International ESIA for an Integrated Renewable Energy Project

180MW Wind Power and Battery Energy Storage System, Tsogttsetsii soum, Mongolia

Non-Technical Summary (NTS)

PREPARED FOR

Net Zero Energy LLC MCS and URECA

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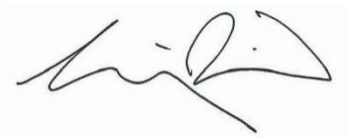
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronyms	Description
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DEIA	Detailed Environmental Impact Assessment
DaaS	Decarbonization as a Service
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EHS	Environment, Health and Safety
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Contracting
ERM	Environmental Resources Management
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HSES	Health, Safety, Environmental and Social
IFC	International Finance Corporation
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature

Acronyms	Description
LFP	Lithium Iron Phosphate
MECC	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPTG	National Power Transmission Grid Company
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
NZE	Net Zero Energy LLC
OHL	Overhead Transmission Line
OT	Oyu Tolgoi
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PS	Performance Standards
PwDs	Persons with Disabilities
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
UN	United Nations
USD	United States Dollar
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Net Zero Energy LLC (NZE) proposes to develop an onshore wind farm equipped with a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) and an Overhead transmission Line (OHL) in the South Gobi Region (Umnugovi) of southern Mongolia (hereafter referred as the "Project" or "Bilgeh Wind Project").

The local Detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (DEIA) Report was prepared by a local licensed consultancy. The DEIA is scheduled to be approved by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MECC) of Mongolia within November 2026.

NZE is seeking to finance the Project through arrangements that may include international lenders. Where financing is provided by International Financing Institutions, compliance with the relevant lender environmental and social requirements is mandatory. Accordingly, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) has been undertaken.

Environmental Resources Management (ERM) was contracted by NZE to conduct the ESIA for the Project, with environmental, biodiversity and social specialist input from Ecotrend LLC and Mongolica Co. Ltd. The ESIA was prepared between 2024 and 2026. This document is the Non-Technical Summary (NTS) for the Project.

1.2 PROJECT PROPONENT

Net Zero Energy LLC is a joint venture between MCS Mongolia and URECA Mongolia.

Established in 1993, MCS is one of the largest business conglomerates in Mongolia. MCS has been an engineering, procurement and contracting (EPC) service provider for multiple renewable energy Projects in Mongolia. MCS has experience in the renewable energy sector, having participated in the development of hydropower plants, four solar power plants and the construction of the Tsetsii and Sainshand wind farms. MCS has created a special purpose vehicle (SPV), Net Zero Energy LLC, as the Project implementing entity.

URECA is a climate technology provider company and provides Decarbonization as a Service (DaaS) for corporates including digital MRV (monitoring, verification and verification) technologies to measure and implement high quality carbon projects with a focus on Asia.

1.3 PROJECT RATIONALE

The Mongolian government aims to increase the domestic share of renewable energy by tapping into its vast renewable energy resources and focusing in particular on wind and solar power. The Project is aligned with the strategic objective of the State Policy on energy of Mongolia or Mongolia's long-term development policy "Vision 2050". The aim is to contribute to increase the share of renewable energy in energy production up to 20% in 2020 to 30% in 2030, reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions increasing environmentally clean energy sources, decrease imported energy, become involved in activities to meet the gradually increasing energy demand of Mongolia, and to increase the share of clean energy supply to mines and industries that are being established in the southern region.

At present, Mongolia relies heavily on coal for energy, which causes most of its greenhouse gas emissions. Renewable energy makes up only a small share, and much of the country's

electricity still comes from coal-fired power plants. Although Mongolia has some renewable projects, it still lacks enough capacity and must import electricity from neighboring countries, especially during high-demand periods.

Oyu Tolgoi Mine currently imports a large amount of electricity from China, and its demand is expected to grow. The Government of Mongolia is developing the Tavan Tolgoi Power Plant to help meet this demand, with a requirement for the mine to purchase a fixed amount of electricity annually. Any additional electricity needed can be supplied by domestic renewable energy projects such as from this Project

The South Gobi (Umnugovi) Province, where the Project will be located, possesses most wind resource potential compared to any other province in Mongolia. In this way, NZE is developing the Bilgeh Wind Farm and taking advantage of the Umnogovi Province's abundant wind resource to contribute to the national energy policy targets.

