construction machinery and vehicles.

### 3 Noise and vibration



Construction machinery, transport activities, foundation works and turbine erection may generate temporary noise and vibration, mainly affecting nearby receptors.

### 4 Water and spills



Earthworks may increase runoff, erosion and sedimentation risks. Improper wastewater management or accidental spills could affect soil, surface water or groundwater.

### 5 Biodiversity



Vegetation clearance may cause permanent woodland habitat loss and fragmentation. Noise, lighting, traffic and invasive species may affect Critical Habitat flora, other priority species, birds and bats.

### 6 Community, workers and traffic



Heavy vehicle movements, abnormal loads, worker presence and construction activities may create traffic safety, community health and safety, labour and OHS risks.

### 7 Land Acquisition and Livelihoods



Permanent and temporary land take, easements and access restrictions may affect farming, grazing, beekeeping and forest use. Economic displacement is identified; no physical displacement is confirmed. Eligible losses will be addressed through compensation and livelihood restoration under the LARAP.

### Project Commitment:

Contractors will apply dust suppression, erosion and sediment controls, spill prevention, approved traffic routes, worker safety procedures and biodiversity protection measures. Site inspections will identify non-compliances, and corrective actions will be recorded and closed within defined time frames.

# How Will Construction Impacts Be Avoided or Reduced?

## Construction Phase Mitigation

Water spraying and speed limits will control dust; topsoil will be stripped and stored separately; drainage, sediment control and slope-stabilisation measures will be implemented as required by site conditions; fuels and chemicals will be stored in bunded areas with spill kits available; and approved traffic routes and permit-to-work procedures will be enforced.

### 1 Dust suppression

Water spraying, speed limits and regular maintenance of construction vehicles and equipment.

### 2 Soil and erosion control

Topsoil stripping and separate storage, drainage controls, erosion prevention, slope stabilization and reinstatement of disturbed areas.

### 3 Water and spill prevention

Sediment control, proper wastewater management, bunded storage, spill kits, emergency response and no uncontrolled discharge.

### 4 Waste management

Waste segregation, labelled containers, temporary storage, licensed transport, recycling where possible and disposal through authorized facilities.

### 5 Biodiversity protection

Pre-clearance checks, designated no-go areas, seasonal controls, fauna protection, priority flora translocation where needed, worker training and biodiversity monitoring.

### 6 Traffic and worker safety

Approved routes, signage, speed controls, PPE, permit-to-work systems, emergency drills, local access management and community safety measures.

**Project Commitment:**

The ESMP will require contractors to implement dust control, erosion prevention, spill response, biodiversity checks, traffic controls and worker-safety procedures. Compliance will be checked through routine inspections, and identified deficiencies will be assigned, tracked and closed.

# BIODIVERSITY

## Mitigation hierarchy, priority receptors and adaptive management

### IFC PS6 COMMITMENT

The Project applies the mitigation hierarchy to achieve No Net Loss (NNL) of natural habitats in line with IFC PS6. Vegetation clearance and tree removal will be minimized, disturbed areas will be restored and revegetated, and reforestation will be implemented where appropriate. Where residual impacts remain, appropriate compensation measures, including biodiversity offsets where required, will be considered.

### ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

Seasonal biodiversity surveys and Collision Risk Modelling (CRM) have been completed. The Critical Habitat Assessment (CHA) identifies Fritillaria stribrnyi as a Critical Habitat trigger. Available literature provides insufficient information to determine conclusively whether Linum tauricum subsp. bosphori and Tripleurospermum baytopianum qualify as Critical Habitat triggers. Assessment findings will guide biodiversity protection, monitoring and adaptive management. A Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) will address residual impacts where required.

### PRIORITY RECEPTORS & ACTIONS

**Priority receptors:** Densely forested natural habitats, migratory birds, raptors, bats, a threatened tortoise species and nationally important endemic plants.

**Actions:** Habitat protection and restoration, reforestation and re-vegetation where appropriate, ecological checks, plant translocation, wildlife rescue, bird and bat monitoring, turbine operational controls, and adaptive management.

