

EDİRNE

WIND POWER PLANT PROJECT

(433 MWm / 410 MWe)

Non-Technical Summary



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



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

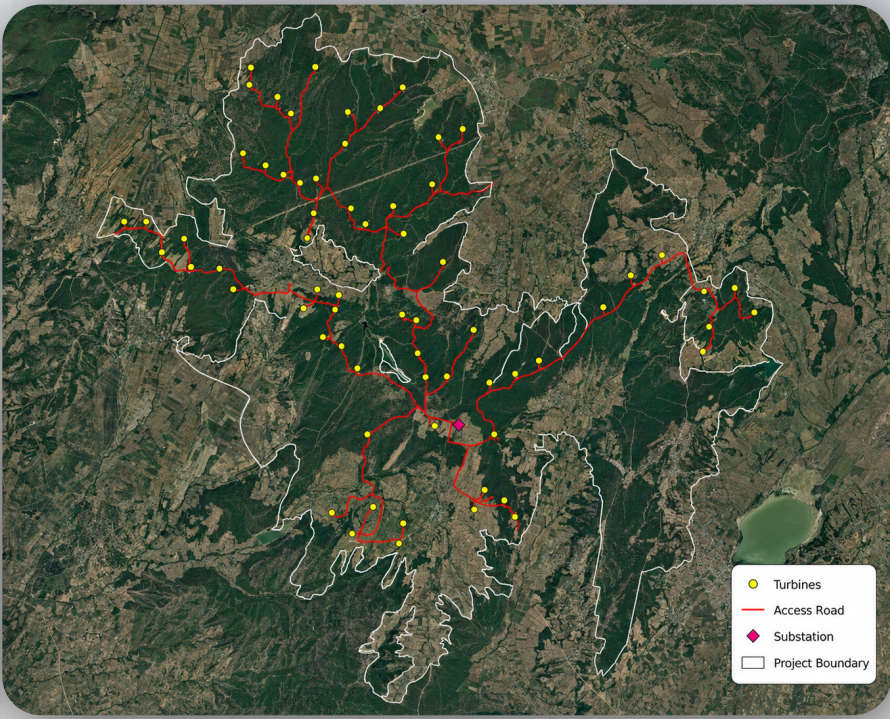
Key project information



Project location



Enez and Keşan districts



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. The design will continue to be refined where needed during detailed engineering and implementation.

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. The design will continue to be refined where needed during detailed engineering and implementation.

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.
- The design will continue to be improved where required before and during implementation.

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 international standards (IFC Performance Standards, EBRD Environmental and Social Requirements, Equator Principles).
- Consideration of cumulative impacts and climate resilience.
- Application of the mitigation hierarchy to avoid, minimise, restore and, where appropriate, compensate environmental and social impacts.
- Continuous stakeholder engagement, transparent communication and accessible grievance management
- Commitment to 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 Livelihood Restoration Plan
- 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, with scattered rural settlements and sensitive receptors located outside the defined Area of Influence (AoI).



BIODIVERSITY FEATURES AND ONGOING ASSESSMENTS

The Project Area partially overlaps with the Saros Gulf Special Environmental Protection Area (SEPA). The remaining Project Area is located outside nationally designated or internationally recognized protected areas. Lake Gala National Park and the Edirne Delta are located approximately 6 km from the Project Area. The ecological characteristics and conservation values of these protected areas have been taken into account in the environmental assessment.

A formal Critical Habitat Assessment (CHA) is currently ongoing; therefore, no definitive conclusions regarding the presence or absence of CH within the Project Area can be made at this stage. Considering the location of the Project Area, including its partial overlap with SEPA, its proximity to other legally protected areas, and its importance for migratory birds, further evaluation is required to determine whether the site meets the Critical Habitat criteria under IFC PS6. Species of conservation concern recorded in the Project Area include Hermann's tortoise, Mehely's horseshoe bat, and the Red-footed falcon. These biodiversity features will be evaluated as part of the ongoing CHA, which will provide the basis for the final determination of Critical Habitat.



