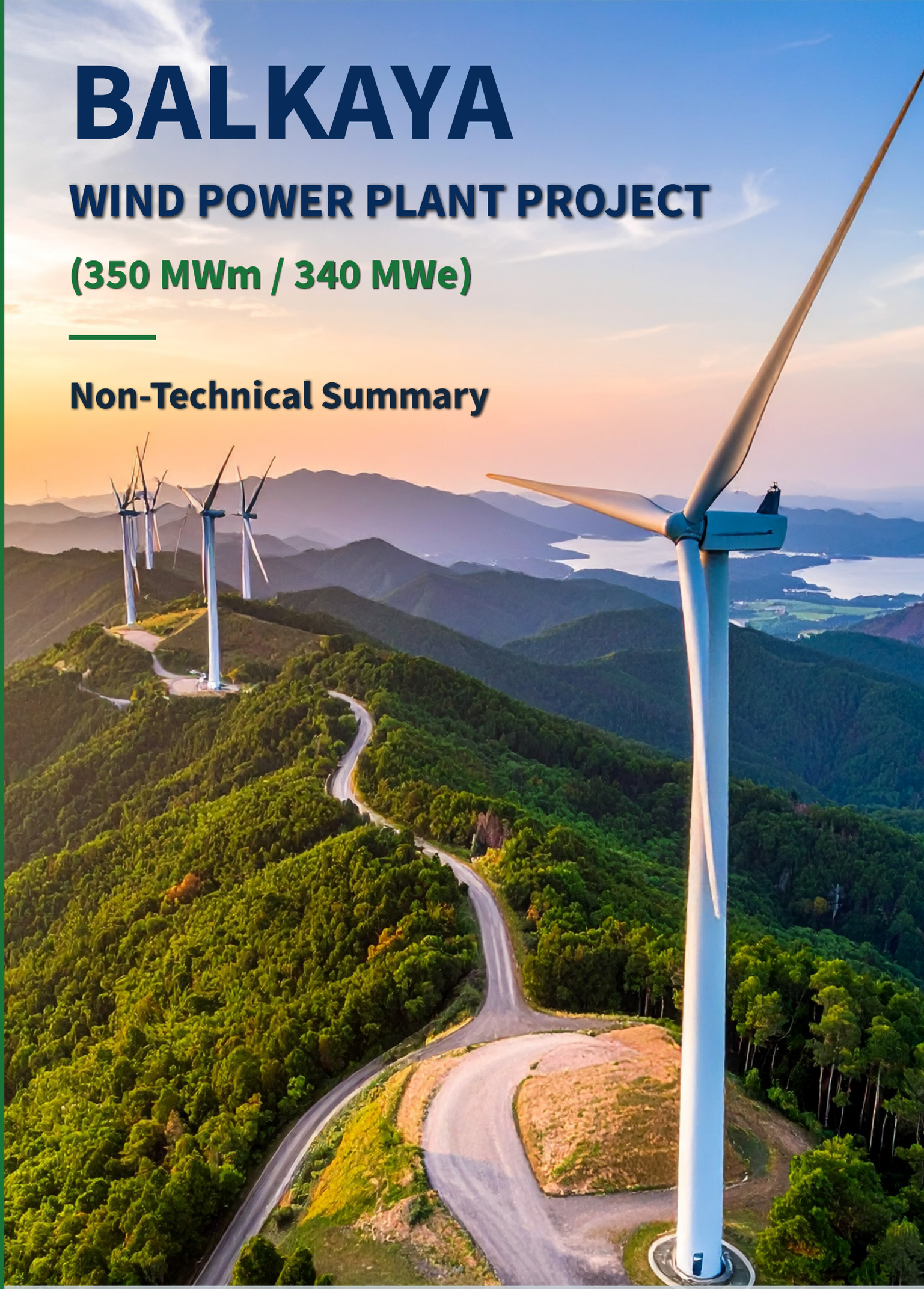
BALKAYA

WIND POWER PLANT PROJECT

(350 MWm / 340 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 Balkaya 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