### SENSITIVITIES OF BIODIVERSITIES AND SPECIES

| Receptor | Sensitivity | Management Focus |
|---|---|---|
| Forest Habitats (Biodiversity) | Medium | Minimize vegetation clearance and habitat fragmentation, restore disturbed areas and, where required, implement compensation measures for permanent or unavoidable habitat loss. |
| Plant Communities | High | Protect valuable vegetation, translocate plants and restore disturbed areas |
| Birds and Raptors (resident & migratory) | High | Nest protection, seasonal and collision risk monitoring, and adaptive turbine management will be implemented as required; where residual operational mortality-related impacts remain, appropriate compensation measures will also be considered. |
| Bats | Medium | Activity monitoring, operational curtailment where necessary and, where required, compensation for residual operational mortality-related impacts. |
| Mammals, reptiles & amphibians | Medium | Pre-construction surveys, rescue and relocation where required |

### BIODIVERSITY MITIGATION HIERARCHY

**1 AVOID**

Project layouts will be reviewed and adjusted where feasible to avoid sensitive habitats, Critical Habitat flora and priority biodiversity features. Pre-clearance ecological checks and seasonal planning will minimise disturbance.

**2 MINIMIZE**

Clearly defined working areas, no-go zones and habitat protection measures will be implemented during construction.

Operational mitigation, including targeted curtailment and Shutdown-on-Demand (SDOD), will be implemented where required based on Collision Risk Modelling (CRM) and will be further informed by operational bird and bat monitoring and Post-Construction Fatality Monitoring (PCFM) results.

Pre-construction ecological inspections will be undertaken, and protected flora will be translocated where appropriate. Protected fauna will be safely relocated where necessary.

*Protect - Rescue- Curtail steps are provided under this step.*

**3 REHABILITATION**

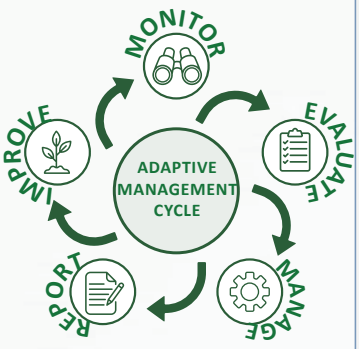
Temporary construction areas will be rehabilitated and revegetated using native species. Habitat restoration, reforestation and measures to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive alien species (IAS) will be implemented where feasible.

**4 COMPENSATION (OFFSET)**

Appropriate biodiversity compensation measures, including offsets where required, will be considered for residual impacts to natural (forest) habitats, flora species and priority biodiversity features to support No Net Loss (NNL) and, where required, Net Gain (NG) for Critical Habitat.

### MONITORING & ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

Monitoring will assess effectiveness and trigger additional action where necessary.




**MONITOR**

Construction biodiversity measures will be monitored. Operational bird and bat monitoring, including PCFM, will guide adaptive management.

**EVALUATE**

Monitoring results will be evaluated.

**MANAGE**

Necessary additional measures will be identified and implemented.

**REPORT**

Monitoring findings, non-conformances and corrective actions will be documented and reported.

**CURRENT-STAGE NOTE**

CHA, CRM and survey findings guide biodiversity management. Literature data are insufficient to determine the Critical Habitat trigger status of two flora species conclusively.

### Project Commitment:

Protecting biodiversity is a core Project commitment. The Biodiversity Management Plan will combine habitat protection, targeted monitoring, adaptive management and continuous improvement throughout the Project lifecycle. Where required, a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), including biodiversity compensation measures where necessary, will be implemented to support No Net Loss (NNL) and, where required, Net Gain (NG).

# CUMULATIVE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## Biodiversity

### Cumulative Context

The Project is located in a landscape with existing and planned wind farms and other developments. Potential cumulative impacts on natural habitats, ecological connectivity, priority flora, birds and bats will be further assessed through the updated Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA).

### POTENTIAL CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

- Habitat disturbance and fragmentation
- Barrier and displacement effects on migratory birds and bats
- Cumulative collision and electrocution risks from turbines and power lines.
- Combined impacts on natural habitats, Critical Habitat flora and ecological connectivity.

### ASSESSMENT FOCUS

#### SENSITIVE RECEPTORS

Particular attention is given to Critical Habitat flora, migratory birds, bats and other priority biodiversity features.

#### NATURAL HABITATS

The assessment considers the combined influence of multiple developments on natural habitats.

#### CRITICAL HABITAT

Fritillaria stribrnyi is a confirmed Critical Habitat trigger. Literature data are insufficient to determine the trigger status of two other flora species conclusively. Their potential cumulative impacts will be considered in the updated CIA.