LOCAL LIVELIHOODS AND OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

Agriculture and livestock farming will remain the primary local livelihood activities during Project operations.

The WPP AoI includes Sütçüler, Akhoca, Çelebi, Şabanmera, Şehitler, Hasköy, Kocaali, Koruklu, Yayla, Danişment, Suluca and Erikli. The associated 40 km and 10 km ETLs extend through additional settlements. Yayla and Suluca are affected by both the WPP and the associated ETL.

Household income is mainly derived from crop production, livestock farming, pension income, public-sector employment, daily labour, beekeeping and small-scale trade. Potential operational impacts may relate to land use, traffic, community health and safety, shadow flicker, quality of life and social cohesion.

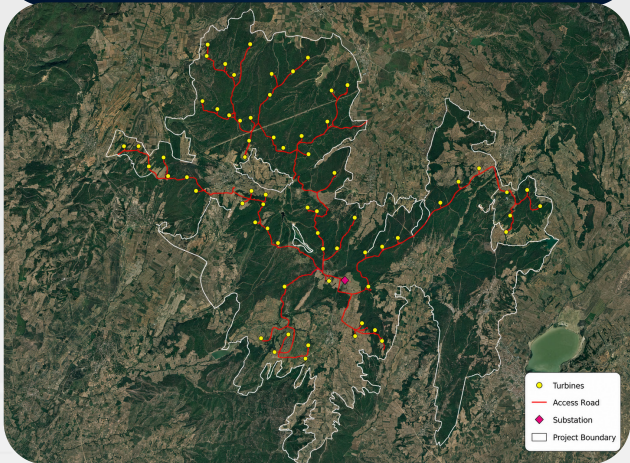


LAND ACQUISITION, ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

Permanent or temporary land acquisition, easement rights and land-use restrictions may cause economic displacement through loss of land, assets, income, resource access or livelihood activities. No permanent physical displacement has been identified for the confirmed main WPP footprint.

The Project will avoid and minimize impacts where feasible and provide compensation, livelihood restoration support, consultation and access to the grievance mechanism in accordance with IFC PS5 and EBRD ESR5. Project-affected people will be informed about eligibility, entitlements, livelihood restoration measures 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
Agricultural land to be utilized within the Project area**	Major land use includes agricultural land, pasture, forest and open terrain
Total area for platform, road, substation and auxiliary facilities (approx.)	Approx. 103.63 ha

*The forest land figure is based on the forestry inventory and reflects the broader land-use and permitting assessment area. It is therefore not directly comparable with the indicative Project footprint.

**Includes forest land and agricultural land, and locally vegetated open areas within the Project and associated facilities. Disturbance areas will be minimized and finalized in accordance with the Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LARP).

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)
- Connection to Saros-Havza TM
- Transmission line (associated facility)

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 LARP.

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 temporary and localized. However, careful management is needed due to the forested terrain, mixed forest and agricultural land use, local community presence, nearby settlements and the potential effects on 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, habitat disturbance and loss, spreading of invasive species construction noise, lighting, traffic and human presence may affect flora, fauna, habitat loss, 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

Temporary land acquisition, access restrictions and construction activities may result in economic displacement by affecting crop production, livestock grazing, beekeeping and the use of forest resources. Eligible affected persons will receive compensation and livelihood restoration support in accordance with the LARP.



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 and slope-stabilisation measures will be installed before earthworks; 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 stabilisation 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-construction checks, no-go areas, seasonal and site controls, fauna rescue where needed, plant translocations, worker training and biodiversity management measures.