1.4 BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT

There will be economic and environmental benefits from the establishment of this renewable wind power generation Project.

- The Project will enable the production of clean energy from local renewable resources, thereby enhancing national energy security and reducing dependence on conventional energy sources, which would otherwise not be realized under a no-project scenario.
- The Project will contribute to the implementation of the New Revival Policy by reducing reliance on imported electricity and providing competitively priced green energy to support the mining sector and improve export competitiveness.
- The Project will help meet the increasing electricity demand from the Oyu Tolgoi mine, avoiding further growth in electricity imports from China, which are currently around 1.4 billion kWh annually and expected to rise over the Project's 20-year operational life.
- The Project will generate electricity from renewable sources, thereby avoiding greenhouse gas emissions and air pollutants compared to fossil-fuel-based power generation, which would not be achieved without the Project.
- The Project will create positive socio-economic benefits during both construction and operation, including local employment and income-generation opportunities, which would not materialize in the absence of the Project.

1.5 THE PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

This NTS provides an overview of the findings from the ESIA. The purpose of this document is to present key information in a clear and accessible format for the public and Project stakeholders. A more detailed and technical assessment of the project is presented in the ESIA.

1.6 STANDARDS APPLIED BY THE PROJECT

The Project is committed to adhering to the following standards:

- National environmental, social and health & safety regulations
- IFC's Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability (2012)
- World Bank General EHS Guidelines (2007)
- World Bank's EHS Guidelines for Wind Energy (2015)
- World Bank's EHS Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution (2007)
- Good Practice Handbook on Cumulative Impact Assessment and Management: Guidance for the Private Sector in Emerging Markets (2013)
- IFC Stakeholder Engagement: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies doing Business in Emerging Markets (2007)
- IFC Good Practice Note: Managing Contractors' Environmental and Social Performance (2017)
- IFC and EBRD's Guidance Note on Workers' Accommodation: Processes and Standards (2009)
- IFC Good Practice Handbook on the Use of Security Forces (2017)
- IFC Addressing Grievances from Project Affected Communities (2009)
- IFC Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan, 2002 and Good Practice handbook, Land Acquisition, and Involuntary Resettlement (2023)
- IFC Good Practice Note: Managing Risks associated with Modern Slavery (2018)
- IFC Addressing Gender-based Violence and Harassment: Emerging Good Practice for the Private Sector (2020)
- UN Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (2000)
- EBRD Environmental and Social Policy (2024)
- ADB Environmental and Social Framework (2024)
- Any international conventions and treaties relating to the environment and social performance that Mongolia has ratified or is a part of.

1.7 PROJECT CATEGORISATION

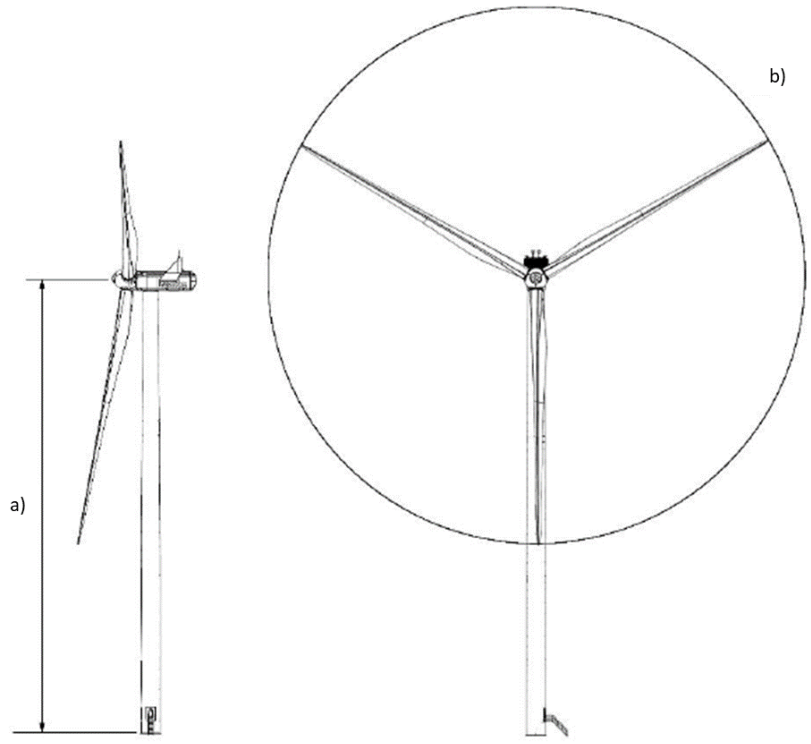
According to the environmental and social categorization criteria outlined in the relevant standards mentioned in Section 1.6 above, the Project has been classified as IFC's "Category B" and EBRD's "Category A".