### EVIDENCE BASE




- CHA — Critical Habitat Assessment
- CRM — Collision Risk Modelling
- Seasonal Surveys — Seasonal Biodiversity Surveys

Current CHA findings, completed CRM and seasonal surveys inform the updated CIA. Literature data are insufficient to determine the Critical Habitat trigger status of two flora species conclusively.

### Mitigation and Monitoring

Project-specific mitigation and monitoring will support No Net Loss (NNL) for natural habitats and priority biodiversity features, and Net Gain (NG) for Critical Habitat. The updated CIA will identify additional measures needed to address cumulative biodiversity impacts.

# LAND USE, LIVELIHOODS AND LOCAL ECONOMY

## Managing rural and land-use interactions

The Project and its associated 40 km and 10 km ETLs are located within the agricultural, pasture and forested landscapes of Enez and Keşan districts, Edirne Province. Land acquisition and construction may affect farmland, grazing, forest resources, local access and land-based livelihoods. Economic displacement has been identified, while no physical displacement is currently confirmed. Impacts on landowners and formal or informal land users will be addressed through avoidance, compensation, livelihood restoration and access management under the LARAP.

### 1 Temporary access disturbance

**Potential issue**

Temporary disruption to local access routes, village roads, agricultural tracks and grazing routes during construction.

**Mitigation / management**

Provide advance information to affected communities, plan access arrangements, maintain access where feasible, use traffic control measures and reinstate disturbed routes after works.

### 2 Local economy

**Potential issue / opportunity**

Interaction with local businesses, labour and procurement.

**Mitigation / management**

Communicate recruitment and procurement opportunities transparently. Local applicants and suppliers may be considered where Project needs, qualifications, OHS requirements and procurement criteria are met. Employment and contracts cannot be guaranteed.

### 3 Land use and compensation

**Potential issue**

Land acquisition, easements and access restrictions may affect crops, trees, assets and livelihoods. Economic displacement has been identified, but no physical displacement is currently confirmed.

**Mitigation / management**

Minimize land take and identify all affected owners and formal and informal users. Before access or impacts, provide full replacement-cost compensation and applicable assistance. Through the LARAP, complete parcel- and household-level verification and implement livelihood restoration measures. Maintain access where feasible, reinstate temporarily used land and provide an accessible grievance mechanism.

### 4 Agricultural and grazing activities

**Potential issue**

Land acquisition, access restrictions and construction activities may cause economic displacement through loss or disruption of crop and fodder production, livestock grazing, beekeeping and use of pasture, public or forest land.

**Mitigation / management**

Minimize land take and the construction footprint, coordinate with affected land users, maintain or restore access where feasible, compensate eligible losses, reinstate temporarily used land and provide livelihood restoration support through the LARAP where required.

### Land Acquisition And Livelihood Commitments

Land and livelihood impacts will be avoided or minimized where possible. Eligible losses will be compensated at full replacement cost, with required assistance provided before displacement. Livelihood restoration measures will be implemented and monitored under the LARAP based on verified impacts. TEİAŞ remains responsible for statutory ETL land acquisition and compensation.

# LAND ACQUISITION, COMPENSATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

## Protecting the rights and livelihoods of affected people

The Project may require permanent or temporary land acquisition, easement rights and restrictions on access or land use. These activities may affect landowners, tenants, formal and informal land users, crops, trees, structures, access to natural resources and land-based livelihoods. The Project will seek to avoid or minimize these impacts and will manage remaining impacts in line with national legislation and IFC Performance Standard 5.

### 1 Land Acquisition and Economic Displacement

Land acquisition and easements may affect land use, assets, income and access to resources. Economic displacement has been identified through impacts on productive land and livelihoods. No physical displacement or business relocation is currently identified.

### 2 Compensation and Entitlements

Eligible affected people will receive compensation for verified land, crops, trees, structures, assets and other losses. Compensation will be reviewed against full replacement cost principles, and supplementary payments will be provided where national compensation does not fully cover eligible losses. Compensation and applicable assistance will be provided before the relevant displacement impact or land entry occurs.

### 3 What Is the LARAP?

The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) identifies affected people, land users, assets and livelihood impacts and defines eligibility, compensation, assistance, consultation, grievance and monitoring measures. Persons without formal land title may still qualify for compensation for affected assets and livelihood restoration support where their use, assets or livelihood losses are verified.

