Gold Standard
for the Global Goals

TEMPLATE

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION & PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT (PDD)

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VERSION **v. 1.2**

RELATED SUPPORT

- **TEMPLATE GUIDE Key Project Information & Project Design Document v.1.2**

This document contains the following Sections

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KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

GS ID of Project	GS399
Title of Project	Alize Çamseki 20.8 MW Wind Farm Project, Turkey
Time of First Submission Date	01/05/2022
Date of Design Certification	29/06/2010 CP2 Renewal Design Review 01/06/2022
Version number of the PDD	0.54
Completion date of version	1129/1008/2022
Project Developer	Alize Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. Çağla Balcı Eriş-Rüzgar Danışmanlık
Project Representative	Çağla Balcı Eriş-Rüzgar Danışmanlık
Project Participants and any communities involved	Alize Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş.-Çağla Balcı Eriş-Rüzgar Danışmanlık
Host Country (ies)	Turkey
Activity Requirements applied	☐ Community Services Activities X Renewable Energy Activities (GS4GG) ☐ Land Use and Forestry Activities/Risks & Capacities ☐ N/A
Scale of the project activity	☐ Micro scale ☐ Small Scale ☒ Large Scale
Other Requirements applied	-
Methodology (ies) applied and version number	Sectoral Scope 1, category "Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources)" and ACM0002: Grid connected electricity generation from renewable electricity generation - Version 20.0
Product Requirements applied	☒ GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration ☐ Renewable Energy Label ☐ N/A
Project Cycle:	☒ Regular ☐ Retroactive

Table 1 – Estimated Sustainable Development Contribution

Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	SDG Impact (defined in B.6.)	Estimated Annual Average	Units or Products
13 Climate Action (mandatory)	Emission Reduction	39,634 tCO2/year VERs	
7 Affordable and Clean Energy	Generating Clean Energy	61,145.341 MWh	
8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	Employment	8 people	

SECTION A. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

A.1 Purpose and general description of project

The Alize Çamseki 20.8 MW Wind Farm Project, hereafter referred to as the project, involves a grid-connected onshore wind farm project in the Üvecik village, Ezine distrcit of Çanakkale Province. The project consists of 10 wind turbines with an installed capacity of 2000 kW (E82) each and 1 wind turbines with an installed 800 kW (E48) each. With a total installed power generation capacity of 20.8 MW, the project is estimated to supply grid as 81,800 MWh and 51,955 tCO_2-eq per annum and which total to reduction of 363,685 tCO2-eq over these first 7-year crediting period according to registered PDD.

The Project aims to generate electricity from wind energy and feed it to the national electricity grid.

The project is estimated to supply grid as 61,145.341 MWh[1] and expected annual emission reductions of the project is approximately 39,634 tCO_2/year during for this 2nd crediting period.

The Project Proponent has been granted a 49-year generation license by the Turkish Energy Market Regulatory Authority for the proposed Project under the provisions of Law No. 4628 governing the electricity market in the Republic of Turkey.

The purpose of the project activity is to produce renewable electricity using wind as the power source and to contribute to Turkey is growing electricity demand through a sustainable and low carbon technology. The project displaces the same amount of electricity generated by the grid dominated with fossil fired power plants.

[1] The average value of Camseki WPP's electricity generation between 2010 and 2021. (12 years). The related excel file has been provided to the VVB

The project activity produces positive environmental and economic benefits through the following aspects:

- Displacing the electricity generated by fossil fuel fired power plants by utilising the renewable resources so as to avoid environmental pollution and GHG emissions,
- Contributing the economic development of the region by providing sustainable energy resources,
- Increasing the income and local standard of living by providing job opportunities for the local people.
- Production of pillar and other equipment in Turkey indirectly cause the know-how transfer and empower the local industry.

The project area belongs to the Ministry of Environment and the proposed project activity has been the installation of a grid-connected renewable power plant/unit. In the absence of the project activity, the electrical energy would have been delivered to the grid through a mix of existing power generation resources.

The project's capacity was increased to 63.1 MW in the past crediting period. But PP can use only 20.8 MW capacity's electricity generation. And monitoring is very easy because TEIAS has measured to generation electricity from meters of Transformer A. And these meters have been sealed by TEIAS and PP cannot intervene any process related with devices. And capacity addition part's generation electricity has measured with different meters of Transformer B.

A.1.1. Eligibility of the project under Gold Standard

The project activity meets the eligibility criteria of GS4GG Principles & Requirements document as described below.

- The project applies methodology ACM0002 Version 20.0, which is an approved methodology under Gold Standard.

- The project type is wind which is an eligible project type as it is in accordance with Eligible Project Types & Scope under Renewable Energy Activity Requirements.

- The project activity results in displacement of electricity from thermal power stations while contributing to sustainable development of Turkey. Hence, the project contributes to the Gold Standard vision and mission.

- Wind is an approved project type and does not require approval from Gold Standard.

- This project activity is not associated with geo-engineering or energy generated from fossil fuel or nuclear, fossil fuel switch, nor does it enhance or prolongs such energy generation.

General Eligibility Criteria under Renewable Energy Activity Requirements

Project Type: Wind, As discussed above, the project type is eligible.

Project Location: The project is in Uvecik village, Ezine district of Çanakkale province, Turkey. Thus, the project is eligible.

Project scale: The project activity is a 20.8 MWm/20.8 MWe Wind power plant and thus qualifies under large scale projects.

If the Turkey (host country) has the possibility to trade emissions that include the scope of the project and if a such risk of double counting exist, the project developer commits to retire eligible units equal to the quantity of GS VERs.

A.1.2. Legal ownership of products generated by the project and legal rights to alter use of resources required to service the project

The project participant is Alize Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. is the legal owner of the project and has the legal rights for the credits.
Rüzgar Danışmanlık act as carbon consultants for the Project. Contact details are provided in Annex 1.

A.2 Location of project

The Alize Çamseki 20.8 MW Wind Farm Project, Turkey is located in Uvecik village, Ezine district of Canakkale province, Marmara Region. The geographical location of the Project is approximately 39° 53' N, 26° 13' E.

-Please see below the maps showing the location of the project activity in Turkey

Figure 1 The location of the project activity in Marmara Region, Turkey

The nearest place is Üvecik village from Alize Çamseki 20.8 MW Wind Farm Project.

Table 2 Turbine Coordinates 2

	E	N
T1	4 31 234	44 15 670
T2	4 31 089	44 15 740
T3	4 30 960	44 15 836
T4	4 30 552	44 15 750
T5	4 30 392	44 15 765

	E	N
T6	4 30 003	44 15 684
T7	4 29 870	44 15 783
T8	4 29 746	44 15 893
T9	4 29 636	44 16 015
T10	4 29 512	44 16 122
T11	4 30 807	44 15 918

A.3 Technologies and/or measures

The Project Activity involves the generation of renewable energy from wind. It thereby displaces grid electricity that is partly generated from fossil fuel fired power plants. The wind-driven blades are connected to an electricity generator, which produces electrical energy and supplies it to the grid without storage. . Within the scope of the project, all precautions have been taken for the environment during the design phase and the project has been implemented in line with the environmental law and related regulations.

Enercon, a German turbine manufacturer, has been selected as technology provider due to the quality of its products in terms of high reliability, grid friendliness, low maintenance requirements and low noise levels. The turbines have been delivered from Germany to the project site. Blades and masts have been produced in Turkey.

The Project have been composed of gearless, variable speed, variable pitch control wind turbines with a total installed capacity of 20.8 MW. The Project includes 10 units of E82 turbines with an output of 2000 kW and a rotor diameter of 82 m and 1 E48 unit with an output of 800 kW.

This Çamseki PP has been connected to the 154 kV high-voltage transmission lines between the Çanakkale and Ezine transformer stations. The metering has been done at substation before electricity is fed into the grid.

The Project reduces greenhouse gas emissions by displacing electricity from grid connected fossil fuel fired power plants, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation along with other environmental benefits. The lifetime of the project activity has been supposed as 25 years.

The main equipment used in the Project is wind turbines with the following specifications.

[2] Generation License

Table 3: Technical specifications of the Enercon E48- E82 turbines[3]

Parameter	Value
Rated Power	800 kW-E 48
Rotor Diameter	48 m
Number of blades	3
Swept Area	1,809.6 m^2
Rotor Material	GFK / Epoxy
Rotor speed	31.0 U/min
Generator Type	Synchronous
Cut in wind speed	3 m/s
Cut out wind speed	34 m/s
Remote monitoring:	Enercon SCADA

Parameter	Value
Rated Power	2,000 kW-E 82
Rotor Diameter	82 m
Number of blades	3
Swept Area	5,281.0 m^2
Rotor Material	GFK / Epoxy
Rotor speed	18.0 U/min
Generator Type	Synchronous multi-pole
Cut in wind speed	2 m/s
Cut out wind speed	34 m/s
Remote monitoring	Enercon SCADA

The amount of electricity generated by the project is not influenced by factors outside the project boundary such as other power plants or demand for electricity. Rather, the governing factor is the wind speed at the project site.

PLF in case of wind energy has bern calculated as follows: 1.In case of past period: The data such as actual power geerated in a year and the capacity of a particular wind mill will determine the PLF.

Plant Load Factor is the ratio of the actual output of a power plant over a period of time and it's output if it had operated a full capacity of that time period.

Plant Load Factor = Gross Generation / (Installed Capacity * Number of Hours) For this project, plant load factor is %33.56 as below:

PLF= 61,145.341 / (20,800*8,760) *100=%33.56

[3] https://en.wind-turbine-models.com/turbines/835-enercon-e-82-e2-2.000
https://en.wind-turbine-models.com/turbines/529-enercon-e-48

All requirements and specifications of the meters have been done according to Communique on the counter to be used in the Electricity Market by Energy Market Regulatory Authority on 22/04/2011.

A.4 Scale of the project

This is large scale project.

A.5 Funding sources of project

The project activity does not have any public funding or Official Development Assistance (ODA) funding.

SECTION B. APPLICATION OF APPROVED GOLD STANDARD METHODOLOGY (IES) AND/OR DEMONSTRATION OF SDG CONTRIBUTIONS

B.1. Reference of approved methodology (ies)

The project applies CDM-EB approved "ACM0002: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources - Version 20.0"[4]
The methodology refers to:

- "Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality", Version 07.0.[5]
- "Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality", Version 07.0[6]
- "Tool to calculate project or leakage CO2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion", Version 03.0[7]
- "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system", Version 07.0.[8]
- "Tool to determine the remaining lifetime of equipment", Version 01[9]
- Tool 11 "Assessment of the validity of the original/current baseline and update of the baseline at the renewal of the crediting period" Version 3.0.1[10]

B.2. Applicability of methodology (ies)

- The methodology ACM0002 "Large scale Consolidated baseline methodology for grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources" is applicable to grid-connected renewable power generation project activities that a) install a new power plant at a site where no renewable power plant was operated prior to the implementation of the project activity (greenfield); b) involve a capacity addition c) involve a retrofit of (an) existing plant(s); or d) involve a replacement of (an) existing plant(s).

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[4] https://cdm.unfccc.int/filestorage/A/G/0/AG07ZJQ3EXD42LT5YV9HR16M8KINPO/EB105_repan03_ACM0002.pdf?t=cG58cXR0YmdpfDBPAQ9cKPQ77zmZZIilanUw
[5] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-01-v7.0.0.pdf
[6] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-02-v7.0.pdf
[7] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-03-v3.pdf
[8] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-07-v7.0.pdf
[9] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-10-v1.pdf
[10] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-11-v3.0.1.pdf

- Since the proposed project activity install a new power plant at a site where no renewable power plant was operated prior to the implementation of the project activity (greenfield), ACM0002 "Large scale Consolidated baseline methodology for grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources " version 20.0. is applicable.
  The choice of methodology ACM0002/Version 20.0 is justified as the proposed project activity meets relevant applicability criteria

The applicability criteria and conditions may be seen in more detail as below:

Table 4: Applicability of ACM0002 Version 20.0

Applicability Condition	Justification
This methodology is applicable to project activities that: a) Install a Greenfield power plant; b) Involve a capacity addition to (an) existing plant(s); c) Involve a retrofit of (an) existing operating plants/units; d) Involve a rehabilitation of (an) existing plant(s)/unit(s); or e) Involve a replacement of (an) existing plant(s)/unit(s).	The project activity involves installation of a power plant at a site where there was no renewable energy power plant operating prior to the implementation of the project activity. The proposed project activity is a greenfield project activity.[11]
The project activity may include renewable energy power plant/unit of one of the following types: hydro power plant/unit with or without reservoir, wind power plant/unit, geothermal power plant/unit, wind power plant/unit, wave power plant/unit or tidal power plant/unit.	The project activity is the installation of 11 wind turbine generators (WTGs). Hence, meets this criterion.
In the case of capacity additions, retrofits, rehabilitations or replacements (except for wind, wind, wave or tidal power capacity addition projects the existing plant/unit started commercial operation prior to the start of a minimum historical reference period of five years, used for the	The project activity does not involve capacity additions, retrofits, rehabilitations or replacements. Hence this criterion is not applicable to the project activity.