Important note

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

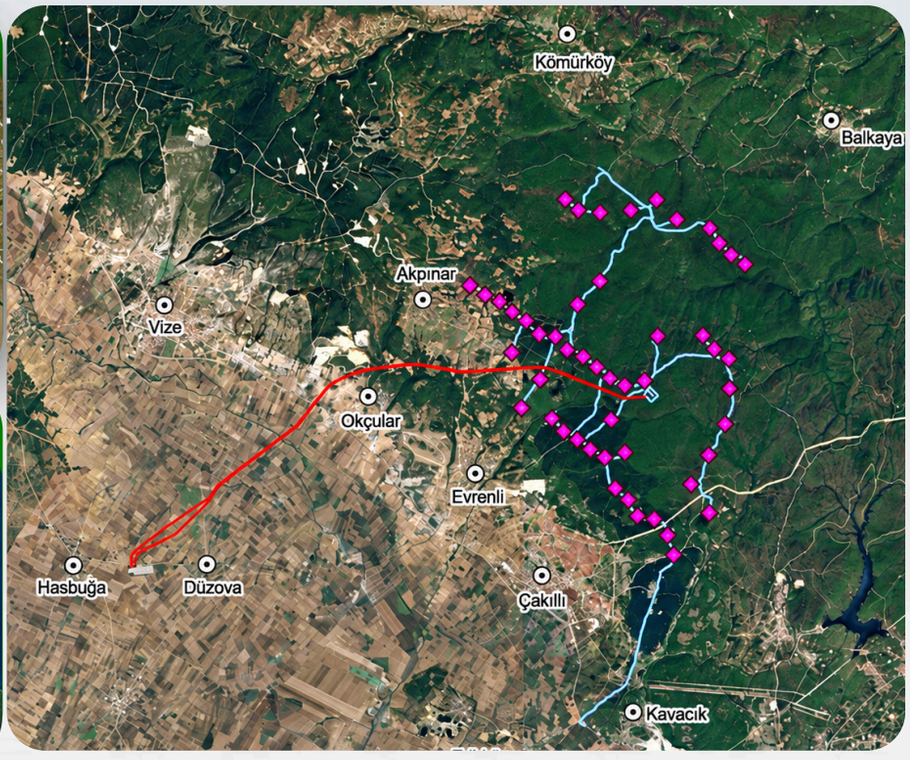


PROJECT AT A GLANCE

Key project information







What is the Project and where is it located?

- Wind power plant
- Vize District, Kırklareli Province
- Renewable energy investment

Key project data

- 350 MWm / 340 MWe installed capacity
- 49 wind turbines
- 36 kV internal electrical collection system
- On-site 400 kV substation
- Approx. 14 km 400 kV overhead Energy Transmission Line

Connection and status

- Project owner: Enerjisa Üretim
- ESIA consultant: 2U1K Engineering and Consultancy Inc.
- Grid connection point: Vize 400 kV 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 Vize District, Kırklareli 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 1.23 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 Substation 400 kV

Vize-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 recognised criteria.

6 Mitigation and Management Measures

Apply the mitigation hierarchy to avoid, minimise, 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)
- Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP)
- GHG and CCRA Assessment Reports
- 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 Vize District, Kırklareli Province, in north-western Türkiye. The Project area comprises agricultural land, pasture, forest patches and locally vegetated open terrain. Nearby settlements and other sensitive receptors are considered in the ESIA assessments relevant to each impact pathway.

BIODIVERSITY FEATURES AND ONGOING ASSESSMENTS

The Project Area is predominantly forested and includes broadleaved oak and oak-hornbeam forests, forest-edge habitats, agricultural land and rocky habitats.

The Critical Habitat Assessment identified White Stork (Ciconia ciconia) and Lesser Spotted Eagle (Clanga pomarina) as Critical Habitat trigger species under IFC Performance Standard 6. Priority Biodiversity Features were also identified across flora, birds, bats, terrestrial mammals, herpetofauna, habitats and the ecological functions associated with Kurudere (Domuzdere) Cave.

The Project does not directly overlap a formally designated protected area or recognised KBA, although it lies within the biodiversity-sensitive Yıldız/Istranca landscape.

LOCAL LIVELIHOODS AND OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

Agriculture and livestock farming are important livelihood activities in most Project-affected settlements.