### 4 Livelihood Restoration

Where compensation alone is not sufficient to restore livelihood conditions, Project-specific livelihood restoration support will be provided to eligible affected people. Measures may include transitional livelihood support, agricultural continuity and land preparation assistance, access, fodder, livestock and resource-use support, training and additional assistance for vulnerable households.

### GRIEVANCE, LIVELIHOOD AND COMPENSATION (GLAC) MEETINGS

Following finalization of the LARAP, Grievance, Livelihood and Compensation (GLAC) meetings will be held with Project-affected people. The meetings will explain land acquisition, eligibility, compensation, livelihood restoration, grievance channels and legal rights. Participants may ask questions and submit additional information or claims.

### IMPORTANT NOTE

International standards may provide protections and entitlements that go beyond national land acquisition procedures. These rights will be explained in accessible language during disclosure and consultation activities.

# COMMUNITY HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY

## Protecting Nearby Settlements and Road Users

Construction traffic risks will be managed through the Traffic Management Plan, including approved routes, speed limits, driver training and abnormal-load controls. Fencing, warning signs and controlled access will protect hazardous areas, supported by emergency drills and community notifications.

### 1 Construction traffic

Traffic risks will be managed through the Traffic Management Plan, including route assessments, approved routes, speed limits, driver training and monitoring.

### 2 Heavy / Abnormal loads

Advance notification, coordination with authorities, escort vehicles as required by transport arrangements, and temporary traffic controls.

### 3 Restricted Areas

Fencing, warning signs, controlled access and community information.

### 4 Dust and noise nuisance

Dust suppression, control of working hours, monitoring and grievance management.

### 5 Electrical safety

Restricted access, safe design, grounding, warning signs and maintenance.

### 6 Fire and emergencies

Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan, drills and local coordination.

### 7 Worker-community interaction

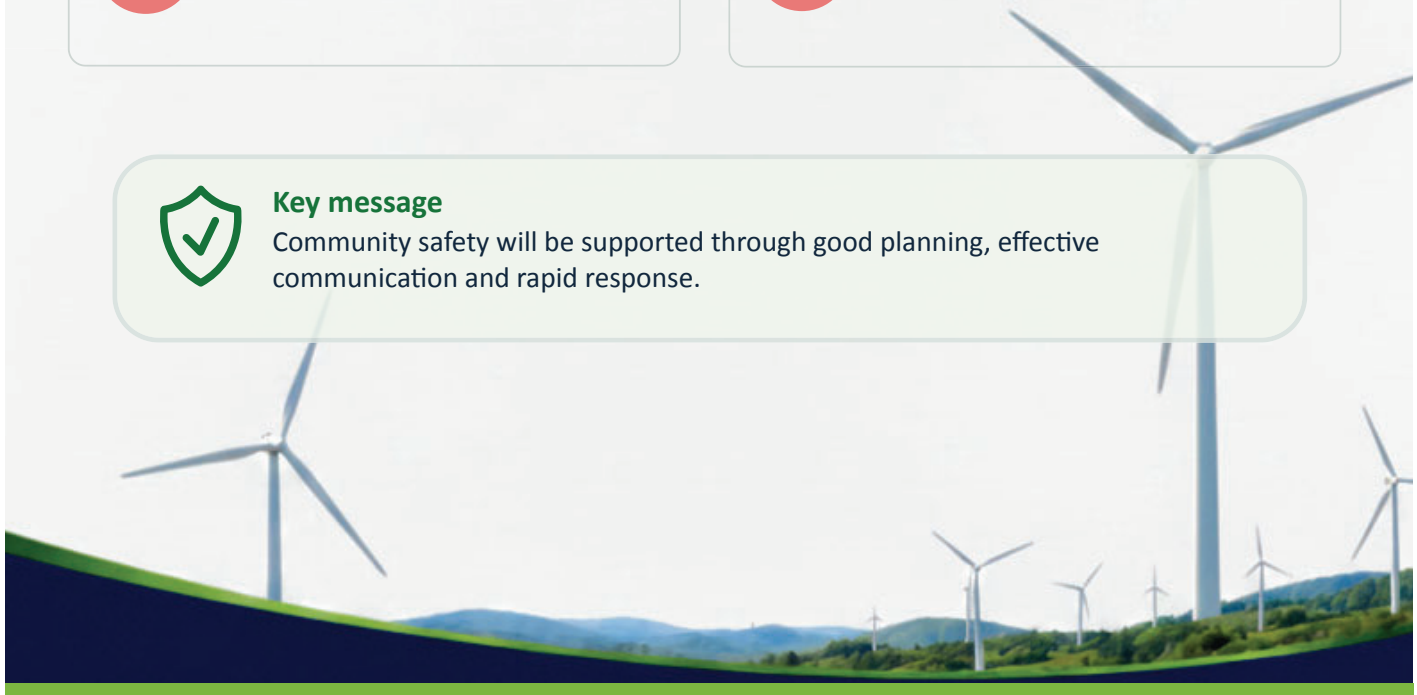
Worker Code of Conduct, training and grievance channels.