[11] EMRA Generation License – 10/04/2008

calculation of baseline emissions and defined in the baseline emission section, and no capacity expansion, retrofit, or rehabilitation of the plant/unit has been undertaken between the start of this minimum historical reference period and the implementation of the project activity.	
In case of hydro power plants, one of the following conditions shall apply: a)The project activity is implemented in an existing reservoir, with no change in the volume of reservoir; b) The project activity is implemented in existing single or multiple reservoirs, where the volume of the reservoir(s) is increased and the power density calculated using equation (7), is greater than 4 W/m2; or (c) The project activity results in new single or multiple reservoirs and the power density, calculated using equation (7), is greater than 4 W/m2; or (d) The project activity is an integrated hydro power project involving multiple reservoirs, where the power density for any of the reservoirs, calculated using equation (7), is lower than or equal to 4 W/m2, all of the following conditions shall apply: (i) The power density calculated using the total installed capacity of the integrated project, as per equation (8),is greater than 4 W/m2; (ii) Water flow between reservoirs is not used by any other hydropower unit which is not a part of the project activity;	This condition is not applicable to the project activity as it does not involve the installation of a hydro power plant.[12]

[12] The Generation License for 49 years obtained for WPP from Electricity Market Regulation Authority (EMRA)

(iii) Installed capacity of the power plant(s) with power density lower than or equal to 4 W/m2 shall be: a. Lower than or equal to 15 MW; and b. Less than 10 per cent of the total installed capacity of integrated hydro power project.	
In the case of integrated hydro power projects, project proponent shall: (a) Demonstrate that water flow from upstream power plants/units spill directly to the downstream reservoir and that collectively constitute to the generation capacity of the integrated hydro power project; or (b) Provide an analysis of the water balance covering the water fed to power units, with all possible combinations of reservoirs and without the construction of reservoirs. The purpose of water balance is to demonstrate the requirement of specific combination of reservoirs constructed under CDM project activity for the optimization of power output. This demonstration has to be carried out in the specific scenario of water availability in different seasons to optimize the water flow at the inlet of power units. Therefore, this water balance will take into account seasonal flows from river, tributaries (if any), and rainfall for minimum five years prior to implementation of CDM project activity.	The project activity is not a hydro power plant. Hence this applicability criterion is not relevant to the project activity.
The methodology is not applicable to: (a) Project activities that involve switching from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources at the site of the project activity, since in this case the baseline may be the continued use of fossil fuels at the site;	Project activity does not involve: • Switching from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources at the site of the project activity. • Biomass fired plants. Hence this criterion is not applicable.

(b) Biomass fired power plants/units	
In the case of retrofits, rehabilitations, replacements, or capacity additions, this methodology is only applicable if the most plausible baseline scenario, as a result of the identification of baseline scenario, is "the continuation of the current situation, i.e. to use the power generation equipment that was already in use prior to the implementation of the project activity and undertaking business as usual maintenance."	The project is not a retrofit, rehabilitations, replacements or capacity addition; hence this applicability criterion is not relevant.
In addition, the applicability conditions included in the tools referred to above apply.	Applicability conditions of the applied tool are justified.

From the above it is concluded that the project activity meets all the applicability conditions of the methodology ACM0002 version 20.0 "Grid connected electricity generation from renewable sources".

The project activity also meets the following applicability conditions of "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system".

Applicability Conditions of "Tool to Calculate The Emission Factor For an Electricity System" for Alize Camseki WPP as follow :

SI No	Applicability condition	Applicability to this project activity
1	This tool may be applied to estimate the OM, BM and/or CM when calculating baseline emissions for a project activity that substitutes grid electricity, i.e. where a project activity supplies electricity to a grid or a project activity that results in savings of electricity that would have been provided by the grid (e.g. demand-side energy efficiency projects).	The project activity substitutes grid electricity by supplying renewable power to grid. Hence this criterion is applicable.
2	In case of CDM projects the tool is not applicable if the project electricity system is located partially or totally in an Annex I country.	Project electricity system is not located in an Annex I country.

The project activity also meets the applicability conditions given in "Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality".

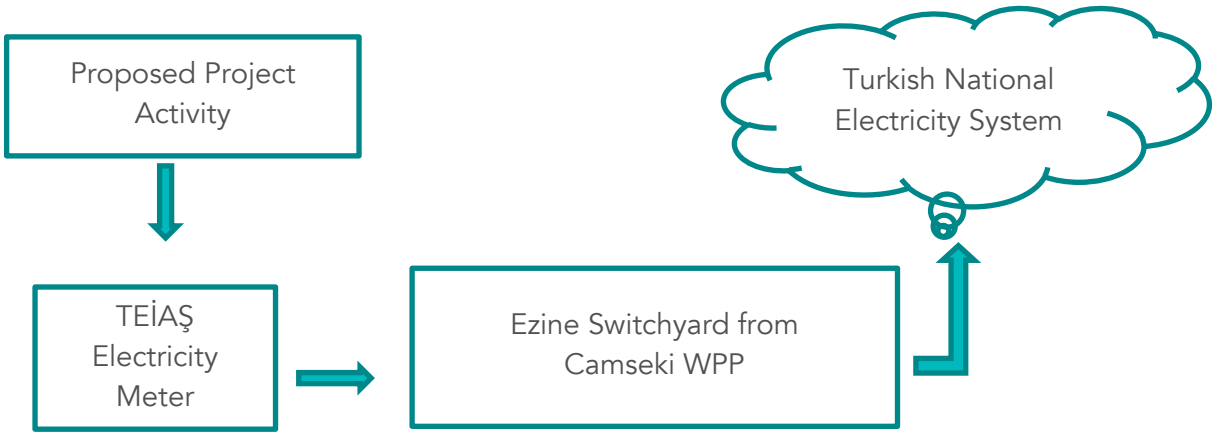
The project activity also meets the applicability conditions given in "Tool to determine the remaining lifetime of equipment" This tool is used to determine the remaining lifetime of baseline or project equipment. Average lifetime of turbines is assumed as 25 years.

Other tools mentioned in the methodology are not applicable for this project activity

B.3. Project boundary

The spatial extent of the project boundary includes the project power plant and all power plants connected physically to the electricity system. The greenhouse gasses and emission sources are defined for the project activity and the baseline scenario. As a result, the project boundary for Alize Çamseki 20.8 MW Wind Farm Project, Turkey is as demonstrated in the figure below:

Figure 2: Project Boundary



In addition, please see the justification of the given project boundary in the table below:

Table 5: The greenhouse gases and emission sources

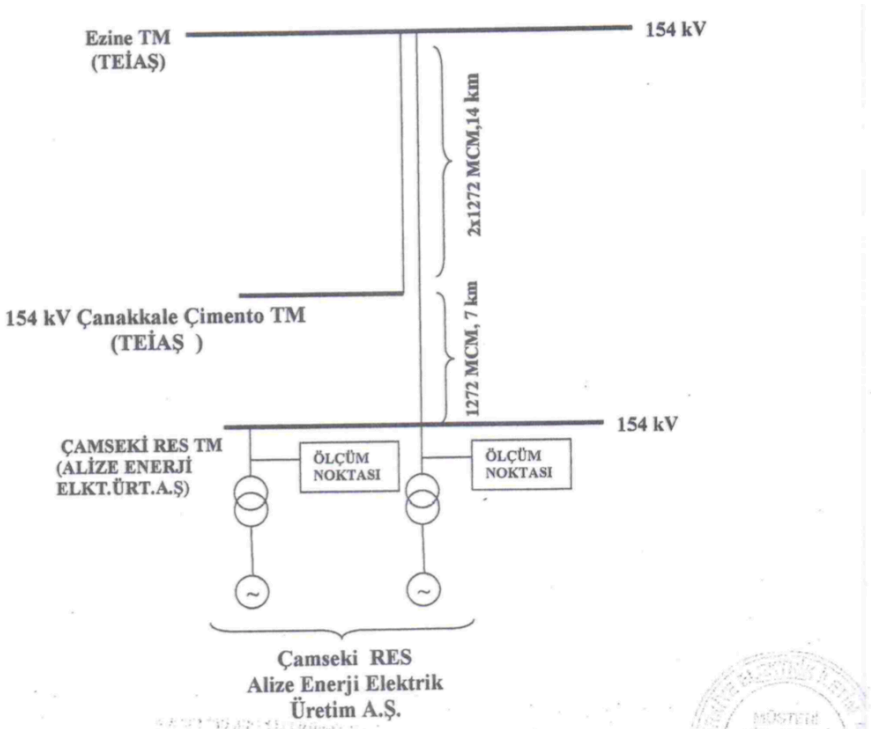
Source		GHGs	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Baseline	CO_2 emissions from electricity generation in	CH_4	No	The major source of emissions in the baseline
		N_2O	No	The minor emission source in the baseline.

	fossil fuel fired power plants that are replaced due to the project activity	CO_2	Yes	Main emission source. The dominant emissions from power plants are in the form of CO2, therefore CO2 emissions from fossil fuel fired power plants connected to the grid is considered in baseline calculations.
Project scenario	Construction and operation of the project activity	CO_2	No	Minor emission source. The project activity has a diesel generator, however the use of fossil fuels for the back up or emergency purposes (e.g. diesel generators) can be neglected as per the applicable methodology. As suggested by the baseline methodology, project emissions (PEy) are assumed to be 0 and it is not considered
		CH_4	No	
		N_2O	No	

Potential leakage emissions in the context of power sector projects are emissions that arise from the project activities such as power plant construction, fuel handling and land inundation. According to ACM0002 / Version 20.0, such emissions do not need to be taken into account.

The following figure represents the line diagram of the project activity:

Figure 3 Line Diagram of Alize Çamseki 20.8 MW Wind Farm Project



The scheme shows the connection points of Alize Çamseki 20.8 MW Wind Farm Project with the national grid. The wind farm is connected to Ezine transformer station on 154 kV high voltage level. Two electricity meters are installed at Camseki WPP. These meters are working in parallel.

B.4. Establishment and description of baseline scenario

The project applies for a renewal of the crediting period under the requirements of The Gold Standard Foundation so the Methodological Tool "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 has been applied to demonstrate that the baseline of the project is still valid.

The Tool consists of two steps:

Step 1: The "Procedures for the renewal of the crediting period of a registered CDM project activity" approved by the CDM Executive Board require assessing the impact of new relevant national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances on the baseline. The validity of the current baseline is assessed using the following Sub-steps:

Step 1.1: Assess compliance of the current baseline with relevant mandatory national and/or sectoral policies.

The Project baseline is the "grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources". The Project is still in compliance with Electricity Market Law with Number 4628 and dated 03/03/2001 and Law on Utilization of Renewable Energy Resources for the Purpose of Generating Electrical Energy with Number 5346 and dated 18/05/2005 (currrent legal framework, all required relevant regulations and laws). There is no changes or revision of these laws and legislation.

The conclusion is that the baseline of the project activity complies and will continue to comply with the laws and regulations in the sector for the next crediting period.

