

TEMPLATE

MONITORING REPORT

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VERSION v. 1.1

RELATED SUPPORT – TEMPLATE GUIDE Monitoring Report v. 1.1

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KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Key Project Information

GS ID (s) of Project (s)	GS 744
Title of the project (s) covered by monitoring report	60 MW Bandirma Wind Power Plant Project
Version number of the PDD/VPA-DD (s) applicable to this monitoring report	13
Version number of the monitoring report	05
Completion date of the monitoring report	12/12/2024
Date of project design certification	23/07/2014
Date of Last Annual Report	26/12/2022
Monitoring period number	1 (in 2 nd CP)
Duration of this monitoring period	24/07/2022 to 31/12/2023 (both days are included)
Project Representative	Borusan EnBW Enerji Yatırımları ve Üretim A.Ş
Host Country	Turkey
Activity Requirements applied	☐ Community Services Activities ☒ Renewable Energy Activities ☐ Land Use and Forestry Activities/Risks & Capacities ☐ N/A
Methodology (ies) applied and version number	ACM0002 Version 20.0.0
Product Requirements applied	☒ GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration ☐ Renewable Energy Label ☐ N/A

Table 1 - Sustainable Development Contributions Achieved

Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	SDG Impact	Amount Achieved	Units/ Products
SDG 13 Climate Action	Emissions Reduction	Emission Reduction: 184,185 ¹	VERs
		Air Quality:	
		CO: 29.21	tCO
		NMVOC: 2.81	tNMVOC
		NOx: 339.14	tNOx
SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth	The project provides employment. Trainings to be held.	12 employees work at the WPP. All the workers that are employed by Borusan EnBW Enerji Yatırımları ve Üretim A.Ş have taken a series of training courses. Totally 11 training sessions have been handled in this monitoring period.	12 Employees 11 training sessions
SDG 7 Affordable and clean energy	MWh of renewable energy generated	287,847.35	MWh
SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation	Avoidance of wastewater to be discharged to the environment	7,494.69	x1000 m ³

¹ Difference between estimated and actual emission reductions is more than 10% for the vintage of 2022. Therefore, actual emission for this year has been changed by increasing estimated values by 10%. Therefore, the capped emission reduction is equal to 57,460 tCO₂ for 2022 instead of 59,857 tCO₂ (actual emission reduction). The total capped CO₂ emission reduction is equal to 184,185 tCO₂ for this MP instead of 186,582 tCO₂ (actual emission reduction) by applying cap.

Table 2- Product Vintages

		Amount Achieved
Start Dates	End Dates	VERs
24/07/2022	31/12/2022	59,857 ²
01/01/2023	31/12/2023	126,725

² The capped emission reduction is equal to 57,460 tCO₂ for vintage 2022 instead of 59,857 tCO₂ (actual emission reduction). The total capped CO₂ emission reduction is equal to 184,185 tCO₂ for this MP instead of 186,582 tCO₂ (actual emission reduction) by applying cap.

SECTION A. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

A.1. General description of project

Borusan EnBW Enerji Yatırımları ve Üretim A.Ş. (the previous owner company is closed out and the project is transferred to main group company, Borusan EnBW Enerji Yatırımları ve Üretim A.Ş.) in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code. Therefore, a name change was made as the project owner and hereafter referred to as "Borusan EnBW"³), invested in to a new power project called 60 MW Bandırma Wind Power Plant Project (hereafter referred to as the "Project" or "60 MW Bandırma WPP"), and current installed Capacity of 60 MW Bandırma WPP is 89.7 MWm/87 MWe with 29 turbines. However, 60 MWm / 60 MWe and 20 turbine of the project is registered under the Gold Standard. Thus, emission reduction calculations are corrected accordingly. In other words, project claims credits for only the registered capacity, which is 60 MWe instead of 87 MWe. As a result, PO can only claim credits for the registered capacity. It is impossible differentiate each turbine's electricity generation. Also, the metering device did not change after the capacity increase. There are two main meters for 87 MWe, one main and one back-up. As a result, the EPIAS records as well as the monthly metering records only represent the 87 MWe. The total electricity generation by the registered capacity (for 60 MWm / 60 MWe with 20 turbines) is calculated with the help of the SCADA system. SCADA system employed in the Project Activity provides the monthly electricity generation values for each nine additional turbines (Vestas V112/3.3 MW turbines each having a unit capacity of 3.3 MWm). Electricity generation for registered capacity is calculated by deducting the net electricity generation values obtained from the SCADA system for the last nine turbines from the total generation data received from the EPIAS recordings. The SCADA screenshots showing the monthly generation amount of the latest added nine turbines are provided for monitoring.

The license of the project is issued by Energy Market Regulatory Authority (EMRA) in 31/12/2007. 60 MW Bandırma WPP is connected to the national grid (Akcalar

³ See; Trade Registry Gazette dated 08/05/2023

Transformer Station). 60 MW Bandırma WPP is in line with the Greenfield description of the methodology.

Operational lifetime of the 60 MW Bandırma WPP is determined by using the 'Tool to determine the remaining lifetime of equipment' (v.1). In the tool it is stated that; Project participants may use one of the following options to determine the remaining lifetime of the equipment: (a) Use manufacturer's information on the technical lifetime of equipment and compare to the date of first commissioning; (b) Obtain an expert evaluation; (c) Use default values. For the project option (c) is used. So, in the tool it is said that default lifetime for the onshore wind turbines is 25 years.

The estimated net electricity generation of the plant is 182.7 GWh per year. By the efficient utilization of the available wind energy project activity is replaced the grid electricity, which is constituted of different fuel sources, mainly fossil fuels. The electricity produced by project activity is expected to result in a total emission reduction of 118,426 tonnes of CO₂e per year. Moreover, project activity is contributed further dissemination of wind energy and extension of national power generation. During this monitoring period total electricity generation is 287,847.35 MWh and achieved total emission reduction is 186,582 tCO₂e.

The project helped Turkey to stimulate and commercialize the use of grid connected renewable energy technologies and markets. Furthermore, the project demonstrated the viability of grid connected wind farms which can support improved energy security, improved air quality, alternative sustainable energy futures, improved local livelihoods and sustainable renewable energy industry development. The specific goals of the project are to:

- reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Turkey compared to the business-as-usual scenario;
- help to stimulate the growth of the wind power industry in Turkey;
- create local employment during the construction and the operation phase of the wind farm;
- reduce other pollutants resulting from power generation industry in Turkey, compared to a business-as-usual scenario;
- help to reduce Turkey's increasing energy deficit;
- And differentiate the electricity generation mix and reduce import dependency.

As the project developer, Borusan EnBW believes that efficient utilization of all kinds of natural resources with a harmony coupled with responsible environmental considerations is vital for sustainable development of Turkey and the World. This has been a guiding factor for the shareholders towards the concept of designation and

installation of a wind power project. Other than the objective of climate change mitigation through significant reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the project has been carried out to provide social and economic contribution to the region in a sustainable way. The benefits that are gained by the realization of the project compared to the business-as-usual scenario can be summarized under four main indicators which are environmental, economic, social and technological.