### 8 Security

Proportionate security measures and respectful behaviour towards communities.

**Key message**

Community safety will be supported through good planning, effective communication and rapid response.



# LABOUR AND WORKING CONDITIONS

## Safe, fair and well-managed work

The Edirne Wind Power Plant Project is committed to fair, safe and well-managed working conditions during construction and operation. Throughout Project implementation, labour and working-condition requirements will be applied through written human resources procedures, contractual requirements, worker induction and training, site inspections, grievance channels, contractor and supplier monitoring, and corrective action follow-up. Supply-chain labour and human rights risks will be assessed through risk-based screening and scoring, with enhanced reviews, facility visits or audits undertaken for higher-risk and critical suppliers where required.

### 1 Recruitment

Transparent recruitment processes and equal-opportunity practices will be applied.

### 2 Local employment

Local residents from Enez and Keşan districts and their surroundings will be encouraged to apply for suitable positions. Recruitment will depend on Project needs, qualifications, OHS requirements and transparent contractor procedures. Potential roles may include construction, transport, logistics and site-support work.

### 3 Occupational health and safety

Induction, task-specific training, PPE, permit-to-work procedures and incident reporting will be implemented.

### 4 Contractor and Supply Chain Management

Contractors, subcontractors and suppliers will be required to comply with the Project's labour, OHS and human rights requirements. Their performance will be assessed through risk-based screening, monitoring, audits and corrective action follow-up.

### 5 Worker welfare

Fair working conditions, responsible working hours and worker welfare will be overseen by the HR/Labour Working Conditions Specialist, supported by the site team and external consultants.

### 6 Worker grievance mechanism

An accessible and confidential grievance mechanism will be available to all workers, without retaliation.

### Overall approach

Overall, labour and working-condition commitments are intended to support a safe workplace, fair treatment, transparent management and responsible contractor oversight throughout the Project lifecycle.

# OPERATION IMPACTS

## Wind-Project-Specific Issues Requiring Long-Term Management

Operation is expected to involve less intensive site activity than construction. Potential operational impacts will be reviewed through relevant monitoring, maintenance and stakeholder feedback, with additional measures considered where needed in line with the ESIA and applicable management plans.

### 1 Birds and bats

Potential impacts include collision, barotrauma, displacement and barrier effects. Bird and bat monitoring, including Post-Construction Fatality Monitoring (PCFM), will inform adaptive management. The need for targeted curtailment, Shutdown-on-Demand (SDOD) and measures along the transmission infrastructure will be assessed in line with CRM findings, monitoring results and the Biodiversity Management Plan.

### 2 Shadow flicker

Shadow flicker is a potential operational impact. Monitoring results and stakeholder feedback will inform the assessment of mitigation measures where needed.

### 3 Visual change

Turbines and transmission infrastructure will introduce changes to the rural landscape. Design and siting considerations aim to limit visual effects where feasible.

### 4 Ice / blade throw

Icing or turbine faults may pose safety risks. Maintenance, warning and access measures will be defined based on site conditions and manufacturer guidance.

### 5 Aviation / radar

Aviation, lighting and marking requirements will be reviewed with relevant authorities, and necessary measures addressed through applicable approval processes.

### 6 Operational waste

Maintenance may generate waste oils, filters and electrical components. These wastes will be managed in accordance with applicable legislation and the Waste and Wastewater Management Plan.