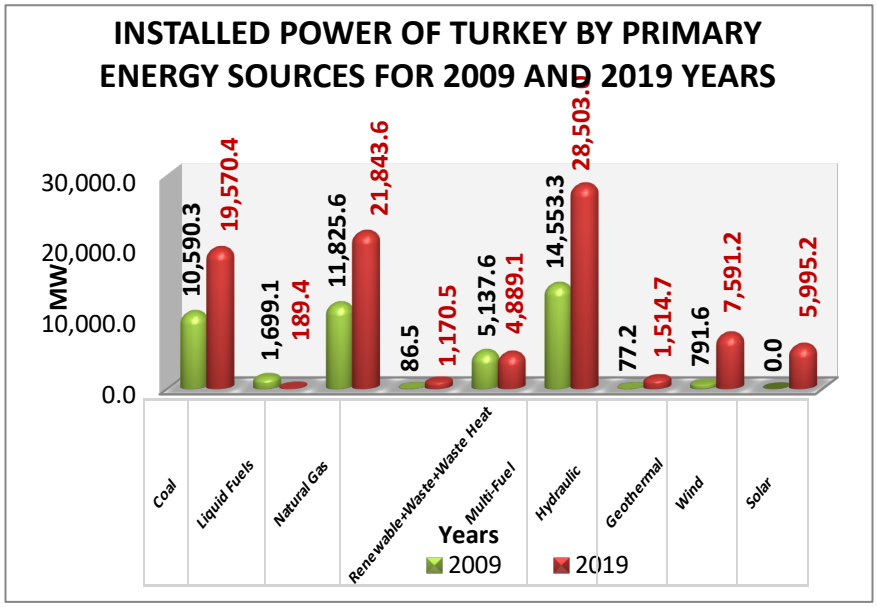
Step 1.2: Assess the impact of circumstances

The conditions used to determine the baseline emissions in the previous crediting period are still valid.

The electricity generation is predominantly composed by fossil fuel fired power plants in Turkey. The share of resources in the electricity generation in Turkey may be seen in Figure 5[13].

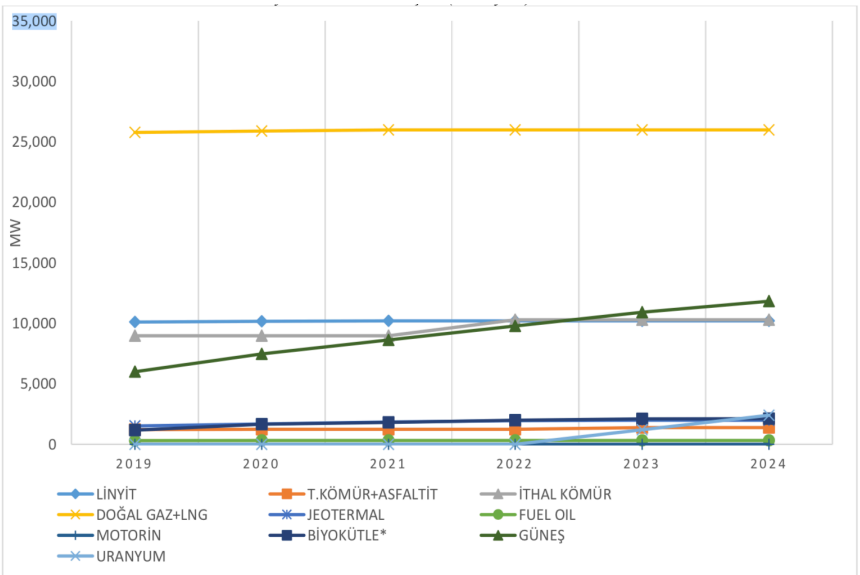
[13] https://www.teias.gov.tr/tr-TR/turkiye-elektrik-uretim-iletim-istatistikleri

Figure 4: The share of resources in the electricity generation



As per the 5-year capacity projection of TEIAS (Turkish Electricity Transmission Company), it is obvious that fossil fuels would continue being the main sources for electricity generation (approximately 62% in 2024). High growth rate of energy demand is forecasted to continue over coming decade. Fossil fuels will be dominant in the electricity generation mix, with an expected share of 62% in 2024. Renewables including wind energy would have a limited share of then 38 %. For this reason, main part of the new capacity will be fossil fuel based.

Figure 5 Capacity projection, 2019-2024[14]



[14] https://www.teias.gov.tr/tr-TR/ilgili-raporlar

Turkey as an advanced developing nation has looked at dealing with energy security by developing and constructing high capacity coal and natural gas power plants. The development of thermal power plants has been also encouraged by the large natural resource availability in Turkey, especially the abundance of economically accessible lignite.

Step 1.3: Assess whether the continuation of use of current baseline equipment(s) or an investment is the most likely scenario for the crediting period for which renewal is requested.

The same circumstances are valid for the price of electric energy.

The baseline scenario identified at the validation of the project activity was the continuation of grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources. Under this scenario, no investment from the project's proponent or third party (or parties) has been envisioned later specifically for the project. Thus, this step in not applicable.

The technicahal lifetime of turbine is 25 years and there is no changes about their technology.

There is no change in investment and technology affecting project implementation so related conditions used to determine the baseline emissions in the previous crediting period are still valid.

Step 1.4: Assessment of the validity of the data and parameters

The emissions reduction calculations are based on two main parameters: the energy produced and the grid emission factor.

Since the energy generated under the project activity is monitored, only the grid emission factor should be updated for the purpose of the crediting period renewal.

The emission factors and values for the calculation of the baseline emissions have been determined for the whole crediting period and parameters not monitored have been changed. Therefore, Step 2 has been applied.

According to the methodology, baseline scenario was identified as "the electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity that otherwise would have been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources".

Step 2: Update the current baseline and the data and parameters.

Step 2.1: Update the current baseline

As confirmed in Step 1, under the current context of the sectoral policies and circumstances, the project baseline for the next crediting period is the use of electricity from the national grid. This is conform to the provisions of the latest version of the approved applicable methodology to the project activity namely: ACM0002 version

20.0, "Large-scale Consolidated baseline methodology for grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources".

Step 2.2: Update the data and parameters

The grid emission factor has been updated according to the version of the tool: Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system (Version 07.0).

According to tool three options has provided. The PP has used Option 1 of Paragraph 17 for national EF by Turkish Republic Ministry of Energy as 0.6482.

B.5. Demonstration of additionality

The local stakeholder consultation meeting was organized on 29/11/2007 in Uvecik village before as it is before the construction of the plant. In addition to this, during the financial analysis done for the investment decision, the VER revenue has been taken into account. Everything is still same as registered capacity project related with additionality assessment during the CP renewal process. Because the increase capacity has not added in the project boundary.

Time schedule of the project activity may be seen in in table 6 as followed:

Table 6: Time schedule of the project activity

Event	**Actual / Expected**	**Date**
Start of first crediting period	Actual	01/07/2009
Gold Standards registration of Project Activity	Actual	29/06/2010
First monitoring period	Actual	01/07/2009-31/08/2010
Second Monitoring Period	Actual	01/09/2010-31/10/2011
Third Monitoring Period	Actual	01/11/2011-31/08/2012
Fourth Monitoring Period	Actual	01/09/2012-31/08/2013
Second Start and End Crediting Period	Expected	01/07/2016-30/06/2023
Third Start and End Crediting Period	Expected	01/07/2023-30/06/2030

The project activity consists of the installation of a new grid-connected renewable power plant. The respective baseline scenario would be the generation of grid-connected power, which would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources, as reflected in the combined margin (CM) calculations described in the "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system".

The project activity is a green field investment, which does not modify or retrofit any existing electricity generation facility. The emission factors are calculated with the recent data available at the date of PDD compilation. The additionality methodology consists of the following steps;

- Identification of alternatives to the project activity;
- Investment analysis to determine that the proposed project activity is either: 1) not the most economically or financially attractive, or 2) not economically or financially feasible;
- Barriers analysis; and
- Common practice analysis

STEP 1. Identification of alternatives to the project activity consistent with current laws and regulations

This step involves the definition of realistic and credible alternatives to the project activity that can be part of the baseline scenario.

Sub-step 1a. Define alternatives to the project activity:

The Project involves the generation of electricity and sales of VER credits. It will help Turkey to stimulate and commercialise the use of grid connected renewable energy technologies and markets. The two alternatives identified to the project activity are;

Alternative A. The proposed project activity will be undertaken without the generation and sale of VER credits.

➢ The revenues derived from the sale of voluntary emission reductions have been included in the financial feasibility analysis and preliminary negotiations with the bank (see Annex 4), and the investment decision relies upon carbon trading. Since the project is not feasible for project participants without the sales of VER credits due to its low IRR, the Project will not be realized and this alternative cannot be considered as the baseline scenario. These statements will be further elaborated

Alternative B. Continuation of the current situation: The project activity is not realized and investors do not take any actions.

➢ In this alternative, the same amount of electricity to be produced by the project activity will be generated by other power plants connected to grid, where the energy mix is dominated by fossil fuel fired power plants.

No realistic and credible alternative scenarios to the proposed project activity can be identified that deliver electricity with comparable quality, properties and application areas. Thus, no other alternatives other than both above mentioned alternatives have been considered as potential baseline scenarios.

Outcome of Step 1a: Identified realistic and credible alternative scenario(s) to the project activity

Alternative B is identified as the baseline scenario, since Alternative A is not applicable, which will be further elaborated in Section B.5. According to the baseline scenario, the electricity delivered to grid will continue to be fed by a power plant portfolio, which is highly fossil fuel dependent and CO2 intensive (see figures below).

Figure 6 Electricity generation mix in Turkey[15]

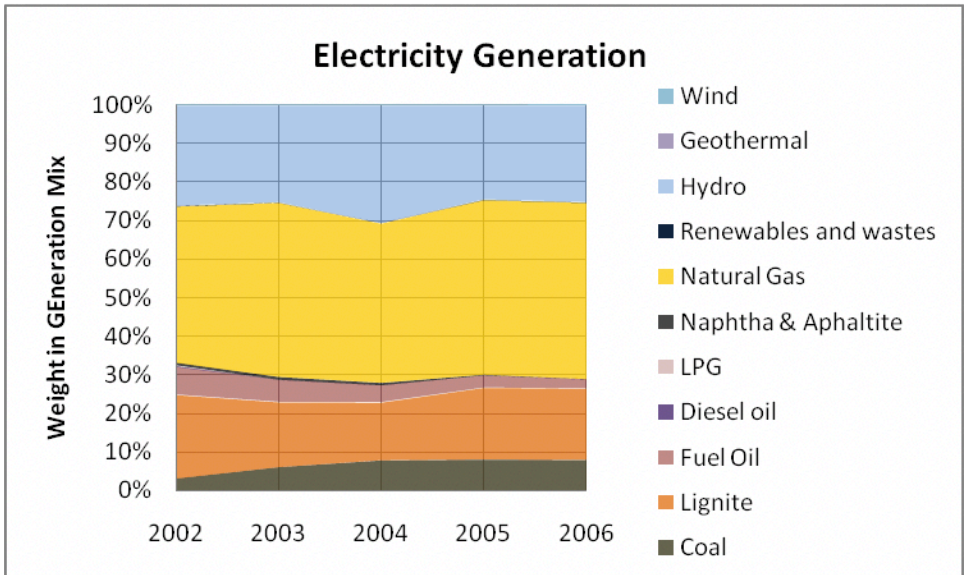
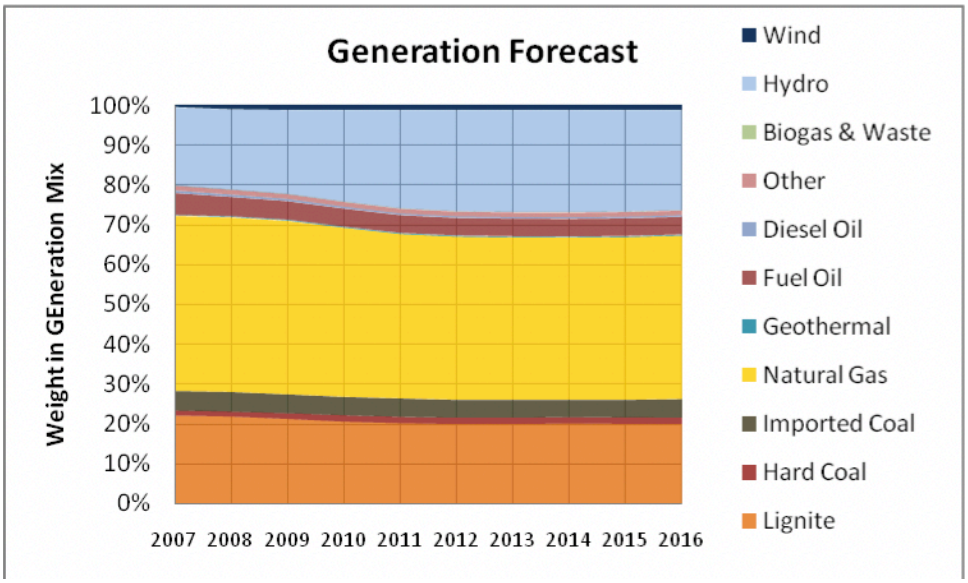


Figure 6 shows the current practice of electricity generation in Turkey; the weight of fossil fuels in electricity generation has been around 70-75% for the last five years and is not expected to change much in the future as highlighted in Figure 6.