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT COMPONENTS

2.1.1 WIND TURBINES

A wind turbine generator (WTG) is a tall structure with three large blades that turn with the wind to produce electricity. Within the scope of the Project, a total of 29 turbines each with a capacity of 6.25 MW are planned to be installed. The wind turbine to be used in the project consist of a 110 meter high tower and three rotating blades with a total blade span (blade diameter) of about 182 meters. The design of the selected wind turbine model is shown in ***Figure 2-1*** below.



a) Hub height 110m; b) Rotor diameter 182 m.

FIGURE 2-1: CURRENT DESIGN OF WIND TURBINE MODEL (ENVISION ENERGY'S EN 6.25-182)

2.1.2 SUBSTATION AND BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM

A fenced substation facility will be constructed where electricity from the wind turbines will be collected and directed to the overhead transmission line. Within this site, a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) with a capacity of 50 MW and 100 MWh is included to capture and store surplus electricity generated by the turbines so as to allow steady electricity supply during operations. The selected BESS model is designed with low-noise technology and for operation under harsh outdoor environmental conditions. The Project will use Lithium Iron Phosphate Energy Storage System (LFP ESS) battery cell technology, currently the best available for reduced fire risk. The units of BESS will be manufactured and installed in accordance with best practice fire safety codes and standards and equipped with fire protection

systems. An administrative control building will also be constructed within this designated substation area to accommodate the needs of personnel and provide work offices for technical operations.

2.1.3 OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINE

The connection between the wind farm's substation and off-take substation at the Oyu Tolgoi mine will be through an approximately 65 km long 220kV overhead transmission line. The OHL will be supported by 228 towers up to about 35m tall.

2.1.4 ACCESS ROADS

There is an existing road known as the 'Heavy Duty Coal Transport Road' to the west of the Project that is used by the Tavan Tolgoi mine for coal export to China. Main access to the wind farm will be provided via a new 31 km long unpaved access road connecting to this 'Heavy Duty Coal Transport Road'. The new access road will mostly follow an existing earth road. In addition, access from the 'Heavy Duty Coal Road' to the southern end of the transmission line is available via an existing paved road associated with the Oyu Tolgoi mine. About 36 km of unpaved access roads will also be constructed to provide interconnection between the wind turbines and substation. An unpaved access road will also be routed to follow the overhead transmission line of which a large portion (about 33 km) will consist of an existing unpaved road.

2.2 ANCILLARY FACILITIES

2.2.1 STORAGE AREA

During construction, a Storage Area will be established immediately next to the substation, which will have warehouses, a processing plant, temporary workers accommodation and office facility for the contractor workforce, and onsite solar power generation. This temporary accommodation will be able to accommodate 250-300 workers at peak accommodation requirement and there will be no mobile accommodation camps along the transmission line during its construction. Some rented accommodation at Tsogttsetsii may also be used. Concrete needed for the turbine foundations will be produced on site using a temporary concrete batching plant. Water required during the Project's construction will not be sourced from the Project site, rather it will be trucked to the site by water tankers by a licensed water supply company from Tsogttsetsii that provides municipal water services. Apart from the storage area, separate stockpile laydown areas will be also established.

2.2.2 SPOIL DISPOSAL SITES

Spoil disposal site for storage of excess excavation material has not been designated. Limited excavation is expected to occur and it is planned to balance the cut-fill of the excavated material such that excavated material will be reused at the project site.

2.3 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed windfarm will be located in South Gobi Region (Umnugovi) within a land lease area that was granted to the Project at the Bilgeh bagh (subdistrict) in Tsogttsetsii soum (district). From here, the overhead transmission line will traverse southward passing through

the Manlai and Khanbogd soums to connect to an existing substation at Oyu Tolgoi mine. The new 31 km long access road to reach the wind farm will pass through Bayan Ovoo soum.