The main WPP footprint includes Akpınar, Evrenli, Çakıllı/Hürriyet, Edirköy, Kavacık, Balkaya and Kömürköy. The associated ETL also affects Okçular, Devlet and Düzova. Akpınar and Evrenli are affected by both Project components.

Household income is derived from crop production, livestock farming, employment, trade and other sources, including pensions. Potential Project impacts include land-use restrictions, loss of access to livelihood resources, agricultural disruption and construction-related access impacts. These will be addressed through the applicable management and livelihood restoration measures.

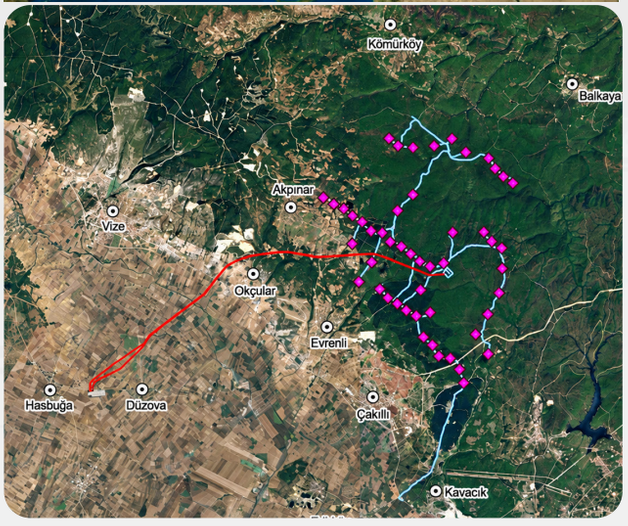
LAND ACQUISITION, ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

Land acquisition, easements and land-use restrictions may result in economic displacement through loss of land, assets, income or access to livelihood resources. Two asset-related cases in Akpınar have been identified for case-specific economic displacement management. No confirmed physical displacement requiring relocation from a primary residence has been identified at this stage.

The Project will avoid or minimize impacts where feasible. Eligible losses will be compensated, and livelihood restoration support will be provided under the LARAP in accordance with IFC Performance Standard 5.
Project-affected persons will be informed about eligibility, entitlements and grievance channels through disclosure and consultation.

Project location





APPROXIMATE LAND USE	
Land use Area/information Forest land to be utilized within the Project area*	232.4 ha
Main land-use types	Forest and agricultural land
Total area for platform, road, substation and auxiliary facilities (approx.)	Approx. 138.8 ha

* IThe Project area includes forest land, agricultural land and areas within the transmission line corridor. Land acquisition and livelihood impacts are addressed through the LARAP.

PROJECT COMPONENTS

- 49 wind turbines (350 MWm / 340 MWe)
- Access roads and internal roads
- Substation
- Energy Transmission Line (Assoc. facility)
- Connection to Vize 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 generally expected to be localized and mostly temporary. However, permanent land take and forest habitat loss may result in lasting impacts. Careful management is required due to the forested terrain, agricultural land use, nearby settlements and potential effects on biodiversity and land-based livelihoods.

1 Land and soil

Excavation, vegetation clearance, road construction and foundation works may disturb soil structure, increase erosion risk, cause topsoil loss and lead to temporary 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 forest habitat loss and fragmentation. Construction noise, lighting, traffic, invasive species and human presence may affect priority flora, fauna, 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 acquisition, easements and access restrictions may affect agriculture, grazing, beekeeping, forest-resource use and commercial assets. Economic displacement impacts have been identified, while no physical displacement is currently confirmed. Eligible losses and livelihood impacts will be addressed through compensation and livelihood restoration measures under the LARAP.

Project Commitment:

Contractors will implement dust suppression, erosion and sediment controls, spill prevention, approved traffic routes, worker safety procedures and biodiversity protection measures, including pre-clearance checks. Compliance will be monitored through site inspections, and identified non-compliances will be recorded and addressed through corrective actions.

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 authorised facilities.

5 Biodiversity protection

Pre-clearance biodiversity checks, designated no-go areas, seasonal and site-specific controls, fauna protection, priority flora translocation where necessary, 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.