6 Traffic and worker safety



Approved routes, signage, speed controls, PPE, permit-to-work systems, emergency drills 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

Critical Habitat Assessment (CHA), Collision Risk Modelling (CRM), and seasonal biodiversity surveys are ongoing. If Critical Habitat is identified, additional mitigation and compensation measures, including Net Gain (NG) where required under IFC PS6, will be incorporated into the Project's biodiversity management approach. Where required, a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) will be prepared to address No Net Loss (NNL) and, where required, Net Gain (NG) requirements arising from residual impacts on natural habitats, priority biodiversity features and any identified Critical Habitat values.

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 microsituated to minimise impacts on sensitive habitats, ecological features and priority biodiversity receptors. Ecological surveys and seasonal planning will be used to minimise 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

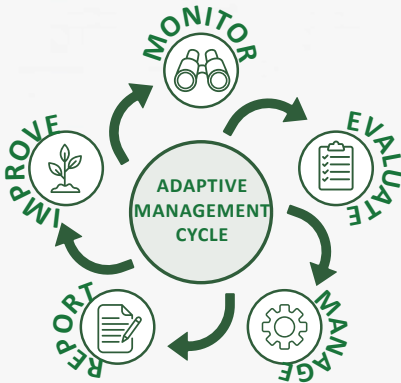
Temporary construction areas will be rehabilitated and revegetated using native species. Habitat restoration, reforestation and measures to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive alien species (IAS) will be implemented where feasible.

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

Post-Construction Fatality Monitoring (PCFM), together with bird, bat and habitat monitoring, will be undertaken throughout construction and operation.

EVALUATE

Monitoring results will be evaluated.

MANAGE

Necessary additional measures will be identified and implemented.

REPORT

Monitoring results will be evaluated.

CURRENT-STAGE NOTE

The management approach will continue to be informed by CHA, CRM and seasonal survey outcomes.



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 where other existing and planned wind energy developments are present. Potential cumulative biodiversity effects have therefore been considered as part of the ESIA.



POTENTIAL CUMULATIVE EFFECTS



Habitat disturbance and fragmentation



Barrier and displacement effects on migratory birds and bats



Collision effects on sensitive biodiversity



Combined influence on natural habitats and any potential Critical Habitat identified through the ongoing CHA.



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

Any potential Critical Habitat identified through the ongoing Critical Habitat Assessment (CHA) will be considered.



ONGOING STUDIES



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

The findings presented in this NTS reflect the current stage of these ongoing studies.



Mitigation and Monitoring

Cumulative biodiversity impacts are expected to be mitigated primarily through Project-specific mitigation measures and commitments to support No Net Loss (NNL) of natural habitats and priority biodiversity features and, where required, Net Gain (NG) for Critical Habitat. Additional cumulative mitigation measures may also be identified once the cumulative impact assessment has been completed.

LAND USE, LIVELIHOODS AND LOCAL ECONOMY

Managing rural and land-use interactions



The Project area and associated infrastructure extend across agricultural land, pasture, state forest land and rural settlements in Enez and Keşan districts, Edirne Province. Construction of the WPP and the associated 40 km and 10 km ETLs may require permanent or temporary land acquisition, easement rights and temporary land use and may restrict access to agricultural parcels, grazing areas, public land, forest resources and local roads. These impacts may affect landowners, tenants, sharecroppers, formal and informal land users, crops, trees and land-based livelihoods. The Project will avoid and minimise impacts where possible and manage remaining impacts through early engagement, compensation, livelihood restoration support, access management and reinstatement.

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

Permanent or temporary land acquisition, easements and access restrictions may cause loss of or damage to land, crops, trees, structures and livelihoods, affecting farming, grazing and forest resource use.



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 LARP, 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 LARP where required.

Land Acquisition And Livelihood Commitments



Land acquisition and livelihood impacts will be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Where impacts cannot be avoided, eligible affected people will receive compensation at full replacement cost before land access or displacement impacts occur. Project-specific livelihood restoration measures will be further developed based on ongoing verification of affected households and land users and will be implemented and monitored through the LARP.

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 minimise these impacts and will manage remaining impacts in line with national legislation, IFC Performance Standard 5 and EBRD Environmental and Social Requirement 5.