The project activities have replaced the grid electricity, which is constituted of different fuel sources causing greenhouse gas emissions. By replacing in the consumption of these fuels, it contributes to conservation of water, soil, flora and faunas and transfers these natural resources and the additional supply of these primary energy sources to the future generations as well. In the absence of the project activity, an equivalent amount of electricity would have been generated from the power plants connected to the grid, majority of which are based on fossil fuels. Thus, the project is replacing the greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂, CH₄) and other pollutants (SO_x, NO_x, particulate matters) occurring from extraction, processing, transportation and burning of fossil-fuels for power generation connected to the national grid.

This project has helped accelerating the growth of the wind power industry and stimulate the designation and production of renewable energy technologies in Turkey. Then, other entrepreneurs irrespective of sector have been encouraged to invest in wind power generations. It has also assisted reducing Turkey's increasing energy deficit and diversify the electricity generation mix while reducing import dependency, especially natural gas. Importantly, rural development has been maintained in the areas around the project site by providing infrastructural investments to these remote villages.

The employment of local people that have necessary technical qualifications for the required post has been the priority and enhanced by all project activities during construction and operation of wind farm. As a result, local poverty and unemployment have been partially eliminated by increased job opportunities and project business activities. Construction materials for the foundations, cables and other auxiliary equipment were preferentially be sourced locally. Moreover, as contribution of the project to welfare of the region, the quality of the electricity consumed in the region has been increased by local electricity production, which also contributes decreasing of distribution losses.

Implementation of the proposed project has made significant contributions to wider deployment of wind power technology in local and national level. It has demonstrated the viability of larger grid connected wind farms, which supports improved energy security, alternative sustainable energy, and renewable energy industry development as well.

A.2. Location of project

The host country is Republic of Turkey. Project area is in Marmara region, Balıkesir Province. The project placed 15 km from Bandırma District. Bandırma Wind Power Plant Project is located 15 km east of the town and port of Bandırma and is situated along a highly complex ridge running east-west along the edge of Bandırma Bay. The project is located on forestry land. Nearest villages to the project site are Çakılıköy (2500 m), Erikli (1800 m), Sahil Yenice (2500 m), Emre (3000 m) and Dedeoba (4000 m). Location of the project is given below in the **Figure 1**.



Figure 1. Location of Bandırma Wind Power Plant Project

The coordinates of the turbines are given in Table 3.

The technology chosen is wind turbines utilizing wind power into energy. The key parameters about the technical design of the selected model VESTAS V90/3000 kW. 60 MW Bandırma WPP consists of 20 VESTAS V90/3000 kW type turbines which have a rotor diameter of 90 m with a generator rated at 3.0 MWe. VESTAS V90/3000 kW turbines are equipped with three blades and the hub with height of 80 m.⁴ The technology chosen is wind turbines utilizing wind power into energy.

⁴ Please see: Garrad Hassan Bandırma Wind Farm Feasibility Study

Table 3. Geographical coordinates of the wind turbines of the project activity⁵

Wind Turbine No.	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
1	595133	4468791
2	595371	4468651
3	596062	4469355
4	596385	4469329
5	596738	4469446
6	597090	4469542
7	597073	4469022
8	597428	4469160
9	597646	4468932
10	598076	4469173
11	600319	4469668
12	598680	4469142
13	598955	4469113
14	599254	4469093
15	599995	4469615
16	599529	4469041
17	599858	4468995
18	600435	4468993
19	600583	4469582
20	600989	4469968

⁵ Please see registered PDD.

A.3. Reference of applied methodology

For the determination of the baseline, the official methodology ACM0002 version 20.0.0, "Large-scale Consolidated baseline methodology/Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources"⁶, is applied, using conservative options and data as presented in the following section. This methodology refers to four Tools, which are:

1. Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system (Version 07.0.0);⁷
2. Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality (Version 07.0.0);⁸
3. Tool to determine the remaining lifetime of the equipment (Version 01)⁹
4. Assessment of the validity of the original/current baseline and update of the baseline at the renewal of the crediting period (Version 03.0.1)¹⁰

A.4. Crediting period of project

Start date of the second crediting period: 24/07/2022

End date of the second crediting period: 23/07/2029

The crediting period of this project is 7 years, and totally 21 years.

⁶ ACM0002 Version 20

⁷ See; <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-07-v7.0.0.pdf>

⁸ See; <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-01-v7.0.0.pdf>

⁹ See; <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-10-v1.pdf>

¹⁰ See; <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-11-v3.0.1.pdf>

SECTION B. IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT

B.1. Description of implemented project

Date	Milestone
12/05/2008	Borusan Enerji bought 100% of Borasco Enerji shares (Turkey Trade Registry Gazette, page 511, no. 7060)
02/06/2008	Borusan Enerji applied EMRA for extension from 45 MW to 60 MW
06/06/2008	Supplementary turbine delivery agreement for another 15 MW to increase the overall wind farm capacity to 60 MW
17/06/2008	Engineering Contract of Borusan Mühendislik (Borusan Engineering Company) to Borasco Enerji (foundation soil study, tendering of road construction, supervision of road construction, reporting)
13/08/2008	Forestry permission by Ministry of Environment and Forestry
22/10/2008	Agreement on foundations work, start of construction
25/02/2009	Loan agreement 60 MW
03/04/2009	Decision of Balıkesir Provincial Department of Environment and Forestry that "Environmental Impact Assessment Report is not necessary".
15/07/2009	Provisional acceptance of the transmission line
18/09/2009	Provisional acceptance of first 8 turbines (24 MW)
18/10/2009	Provisional acceptance of additional 7 turbines (21 MW)
April 2010	Approval for the amendment in the electricity generation license by EMRA for additional 15 MW
18/05/2010	A positive outcome of Pre-Feasibility Assessment by Gold Standard, having "listed" status in the Gold Standard APX Registry
June 2010	Finalization of construction of 15 MW
30/06/2010	Provisional acceptance of additional 4 turbines (12 MW)
11/08/2011	Provisional acceptance of additional 1 turbine (3 MW)
24/07/2014	Project registration date
24/07/2015	Crediting period start date

Date	Milestone
01/08/2015	Start date of the first monitoring period
31/07/2017	End date of the first monitoring period
01/08/2017	Start date of the second monitoring period
23/12/2019	Date of the site visit for the second monitoring period
31/12/2019	End date of the second monitoring period
01/01/2020	Start date of the third monitoring period
31/12/2021	End date of the third monitoring period
01/12/2022	Start date of the fourth monitoring period
23/07/2022	End date of the fourth monitoring period
24/07/2022	2 nd Crediting period start date & start date of 1 st monitoring period of 2 nd CP
31/12/2023	End date of 1 st monitoring period of 2 nd CP
23/07/2029	2 nd Crediting period end date

According to the information received from the PO, there were no downtimes/breakdowns except for maintenance activities during the monitoring period.

B.1.1. Forward Action Requests

There are two FARs to follow up.

FAR-1:

"As per Section 5.1.39 of Principles & Requirements document, an annual report shall be submitted for each monitoring year by end of next calendar year for which verification is not completed. If a verification is in progress but not completed, then an Annual Report is still required by the end of calendar year".