The wind farm site is remote (more than 50km away) from the nearest town (Tsogttesii – which is also the administrative center of the soum). As is typical in Mongolia, the land in these soums including those in the Project Area is important for the livelihoods of herders, who reside in the area and use the land to graze their livestock.

The location and the layout of the Project is presented in ***Figure 2-2*** and ***Figure 2-3*** below.

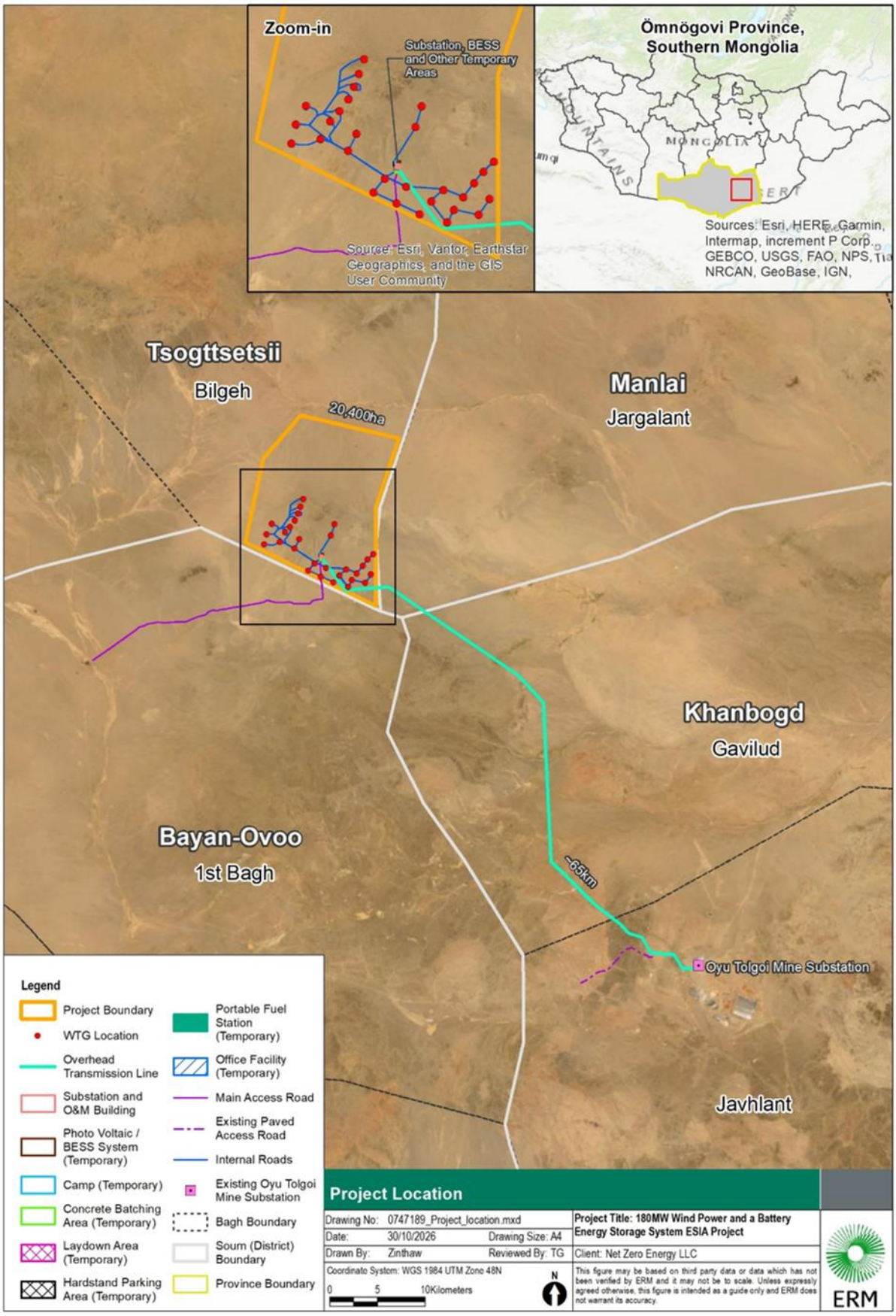


FIGURE 2-2: PROJECT LOCATION (OVERVIEW)