1

Land Acquisition and Economic Displacement



Land acquisition may involve the permanent or temporary use of land, establishment of easement rights or restrictions on access and land use. Economic displacement means the loss of land, assets, income, access to resources or livelihood activities, even where no household is required to relocate.

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 LARP?



The Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LARP) 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 finalisation of the LARP, Grievance, Livelihood and Compensation (GLAC) disclosure meetings will be held with Project-affected people. These meetings will explain the land acquisition process, eligibility and cut-off dates, compensation and entitlement principles, livelihood restoration measures, the grievance mechanism, legal rights and future verification requirements. Participants will be able to ask questions, provide missing information and raise additional claims or concerns.



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

Before construction traffic begins, approved routes, speed limits, driver training and abnormal-load arrangements will be defined through the Traffic Management Plan. Fencing, warning signs and controlled access will be installed around hazardous areas, and emergency drills and community notifications will be carried out.

1



Construction traffic
A Road Risk Assessment will be completed before construction traffic begins and will inform the Traffic Management Plan, approved routes, speed limits and driver training.

2



Heavy / Abnormal loads
Advance notification, coordination with authorities, escort vehicles 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. Before mobilisation and 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, 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 grievance channel will be available to all workers, with no 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 will be less intensive than construction; however, wind power projects have specific impacts that require monitoring and adaptive management to ensure long-term sustainability and minimal effects on the environment and local communities.

1 Birds and bats



Collision, barotrauma, displacement and barrier effects may occur. Regular Post-Construction Fatality Monitoring (PCFM) will be undertaken, and adaptive measures such as Shutdown-on-Demand (SDOD), targeted curtailment, and, where required, bird flight markers and other measures to reduce bird collision and electrocution risks associated with the ETL will be implemented based on the findings of the ongoing Collision Risk Modelling (CRM).

2 Shadow flicker



Moving shadows may occur at certain sensitive receptors at specific times. Periodic on-site observations or curtailment will be implemented if required.

3 Visual change



Turbines and ETL infrastructure will change the rural landscape. Design and siting minimise visual impacts.

4 Ice / blade throw



Abnormal weather conditions or turbine failure may create safety risks. Monitoring and mitigation measures will be in place.

5 Aviation / radar



Coordination with aviation authorities, lighting and marking requirements will be implemented.

6 Operational waste



Maintenance-related wastes, oils, filters and electrical components will be managed and disposed responsibly.

7 Maintenance traffic



Lower than during construction, but it will continue during operation and maintenance. Traffic management will remain in effect.

8 Operational noise



Turbine noise may be audible at some sensitive receptors under certain wind conditions. Monitoring will ensure compliance with noise limits.