Figure 7 Electricity Generation Forecasts[16]



[15] Based on TEIAS data, http://www.teias.gov.tr/istatistik2005/39.xls, http://www.teias.gov.tr/ist2006/36(06).xls .

[16] TEIAS capacity projection 2007-2016,p.30.(http://www.teias.gov.tr/projeksiyon/projeksiyon%20Temmuz2007.pdf)

The official forecasts as displayed in Figure 3 suggest that in the future power generation in Turkey will be dominated by fossil fuel sources covering more than 70% of the overall electricity supply. In this framework, the continuation of the current situation (Alternative B) would mean carrying on this fossil fuel dominated trend.

The same forecasts show that wind energy is expected to cover around 1% of Turkey's electricity demand during 2007-2016. Thus, wind farm projects most likely will not become business as usual in the near future.

Sub-step 1b. Consistency with mandatory laws and regulations

Both alternatives as well as the project activity are subject to the following laws;

Relevant Laws	Number / Enactment Date
Electricity Market Law	Nr. 4628 / 03.03.2001
Energy Efficiency Law	Nr. 5627 / 02.05.2007
Law on Utilization of Renewable Energy Resources for the Purpose of Generating Electrical Energy	Nr. 5346 / 18.05.2005
Environmental Law	Nr. 2827 / 11.08.1983

There are various regulations in connection with these laws as well. The mandatory preliminary permits have been obtained for the project activity, showing that it is in compliance with the current laws and regulations. Turkey did not ratify the Kyoto Protocol and has no national legal binding emission reduction goals for power plants. Hence, both alternatives, A and B, are consistent with the applicable legislation.

Outcome of Step 1b: As mentioned above, if the project activity is not feasible and will not be realized, project participants do not have an alternative investment plan that would generate electricity with a comparable quality and similar amount. Alternative A cannot be considered as a plausible scenario because of financial, investment, technological and prevailing practice barriers that would prevent the project activity from being implemented, which will be further elaborated under Section B.5. Therefore, the only plausible baseline scenario to the Project is Alternative B: the continuation of the current situation without realization of the proposed Project Activity.

For the demonstration of additionality, a barrier analysis or an investment analysis, or both can be conducted. Barrier analysis is applied.

STEP 2. Investment Analysis

The Investment Analysis is not applied.

STEP 3. Barrier Analysis

This analysis determines whether the proposed project activity faces barriers that:

- Prevent the implementation of this type of proposed project activity; and

- Do not prevent the implementation of at least one of the alternatives

Sub-step 3a. Identify barriers that would prevent the implementation of the proposed project activity:

Investment -, technical -, prevailing practice - and other barriers are explained below for the scenario identified as Alternative A, which assumes that the project activity being implemented without consideration of revenues from VER credits;

(a) Investment barriers

o As of PDD development date, no similar wind energy project has been taken into operation without VER credits in Turkey.

o Access to finance: Although being one of the leading and credited wind energy companies in Turkey, the project participants have experienced some difficulties in securing the finance for the Project because of the following reasons;

- Country Risk: Turkey faces a relatively high volatility of its economy4. The associated country credit ratings of Turkey lead to higher interest rates for debt financing, since commercial risks affect expected returns. This perception results in elevated financing costs for wind projects and a more selective approach by banks for their financing decision.
- Long Payback Period: As a result of higher debt interest rates and initial investment requirements, inter alia, wind farm investments in general have long payback periods, low IRR5 and ADSCR6. This creates difficulties in accessing finance for wind projects where their insufficient financial performance can be associated with low electricity prices, inter alia due to political reasons, competition with fully-depreciated old public power plants which do not reflect the real cost of electricity generation onto prices, etc..
- Lack of Project Finance: Securing project financing -which is a common tool for financing wind farms- for a wind farm project in Turkey poses significant challenges and difficulties, which is related to poor financial parametersof wind energy projects (without the income from sales of VER credits) and lack of experience of local banks with project financing.

o Project-specific financial barriers:

- Transmission Fee: The transmission line system usage fee, depends on the project location and can differ significantly. It constitutes a significant operating cost item for the Project, since this fee is the second highest7 among 23 distribution grids in Turkey, reducing the feasibility of this Project in particular. Furthermore, the expected privatization process of these distribution networks contains the risk of distribution fee increases.
- Equipment Selection: The Enercon wind turbines, which are chosen for the Project, have higher prices than comparable turbines. This choice is justified by their high quality, reliability, extensive technical support, grid friendliness, low maintenance requirements and low noise. However, it amplifies the investment volume, thus posing another barrier.

(b) Technological barriers

o Technology Transfer: Turkey is a developing country and technology / know how transfers are significant factors for a sustainable development. Successful wind farm implementations in Turkey will enable a faster expansion of the local renewable energy market. However, since the wind energy market is underdeveloped in Turkey, the procurement of specific services and equipments in Turkey is difficult, at least at a desired level of quality. A significant portion of the required technology must therefore be imported.

o Transmission System: Electricity generation from wind is by its nature more variable depending on the wind speed, which creates supply fluctuations as opposed to conventional power plants, which have a more predictable and controllable generation pattern. The transmission system has to offset oversupply or shortage by wind farms and balance the electricity fed to the national grid regulating other power plants. Although the Renewable Energy Law Nr. 5346 privileges and prioritizes renewable energy projects for transmission line connection, the actual practice is different. TEIAS allocates low capacities for wind farms at transformer stations, which poses a significant barrier to wind projects.

o Lack of Infrastructure: Although normally TEIAS is required to construct the 21-km transmission line for the Project Activity, in practice the project developer builds the transmission line on its own cost. This incurred cost is later to be "compensated" by TEIAS, however the overall compensation procedure is not declared by TEIAS. The experience of the project developer is that TEIASuses outdated compensation tariffs and that the real costs are much higher than these tariffs, resulting in a net loss on behalf of the project participants. This increases the investment amount to be raised by the project developer and affects the Project IRR negatively.

o Lack of Skilled Labour: Skilled and properly trained technical staff in the construction and operation of wind farms is unavailable in Turkey, which causes difficult maintenance and operation conditions and a considerable risk of underperformance. Experienced staff is crucial for wind farms, as any malfunctioning, disrepair or poor maintenance of wind turbines may result in long and costly interruptions in electricity generation.

(c) Prevailing Practice

o Complications in Construction: Shipping wind turbines to the project site properly, construction and installation of footings, wind turbines, blades and masts in Turkey pose some complications due to limited experience of local contractors and service providers. These difficulties may give rise to additional costs and risks.

(d) Other Barriers

o Legal and bureaucratic difficulties: The first licensing application for the Project has been submitted on 29.12.2003; however the license has been obtained in April 2007 (more than three years after the first application). After the application, all documents additionally requested by the Energy Market Regulatory Authority (EMRA) have been submitted until 21.01.2004. Following an inspection and examination period for more than 2 years, an information and permit update has been requested by EMRA on

31/05/2007. After 7 months following the submission of the updated documents, EMRA has issued the generation license (see Annex 5) on 18.04.2007. Apart from this aspect, a recent stay of execution judgement regarding a law concerning forestry areas resulted in an abrupt halt of some energy projects in Turkey, which shows the uncontrollable nature of legal, political and bureaucratic risks investors are faced with.

o Governmental Policies: Considering the foreseen electricity supply shortage3, the Turkish Government has set out some incentives for the promotion of power generation. Some of these incentives are particularly in favour of nuclear and fossil fuel-fired power plant investments, which constitute investment barriers for the Project as explained in Table 7 below;

Table 7 Some of new support mechanisms in favour of conventional energy sources

Applicability / Legal Reference	**Law Clause Description**	**Explanation**
Nuclear power plants (Law on Establishment and Operation of Nuclear Power Plants and Sales of Energy, Enactment date 20.11.2007)	Public-Private Partnership model	This clause enables private nuclear power plant investors to form PPP's and thus minimize their associated political and financial risks.
	Electricity purchase guarantee up to 15 years	This period is longer than the purchase guarantee period given to electricity generated by renewable resources, making nuclear energy investments more attractive.
	No sales price cap for the generated electricity	There is no upper price cap for nuclear energy (contrary to renewable resources), making nuclear power plant investments more attractive.
	Various other supports	Nuclear power plants are supported in terms of free land allocation, incentives for staff training and know how transfer etc., which are not available to power plants using renewable resources.
Coal fired power plants (Law on Establishment and Operation of Nuclear Power Plants and Sales of Energy, Enactment date 20.11.2007)	electricity purchase guarantee up to 15 years	This period is longer than the guarantee given to renewable resources and makes the financing of high-capacity coal fired power plants more attractive.
Liquid fuel fired power plants (planned - amendment draft for the Electricity Market Law Nr. 4628)	ÖTV[8]-exemption of liquid fuels used in power plants	If this amendment draft is accepted, it will lower the operational costs of liquid fuel fired power plants, making these investments more attractive.

These laws show that the government does not prioritize electricity generation from renewable resources over others. There exist no official medium- or long-term strategies or any agenda for the development or support of renewable energies in Turkey, besides the renewable energy law of 2005, which in terms of investment incentives is particularly negligible in comparison to the laws described in Table 3. This uncertainty about future renewable energy policies creates significant risks and obstacles for potential investors.

o Project-specific licensing barriers: The generation license sets out that the project activity starts operation within 28 months, the first 16 months of this period being allowed for preparations. The Project has to start operation latest on August 28, 2009. If this schedule cannot be met, the license may be cancelled by EMRA. Taking into account the harsh climatic conditions at the project site and potential unforeseeable financial and organisational difficulties, this schedule sets up a considerable time pressure and certain risks.

o Logistic Barriers: Transportation of wind turbines and construction of wind farms require special machinery and equipment to be brought to the Project site, which is inaccessible under normal conditions by vehicle. The local infrastructure poses some challenges such as insufficient roads and difficult terrain for equipment transportation and construction, therefore new roads capable of carrying heavy trucks will be built. This may add up certain delays and associated costs. Construction of 2,2 km roads is planned in order to be able to carry the wind turbines.

Outcome of Step 3a: The identified barriers are sufficient grounds for demonstration of additionality since they prevent potential project proponents from carrying out the proposed project activity undertaken without being registered as a VER project activity. The barriers mentioned above prevent the realization of Alternative A (the proposed Project Activity undertaken without VER credits).

Sub-step 3b. Show that the identified barriers would not prevent the implementation of at least one of the alternatives (except the proposed project activity)

Identified barriers explained in Sub-step 3a would not prevent the implementation of the Alternative B, which is mainly the continuation of fossil fuel and hydro power plant construction because of the following reasons:

• Investment Barriers: Investment barriers partly affect ongoing power plant investments; however as the current practice of financial institutions also shows, fossil fuel powered power plant investments often face considerably lower investment barriers as a result of:

o Smaller initial investment volumes compared to similar-capacity renewable energy projects

o Familiarity of financiers, investors and authorities

o Support mechanisms (e.g. given in Table 3) specifically in favour of conventional power plants

•Technological Barriers: Large hydro - and fossil fuel fired thermal power plants, which constitute a big portion in the installed capacity forecasts, utilize conventional technologies, which are well known and mature. In Turkey there are technically competent equipment suppliers, technical planners, contractors, maintenance staff etc. regarding such investments. Therefore the continuation of the current situation does not involve any identifiable technological barriers.

• Prevailing Practice: This alternative already involves the current practice and is therefore not applicable.

• Other Barriers: In general, there is an oversupply of imported natural gas in Turkey because of Turkey's international take-or-pay purchase contracts. Therefore, the national energy policy supports the expansion of natural gas networks stimulating the demand. Furthermore, the Turkish energy policy is based on a strategy acting as an energy bridge between the Eastern and the Western oil and gas markets, thereby securing its own fossil fuel supply and gaining strategic position in the global energy market. This strategy prioritizes fossil fuels at political levels, whereby renewable resources and their strategic importance are seen as secondary.

These reasons stated above prevent Alternative B being affected by the barriers, whereas these barriers seriously affect the Alternative A.

B.5.2 Ongoing Financial Need

Below you can find the electricity sales income, operational costs, carbon sales income and carbon certification expenses. They are all normalized to the net income (divided by net income).