ONGOING ASSESSMENT

Seasonal biodiversity surveys and the Critical Habitat Assessment (CHA) have been completed. Collision Risk Modelling (CRM) has also been undertaken. White Stork and Lesser Spotted Eagle were identified as Critical Habitat trigger species. The findings will inform ongoing biodiversity management, operational monitoring and any additional measures required through the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).

PRIORITY RECEPTORS & ACTIONS

Priority receptors: Densely forested natural habitats, migratory birds, raptors, bats, 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 infrastructure has been microsited to minimize impacts on sensitive habitats, ecological features and priority biodiversity receptors. Ecological surveys and seasonal planning will be used to minimize disturbance before construction begins.

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

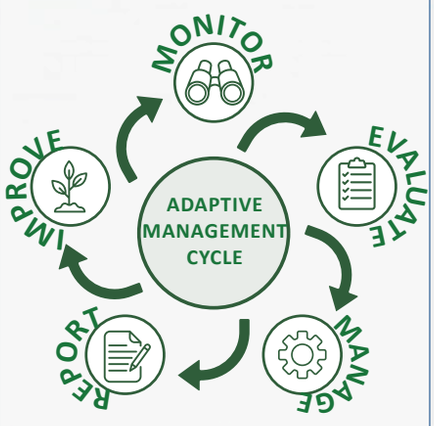
Temporary construction areas will be rehabilitated and revegetated using native species. Habitat restoration, reforestation and measures to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive alien species (IAS) will be implemented where feasible.

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

Completed CHA, CRM and survey findings guide biodiversity management.
Monitoring will inform further mitigation.

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 within a landscape containing existing and planned wind farms and other developments. Potential cumulative impacts on habitats, ecological connectivity, birds and bats have been identified. These impacts 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 and Critical Habitat values

ASSESSMENT FOCUS

SENSITIVE RECEPTORS

Particular attention is given to migratory birds, bats and other sensitive biodiversity.

NATURAL HABITATS

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

CRITICAL HABITAT

White Stork and Lesser Spotted Eagle were identified as Critical Habitat trigger species. Their cumulative risks will be assessed in the updated CIA.

EVIDENCE BASE



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

Completed CHA, CRM and seasonal surveys provide the baseline for the CIA. Further cumulative impact assessment and mitigation planning will follow.

Mitigation and Monitoring

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

LAND USE, LIVELIHOODS AND LOCAL ECONOMY

Managing rural and land-use interactions

The Project and associated ETL are located within the forested and agricultural landscape of Vize District, Kırklareli Province. Land acquisition and construction may affect agricultural land, grazing areas, forest resources, local access and land-based livelihoods. Economic displacement has been identified, while no physical displacement is currently confirmed. Impacts on landowners, tenants and formal or informal land users will be addressed through avoidance, compensation, livelihood restoration, access management and monitoring under the LARAP.

1 Temporary access disturbance

Potential issue

Temporary disruption to local access routes, village roads and forest tracks 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 the loss or disruption of crop production, livestock grazing, beekeeping and access to forest resources.

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 acquisition and livelihood impacts will be avoided or minimized where possible. Eligible losses will be compensated in line with full replacement-cost principles, and required assistance will be provided before displacement. Livelihood restoration measures will be implemented and monitored through the LARAP, based on verified impacts. ETL-related arrangements will be coordinated with TEİAŞ.

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, including impacts on productive land and commercial assets. No physical displacement is currently confirmed.

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 assessed and 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 where required, 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 Balkaya 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 Vize District and its 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, reasonable working hours and worker welfare will be overseen by the Labour and Working Conditions Expert, 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.