Answer to FAR-1:

Annual reports are regularly uploaded to the Sustain-Cert platform in-line with GS4GG Principles and Requirements.

FAR-2:

"An annual update report shall be provided to GS for each monitoring year by the end of next calendar year for which verification is not completed".

Answer to FAR-2:

Annual reports are regularly uploaded to the Sustain-Cert platform in-line with GS4GG Principles and Requirements.

B.2. Post-Design Certification changes

B.2.1. Temporary deviations from the approved Monitoring & Reporting Plan, methodology or standardized baseline

N/A

B.2.2. Corrections

Borusan EnBW Enerji Yatırımları ve Üretim A.Ş., the company, took over Bandırma Enerji ve Elektrik Üretim Ticaret A.Ş., the previous owner of the project in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code. Therefore, a name change was made as the project owner¹¹.

B.2.3. Changes to start date of crediting period

N/A

B.2.4. Permanent changes from the Design Certified monitoring plan, applied methodology or applied standardized baseline

The total electricity generation by the registered capacity (for 60 MWm / 60 MWe with 20 turbines) is calculated with the help of the SCADA system. SCADA system employed in the Project Activity provides the monthly electricity generation values for each nine additional turbines. Electricity generation for registered capacity is calculated by deducting the net electricity generation values obtained from the SCADA system for the last nine turbines from the total generation data received from the EPIAS recordings. The SCADA screenshots showing the monthly generation amount of the latest added nine turbines are provided for monitoring.

B.2.5. Changes to project design of approved project

N/A

SECTION C. DESCRIPTION OF MONITORING SYSTEM APPLIED BY THE PROJECT

Data handling was slightly revised due to innovation in technology that enables TEİAŞ to read meters remotely. Thus, under this process, the meter is read remotely at the

¹¹ See; Trade Registry Gazette dated 08/05/2023

end of every month and published through website of TEİAŞ which can be accessed by project owner to check the correctness of the data. Besides, project owner carries monthly protocol to cross-check the data. By this way a cross check is done. Once the meter data is correct then the amount is also published in EPIAS website which is also accessible by project owner. When all data is correct, an invoice (receipt of sale) is prepared by Bandırma and delivered to TEİAŞ. The electricity generation amount, the collected data, are kept in both hardcopy and softcopy in daily and monthly basis indefinitely. Moreover, these data are submitted to several authorized people. Thus, several additional copies of these data are stored at different computers. The collected data during the monitoring period will be kept by the project owner at least two years after the last issuance of VERs.

As the necessary baseline emission factors are all defined ex ante, the only information to be monitored is the amount of electricity fed into the grid by 60 MW Bandırma WPP. The data which is base for the invoices and published in EPIAS website is used as input for emission reduction calculation.

Borusan EnBW archives all monthly data collected. It is proposed to collect data electronically via an online system where at any time a reading from office is possible. Once a month, Borusan EnBW undertakes a physical meter reading together with TEİAŞ representative. All meter readings are stored at Borusan EnBW and TEİAŞ, archived electronically and will be kept at least for 2 years after the end of the last crediting period. There is a Data Communication System of TEİAŞ to reach instant data. Electronic files with all meter readings are backed up, and will be kept as along as collected data on TEİAŞ file server by TEİAŞ.

"The Turkish Electricity Market Regulation Agency (EPDK) sets rules on the accuracy of electricity meters that are used by power plants feeding into the grid. The rules are part of the EPDK regulation 25056 from 22 March 2003. The table in Article 11 of the regulation specifies the use of electricity meters of the accuracy class 0.2S for power plants between 10 MW and 100 MW and refers to compliance with International Electro technical Commission's norm EN 60687. TEİAŞ, whose employees visit the plant for the meter readings monthly, is in charge of ensuring the adherence to these rules. Calibration and maintenance procedures follow the requirements." Paragraph b) of the Article 9 of the 'Regulation of Metering and Testing of Metering Systems' (Regulation) of Ministry states that: 'b) Periodic tests of meters of electricity, water, coal gas, natural gas and current and voltage transformers are done every 10 years.'¹² Therefore, periodic calibration of the meters will be done every 10 years.

As above mentioned, the data acquisition and management and quality assurance procedures that are anyway in place, no additional procedures necessarily to be established for the monitoring plan. Also, there is no change with the registered monitoring plan in terms of data aggregation. As in previous monitoring periods, EPIAS is supply the data. This means that the main source is still the EPIAS data. TEİAŞ notices

¹² Please see:

<https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/anasayfa/MevzuatFihristDetayIframe?MevzuatTur=7&MevzuatNo=6381&MevzuatTertip=5#:~:text=Nakli metre%20ve%20hububat%20muayene%20aletlerinin,ve%20Ayar%20Teskilatı%20tarafından%20yapılır.>

are used to cross-check the EPIAŞ records. TEIAS sends an electronic spreadsheet that includes daily and monthly electricity generation and withdrawn amounts for each power plant. Thus, cross-check source is the TEIAS meter readings.

The total electricity generation by the registered capacity (for 60 MWm / 60 MWe with 20 turbines) is calculated with the help of the SCADA system. SCADA system employed in the Project Activity provides the monthly electricity generation values for each nine additional turbines. Electricity generation for registered capacity is calculated by deducting the net electricity generation values obtained from the SCADA system for the last nine turbines from the total generation data received from the EPIAS recordings. The SCADA screenshots showing the monthly generation amount of the latest added nine turbines are provided for monitoring.

Since the first calibration of the meters are done on 18/09/2009, it is valid till 17/09/2019. In line with the associated regulation, the meters of 60 MW Bandırma WPP have been changed on 12/04/2019 and this date has been recorded as the calibration date for the new meters.

Table 4. Specification of the Electricity Meters of 60 MW Bandırma WPP

Meter Versions	Name	Serial Number	Accuracy Class	Calibration Date (from Test Report)
Electricity Meters ¹³	Main meter	7019993	P: 0.2S Q: 0.5S	11/08/2021 25/05/2023 (Last Test Protocol)
	Back-up Meter	7019994	P: 0.2S Q: 0.5S	11/08/2021 25/05/2023 (Last Test Protocol)

Operation and management diagram is presented in below,

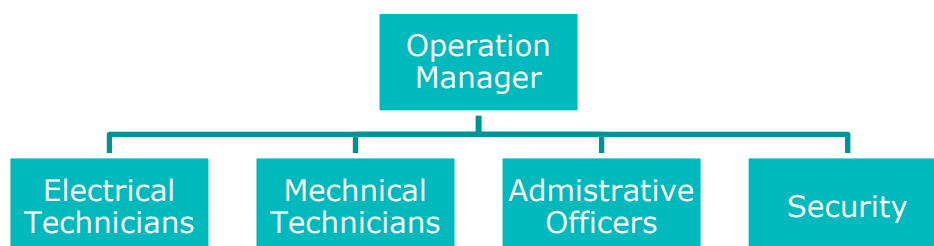


Figure 2: Operation and Management Diagram of the 60 MW Bandırma WPP

The Operation Manager is responsible for operating the plant in compliance with the monitoring plan. The manager is also responsible for electricity generation and

¹³ Please see the invoice that has been issued for meter change.

recording plant operational data via the installed SCADA system with the help of operation engineer and technicians.