### 7 Maintenance traffic

Maintenance traffic is expected to be lower than construction traffic. Traffic arrangements will be reviewed where needed to address local access and safety concerns.

### 8 Operational noise

Turbine noise may be audible at some sensitive receptors under certain wind conditions. Monitoring results and stakeholder feedback will be used to assess compliance with applicable limits and identify any additional measures needed.

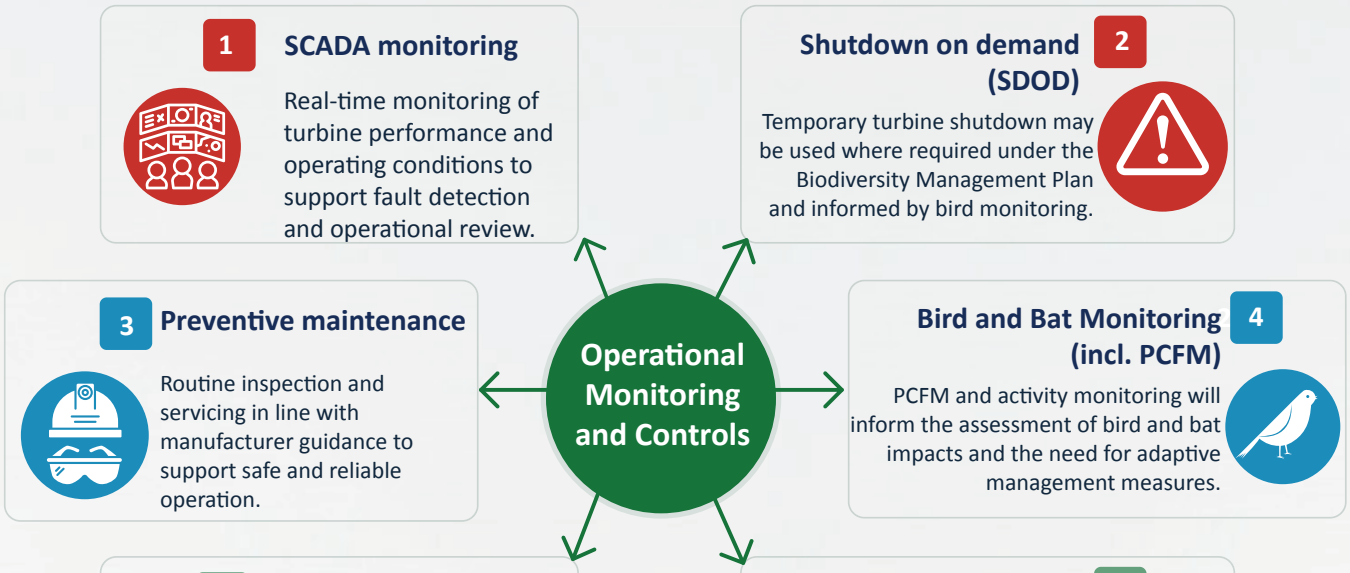
**Key message**

Operational monitoring, maintenance and stakeholder feedback will inform the assessment of potential impacts and the need for additional measures, in line with the ESIA and applicable management plans.

# OPERATION CONTROLS

## Monitoring, Maintenance and Adaptive Management

Operational management will draw on SCADA monitoring, preventive maintenance, biodiversity monitoring and appropriate access arrangements. CRM findings and operational bird and bat monitoring, including PCFM, will inform the assessment of additional measures, such as targeted curtailment or Shutdown-on-Demand (SDOD), where required under the Biodiversity Management Plan. Monitoring results will support periodic review and adaptive management.




### Overall approach

Monitoring results will inform periodic review and the selection of additional measures where needed through adaptive management.

# INDICATIVE GREENHOUSE GAS BENEFIT

## Based on the standalone GHG assessment report

The standalone GHG assessment quantifies key construction-related emissions and confirms that the Project will deliver a substantial long-term climate benefit through renewable electricity generation.

Construction activities are undertaken by EPC contractors and reported under Enerjisa's Scope 3 operational-control boundary. Construction and operational data will be refined as final records become available.