Specify the methodology, activity requirement or product requirement that establishes deemed additionality for the proposed project (including the version number and the specific paragraph, if applicable).	According to the Annex 5 of EB 62 "Guidelines on the assessment of Investment analysis" version 5, only variables including the initial investment cost, that constitute more than 20% of either total project costs or total project revenues should be subjected to reasonable variation. In accordance with the guidelines, important parameters for the feasibility of the proposed project activity are defined as investment cost, production expenses and revenues. The mentioned parameters have been tested with a range of ±10% for the sensitivity analysis.
Describe how the proposed project meets the criteria for deemed additionality.	The Internal Rate of Return (IRR) is below the financial benchmark when the PDD has prepared, thus project activity cannot be considered to be a financially attractive alternative.

For Crediting Period (01/07/2019-01/07/2016)	% to Net Income
Income	121.06
Costs	21.06
Net Income	100
Carbon Income	3.11
Carbon Costs	1.63
Net Carbon Income	1.48

Income occurring from electricity sales (sole income except carbon revenues) is 1.21 times the net income and overall expenses (including depreciation costs) make up to 21.06 times the net income. Revenues from carbon credit sales make only 3.11 percent of net income. Carbon certification costs amount to 1.63 percent of the net income and net carbon sales income amount 1.48 percent of net electric sales income.

The project is not financially attractive. Therefore, carbon revenues are crucial for the project. The income of the GS VER is very important for the financial performance of the project and GSVERs price will be increase in near future. So, the results of the financial analysis still same for the project, with the decision to go ahead was made 7 years ago, both with and without VER financing. This therefore indicates that in comparison to alternative investments, the Project was still financially unattractive in the absence of VER financing.

The project has not continued the verification process because of the economical situation of cost and carbon credit's price.

B.6. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) outcomes

B.6.1 Explanation of methodological choices/approaches for estimating the SDG Impact

Relevant Target/Indicator for each of the three SDGs

Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	Most relevant SDG Target	SDG Impact Indicator (Proposed or SDG Indicator)
13 Climate Action (mandatory)	T:13.3. Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	I:13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions
7 Affordable and Clean Energy	T:7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	I: 7.2.1 "Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	T: 8.5 By 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men	I: 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

The baseline for the project is no project, thus leading to generation in the relevant grid which is dominated by fossil fuel. The clean energy generated by the project is calculated based on the amount of electricity generated by the project per annum. The project is expected to generate 61,145.341 MWh[17] of clean energy per annum.Net generation will be as below.

Net Generation (MWh) = Electricity Supplied to the Grid (MWh)– Electricity Consumption from the Grid (MWh)

The net generation and internal consumption identified and approved by authorized EPIAS.

The project contributes to the following indicators 7.2.1 "Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption" and following target: 7.2 ''By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix."

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

The project leads to employment opportunities which would not have been possible in the baseline scenario. The project provides employment to 8 people during the operation phase.

The project contributes to the following indicators 8.5.2 "Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities" and following target: "8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value"

The target will be monitored by the number of full-time employees with the SGK records during the verification process. Because of the social conditions of the project area, employment of woman and persons with disabilities is not possible.

The project contributes to the following indicators 8.5.2 "Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities" and following target: "8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value"

The target will be monitored by the number of full-time employees with the SGK records during the verification process. Because of the social conditions of the project area, employment of woman and persons with disabilities is not possible.

SDG13: Climate Action:

The project leads to mitigation of 39,634 tCO_2 per annum.

[17] Alize Çamseki 20.8 MW Wind Farm Project's average annual production value of 13 operatiom years

The project contributes to the following indicators 13.3.2 "Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions" and following target 13.3 "Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning"

The project's contribution is done through training and awareness raising of local people and setting good example by investing to the climate friendly technology.

As developing the baseline and calculation of the emission reductions for the proposed project activity are calculated according to "Tool to calculate the emission factor of an electricity system" version 07.0.
Emission Reductions
The emission reductions are calculated based on the below formula:

$ER_y=BE_y-PE_y- LE_y$

Where:

ER_y = Emission reductions in year y (tCO2e/yr)
BE_y = Baseline emissions in year y (tCO2/yr)
PE_y= Project emissions in year y (tCO2e/yr)
LE_y = Leakage emissions in year y (t CO2/y)

Project Emissions
As the proposed project activity is a new grid-connected wind power plant. For this reason, PE_y is considered as "0" in line with ACM0002 Version 20.0

$PE_y=0$

Leakage
Leakage emission (LE_y) is considered as "0" as suggested in ACM0002 Version 20.0

$LE_y=0$

Baseline Emissions
The baseline emissions are calculated as follows:

$BE_y=EG_y * EF_{CO2,i,y}$
Where:

BE_y = Baseline emissions in year y (tCO_2/yr)
$EG_{m,y}$ = Net quantity of electricity generated and delivered to the grid by power unit m in year y (MWh)
$EF_{CO2,i,y}$ = CO2 emission factor of fuel type i in year y (t CO2/MWh)

According the "Tool to Calculate the Emission Factor for an Electricity System v 07.0.0". Option 1 has been selected.

Option 1

A delineation of the project electricity system and connected electricity systems published by the DNA or the group of the DNAs of the host country(ies), In case a delineation is provided by a group of DNAs, the same delineation should be used by all the project participants applying the tool in these countries.

Operating, Build and Combined Margin Emission Factors have been published by the Ministry of Energy and Natural resources. The Ministry has calculated the factors as using the "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system". Since it's the latest available data, published by the ministry, these factors have been considered.

Calculation of the Operating Margin Emission Factor

It's been published as 0.7258 tCO2/MWh by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources.[18]

Calculation of the Build Margin Emission Factor

It's been published as 0.4153 tCO2/MWh by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources.[19]

Calculating of the Combined Margin Emission Factor

It's been published as 0,6482 tCO2/MWh by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. The combined margin is calculated ex-post and has been fixed for the crediting period. And this calculated CM= 0.75xOM+0.25xBM. This national EF published by Turkish Republic Ministry of energy.[20]

T.C. ENERJİ VE TABİİ KAYNAKLAR BAKANLIĞI	TÜRKİYE ULUSAL ELEKTRİK ŞEBEKESİ EMİSYON FAKTÖRÜ BİLGİ FORMU	Doküman No	ETKB-EVÇED-FRM-039 Rev.00
		Revizyon / Yayın Tarihi	01.09.2020

Faaliyet temelli marj ve gelişim temelli marj emisyon faktörü rakamları birleşik marj emisyon faktörünün hesaplanmasında kullanılmaktadır.

Hesaplanan faaliyet temelli marj ve gelişim temelli marj kullanılarak **güneş ve rüzgâr kaynaklı elektrik üretim santralleri ve diğer yenilenebilir enerji santralleri için iki farklı birleşik marj emisyon faktörü** hesaplanmıştır.

Faktör Türü	Yılı	Değeri (tCO_2/MWh)
Birleşik marj emisyon faktörü (güneş ve rüzgâr)	2019	0,6482
Birleşik marj emisyon faktörü (diğer yenilenebilir)	2019	0,5706

Yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklı elektrik üretimi ile sağlanacak sera gazı salım **(SGS) azaltım hesaplamalarında** kaynak türüne göre hesaplanan **birleşik marj emisyon faktörleri** kullanılabilecektir.

EVÇED, Çevre ve İklim Daire Başkanlığı, İklim Grubu **Telefon:** +90 312 212 64 20 – 6992
e-posta: cevre.iklim@enerji.gov.tr

[18] https://enerji.gov.tr//Media/Dizin/EVCED/tr/ÇevreVeİklim/İklimDeğişikliği/TürkiyeUlusalElektrikŞebekesiEmisyonFaktörü/Belgeler/EK-2.pdf

[19] https://enerji.gov.tr//Media/Dizin/EVCED/tr/ÇevreVeİklim/İklimDeğişikliği/TürkiyeUlusalElektrikŞebekesiEmisyonFaktörü/Belgeler/EK-2.pdf

[20] https://enerji.gov.tr//Media/Dizin/EVCED/tr/ÇevreVeİklim/İklimDeğişikliği/TürkiyeUlusalElektrikŞebekesiEmisyonFaktörü/Belgeler/EK-2.pdf

B.6.2 Data and parameters fixed ex ante

I: 7.2.1 "Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption"

Data/parameter	$EF_{CO2,grid,y}$
Unit	tCO_2/MWh
Description	Combined margin CO2 emission factor for the project electricity system in year y
Source of data	Republic of Turkey Ministry of Energy in Emission Factor 2019[21]
Value(s) applied	0.6482
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Calculate baseline emission
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions - to demonstrate contribution to SDG7- 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

B.6.3 Ex ante estimation of SDG Impact

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

The baseline for the project is no project, thus leading to generation in the relevant grid which is dominated by fossil fuel. The clean energy generated by the project is calculated based on the amount of electricity generated by the project per annum. The project is expected to generate 61,145.341 MWh of clean energy per annum. Net generation will be as below.

Net Generation (MWh) = Electricity Supplied to the Grid (MWh)– Electricity Consumption from the Grid (MWh)

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

The project leads to employment opportunities which would not have been possible in the baseline scenario. The project provides employment to8 people during the operation phase.

SDG13: Climate Action:

The project contributes to the following indicators 13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development

[21] https://enerji.gov.tr//Media/Dizin/EVCED/tr/ÇevreVeİklim/İklimDeğişikliği/TürkiyeUlusalElektrikŞebekesiEmisyonFaktörü/Belgeler/EK-2.pdf

actions" following target 13.3. Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.
The project leads to mitigation of 39,634 tCO_2 per annum.

Baseline emissions
As per ACM0002, the baseline emissions are calculated as the net electricity generated by the project activity, multiplied with the baseline emission factor for the project grid. Baseline emissions calculated as explained in section B.6.1 above are summarized as below.
$BE_y = EG_{m,y} * EF_{CO2,i,y}$

Where,
BE_y = Baseline emissions in year y (tCO2/yr)
$EG_{m,y}$ = Net quantity of electricity generated and delivered to the grid by power unit m in year y (MWh)
$EF_{CO2,i,y}$ = CO2 emission factor of fuel type i in year y (t CO2/MWh)
Hence,

BE_y = 61,145.341 MWh/yr * 0.6482 tCO_2/MWh

BE_y = 39,634 tCO_2e

Project emissions

The proposed project activity involves the generation of electricity by development of a large-scale wind power project. The generation of electricity does not result in greenhouse gas emissions and therefore:
PEy = 0 tCO_2/year

Leakage

The energy generating equipment is not transferred from or to another activity. Therefore, leakage does not have to be taken into account, and:

LEy = 0 tCO_2/year

Emission reductions

ERy = BEy – PEy- LEy

ERy = BEy

ERy = 39,634 tCO_2

B.6.4 Summary of ex ante estimates of each SDG Impact

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

The baseline for the project is no project, thus leading to generation in the relevant grid which is dominated by fossil fuel. The clean energy generated by the project is calculated based on the amount of electricity generated by the project per annum.

Year	Baseline estimate	Project estimate	Net benefit (MWh)
01/07/2016-31/12/2016	0	30,823.953	30,823.953
2017	0	61,145.341	61,145.341
2018	0	61,145.341	61,145.341
2019	0	61,145.341	61,145.341
2020	0	61,145.341	61,145.341
2021	0	61,145.341	61,145.341
2022	0	61,145.341	61,145.341
01/01/2023-30/06/2023	0	30,321.388	30,321.388
Total	**0**	**428,017.387**	**428,017.387**
Total number of crediting years	**7**		
Annual average over the crediting period	**0**	**61,145.341**	**61,145.341**

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

The project leads to employment opportunities which would not have been possible in the baseline scenario. The project has been provided employment8 people.
This helps to achieve SDG 8 with indicators 8.5.2 "Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities" and following target: 8.5 "By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value".