All data relevant to monitoring plan are kept on national databases. Generation data collected during crediting period is submitted to Life İklim ve Enerji Ltd.Şti. who is responsible for calculating the emission reduction subject to verification: Generation data is used to prepare monitoring reports which are used to determine the vintage from the project activity.

SECTION D. DATA AND PARAMETERS

D.1. Data and parameters fixed ex ante or at renewal of crediting period

Data / Parameter	$EF_{grid,CM,y}$
Unit	tCO ₂ /MWh
Description	For the combined margin CO ₂ emission factor that were used to calculate estimated emission reductions, publication of Turkish Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources which is indicating Turkey's National Electric Grid Emission Factor for the year of 2019 ¹⁴ was used.
Source of data	Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system
Value(s) applied	Combined Margin-CM (solar & wind): 0.6482 tCO ₂ /MWh
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	The baseline emissions are the product of electrical energy baseline expressed in MWh of electricity produced by the renewable generating unit multiplied by an emission factor.
Purpose of data	To show CO ₂ e reduction in order to monitor the SDG 13 Indicator
Additional comment	N/A

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https://enerji.gov.tr//Media/Dizin/EVCED/tr/CevreVeIklim/IklimDegisikligi/TUESEmisyonFktr/Belgeler/2019_Sebeke_E_F.pdf

Data / Parameter	Average amount of wastewater discharged
Unit	m ³ /GWh
Description	Average amount of wastewater discharged per GWh
Source of data	Turkish Electricity Transmission Company (TEİAŞ), Annual Development of Turkey's Gross Electricity Generation of Primary Energy Resources (2020) TEİAŞ (2020) please see; https://webapi.teias.gov.tr/file/e15261ce-c442-4fb6-ae82-25a690d85fd1?download Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT), Wastewater Discharged by Thermal Power Plants (2020) TURKSTAT (2020) please see; https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Su-ve-Atiksu-Istatistikleri-2020-37197
Value(s) applied	TEİAŞ (2020): 306,703.10 GWh TURKSTAT (2020): 7,986,526.19 m³

Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Coefficient for wastewater avoidance from potential cooling water operations calculated by taking Total Waste Water Discharged by Thermal Power Plants in the related year (publication of TURKSTAT data for the year of 2020, which is the most recent available data, was used) and Net Electricity Generation in the related year (publication of TEİAŞ data for the year of 2020, which is the most recent available data) TEİAŞ is the national electricity transmission company, which makes available the official data of all power plants in Turkey. TURKSTAT compile, evaluate, analyses and publish official statistics in the fields of economy, social issues, demography, culture, environment, science and technology, and in the other required areas in Turkey.
Purpose of data	Avoidance wastewater discharge to the environment
Additional comment	N/A

D.2. Data and parameters monitored

Data/parameter:	Air quality (SDG 13)			
Unit	tons of CO ₂ e/year			
Description	Amount of CO ₂ emission			
Source of data	Baseline emissions correspond to emission reductions and are calculated as the net electricity generated by the project activity, multiplied with combined margin CO ₂ emission factor for grid connected power generation in year y.			
Value(s) applied)	Reductions of proportionate amount in described emissions during operational life of the project activity. When electricity generation amount (287,847.35 MWh) is considered for the project activity then actual annual CO ₂ emission avoidances with project implementation becomes 186,582 respectively.			
	Vintage (from-to)	Actual E _Y	Capped E _Y	ER _y won't be issued

	24-Jul-2022	31-Dec-2022	59,857	57,460	2,397
	01-Jan-2023	31-Dec-2023	126,725	126,725	0
	Total		186,582	184,185	2,397
Measurement methods and procedures	Amount of annual net electricity generation, which is calculated by monthly settlement notifications of EPIAS based on monthly meter readings, is used to calculate estimated CO ₂ emission reduction by project activity.				
Monitoring frequency	Once a year during crediting period.				
QA/QC Procedures					
Purpose of data	Emission reduction.				
Additional comments	-				

Data / Parameter	Air quality (emissions of other than GHGs) (SDG 13)
Unit	tons/GWh
Description	Amount of CO, NMVOC and NOx emissions
Source of data	Monthly meter readings
Value(s) applied	According to latest official data CO, NMVOC and NOx emissions due to electricity generation in 2019 are: 0.101 tons/GWh, 0.010 tons/GWh and 1.178 tons/ GWh respectively. By considering this baseline cofactors, the resulted reductions of the CO, NMVOC and NOx emissions are 29.21 tons, 2.81 tons and 339.14 tons during this monitoring period.
Measurement methods and procedures	Reductions of proportionate amount in described emissions during operational life of the project activity. When electricity generation amount (182.700 GWh/y) is considered for the project activity then expected annual emission avoidances with project implementation becomes 20.88, 2.01 and 242.46 for CO, NMVOC and NOx emissions respectively. Then, number of days in this monitoring period has been into account for calculations.
Monitoring frequency	Annually
QA/QC procedures	Amount of annual net electricity generation, which is calculated by monthly settlement notifications of EPIAS based on monthly meter readings, will be used to calculate estimated CO and NMVOC emission reductions by project activity.
Purpose of data	To show CO, NMVOC and NOx reduction in order to monitor the SDG 13 Indicator.
Additional comment	-

Data/parameter:	Qualitative of employment (SDG 8)		
Unit	Number trainings given to employees		
Description	The trainings’ data has been monitored to indicate the contribution to the SDG 8		
Source of data	Attendance documents from the trainings & Interviews with the employees		
Value(s) of monitored parameter	Totally 11 training sessions have been handled in this monitoring period.		
	Vintage (from-to)		Training Sessions
	24-Jul-2022	31-Dec-2022	6
	01-Jan-2023	31-Dec-2023	5
	Total		11
	All trainings were held in this monitoring period on the following dates;		
	Trainings		Dates
	Emergency Situations Training		29/12/2022
	Night Driving Safety Training		15/09/2022
	Safe Storage Training		29/12/2022
	Technical Topics-3 Training		26/08/2022
	HSE - Health Issues Training		17/10/2022
	Safe Working at Height Training		13/10/2022
	HSE Training		01/06/2023
	HSE Representative Training		14/02/2023
	Accident Investigation Training		05/10/2023 - 12/10/2023
	Fire Training		18/05/2023
Working at Height Training		17/05/2023	
Measurement methods and procedures	Necessary health and safety measures will be taken during construction and operation phase, relevant staff will be trained to be able to work with high voltages. Also, suitable weekly working hours and fair wage will be guaranteed to the employers.		
Monitoring frequency	Each verification period		
QA/QC procedures	-		
Purpose of data	To exhibit employment performance of the plant		
Additional comments	-		

Data/parameter:	Quantitative of employment (SDG 8)			
Unit	Number of Employment			
Description	The employment data has been monitored to indicate the contribution to the SDG 8			
Source of data	Social security records			
Value(s) of monitored parameter	12 employments			
Measurement methods and procedures	Social Security System (SGK) records.			
Monitoring frequency	Each verification period			
QA/QC procedures	-			
Purpose of data	To exhibit employment performance of the plant			
Additional comments	No	Name	Surname	Local or Not
	1	Hanife	G***	Local
	2	Aykut	Y***	Local
	3	Murat	K***	Local
	4	Serkan	A***	X
	5	Ahmet	Ö***	Local
	6	Ahmet	A***	Local
	7	Basri	K***	Local
	8	Hamza	G***	Local
	9	Zafer	Ö***	X
	10	Murat	Ö***	X
	11	Can	Y***	X
	12	Yaşar	U***	Local