### 1 KEY PROJECT INPUTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Installed capacity: | 413 MWm / 410 MWe |
| Wind turbine generators: | 59 |
| Annual electricity generation (AEP) | 1,640,000 MWh/year |
| Avoided-emissions factor (2023 Combined Margin) | 0.6242 tCO2/MWh |
| Assessment period | 25 years |

### 2 GHG CALCULATION SUMMARY

| | |
|---|---|
| Annual avoided emissions | 1,023,688 tCO2/year |
| Lifetime avoided emissions (25 years) | 25,592,200 tCO2 |
| Nordex upstream materials and supply-chain proxy | 192,402.33 tCO2e |
| Land-use change emissions (living biomass only) | 3,406.66 tCO2e |
| Operational Scope 1 + Scope 2 (estimated annual) | 3,699.59 tCO2e/year |

**25.59 million tCO2**

**Indicative Lifetime Avoided CO2 Emissions (25 years)**

Reported separately from Project GHG emissions

### CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION GHG EMISSIONS

The assessment quantifies construction and operational emissions using Project-specific data and documented screening assumptions. Construction emissions include provisionally EPC-controlled diesel use, upstream material and supply-chain emissions, component transportation and workforce commuting. Land-use-change emissions are reported separately. Some emission sources remain unquantified due to data limitations.

### BOTTOM LINE TAKEAWAY

Based on the 25-year assessment period and the 2023 Combined Margin factor,

- the Project's indicative avoided emissions are approximately 1,023,688 $tCO_2$ annually and
- 25.59 million $tCO_2$ over 25 years.
- Avoided emissions are reported separately and are not deducted from Project GHG emissions.

### ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The 25-year assessment period, AEP and 2023 Combined Margin are held constant. As the Turkish electricity grid is expected to decarbonise, lifetime avoided emissions may differ. Construction and operational estimates will be refined as additional Project-specific data become available.

# CLIMATE CHANGE RISK ASSESSMENT (CCRA)

## Ensuring climate resilience for a sustainable wind energy project

The Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) evaluates current and future physical climate risks affecting the Edirne Wind Power Plant Project throughout its lifecycle. Prepared in accordance with Equator Principles IV (EP4) requirements for Category B projects, the assessment identifies climate-sensitive assets, evaluates their exposure and vulnerability, and defines adaptation measures to strengthen long-term Project resilience.

### CLIMATE CHANGE CONTEXT

- **Rising temperatures** may increase heat stress, equipment thermal loading and wildfire risk.
- **Extreme rainfall** may increase runoff, localized flooding, erosion and drainage-management requirements.
- **Extreme wind**, **storms** and **lightning** may affect turbine operation, electrical infrastructure and construction activities.
- **Cold, frost and icing** may affect turbine availability and create ice-throw safety risks.
- **Changing seasonal conditions** may influence wind-resource characteristics and operational performance.

### ASSESSMENT APPROACH

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Climate hazard identification** | **Exposure screening** | **Sensitivity & adaptive capacity assessment** | **Vulnerability classification** | **Climate risk evaluation** |
| Relevant climate hazards for the Project area | Assessment of exposure of Project assets and operations | Sensitivity of assets and adaptive capacity | Determination of vulnerability level for each asset/activity | Risk rating and determination of significance |

**Risk Rating = Hazard Probability x Vulnerability**
(following exposure screening)

### SCENARIOS & TIME PERIODS

**Climate projections based on:**

- SSP2-4.5 (Medium Emissions Scenario)
- SSP5-8.5 (High Emissions Scenario)

**Time periods:**

- 2020–2039
- 2040–2059
- 2060–2079

**Reference period:** 1995 - 2014

2060-2079 is considered as a long-term climate sensitivity context.

### CLIMATE RISK SUMMARY

| Hazard | Current Risk Rating | Residual Risk Rating (after adaptation) |
|---|---|---|
| Extreme heat | High | Medium |
| Extreme precipitation | High | Medium |
| Flood (pluvial) | High | Medium |
| Wildfire | High | Medium |
| Extreme wind | Medium | Medium |
| Storms, lightning & severe weather | High | Medium |
| Landslides, erosion & slope instability | High | Medium |
| Extreme cold, frost & icing | Medium | Low |

**Across all assessed assets and activities, 27 risks were rated High, 11 Medium and none Extreme. Residual risks are expected to decrease to Low–Medium levels, subject to full implementation and maintenance of committed adaptation measures.**