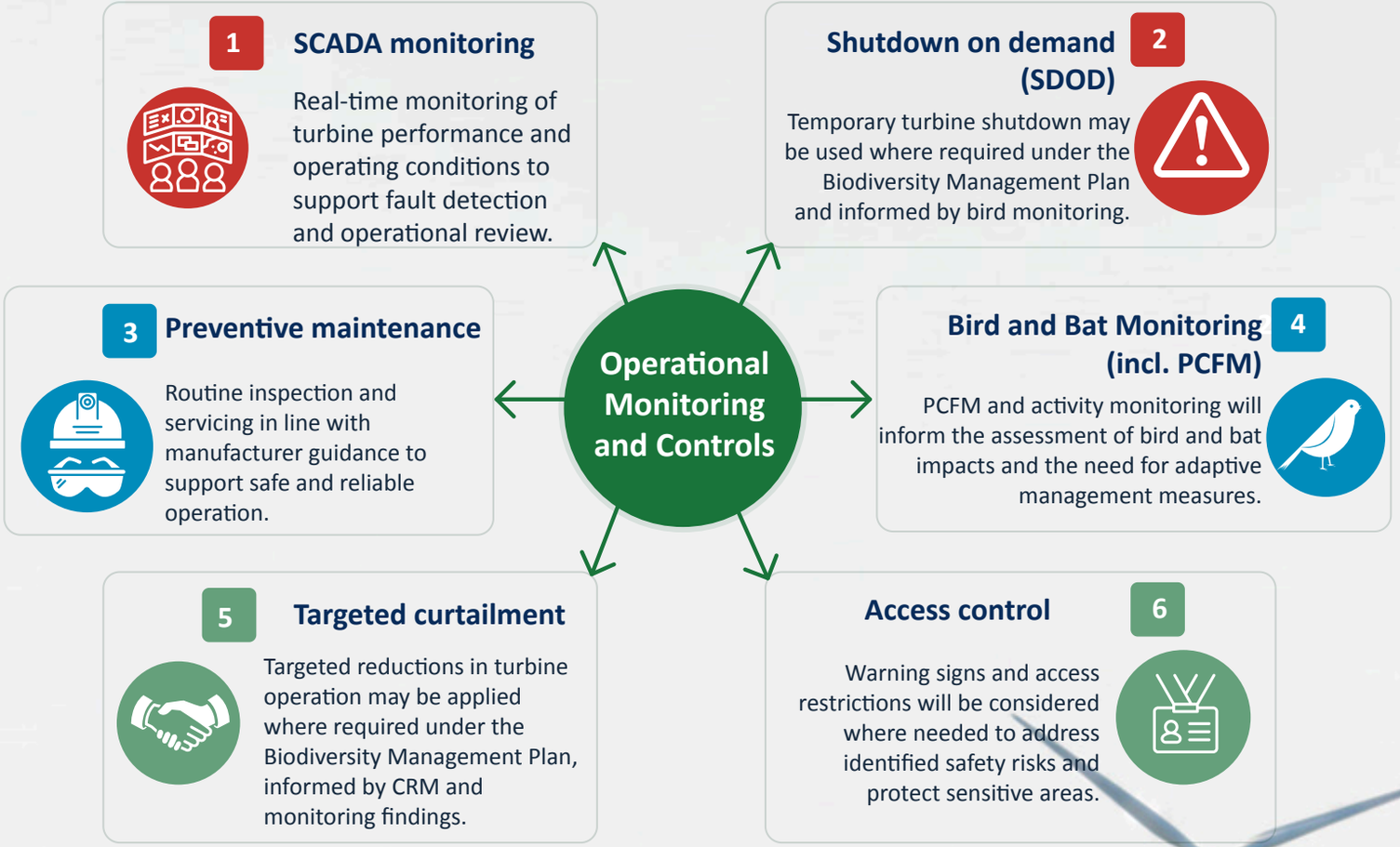
Key message

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:	**350 MWm / 340 MWe**
Wind turbine generators:	**49**
Annual electricity generation (AEP)	**1,230,000 MWh/year**
Avoided-emissions factor (2023 Combined Margin)	**0.6242 tCO2/MWh**
Assessment period	**25 years**

2 GHG CALCULATION SUMMARY

Annual avoided emissions	**767,766 tCO2/year**
Lifetime avoided emissions (25 years)	**19,194,150 tCO2**
Nordex upstream materials and supply-chain proxy	**159,791.76 tCO2e**
Land-use change emissions (living biomass only)	**5,885.24 tCO2e**
Operational Scope 1 + Scope 2 (estimated annual)	**2,791.55 tCO2e/year**

19.19 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 767,766 tCO_2 annually and
- 19.19 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 Balkaya 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	Low
Wildfire	High	Medium
Extreme wind	Medium	Medium
Storms, lightning & severe weather	Medium	Low
Landslides, erosion & slope instability	High	Low
Extreme cold, frost & icing	Medium	Low

Across all assessed assets and activities, 18 risks were identified as High, 18 as Medium and none as Extreme. Residual risks are expected to be reduced to Low-Medium levels with the implementation 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, access roads and erosion-control measures.
- Verify slope stability and implement location-specific stabilization measures where required.
- Confirm turbine high-temperature derating, protective shutdown and restart requirements.
- Implement cold-weather, icing and ice-throw management procedures.
- Maintain vegetation management, wildfire preparedness and emergency-response arrangements.
- Periodically review climate information and operational findings.