Data/parameter:	EG _{PJ,grid,y} (SDG 7)
Unit	MWh/yr
Description	Quantity of electricity generated and supplied by the project power plant to the grid in year y
Source of data	Electricity meter(s)
Value(s) of monitored parameter	287,847.35 MWh/MP

	Vintage (from-to)		Net electricity supplied to the grid (MWh)
	24-Jul-2022	31-Dec-2022	92,343.84
	01-Jan-2023	31-Dec-2023	195,503.51
	Total		287,847.35
Measurement methods and procedures	Regarding the electricity meters: two meters are placed (one main and one reserve) at the 60 MW Bandırma WPP which meters the electricity transferred to TEİAŞ substation. These meters are sealed by TEİAŞ and intervention by project proponent is not possible. The fact that two meters are installed in a redundant manner keeps the uncertainty level of the only parameter for baseline calculation low. High data quality of this parameter is not only in the interest of the emission reduction monitoring, but paramount for the business relation between the plant operator and the electricity buyers. Measured hourly and readings monthly. Monthly settlement notifications of EPIAS consist hourly electricity production and withdrawn from the grid. Since the meters are reading electricity supplied to the system and withdrawn from the system separately, the net electricity amount supplied to the grid is calculated by electricity supplied minus electricity withdrawn which is be taken from monthly settlement notifications. The above-described measurement method follows Article 81 of the official regulation "Electricity Market Balancing and Settlement Regulation". The net electricity supplied to the grid is calculated as follows: Net Electricity supplied to the grid by Project Activity = Total electricity exported by project activity - Total electricity imported by project activity The total electricity exported and imported by the project activity turbines is determined based on the apportioning procedure The imported electricity has been monitored also continuously via the electricity meters.		
Monitoring frequency	Continuous measurement and at least monthly recording		

QA/QC procedures	-									
Purpose of data	To exhibit renewable electricity generation performance the plant									
Additional comment	The period from 24/07/2022 to 31/07/2022 spans 8 days. Considering that electricity data is recorded on a monthly basis, the equivalent electricity values for this 8-day period were calculated by proportionally distributing the total monthly data (i.e., multiplying by 8 and dividing by 31, please see; Cell 29 in ER Calculation sheet). The same approach was applied in the previous monitoring period. Therefore, there will be no excess in the total emission reductions for July 2022.									
	The electricity meters details are given below.									
	<table><tr><th>Serial Number</th><th>Accuracy Class</th><th>Calibration Date (from Test Report)</th></tr><tr><td>7019993</td><td>P: 0.2S Q: 0.5S</td><td>11/08/2021 25/05/2023 (Last Test Protocol)</td></tr><tr><td>7019994</td><td>P: 0.2S Q: 0.5S</td><td>11/08/2021 25/05/2023 (Last Test Protocol)</td></tr></table>	Serial Number	Accuracy Class	Calibration Date (from Test Report)	7019993	P: 0.2S Q: 0.5S	11/08/2021 25/05/2023 (Last Test Protocol)	7019994	P: 0.2S Q: 0.5S	11/08/2021 25/05/2023 (Last Test Protocol)
	Serial Number	Accuracy Class	Calibration Date (from Test Report)							
7019993	P: 0.2S Q: 0.5S	11/08/2021 25/05/2023 (Last Test Protocol)								
7019994	P: 0.2S Q: 0.5S	11/08/2021 25/05/2023 (Last Test Protocol)								

Data / Parameter	Water Quality and Quantity (SDG 6)
Unit	m ³ /GWh and m ³ /capita
Description	a) Average Amount of Cooling Wastewater Avoided by the project per MWh b) Average Amount of Domestic Wastewater Generated by the project per year
Source of data	Registered CM Excel Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK) records
Value(s) applied	a) Average Amount of Cooling Wastewater Avoided by the project per MWh = 26.0 x1000 m³/GWh b) Average Amount of Domestic Wastewater Generated by the project per year = 0.189 m³/capita Wastewater avoidance is 7,494.69 x1000 m³ during this monitoring period.

	Vintage (from-to)		Net Amount of Avoided Wastewater Discharge by Project Activity during MP (x1000 m3)
	24-Jul-2022	31-Dec-2022	2,294.00
	01-Jan-2023	31-Dec-2023	5,200.69
	Total		7,494.69
Measurement methods and procedures	Coefficient for wastewater avoidance from potential cooling water operations calculated by taking Total Wastewater Discharged by Thermal Power Plants in the related year and Net Electricity Generation in the related year. Please see registered PDD.		
Monitoring frequency	Annually		
QA/QC procedures	-		
Purpose of data	To demonstrate how the WPP avoids wastewater discharge into natural environments with respect to a baseline scenario.		
Additional comment	-		

D.3. Comparison of monitored parameters with last monitoring period

N/A (According to the GS4GG Template Guide of MR, it must be N/A for non-Community Service Activities)

D.4. Implementation of sampling plan

N/A

SECTION E. CALCULATION OF SDG IMPACTS

E.1. Calculation of baseline value or estimation of baseline situation of each SDG Impact

SDG 13: Climate Action

CO₂e Emissions

There would be a potential fossil fuel generation activity if this WPP would have not come into implementation. In this scenario of electricity generation, there will be a significant carbon emission that is the main cause behind climate crisis.

The $EF_{grid,CM,y}$ has been calculated as 0.6482 tCO₂/MWh in the registered PDD.

In this respect, baseline emissions include only CO₂ emissions from electricity generation in fossil fuel fired power plants that are displaced due to the project activity, calculated as follows:

$$BE_y = (EG_y - EG_{baseline}) \times EF_{grid,CM,y} \quad (6)$$

Where:

BE_y = Baseline emissions in year y (tCO₂/yr).

EG_y = Electricity supplied by the project activity to the grid (MWh).

$EG_{baseline}$ = Baseline electricity supplied to the grid in the case of modified or retrofit facilities (MWh). For new power plants this value is taken as zero.

$EF_{grid,CM,y}$ = Combined margin CO₂ emission factor for grid connected power generation in year y calculated using the latest version of the "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system".