Key message

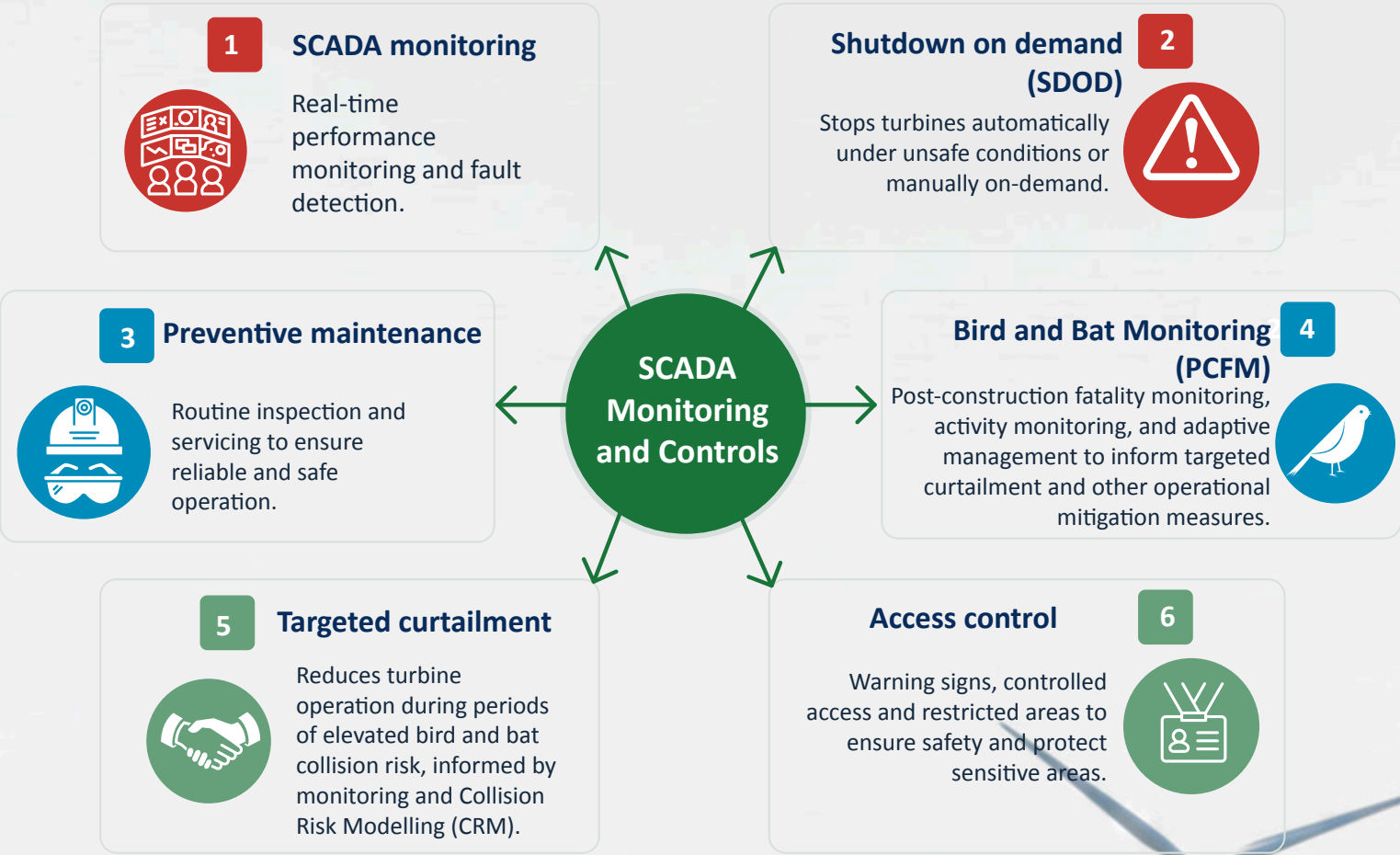
Operational noise and shadow flicker will be monitored at sensitive receptors; turbine performance and faults will be tracked through SCADA; bird and bat impacts will be assessed through PCFM; and curtailment or Shutdown-on-Demand will be activated where monitoring results show elevated risk.

OPERATION CONTROLS



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. Before mobilization and 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.



Overall approach

Monitoring results will trigger additional controls 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 are 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 **1,023,688tCO₂/year**

Lifetime avoided emissions (25 years) **25,592,200 tCO₂**

Nordex cradle-to-grave lifecycle emissions **312,420 tCO₂e**

Project-attributable LULUC screening **9,901.3 tCO₂e**

Indicative operational Scope 1 + Scope 2 screening **1,660.9 tCO₂e/year**

Lifetime avoided emissions

–

Lifecycle + land-use emissions

=

Indicative net climate benefit

25.28 million tCO₂e

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION GHG EMISSIONS



Construction-related GHG emissions are assessed using a life-cycle approach covering equipment and infrastructure manufacture, construction activities, transport, temporary power, land-use change, operation and end-of-life. Project-specific construction fuel, land-use-change and operational energy data will be refined as final contractor, procurement and operational records become available.