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

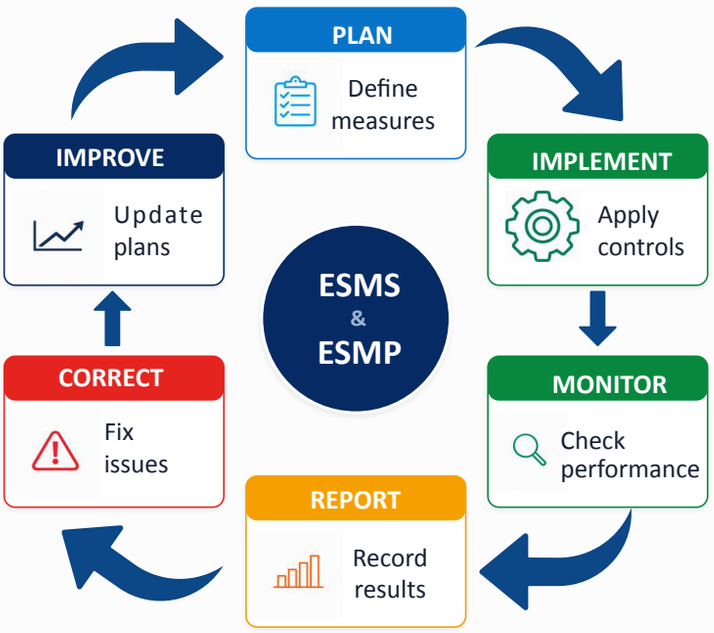
The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) adopts an integrated approach to ensure the effective management of potential impacts. The cyclical process below covers planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting, corrective actions and continuous improvement.

Environmental and Social Management

Plan, implement, monitor and improve

Applied through

- Contractor management
- Monitoring & inspections
- Incident reporting
- Corrective actions
- Emergency response
- Stakeholder engagement



Review cycle

Construction and operation performance will be reviewed periodically.

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



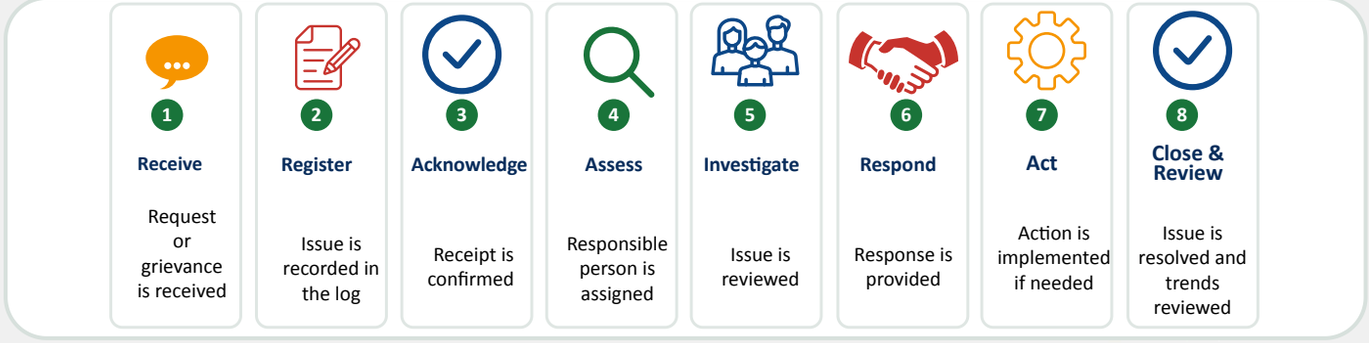
GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

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



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



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.