SDG 13 Climate Action

The project contributes to the following indicators 13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions" and following target 13.3. Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

Year	Baseline estimate	Project estimate	Net benefit (tCO2)
01/07/2016-31/12/2016	19,980	0	19,980
2017	39,634	0	39,634
2018	39,634	0	39,634
2019	39,634	0	39,634
2020	39,634	0	39,634
2021	39,634	0	39,634
2022	39,634	0	39,634
01/01/2023-30/06/2023	19,654	0	19,654
Total	**277,438**	**0**	**277,438**
Total number of crediting years	**7**		
Annual average over the crediting period	**39,634**	**0**	**39,634**

B.7. Monitoring plan

B.7.1 Data and parameters to be monitored

Relevant SDG Indicator/Safeguarding Principle	Safeguarding Principle 4.3.4: Release of pollutants
Data / Parameter	Water Quality and Quantity (Disposal of the waste water)
Unit	N/A
Description	During the construction and operation phases, domestic wastewater produced by workers collected in impermeable septic tanks. This wastewater are collected by vacuum trucks of the Metropolitan Municipality of Aydın and disposed according to Regulation on Waste Water Control.
Source of data	Records of transfer of waste water from power plant by vacuum truck
Value(s) applied	N/A
Measurement methods and procedures	N/A
Monitoring frequency	Once for each monitoring period
QA/QC procedures	N/A
Purpose of data	To monitor compliance to Safeguarding Principle 4.3.4 (Release of pollutants)
Additional comment	-

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

<table>
<tr><td>Data / Parameter</td><td>EGfacility,y</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unit</td><td>MWh</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td>Quantity of electricity generated and supplied by the project power plant to the grid in year y</td></tr>
<tr><td>Source of data</td><td>Monthly electricity meter readings</td></tr>
<tr><td>Value(s) applied</td><td>61,145.341</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measurement methods and procedures</td><td>The net electricity generation supplied to the grid will be measured continuously by TEAIS meters (both main and spare) and recorded monthly.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Monitoring frequency</td><td>Continuous measurement and at least monthly recording. (Automatic meter reading system-OSOS)

The accuracy of meters is given as 0.2s active and 0.5s reactive class

OLD METERS
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Electricity Meter(Primary)</td><td>Electricity Meter (Secondary)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Manufacturer</td><td>LANDIS</td><td>LANDIS</td></tr>
<tr><td>Model</td><td>ZMD402CT</td><td>ZMD402CT</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date of old meter serial number</td><td>50672880</td><td>50672881</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date of test by TEIAS</td><td>16/11/2016</td><td>16/11/2016</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date of test by TEIAS</td><td>27/11/2017</td><td>27/11/2017</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date of test by TEIAS</td><td>-</td><td>15/02/2018</td></tr>
<tr><td>The accuracy of meters</td><td>0.2s active 0.5 re-active</td><td>0.2s active 0.5 re-active</td></tr>
</table>

The primary meter has changed as with 6839361 serial number on 15/02/2018 and secondary meter has changed as with 10013143 serial number on 21/12/2020. All official documents related with meters have been provided to the VVB during the site visit.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Electricity Meter(Primary)</td><td>Electricity Meter (Secondary)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Manufacturer</td><td>EMH</td><td>EMH</td></tr>
<tr><td>Model</td><td>LZQJ-XC-P2FB</td><td>LZQJ-XC-P2FB</td></tr>
<tr><td>Serial number</td><td>6839361</td><td>10013143</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date of installation</td><td>15/02/2018</td><td>21/12/2020</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date of initial calibration</td><td>15/02/2018</td><td>21/12/2020</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

	<table><tr><td>Date of last test by TEIAS</td><td>14/02/2022</td><td>14/02/2022</td></tr><tr><td>The accuracy of meters</td><td>0.2s active 0.5 re-active</td><td>0.2s active 0.5 re-active</td></tr></table> **Calibration frequency**: According to the Article 9 of the relevant regulation[22] , periodical inspections of "gauges for electric, water, coal gas, natural gas and, current and voltage measuring transformers will be made once in 10 years". This is in line with the monitoring plan and national requirements. TEIAS is deciding when to carry out the next calibration. The Project owner has no control over or access to the measurement devices and is not entitled to perform any type of maintenance or calibration. **Date of initial calibration:** The calibration of the monitoring equipment was carried out according to the information provided in the PDD. The PDD mainly includes the following obligation for the calibration of the appropriate meters: "TEIAS is responsible for calibration and maintenance of the devices. If any difference occurs between primary and secondary device TEIAS performs necessary calibration"
QA/QC procedures	• Measurements are undertaken using energy meters. • Concerning metering system accuracy, project participant has to comply with relevant national legislation. The project must ensure that the metering devices are in line with the technical requirements which are set out by the Communiqué for Metering Devices to be used in the Electricity Market23, which describes the minimum accuracy requirement the metering devices have to fulfil, which are categorized according to the installed capacity. • Maintenance and calibration of TEIAS meters will be carried out according to the System Usage Agreement. Since TEIAS meters are sealed by TEIAS the project proponent cannot intervene with the devices[24]. • The net electricity export/supplied to a grid is the difference between the measured quantities of the grid electricity export and the import. Data measured by meters will be crosschecked with the EPIAS records. Also, SCADA can use for checking this kind of data's if VVB wants to check them.
Purpose of data	Baseline/emission reductions calculations
Additional comment	-

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

[22] "Measurement and Measuring Tools Inspection Regulation", Date: 24/07/1994, Official Gazette Number: 22000 https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/mevzuat?MevzuatNo=6381&MevzuatTur=7&MevzuatTertip=5

[23] http://www.epdk.gov.tr/index.php/elektrik-piyasasi/mevzuat?id=68

[24] http://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/MevzuatMetin/1.5.3516.doc

8.5.2. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

Data / Parameter	Number of employment generation
Unit	Number
Description	Number of people employed directly due to the project activity
Source of data	SGK Records
Value(s) applied	The project provides 8 employments
Measurement methods and procedures	The total number of persons working in the plant would be calculated based on the SGK Records
Monitoring frequency	Once for each monitoring period
QA/QC procedures	Social insurance registries of employees will be provided annually.
Purpose of data	-
Additional comment	-

Relevant SDG Indicator	8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status.
Data / Parameter	Health and Safety Training Records
Unit	Number of people per monitoring period
Description	Number of people trained on health and safety issues during per monitoring period
Source of data	Training Records or Certificates
Value(s) applied	The project will provide health and safety training to employees at each monitoring period
Measurement methods and procedures	The total number of Health and Safety training based on Training Records or Certificates
Monitoring frequency	Once for period each monitoring
QA/QC procedures	Training records or certificates will be provided
Purpose of data	Monitoring the health and safety trainings of employees to demonstrate contribution to SDG8-8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
Additional comment	n.a

SDG 13 Climate Action

13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions" and following

Data / Parameter	ER_y
Unit	tCO2/y
Description	Emission Reductions in year y (t CO2/yr) As per ACM0002 V 20.0, the baseline emissions (emission reductions) are calculated as the net electricity generated by the project activity, multiplied with the baseline emission factor for the project grid.
Source of data	Measured and calculated. (The emission reduction value the emission factor of the grid to which the project exports electricity (0.6482 tCO_2/MWh) and net electricity generated)
Value(s) applied	39,634 tCO_2[25]
Measurement methods and procedures	Please see B.6.2 for more detailed description of the monitoring plan.
Monitoring frequency	Once for each monitoring period
QA/QC procedures	Republic of Turkey Ministry of Energy in Emission Factor 2019[26]
Purpose of data	-
Additional comment	-

B.7.3 Other elements of monitoring plan

According to the Turkish Law and Regulations, the methods of monitoring the net electricity fed to the grid and quality control and assures are explained below:

Data processing and archiving: Monitoring data is collected in accordance with the agreement done between the project owner and TEIAS Electricity Distribution Company (TEIAS) which provides the infrastructure for the connection to the national grid. The metering system is defined in the agreement as two groups: main meter and secondary meter. The design of the metering system is checked and approved by TEIAS before commissioning of the plant. The technical specifications of the power meters should be in line with Measure and Metering Devices Regulation by Ministry of Industry and Trade. In addition, the Communique for Power Meters announced by Energy Market Regulations Authority (EMRA) requires all meters to be in line with either Turkish Standards Institution or International Electro Technical Commissions Standards. The meters are placed at the point the electricity is fed to the grid and sealed on behalf of

[25] This value will be changed accordig to net electicity generation value.

[26] https://enerji.gov.tr//Media/Dizin/EVCED/tr/ÇevreVeİklim/İklimDeğişikliği/TürkiyeUlusalElektrikŞebekesiEmisyonFaktörü/Belgeler/EK-2.pdf

both parties. This prevents any intervention and assures the accuracy and quality of the measurements. All requirements and specifications of the meters will be done according to Communique on the counter to be used in the Electricity Market by Energy Market Regulatory Authority on 22/04/2011. The Enercon SCADA system also stores various data (e.g. electricity generated by each turbine, energy supplied etc.) electronically.

Data has been stored electronically, during the crediting period and at least two years after the last issuance of credits for the wind farm project activity in the concerning crediting period. The project participants also archived a hardcopy of meter reading protocols, scanned them, and stored them. The invoices are kept by the Project owner as hardcopies. Furthermore, the EPIAS system stores the reports electronically, which is accessible to the Project owner whenever necessary.

The project's capacity was increased to 63.1 MW from 20.8 MW but monitoring is very easy. Because TEIAS has measured to generation electricity from meters of Transformer A and Transformer B. And these meters have been sealed by TEIAS and PP cannot intervene any process related with devices. And capacity addition part's generation electricity has measured with different meters of Transformer B.

QA/QC procedures: The main and secondary meter readings are recorded monthly and cross-checked whether calibration is required. The capacity of the transmission line connected is to 154 kV, the accuracy class for power meters have been defined in the Communiqué for Power Meters. The calibration frequency of the meters is 10 years. It is under the responsibility of TEIAS. Since TEIAS meters are sealed by TEIAS, the project proponent cannot intervene with the devices.[27] The net electricity export/supplied to a grid is the difference between the measured quantities of the grid electricity export and the import. Data measured by meters will be crosschecked with the EPIAS records.

Roles and responsibilities: The authority and responsibility for registration, monitoring, measurement, reporting and reviewing of the data rests with the project proponent. PP proposed the following structure for data monitoring, collection, data archiving and calibration of equipment's for this project activity.

Plant engineer is responsible for the information flow and monitoring procedures in the name of the Project owner. These responsibilities include proper implementation of the monitoring plan, ensuring the information flow between the Project owner company and the VVB and management of the monitoring and verification procedures. The Electrical Engineer of Alize Camseki WPP, responsible for monitoring issues on site.

The internal control procedures maintain the reliability and accuracy in the data transfer and calculations. The plant personal records the data on regular basis from both meters and compares the values for consistency. The responsible engineer performs regular checks of this procedure each month and controls the monthly data of main and second meters. If any difference occurs between the two meters, TEIAS has to be informed for further actions. Reliability and accuracy of monthly values is reached by comparative readings both from the project participant and TEIAS, where high accuracy is guaranteed and needed by the requirements of billing purposes.

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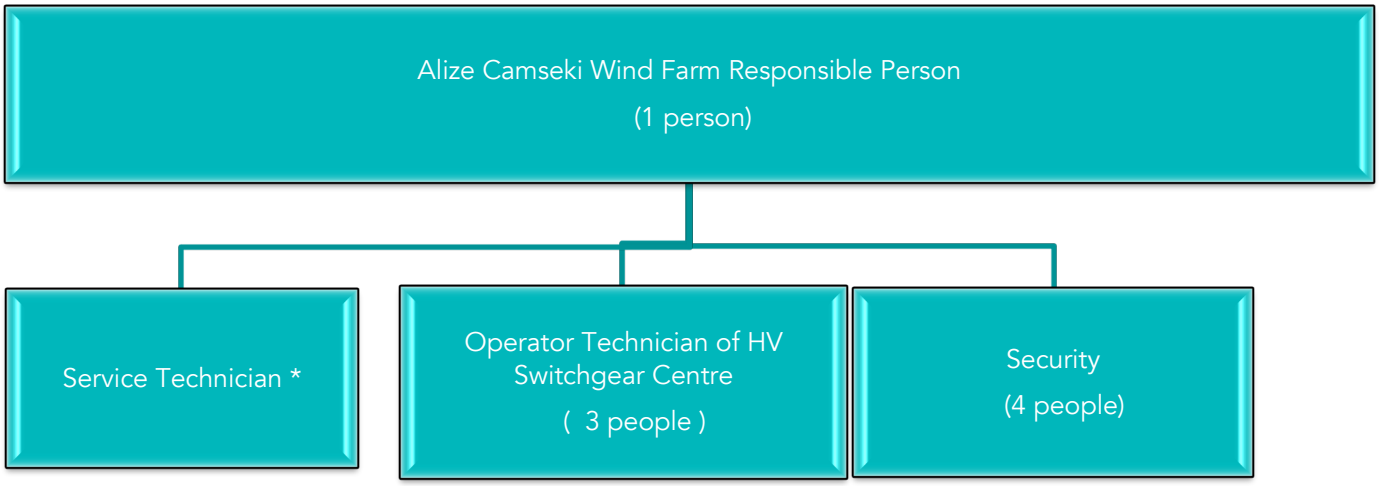
https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/mevzuat?MevzuatNo=6381&MevzuatTur=7&MevzuatTertip=5

.