The indicative life-cycle footprint shown above is based on verified Nordex N163/6.X cradle-to-grave data. Project-specific construction inputs are not added separately to this result at this stage to avoid potential double counting.

BOTTOM LINE TAKEAWAY



Using the 25-year technical design life and the 2023 Combined Margin, the Project’s indicative avoided emissions are approximately 25.59 million tCO₂e. After deducting the Nordex cradle-to-grave life-cycle footprint, the indicative net life-cycle climate benefit is approximately 25.28 million tCO₂e.

Construction-related fuel, land-use change and other project-specific inputs are disclosed separately in the standalone GHG assessment and are not deducted again here to avoid potential double counting.

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 be overestimated and should be interpreted as an indicative ex-ante estimate. The operational Scope 2 estimate uses an auxiliary-electricity proxy from an operational Enerjisa wind power plant and will be replaced with actual operating data when available.

CLIMATE CHANGE RISK ASSESSMENT (CCRA)



Ensuring climate resilience for a sustainable wind energy project

The Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) evaluates how climate conditions and policy changes may affect the Project’s assets, operations and value over its lifetime. The assessment considers both physical and screened transition risks.

CLIMATE CHANGE CONTEXT

- Rising temperatures may increase heat stress, thermal loading and maintenance requirements for electrical and mechanical equipment.
- Intense rainfall may increase runoff, localized flooding, erosion and drainage-management requirements.
- Longer dry periods and higher temperatures may increase drought conditions and wildfire potential.
- Storms, lightning and severe weather may temporarily affect construction activities, generation and transmission infrastructure.
- Wind conditions are considered against site-specific turbine and transmission-line design requirements.

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

CLIMATE RISK SUMMARY

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

Residual climate risks are reduced to acceptable/manageable levels through the implementation of the proposed adaptation measures. Continuous monitoring and periodic review will ensure long-term climate resilience

KEY PHYSICAL CLIMATE CONSIDERATIONS

EXTREME HEAT

Heat stress, thermal loading and maintenance demand.

EXTREME RAINFALL

Runoff, flooding, erosion and drainage requirements.

SEVERE WEATHER

Managed through site-specific engineering and shutdown controls.

EXTREME WIND

Storms and lightning may cause temporary operational disruption.

DROUGHT & WILDFIRE

Dry conditions may increase wildfire potential and access limits.

PROJECT-SPECIFIC ADAPTATION MEASURES

- Inspect and maintain drainage, culverts and erosion-control measures.
- Apply weather monitoring and work-suspension procedures.
- Integrate preventive inspection and maintenance for turbines, electrical equipment and transmission infrastructure.
- Maintain vegetation management, wildfire preparedness and emergency-response arrangements.
- Periodically review climate information and operational findings.

OVERALL MESSAGE

- The CCRA supports climate-informed Project planning, design, construction and operation throughout its lifetime.
- Adaptation measures will be implemented through design requirements, management plans and operational procedures.