The project activity is the installation of a new grid-connected renewable power plant so,

Then:

$$ER_y = BE_y = EG_y \times EF_{grid,CM,y} = 287,847.35 \text{ MWh/MP} \times 0.6482 \text{ tCO}_2/\text{MWh} = 186,582 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}$$

Indirect GHG Emissions- Air Quality

There would be a potential fossil fuel generation activity if this WPP would not come into implementation. In this scenario of electricity generation, there will be emissions of CO, NMVOC and NO_x. The baseline value for a potential emission of CO, NMVOC and NO_x due to a fossil fuel fired energy generation is calculated as follow:

First of all, emissions for per GWh of fossil fuel fired electricity are required to calculate how much tonnes of emissions would have been observed such a fossil fuel fired electricity generation. These default values have been calculated in the registration period as:

- 0.101 tons/GWh for CO
- 0.010 tons/GWh for NMVOC

- 1.178 tons/GWh for NOx

Then, the emissions of these compounds are calculated as follow:

$$\text{Emission Amount by Project Activity per (tons)} = \frac{\text{Electricity Generation of Project Activity}}{\text{Emission per GWh (tons/GWh)}}$$

This yields as:

- 29.21 tons/MP for CO
- 2.81 tons/MP for NMVOC
- 339.14 tons/MP for NOx

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

In the case of project is not implemented, no employment activities within the region from renewable energy sector. Also, in this scenario, potential capacity building and technical trainings will not be held.

$$\text{Baseline}_{\text{employment, training}} = 0$$

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

There is no renewable electricity generation in case project is not implemented.

$$\text{Baseline}_{\text{electricity generation}} = 0$$

SDG 6: Clean Water & Sanitation

There would be a potential fossil fuel generation activity if this WPP would not come into implementation. In this scenario of electricity generation, there will be a significant wastewater that will be discharged into natural environments. The baseline value for a potential wastewater discharges due to a fossil fuel fired energy generation is calculated as follow:

$$\text{Average Amount of Wastewater Discharged per each GWh Electricity Generation} = \frac{\text{Total Waste Water Discharged by Thermal Power Plants in the baseline year}}{\text{Total Electricity Generation in the baseline year}}$$

$$\text{Amount of Avoided Cooling Wastewater Discharge by Project Activity per year} = \text{Annual Electricity Generation of Project Activity} \times \text{Average Amount of Waste Water Discharged per each GWh Electricity Generation}$$

(GWh/y) within
the MP

$Baseline_{cooling\ wastewater} = 7,495.52 \text{ (x1000m}^3\text{/MP)}$

Domestic Wastewater Discharge

There is no domestic wastewater discharge in case project is not implemented.

$Baseline_{domestic\ wastewater} = 0$

E.2. Calculation of project value or estimation of project situation of each SDG Impact

SDG 13: Climate Action

CO₂e Emissions

The proposed project activity involves the generation of electricity by development of a wind farm. The generation of electricity does not result in greenhouse gas emissions and therefore is taken as 0 tCO₂/MP.

Indirect GHG Emissions- Air Quality

There is no CO, NMVOC and NO_x emissions due to the project activity.

Project value = 0 t/MP for CO, NMVOC and NO_x emissions.

FOR SDG 8

The employment of local people that have necessary technical qualifications for the required post has been the priority and enhanced by all project activities during construction and operation of wind farm. As a result, local poverty and unemployment has been partially eliminated by increased job opportunities and project business activities. Moreover, as contribution of the project to welfare of the region, the quality of the electricity consumed in the region has been increased by local electricity production, which also contributes decreasing of distribution losses. During this monitoring period, various capacity building and personnel development trainings such as Occupational Health and Safety, Risk and Hazard Mitigation, Risk Mitigation, Advanced Driving Skills were held. In addition, technical capacity development (working at height and rescue) trainings were also provided. In this monitoring period, 12 workers have been employed. 8 of them were locally performed. Totally 11 training sessions have been handled in this monitoring period.

Project value = 12 workers

FOR SDG 7

Quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project plant to the grid in the related year has been calculated by subtracting the value of "Electricity consumption from the grid (MWh)" from "Electricity supplied to the grid (MWh)"

Calculation of Electricity Generation of Bandırma WPP:

Electricity Generation of Bandırma WPP = Electricity supplied to the grid (MWh) - Electricity consumption from the grid (MWh)

Electricity Generation of Bandırma WPP for the first verification period in second CP = 287,847.35 MWh

FOR SDG 6

There is no cooling wastewater discharge in this project.

Avoidance of around $7,494.69 \times 1000 \text{ m}^3$ wastewater discharge to the environment for this monitoring period.

a. Project value_{cooling wastewater} = 0

b. Project value_{domestic wastewater} = $0.83 \times 1000 \text{ m}^3/\text{MP}$

E.3. Calculation of leakage

LEy is 0, as it is not considered according to ACM0002 Version 20.0.0. PEy is 0 because project is a wind power generation activity.

E.4. Calculation of net benefits or direct calculation for each SDG Impact

SDG	SDG Impact	Baseline estimate	Project estimate	Net benefit
13	CO ₂ Emission Reduction & Air Quality	186,582 tCO ₂ CO: 29.21 tons NMVOC: 2.81 tons NOx: 339.14 tons	0 tCO ₂ CO: 0 ton NMVOC: 0 ton NOx: 0 ton	186,582 tCO ₂ CO: 29.21 tons NMVOC: 2.81 tons NOx: 339.14 tons
8	Quantitative Employment And Income Generation & Qualitative Employment	Quantitative Employment: No employment. Qualitative Employment: No training	Quantitative Employment: 12 employees work at the plant. There are 8 local employees. Current employment records are now presented. Qualitative Employment: All the workers that are employed by Borusan EnBW have taken a series of training courses. Totally 11 training sessions have been handled in this MP.	Quantitative Employment: 12 employees work at the plant. There are 8 local employees. Current employment records are now presented. Qualitative Employment: All the workers that are employed by Borusan EnBW have taken a series of training courses. Totally 11 training sessions have been handled in this MP.
7	Electricity Generation	There is no electricity generation in the baseline scenario in which Bandırma WPP is not being implemented.	Energy (287,847.35 MWh) is generated by using renewable energy systems throughout the project (Wind Power Plant).	Energy (287,847.35 MWh) is generated by using renewable energy systems throughout the project (WPP)
6	Disposal of wastewater	7,495.52 x1000 m ³ net avoided wastewater discharge during monitoring period	Amount Domestic Wastewater Discharge during monitoring period by Project Activity (x1000 m ³): 0.83	Wastewater is being collected in the cesspool and then transferred with sewage trucks. Avoidance of around net 7,494.69 x1000 m ³ wastewater discharge to the environment during this MP.

E.5. Comparison of actual SDG Impacts with estimates in approved PDD

SDG	Values estimated in ex ante calculation of approved PDD for this monitoring period	Actual values ¹⁵ achieved during this monitoring period
13	Emission Reduction: 170,663 tCO₂ Air Quality: CO: 26.72 tons NMVOC: 2.57 tons NOx: 310.20 tons	Emission Reduction: Capped: 184,185 tCO₂ (Actual: 186,582 tCO₂) CO: 29.21 tons NMVOC: 2.81 tons NOx: 339.14 tons
8	Quality of Employment: A set of trainings (eg. Health and safety trainings) are foreseen to be given to all employees at the plant. Training certificates are provided. Quantitative Employment: Workers to be employed during both the construction and operation periods.	Quality of Employment: 11 training sessions are handled Quantitative Employment: 12 employees work at the WPP. (8 of them are local)
7	This generation amount was estimated as 263,288.22 MWh for 526 days	287,847.35 MWh is generated.
6	Water Quality: 6,856.01 x1000 m³ was estimated amount of avoided cooling wastewater discharge for this monitoring period.	Water Quality: Avoidance of around 7,494.69 x1000 m³ wastewater discharge to the environment during this monitoring period

¹⁵ Whenever emission reductions are capped, both the original and capped values used for calculations must be transparently reported. Use brackets to denote original values.