*The Service Technician can be changed according to their work schedule. And Alize Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. has only responsible of wind farm electrical engineer, HV Switchgear Operators, Security personals and forest officer. (8 people).

SECTION C. DURATION AND CREDITING PERIOD

C.1. Duration of project

C.1.1 Start date of project

01/07/2009 Project activity started on 01/07/2009 as per the registered PDD for CP1

C.1.2 Expected operational lifetime of project

25 years and o months

C.2. Crediting period of project

Renewable crediting period is chosen for the Alize Çamseki 20.8 MW Wind Farm Project, Turkey

C.2.1 Start date of crediting period

Starting date of the first crediting period: 01/07/2009

Starting date of the second crediting period: 01/07/2016

C.2.2 Total length of crediting period

7 years and 0 months, which is planned to be renewed. (21 years) The crediting period is second crediting period.

Date of the second crediting period: 01/07/2016-30/06/2023

SECTION D. SUMMARY OF SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES AND GENDER SENSITIVE ASSESSMENT

D.1 Safeguarding Principles that will be monitored

A completed Safeguarding Principles Assessment is in Appendix 1, ongoing monitoring is summarised below.

Principles	Mitigation Measures added to the Monitoring Plan
Principle 9.4 Release of pollutants	The all wastes are disposed of according to related regulations. The methods are categorized for all materials. The employees produce the insignificant amount of waste waters during the operation of the proposed project activity. This wastewater has been collected in an impermeable septic tank and collected via vacuum trucks by aydın municipality and disposed according to Regulation on Control of Water Contamination[28]. The details can be seen in section B.7.1

D.2. Assessment that project complies with GS4GG Gender Sensitive requirements

Question 1 - Does the project reflect the key issues and requirements of Gender Sensitive design and implementation as outlined in the Gender Policy? Explain how.	As per Gold Standard Gender Policy (https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/101-1-g-gold-standard-gender-policy/), p. 10 "Foundational gender-sensitive requirement - This strengthens Gold Standard's 'do no harm' approach and addresses safeguards to prevent or mitigate adverse impacts on women or men and girls and boys. Such action is mandatory for all projects seeking Gold Standard certification and includes compliance with the gender 'do no harm' safeguards, gender gap analysis and gender sensitive stakeholder consultations." The project being a wind power project is not gender sensitive project. The project does not adversely impact women or men.

[28] Official record document or invoice will be provided to the VVB during each monitoring period. http://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/Metin.Aspx?MevzuatKod=7.5.7221&MevzuatIliski=0&sourceXmlSearch=Su%20Kirlili%C4%9Fi%20Kontrol%C3%BC%20Y%C3%B6netmeli%C4%9Fi

Question 2 - Does the project align with existing country policies, strategies and best practices? Explain how.	The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis. Turkey is party to Convention on Discrimination since 1972 to prevent any form of discrimination. (https://www.mfa.gov.tr/convention-on-the-elimination-of-all-forms-of-discrimination-against-women.en.mfa)
Question 3 - Does the project address the questions raised in the Gold Standard Safeguarding Principles & Requirements document? Explain how.	The Project shall complete the following gender assessment questions (https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/101-4-gold-standard-for-the-global-goals-safeguarding-principles-requirements/) below: 1. Is there a possibility that the Project might reduce or put at risk women's access to or control of resources, entitlements and benefits? No, the Project is wind power project does not reduce access to or control of resources for women. 2. Is there a possibility that the Project can adversely affect men and women in marginalised or vulnerable communities (e.g., potential increased burden on women or social isolation of men)? No, the Project beneficiaries in terms of employment and social upliftment of the area are common for both the gender. The project does not involve in any form discrimination in any kind of form. 3. Is there a possibility that the Project might not take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to participate in the decisions/designs of the project's activities (such as lack of time, childcare duties, low literacy or educational levels, or societal discrimination)? No, this project does not involve in any form discrimination in any kind of form. 4. Does the Project take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to benefit from the Project's activities (e.g., Does the project criteria ensure that it includes minority groups or landless peoples)? Yes the project takes into account gender roles and abilities of

	women/men. Job profile is allocated based on the type of work to be carried out. 5. Does the Project design contribute to an increase in women's workload that adds to their care responsibilities or that prevents them from engaging in other activities? No, on the contrary the project leads to increased availability of electricity in the regional grid thereby uplifting the living standards. 6. Would the Project potentially reproduce or further deepen discrimination against women based on gender, for instance, regarding their full participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits? No, since the project is a renewable electricity generation project, thus it will not have discriminated against women. 7. Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and priorities of women and men in accessing and managing environmental goods and services? No, in fact, the project leads to improved electricity in the regional grid.
Question 4 - Does the project apply the Gold Standard Stakeholder Consultation & Engagement Procedure Requirements? Explain how.	The project is applying for regular GS registration and the Stakeholder Consultation & Engagement Procedure Requirements has been done as explained below. The project owner has organized the complimentary stakeholder consultation meeting according to related requirements of GS4GG for Alize Çamseki 20.8 MW Wind Farm Project, Turkey. In developing a Project, "taking gender issues into account would require that local stakeholder consultation processes reach a wide range of community representatives in ways that ensure equal and effective participation of women and men in consultation, and that gender issues are fully factored into comprehensive social and environmental impact assessments." The general outcome of the stakeholder consultation interview was positive verbally and mukhtar of the Üvecik village has given

	their comment with a letter. (This letter has been provided to the DOE for renewal crediting (re-validation) process.) That's why there is no need to make physical local stakeholder consultation meeting for renewal crediting period. The stakeholders stated that they are in favour of the project and underlined the significant contribution of the project to regions sustainable image and stressed the importance of renewable and clean energy every time.

SECTION E. SUMMARY OF LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

E.1 Summary of stakeholder mitigation measures

The stakeholders to the project activity was defined jointly by the project owner and Rüzgar Danışmanlık (Cagla Balci Eris) , who is the consultant to the GS project cycle, taking into account the characteristics and possible impacts of the project activity.

Complementary Stakeholder Consultation

The documents including the non-technical project summary for renewal crediting period and the Environmental and Social Impact questionnaire related with the Sustainable Development Indicators (SD Assessment) (according to GS4GG requirements) have been delivered to the stakeholders who have been selected as stakeholders to the project activity. The main communication method has been through e-mails and delivery of hard copies of the mentioned documents for those who don't have an email address (specifically the locals) to the mukhtar of Üvecik village.

The feedback request for renewal crediting period has started on 11/04/2022 with sending out the documents to the stakeholders officially, and verbally on the same day the mukhtar of Üvecik village and no feedback has been received 11/05/2022. The beginning of Complemantary Stakeholder Feedback Round has been announced from the muckhtar's offices, mosques and coffe houses of the Üvecik village. This public leaflet announcement, emails and documents contain information such as location of available these documents, the procedure to commit comments, timing and the contact's details.

The stakeholders stated that they are in favour of the project and underlined the significant contribution of the project to regions sustainable image and stressed the importance of renewable and clean energy.

List of stakeholders invited to the Complementary stakeholder consultation for the renewal of crediting period:

Category code	Organisation (if relevant)	Name of invitee	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmation received? Y/N

C	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization	Mehrali Ecer	Via E-mail and phone mecer@cob.gov.tr 0 312 5863052	11/04/2022	Y
C	Ministry of Environment and Urbanization	General	Via E-mail and phone iklim@csb.gov.tr 0 312 5863167	11/04/2022	Y
B	Çanakkale Provincial Directorate of Environment and Urban Planning	General	Via E-mail and phone canakkale@csb.gov.tr 0286 217 11 97	11/04/2022	Y
B	Çanakkale Forest Regional Directorate	General	Via E-mail and phone canakkaleobm@ogm.gov.tr 0286 217 2246	11/04/2022	Y
B	Çanakkale Provincial Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	General	Via E-mail and phone canakkale@tarimorman.gov.tr 0286 217 3019	11/04/2022	Y
B	Mayor of Çanakkale	Ülgür Gökhan	Via E-mail and phone canakkale.belediyesi@hs01.kep.tr 0286 217 10 75	11/04/2022	Y
D	Çanakkale Chamber of Commerce and Endustry	General	Via E-mail and phone oda@canakkaletso.org.tr	11/04/2022	Y
D	REC Regional Environmental Centre	Rıfat Unal Sayman	Via E-mail info@rec.org.tr/ unal.sayman@rec.org.tr	11/04/2022	Y
A	Headman of Kızılcaoren Village	İksan Ablak	Via face to face	11/04/2022	Y
F	Greenpeace	Genel	Via E-mail and phone bilgi.tr@greenpeace.org 0 212 292 76 19	11/04/2022	Y
F	WWF	Asli Pasinli	Via E-mail apasinli@wwf.org.tr/ info@wwf.org.tr 0212 528 20 30	11/04/2022	Y
E	Gold Standard Foundation	Neha Rao	Via E-mail neha.rao@sustain-cert.com	11/04/2022	Y
F	REEP	Info	Via E-mail info@reeep.org	11/04/2022	Y
F	MERCY CORPS	Dorothy Mcintosh	Via E-Mail dmcintosh@uk.mercycrops.org	11/04/2022	Y

E.2 Final continuous input / grievance mechanism

Comments apart from the meetings

Until the GS registration of the project activity in 2009 and 2022 complimentary local stakeholder process for second crediting period no comments from the invited stakeholders apart from the meetings have been received, neither by phone calls, by e-mail, by post nor by fax during these seven operational years until 11st of May 2022.

The continuous input/grievance mechanism expression method and discussed with the locals which place is convenient for the grievance book (logbook) during the LSC meeting. As a result of discussion, the grievance book was given to the Headman of Üvecik village. At the same time, the contact details of the project owner, consultant and the GS Manager's were shared with the stakeholders. All of these details have been given in the log book for stakeholders to make any comments they want to write. The PP has checked the comments in the book on a regular basis, and record responses. The grievance (log book) book was checked and no complaints about the project until now. The PP are in a good relationship with the local stakeholders.

In addition, all these documents has been made available under the GS registry webpage as required by GS4GG.

APPENDIX 1 - SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT

Complete the Assessment below and copy all Mitigation Measures for each Principle into SECTION D above. Please refer to the instructions in the Guide to Completing this Form.

Assessment Questions/ Requirements	Justification of Relevance (Yes/potentially/no)	How Project will achieve Requirements through design, management or risk mitigation.	Mitigation Measures added to the Monitoring Plan (if required)
Principle 1. Human Rights			
1. The Project Developer and the Project shall respect internationally proclaimed human rights and shall not be complicit in violence or human rights abuses of any kind as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 2. The Project shall not discriminate with regards to participation and inclusion	No	The Project is not in conflict with the economic livelihood or other issue of the local community. Thus, the Project does not cause any human rights abuse and respects internationally proclaimed human rights issue. 2.Project activities are not expected to cause any human rights abuse. As a member of United Nations and part of UN Agreement on Human Rights, it is ensured by law in Turkey that no action can be taken against	N/A

		human rights.[29]	
Principle 2. Gender Equality			
1. The Project shall not directly or indirectly lead to/contribute to adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women 2. Projects shall apply the principles of nondiscrimination, equal treatment, and equal pay for equal work 3. The Project shall refer to the country's national gender strategy or equivalent national commitment to aid in assessing gender risks 4. (where required) Summary of opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s)	No	1.The project does not adversely affect men and women in marginalized or vulnerable communities because it creates stable jobs and incomes for local men and women. The project does not reduce or put at risk women's access to or control of resources, entitlements. 2.Alize Çamseki 20.8 MW Wind Farm Project, Turkey Wind Farm, Turkey project does not involve in any form discrimination in any kind of form. Turkey ratified ILO 100 Equal Remuneration Convention	N/A

[29] https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/arsiv/7217.pdf

		and 111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention[30] Therefore, the safeguarding principle related to Gender Equality and Women's Rights is not triggered during the project design and implementation 3.The project does not have any scope to apply gender strategy. 4. N/A	
Principle 3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions			
1. The Project shall avoid community exposure to increased health risks and shall not adversely affect the health of the workers and the community	Yes	The project owner is committed to the safe and healthy working conditions during all phases of the project. All employees will attend trainings health & safety. This issue is protected by Labor Law and	All the employees are trained about health and safety issues during operation phase of the project.