SCOPE OF THE ASSESSMENT

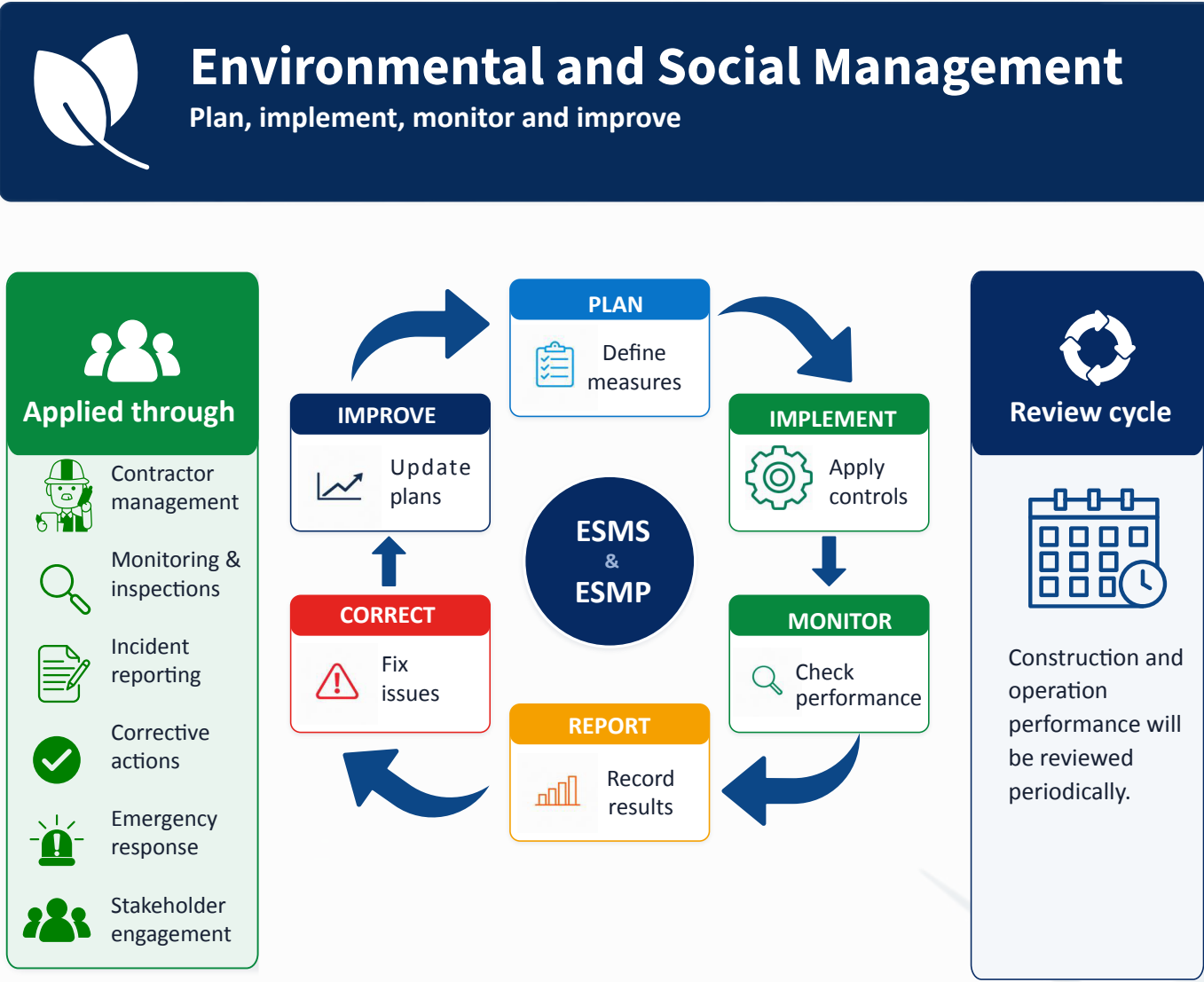
The CCRA focuses on physical climate risks. Transition-risk applicability is considered separately under EP4 and the Project GHG assessment.