Names of Employees:

No	Name	Surname	Local or Not
1	Hanife	G***	Local
2	Aykut	Y***	Local
3	Murat	K***	Local
4	Serkan	A***	X
5	Ahmet	Ö***	Local
6	Ahmet	A***	Local
7	Basri	K***	Local
8	Hamza	G***	Local
9	Zafer	Ö***	X
10	Murat	Ö***	X
11	Can	Y***	X
12	Yaşar	U***	Local

Training Records:

Context of Trainings	Dates
Emergency Situations Training	29/12/2022
Night Driving Safety Training	15/09/2022
Safe Storage Training	29/12/2022
Technical Topics-3 Training	26/08/2022
HSE - Health Issues Training	17/10/2022
Safe Working at Height Training	13/10/2022
HSE Training	01/06/2023
HSE Representative Training	14/02/2023
Accident Investigation Training	05/10/2023 - 12/10/2023
Fire Training	18/05/2023
Working at Height Training	17/05/2023

E.5.1. Explanation of calculation of value estimated ex ante calculation of approved PDD for this monitoring period

Estimated emission reduction in ex ante calculation of registered PDD is 118,426 tCO₂/y, which corresponds to 170,663 tCO₂e for 526 days. And actual emission reduction achieved during this monitoring period is 186,582 tCO₂ for 24/07/2022-31/12/2023, 526 days). In this context, estimated CO reduction calculation of registered PDD is 26.72 tons for 526 days, and actual emission reduction achieved during this monitoring period is 29.21 tons. Estimated NMVOC reduction calculation of registered PDD is 2.57 tons for 526 days, and actual emission reduction achieved during this monitoring period is 2.81 tons. Estimated NO_x reduction calculation of registered PDD is 310.20 tons for 526 days, and actual emission reduction achieved during this monitoring period is 339.14 tons.

Estimated electricity generation calculation of registered PDD is 182,700 MWh/y, which corresponds to 263,288.22 MWh for 526 days. And actual electricity generated achieved during this monitoring period is 287,847.35 MWh for 24/07/2022-31/12/2023, 526 days).

Estimated amount of avoided wastewater discharge by project activity is 6,856.01 x1000m³ for 526 days. And actual amount of avoided wastewater discharge by project activity is 7,494.69 x1000m³ during this monitoring period.

E.6. Remarks on increase in achieved SDG Impacts from estimated value in approved PDD

Estimated emission reduction in ex-ante calculation of registered PDD is 170,663 tCO₂ for this monitoring period. And actual emission reduction achieved is 186,582 tCO₂ during monitoring period.

Vintage (from-to)		actual ERy (tCO ₂ e)	estimated ERy (tCO ₂ e)	CAPPED ERy	ERy won't be issued
24-Jul-22	31-Dec-22	59,857	52,237	57,460	2,397
1-Jan-23	31-Dec-23	126,725	118,426	126,725	0
Total		186,582	170,663	184,185	2,397

When they are compared, actual emission reduction achieved during this monitoring period is more than the estimated figure. Net difference between estimated and actual emission reduction for the project activity is 9.33 %. There's no trend that shows an

increasing potential in wind energy generation. This difference between estimated and actual values are due to changing climatic conditions and wind speeds - which is beyond the control of the project owner.

Difference between estimated and actual emission reductions is more than 10% for the vintage of 2022¹⁶. Therefore, actual emission for this year has been changed by increasing estimated values by 10%. Therefore, the capped emission reduction is equal to 57,460 tCO₂ for 2022 instead of 59,857 tCO₂. Total CO₂ emission reduction is equal to 184,185 tCO₂ for this MP instead of 186,582 tCO₂ by applying cap.

Estimated values for the monitoring period for electricity generation, CO reduction, NMVOC, NOx reduction calculation of registered PDD are 263,288.22 MWh, 26.72 tCO, 2.57 tNMVOC and 310.20 tNOx respectively during monitoring duration. Actual values are 287,847.35 MWh, 29.21 tCO, 2.81 tNMVOC, 339.14 tNOx respectively. The values such as emission reduction are calculated directly based on electricity generation. Therefore, net difference between estimated and actual values is 9.33% for electricity generation, CO, NMVOC and NOx emission reduction. This difference is also due to the change in wind potential.

Amount of avoided wastewater discharge calculation is also related with the electricity generation, and it is also expected that there will be a difference between estimated and actual values because of the wind potential. However, amount of wastewater discharged by the employees should also be considered for the calculation of avoided wastewater discharge. Estimated amount of avoided cooling wastewater discharge 6,856.01 x1000m³ for this monitoring period and actual value is 7,494.69 x1000m³ this monitoring period in which due to the calculation depends on electricity generation of the project activity, the increase can be explained with changing climatic conditions and wind speeds. So, net difference between estimated and actual amount of avoided wastewater discharge for the project activity is 9.32%.

¹⁶ Achieved actual emission reduction value is 186,582 tCO₂ during this monitoring period. However, the capped ERs for this monitoring period is 184,185 tCO₂ and PO will be able to issue 184,185 tCO₂ for this monitoring period.

SECTION F. SAFEGUARDS REPORTING

Principles	Mitigation Measures were added to the Monitoring Plan
Principle 6.2 Negative Economic Consequences	Technology transfer and technological self-reliance: The project owner follows the technological developments and is open to all technological developments that may be related to the power plant. Project Owner also takes the necessary actions in this direction.
Principle 9.1 Landscape Modification and Soil	Soil Condition: The hazardous wastes that are composed of municipal wastes and waste oils have been collected and removed in line with the regulations by the PO. Hazardous wastes from the power plant are regularly controlled by the personnel from Borusan EnBW. Hazardous wastes are collected and disposed by a licensed company in accordance with the national legislation. (Provincial directorates and metropolitan municipalities are obliged to inspect legal entity or institutions. The company will be in line with all provisions of the regulation about waste management adopted by Republic of Turkey. In the contrary case, State of the Republic of Turkey takes criminal action against for failure to comply with in accordance with the regulation. (Waste Management Regulation of the Republic of Turkey: https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/mevzuat?MevzuatNo=20644&MevzuatTur=7&MevzuatTertip=5)) During monitoring, required documents (such as removal receipts) are regularly and completely provided.
Principle 9.4 Release of pollutants	Noise: During the year, regular meetings are held with the mukhtar (headman of village), local people and Bandırma WPP personnel about the occurrence of the noise. During the site visits or remote audits, discussed with local people and their opinions are taken on this issue. Anyway, if they have any complaints during the year other than the site visits or remote audits, they can easily reach the mukhtar (head of village) or plant manager. As mentioned before, Bandırma WPP has been conducted second verification and this parameter is successfully controlled and PO successfully overcome this process. Until this time, no negative feedback has been received from local people regarding noise so far. The project owner has good communication with local people and will take an action if local people have any complaints about noise in the future.
Principle 9.10 High Conservation Value Areas and Critical Habitats	Number of bird strikes to the turbines: Although in the registered passport, it has been stated that "The project is not on a bird migration route therefore no risk is assessed" for the current situation of parameter, the necessary controls on this issue are carried out regularly. The project site (around the turbine, etc.) is controlled by one of the project's employees who actively engaged in their controls. Bird carcass observation records have been maintained by the appointed personnel on a monthly basis throughout the monitoring period. It has been concluded that no negative impact has been observed regarding bird mortality due to the project activity until this

time. Also, no negative feedback has been received from local people regarding this issue. PO will take an action if local people have any complaints about this issue in the future.