[30] http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO::P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102893

		regulations[31] and UN Agreement on Human Rights.[32]	
Principle 4.1 Sites of Cultural and Historical Heritage			
Does the Project Area include sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture?	No	During the operation of the Alize Çamseki 20.8 MW Wind Farm Project, Turkey does not do any damage, alteration or removal to the critical cultural heritage.[33] Cultural and environmental heritage is protected against alteration, damage or removal by the law[34].	N/A
Principle 4.2 Forced Eviction and Displacement			
Does the Project require or cause the physical or economic relocation of peoples (temporary or permanent, full or partial)?	No	The project does not involve any settlement areas. Thus, this project does not cause the physical or economic	N/A

[31] https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/MevzuatMetin/1.5.6331.pdf

[32] https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/MevzuatMetin/1.5.6701.pdf

[33] Project Introductory Document (PID) page 56

[34] https://kvmgm.ktb.gov.tr/TR-43249/law-on-the-conservation-of-cultural-and-natural-propert-.html

		relocation of peoples. The wind farm area is mostly Forestry area[35]	
Principle 4.3 Land Tenure and Other Rights			
a. Does the Project require any change, or have any uncertainties related to land tenure arrangements and/or access rights, usage rights or land ownership? b. For Projects involving land use tenure, are there any uncertainties with regards to land tenure, access rights, usage rights or land ownership?	No	The project does not require any changes to land tenure arrangements or other rights. And this Alize Çamseki 20.8 MW Wind Farm Project, Turkey Wind Farm, Turkey is not involving land-use tenure. Furthermore, there is not any uncertainties with regards land tenure, access rights, usage rights or land ownership. The land of the project had approved by the several local Authorities.	N/A

[35] Project Introductory Document (PID) page 22

Principle 4.4 - Indigenous people			
Are indigenous peoples present in or within the area of influence of the Project and/or is the Project located on land/territory claimed by indigenous peoples?	No	No cultural heritage/ indigenous people are displaced due to the project.	N/A
Principle 5. Corruption			
1. The Project shall not involve, be complicit in or inadvertently contribute to or reinforce corruption or corrupt Projects	No	Alize Çamseki 20.8 MW Wind Farm Project, Turkey does not involve and is not complicit in any kind of corruption Turkey has ratified UN Convention against Corruption and the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions.[36]	N/A
Principle 6.1 Labour Rights			
1. The Project Developer shall ensure that all employment is in compliance with national labour occupational health and safety laws and with the principles and standards embodied in the ILO fundamental conventions	Yes	1.The project owner and their subcontractors complying with national labour occupational health and	All the employees are trained about health and safety issues during operation

[36] https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/MevzuatMetin/1.5.3628.pdf

2. Workers shall be able to establish and join labour organisations 3. Working agreements with all individual workers shall be documented and implemented and include: a) Working hours (must not exceed 48 hours per week on a regular basis), AND b) Duties and tasks, AND c) Remuneration (must include provision for payment of overtime), AND d) Modalities on health insurance, AND e) Modalities on termination of the contract with provision for voluntary resignation by employee, AND f) Provision for annual leave of not less than 10 days per year, not including sick and casual leave. 4. No child labour is allowed (Exceptions for children working on their families' property requires an Expert Stakeholder opinion) 5. The Project Developer shall ensure the use of appropriate equipment, training of workers, documentation and reporting of accidents and incidents, and emergency preparedness and response measures		safety laws and with the principles and standards embodied in the ILO fundamental. 2. Workers have the right to establish and join the organization if they want it. 3. The project owner follows regulations of Labour Law of Turkey."Working hours" and "occupational injuries" are already protected and monitored with related regulations and law; checked by Ministry of Labor and Social Security in Turkey. "Fair wage" cannot monitor because of "Law on the protection of personnel data" in Turkey.[37] Furthermore, PP always ensure the participation of	phase of the project.

[37] https://www.kvkk.gov.tr/SharedFolderServer/CMSFiles/aea97a33-089b-4e7d-85cb-694adb57bed3.pdf

		women and men in project activities and benefits. Alize Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. and appointed subcontractors do not involve in any form forced or compulsory labour Turkey has ratified ILO 29 Forced Labour Convention[38] 4. Alize Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. does not employ children in any shape or form for their works. Turkey has ratified ILO 138 Minumum Age Conventions and 182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention[39] 5. The project owner is committed to the safe and healthy working conditions all phases of the project. All	

[38] http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO::P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102893

[39] http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO::P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102893

		employees have been attending trainings health & safety. This issue is protected by Labor Law and regulations[40] and UN Agreement on Human Rights[41]	
Principle 6.2 Negative Economic Consequences			
1. Does the project cause negative economic consequences during and after project implementation?	No	The project has only one activity and it is producing electricity using wind energy. It provides the produced energy to the national grid. Other than providing clean energy to the nation, it has no negative impact on local economy during and after project implementation. Furthermore, it has positive impact by providing	N/A

[40] https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/MevzuatMetin/1.5.6331.pdf

[41] https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/MevzuatMetin/1.5.6701.pdf

		employment to local people.	
Principle 7.1 Emissions			
Will the Project increase greenhouse gas emissions over the Baseline Scenario?	No	The Project will reduce the emission of 39,634 tCO_2e/year compared to the Baseline Scenario as it replaces electricity generated from fossil fuel fired power plants with zero emissions electricity from the wind power plant	N/A
Principle 7.2 Energy Supply			
Will the Project use energy from a local grid or power supply (i.e., not connected to a national or regional grid) or fuel resource (such as wood, biomass) that provides for other local users?	No	The Project's purpose is to supply clean energy from the wind power plant to the national grid. It does not use energy from a local grid or power supply or fuel resource that provides for other local users.	N/A
Principle 8.1 Impact on Natural Water Patterns/Flows			
Will the Project affect the natural or pre-existing pattern of watercourses, groundwater and/or the watershed(s) such as high seasonal flow variability, flooding potential, lack of aquatic connectivity or water scarcity?	No	The project is wind power project thus there is no impact of water resources, natural or pre-existing pattern of	N/A

		watercourses, groundwater and/or the watershed due to the project. Staffs produce the insignificant amount of waste waters, and this wastewater has been collected in an impermeable septic tank and collected via vacuum trucks by Canakkale-municipality and disposed according to Regulation on Control of Water Contamination.	
Principle 8.2 Erosion and/or Water Body Instability			
a. Could the Project directly or indirectly cause additional erosion and/or water body instability or disrupt the natural pattern of erosion? b. Is the Project's area of influence susceptible to excessive erosion and/or water body instability?	No	The Project directly or indirectly does not cause additional erosion and/or water body instability or disrupt the natural pattern of erosion. The project is susceptible to decreased vulnerability to erosion, flooding, drought or water body instability.	N/A
Principle 9.1 Landscape Modification and Soil			
Does the Project involve the use of land and soil for production of crops or other products?	No	This project activity is to generate	

		electricity from wind. It does not involve the use of land and soil for production of crops or other products.	
Principle 9.2 Vulnerability to Natural Disaster			
Will the Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to wind, earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding, drought or other extreme climatic conditions?	No	The project is not susceptible to decreased vulnerability to wind, earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding, drought or other extreme conditions.	N/A
Principle 9.3 Genetic Resources			
Could the Project be negatively impacted by or involve genetically modified organisms or GMOs (e.g., contamination, collection and/or harvesting, commercial development, or take place in facilities or farms that include GMOs in their processes and production)?	No	Alize Camseki Wind Farm project does not affect the herbal life negatively. Furthermore, the fauna and flora inventories in the project area are prepared and as a result it was seen that here is no endangered flora or fauna in the region.[42]	N/A

[42] Project Introductory Document (PID) pages 43 and 56 Ecosystem Assessment report of Alize Camseki 20.8 MW Wind Farm Project, Turkey pages between 65 and 68

Principle 9.4 Release of pollutants			
Could the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment?	Yes	All wastes are disposed of according to related regulations. The environment is also protected by several Laws and Regulations in Turkey (Host Country). The purpose of the "Law on Environmental Protection" is to protect the environment with principles of sustainable development and environment.	The wastewater has been collected in an impermeable septic tank and collected via vacuum trucks by Balıkesir municipality and disposed according to Regulation on Control of Water Contamination[43].
Principle 9.5 Hazardous and Non-hazardous Waste			
Will the Project involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/ or use of hazardous and non-hazardous chemicals and/or materials?	No	The Project producing electricity from the wind power plant to the national grid. Therefore, this WPP does not produce any chemicals or hazardous waste (NOx, SOx, VOC, mercury) quantity and just waste oil has been collected by	

[43] Official record document or invoice will be provided to the VVB during each monitoring period. http://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/Metin.Aspx?MevzuatKod=7.5.7221&MevzuatIliski=0&sourceXmlSearch=Su%20Kirlili%C4%9Fi%20Kontrol%C3%BC%20Y%C3%B6netmeli%C4%9Fi

		accredited abatement companies.	
Principle 9.6 Pesticides & Fertilisers			
Will the Project involve the application of pesticides and/or fertilisers?	No	The Project is generating electricity from the wind power plant to the national grid. Therefore, the Project does not involve the application of pesticides and/or fertilizers.	N/A
Principle 9.7 Harvesting of Forests			
Will the Project involve the harvesting of forests?	No	The wind farm area is generally barren ground with fields and pastures. There are very few trees, and the woods are limited to a very small area. The original habitat is a maki. Therefore, the project does not involve harvesting of forest.	
Principle 9.8 Food			
Does the Project modify the quantity or nutritional quality of food available such as through crop regime alteration or export or economic incentives?	No	The Project is generating electricity from the wind power plant to the national grid. Therefore, the Project does not modify the quantity or	N/A

		nutritional quality of food available such as through crop regime alteration or export or economic incentives.	
Principle 9.9 Animal husbandry			
Will the Project involve animal husbandry?	No	The Project does not modify the involve animal husbandry.	N/A
Principle 9.10 High Conservation Value Areas and Critical Habitats			
Does the Project physically affect or alter largely intact or High Conservation Value (HCV) ecosystems, critical habitats, landscapes, key biodiversity areas or sites identified?	No	Since the proposed project includes only 29 turbines, it is not expected to create significant impacts on the local biological resources and wildlife in the project site.[44] The project area is not a protected area related with the biodiversity, there are no sensitive genes, species and/or habitats existing within the project projects impact	

[44] Alize Camseki Project Introduction Document page between 56 and 59;Ecosystem Assessment Report page between 75 and 78

		boundaries.[45] The part of the project site close to the sea has vegetation consisting of short plants, damaged oak coppice and thorn junipers forming the Phrygian vegetation. There are red pine stands in the south and southwest of the land, which are not closed and deformed due to the prevailing winds.[46] When both the flight heights of the bird species transiting or living in the region and the horizontal flight distances to the established facilities are evaluated together, it is not seen that there is a negative level that threatens their populations in terms of birds[47] The	

[45] Alize Camseki Ornithology Report 2016's page 132 and Ornithology Report 2018's page 96,
[46] Ornithology Report 2016 of Alize Camseki WPP page 16
[47] Ornithology Report 2016 of Alize Camseki WPP page 130

		project owner also follows necessary procedures for environmental safety at the project site at international standard (such as Bern Convention)	
Principle 9.11 Endangered Species			
a. Are there any endangered species identified as potentially being present within the Project boundary (including those that may route through the area)? b.Does the Project potentially impact other areas where endangered species may be present through transboundary affects?	No	a.The physical location of the project is described in above principle. There are no endangered species identified as potentially being present the project boundary.[48] b.The project activity is not expected either potentially impact other areas where endangered species may be present through transboundary affects	

[48] Ornithology Report 2018 of Alize Camseki WPP page 96

APPENDIX 2- CONTACT INFORMATION OF PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

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Revision History

Version	Date	Remarks
1.2	14 October 2020	Hyperlinked section summary to enable quick access to key sections Improved clarity on Key Project Information Inclusion criteria table added Gender sensitive requirements added Prior consideration (1 yr rule) and Ongoing Financial Need added Safeguard Principles Assessment as annex and a new section to include applicable safeguards for clarity Improved Clarity on SDG contribution/SDG Impact term used throughout Clarity on Stakeholder Consultation information required Provision of an accompanying Guide to help the user understand detailed rules and requirements
1.1	24 August 2017	Updated to include section A.8 on 'gender sensitive' requirements
1.0	10 July 2017	Initial adoption