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



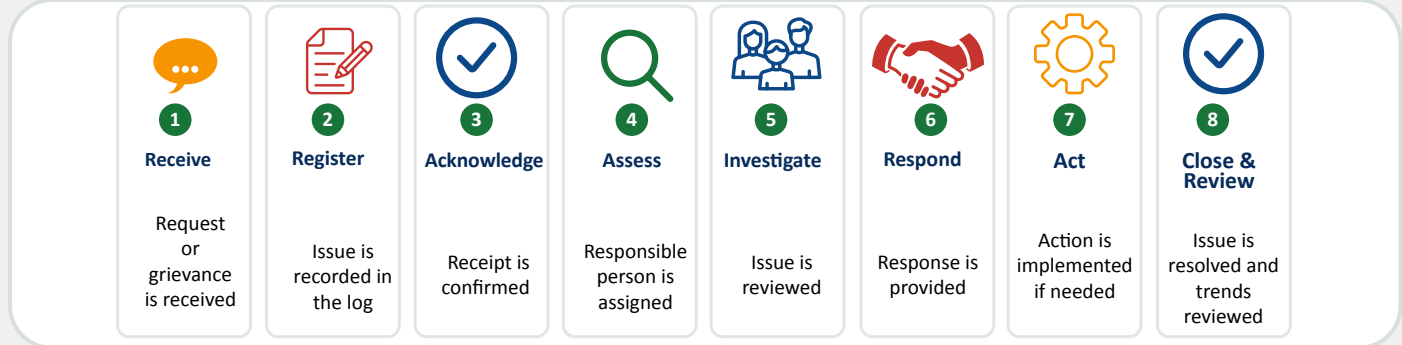
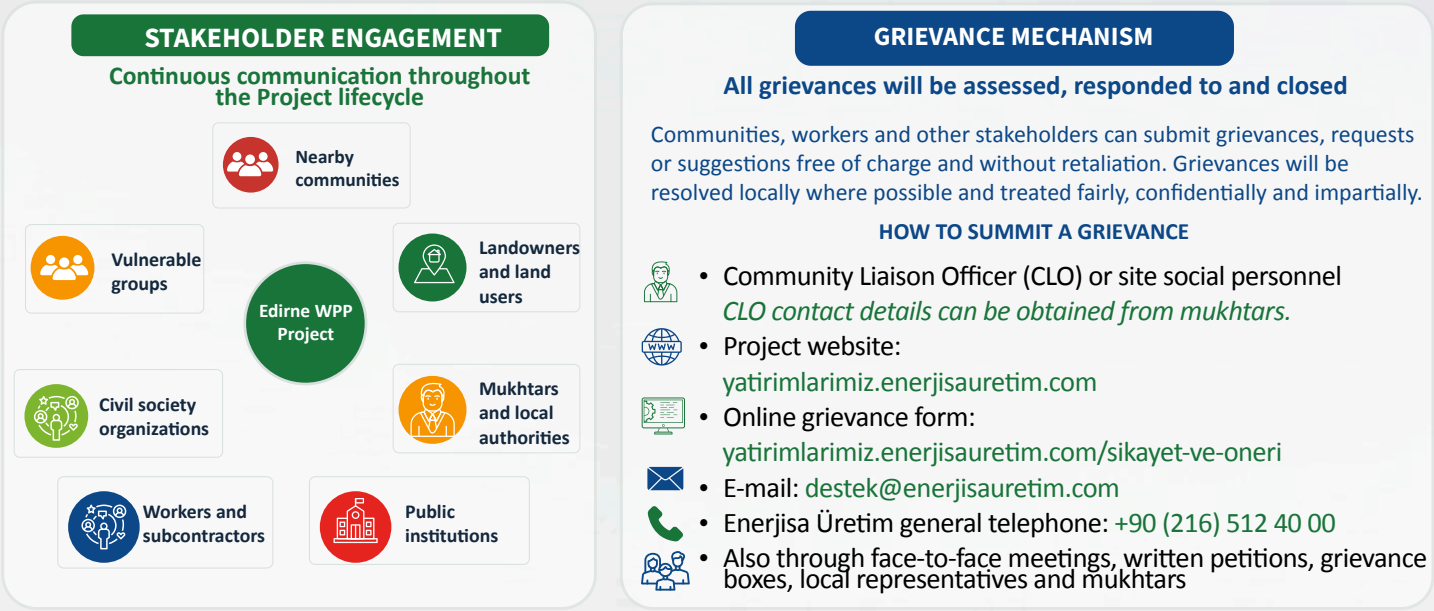
This cyclical approach supports the continual improvement of environmental and social performance and helps ensure that stakeholder expectations are addressed effectively.

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.



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.