Data/parameter:	Biodiversity
Unit	N/A
Description	Number of bird strikes to the turbines
Source of data	The records of the verification site visit. PP conducts regular site vetting by appointed personnel for observation of nests and carcasses on project site and record
Value(s) of monitored parameter	No nest or carcass in the project area has been observed during the operation for this monitoring period. Related document (Carcass Form) is provided to VVB.
Measurement methods and procedures	Bird mortality
Monitoring frequency	Periodically
QA/QC procedures	-
Purpose of data	To demonstrate minimum bird mortality risk
Additional comments	It has been concluded that no negative impact has been observed regarding bird mortality due to the project activity. No nest or carcass in the project area has been observed during the operation for this monitoring period. Related document (Carcass Form) is provided to VVB.

Data/parameter:	Soil condition
Unit	-
Description	Quantity and type of hazardous waste
Source of data	Receipt of transfer of waste oil
Value(s) of monitored parameter	There are 6 receipts of hazardous waste dated 20/08/2022, 16/12/2022, 23/02/2023, 18/05/2023, 03/08/2023, and 11/11/2023.
Measurement methods and procedures	Hazardous wastes produced during construction phase are collected and disposed by a licensed company in accordance with the national legislation "Hazardous Wastes Control and Regulation" and "Regulation on Control of Waste Oils"
Monitoring frequency	Once during verification
QA/QC procedures	-
Purpose of data	• To observe the site if there are remainders of hazardous wastes on the construction site • Documentation of the site observation • To verify the collecting and disposal documents of the licensed company • Documentation of the document's verification
Additional comments	The associated hazardous waste-receipts are provided to the VVB.

Data/parameter:	Technology transfer and technological self-reliance
Unit	-
Description	Purchased equipment
Source of data	Project proponent
Value(s) of monitored parameter	There is no new technological investment during this monitoring period.
Monitoring frequency	Only once during the first verification period of second crediting period
QA/QC procedures	-
Purpose of data	Extending the wind power technology in Turkey
Additional comments	Technological alarming system (11/01/2020) for turbines and, Artificial Intelligence based software (dated 05/07/2022) have been purchased during previous verifications. These technological investments are still being utilized during the current period.

Data/parameter:	Other pollutants
Unit	-
Description	Noise during operation
Source of data	The records of interviews with head of the village
Value(s) of monitored parameter	Interviewed with the mukhtar (head of the village) and local people about occurrence of noise and no negative feedback was received regarding this issue for this monitoring period.
Measurement methods and procedures	Interview with the stakeholders about the noise level, in case of a negative outcome noise measurements can be done in the site
Monitoring frequency	Only once during the verification period
QA/QC procedures	-
Purpose of data	To show that the noise level of the project does impact the project area and the nearby settlements
Additional comments	Noise from wind turbines does not affect stakeholders negatively. The noise level is below noise limits. The nearest settlement is 1800 m away which shows that there is no risk by means of noise pollution.

SECTION G. STAKEHOLDER INPUTS AND LEGAL DISPUTES

G.1. List all Inputs and Grievances which have been received via the Continuous Input and Grievance Mechanism together with their respective responses/mitigations.

For the Bandırma WPP, stakeholder engagement procedure was conducted with the mukhtar (head of village) of Çakılıköy village head and the local stakeholders on 22/11/2022.

As validated during the site visit, mukhtar (head of the village) had already taken the contact information of Company Executive of the company so that the local stakeholders can reach company executive whenever they have any complaints, suggestions or ideas about the project.

Since mukhtars are the head of the villages, they are the contact persons between the project owner and the local stakeholders. Mukhtars of the villages will make sure that there's continuous communication between the two parties. Letters stating that the contact information is available has been signed by the mukhtars of Çakılıköy village. During the site visit, it is validated that there were no negative comments from the stakeholders. Moreover, logbook was delivered to the mukhtar of Çakılıköy village. Letter stating that the logbook has been received, and there were no negative comments from the stakeholders during this monitoring period have been provided. This logbook will be checked in the next verifications to see whether there have been any complaints from the local stakeholders.

"Orange Forms" were placed in the areas easily accessible to the public and in the power plant building.¹⁷ Thanks to these forms, if the public has wishes or complaints, they can provide their requests in written form. This is the procedure used to document the outcomes of local stakeholder communication and to demonstrate the effectiveness of ongoing communication with stakeholders. In addition, the comments received in the Orange Forms are shared with company's related departments. What's more, thanks to the Grievance Mechanism, local stakeholders will have a chance to submit their requests and complaints to the project owner about the project. In addition, mukhtar (head of the village) had already taken the contact information (e.g mobile phone) of public relationships experts and project manager of the company so that the local stakeholders are able to reach these people whenever they have any complaints, suggestions, or ideas about the project. They are able to communicate with them in case of any problems.

¹⁷ Photo of orange forms have been provided to VVB.

The Continuous Input Process Book (logbook) was left to the Muhktar's office. The locals were informed that there is an opinion logbook in the headman (mukhtar)'s office that they can write their feedback, questions, requests about the Project Activity. During this monitoring period, no feedback or complaints were reported on the Continuous Input Process Book (logbook), which was provided to Muhtar of Çakılıköy village.

Since the first verification of the project, the grievance mechanism has been operating in the form of regular monitoring of the logbook and meetings/interviews with the headman and authorized personnel at the power plant. Since the beginning of the first crediting period, local people have been able to provide their opinions and suggestions through the logbook. In addition, local people can reach the headman and power plant personnel whenever they want because their contact information has been shared with the local people.

Since this project is about the complete its first verification of second crediting period and it does not result in different impacts with respect to different vintages, the grievance mechanism does mainly rely on the existed grievance mechanism by use of logbook. There would not requirement to use further grievance tools throughout the project life cycle.

G.2. Report on any stakeholder mitigations that were agreed to be monitored.

There have been no stakeholder mitigations agreed to be monitored.

G.3. Provide details of any legal contest that has arisen with the project during the monitoring period

No legal contest or dispute that has arisen with the project during the monitoring period.¹⁸

¹⁸ Related document has been provided to the VVB.

Revision History

Version	Date	Remarks
1.1	14 October 2020	Hyperlinked section summary to enable quick access to key sections Improved clarity on Key Project Information Section for POA monitoring Forward action request section Improved Clarity on SDG contribution/SDG Impact term used throughout Clarity on safeguard reporting Clarity on design changes Leakage section added for VER/CER projects Addition of Comparison of monitored parameters with last monitoring period Provision of an accompanying Guide to help the user understand detailed rules and requirements
1.0	10 July 2017	Initial adoption