### KEY PHYSICAL CLIMATE CONSIDERATIONS

**EXTREME HEAT**
Heat stress, thermal loading and maintenance demand.

**EXTREME RAINFALL & FLOOD**
Runoff, localized flooding, drainage and access-road impacts.

**EXTREME WIND & SEVERE WEATHER**
Wind loads, lightning, operational shutdowns and lifting restrictions.

**LANDSLIDES & EROSION**
Slope instability, foundation and road integrity risks.

**WILDFIRE**
Fire-weather exposure and wildfire potential.

**EXTREME COLD & ICING**
Cold-weather shutdowns and ice-throw risks.

### PROJECT-SPECIFIC ADAPTATION MEASURES

- Inspect and maintain drainage, culverts, slopes and erosion controls.
- Apply weather monitoring, work-suspension and post-event inspection procedures.
- Confirm turbine high-temperature derating and protective shutdown requirements.
- Implement cold-weather, icing and ice-throw management procedures.
- Maintain vegetation management, wildfire preparedness and emergency response.
- Periodically review climate conditions, monitoring results and operational performance.

### OVERALL MESSAGE

- The CCRA identifies asset-specific climate risks and defines targeted adaptation measures to strengthen Project resilience.
- Residual risks are expected to range from Low to Medium, subject to full implementation and continued maintenance of committed adaptation measures.
- Climate-related performance, monitoring results and extreme-weather events will inform ongoing review and updates through the Project's environmental and social management arrangements.

**SCOPE OF THE ASSESSMENT**

The CCRA focuses on physical climate risks. Estimated annual operational Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions total is below the EP4 threshold. Therefore, a detailed transition climate risk assessment is not triggered.

# ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT

## Plan, implement, monitor, correct and improve

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) adopts an integrated approach to ensure the effective management of potential impacts. The cyclical process below covers planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting, corrective actions and continuous improvement.




### CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

This cyclical approach supports the continual improvement of environmental and social performance and helps ensure that stakeholder expectations are addressed effectively.

# STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

## Open communication and accessible feedback

Continuous, inclusive and accessible communication will be maintained with stakeholders throughout the Project lifecycle. Grievances, requests and suggestions may be submitted free of charge through the Community Liaison Officer (CLO), the Project grievance webpage and other available channels.

### STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

**Continuous communication throughout the Project lifecycle**




### GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

**Grievances will be registered, assessed and responded to, with follow-up and closure documented.**

Communities, workers and other stakeholders can submit grievances, requests or suggestions free of charge and without retaliation. Grievances will be resolved locally where possible and treated fairly, confidentially and impartially.

**HOW TO SUBMIT A GRIEVANCE**

- Community Liaison Officer (CLO) or site social personnel
  *CLO contact details can be obtained from mukhtars.*
- Project website:
  yatirimlarimiz.enerjisauretim.com
- Online grievance form:
  yatirimlarimiz.enerjisauretim.com/sikayet-ve-oneri
- E-mail: destek@enerjisauretim.com
- Enerjisa Üretim general telephone: +90 (216) 512 40 00
- Also through face-to-face meetings, written petitions, grievance boxes, local representatives and mukhtars

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Receive** | **Register** | **Acknowledge** | **Assess** | **Investigate** | **Respond** | **Act** | **Close & Review** |
| Request or grievance is received | Issue is recorded in the log | Receipt is confirmed | Responsible person is assigned | Issue is reviewed | Response is provided | Action is implemented if needed | Issue is resolved and trends reviewed |

Grievances are registered within 2 business days, information on the planned response is provided within 10 business days, and resolution is targeted within 30 business days.

**Community grievances**
Examples include land acquisition, compensation, livelihood restoration, access restrictions, crop or asset damage, traffic, dust, noise, and biodiversity observations. Any Project-related feedback, request, concern or grievance may be submitted.

**Worker grievances**
Working conditions, wages, OHS, accommodation, harassment or discrimination.

### COMMUNICATION AND GRIEVANCE CHANNELS

- **Face-to-face meetings**
- **Announcements and information meetings**
- **Community Liaison Officer (CLO) (contact details via mukhtars)**
- **Telephone and e-mail**
- **Project website and online grievance form**
- **Suggestion and grievance boxes**

### IMPORTANT NOTE

The grievance mechanism is confidential, free, accessible and non-discriminatory. Anonymous grievances are accepted and no person will face retaliation for raising a concern. Use of the grievance mechanism does not restrict access to courts or other remedies.