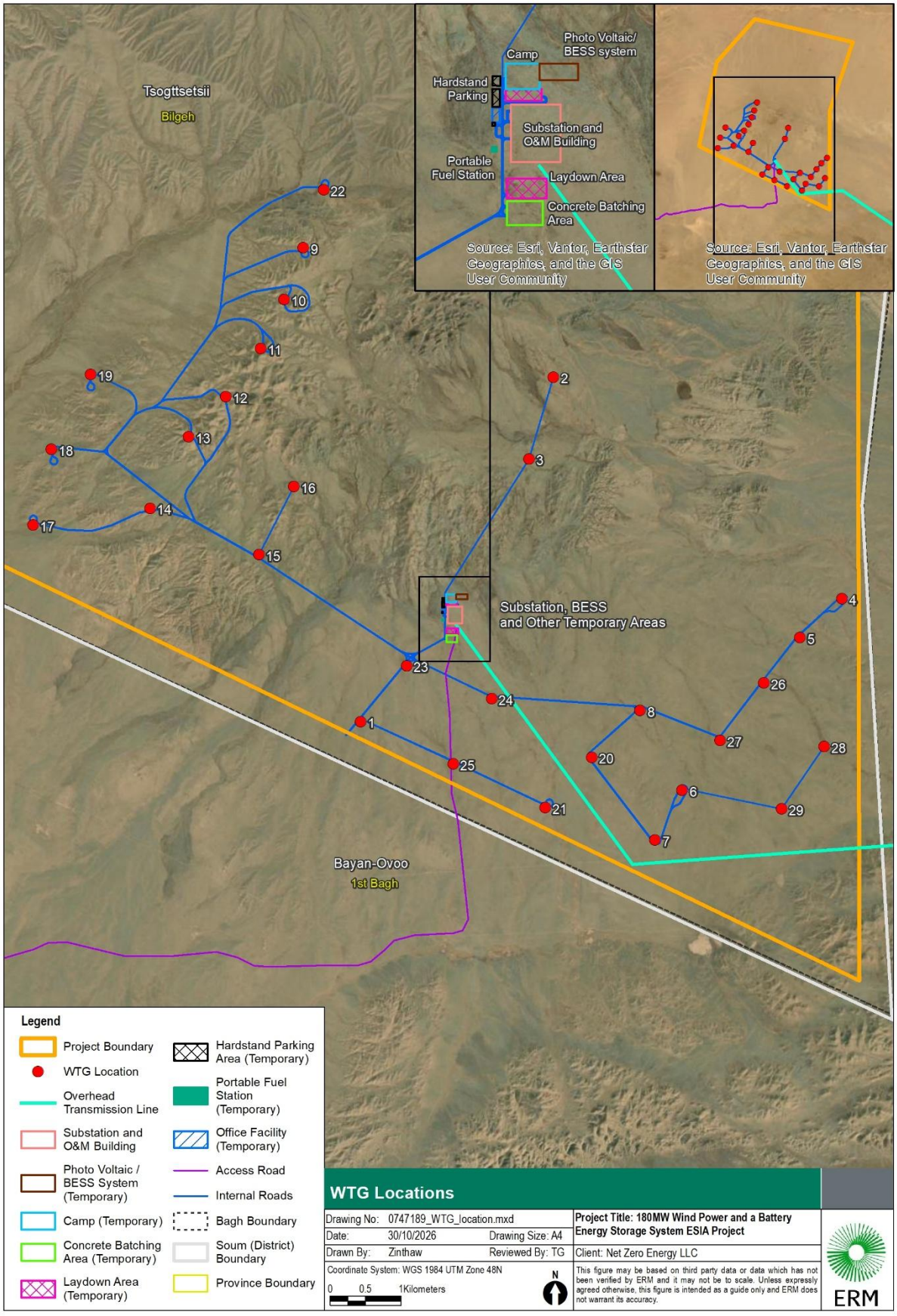


FIGURE 2-3: PROJECT LOCATION (CLOSER VIEW)



FIGURE 2-4: PHOTOS ILLUSTRATING GENERAL LANDSCAPE AND SURROUNDING VIEWS OF THE PROJECT LOCATION

2.4 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

2.4.1 NO PROJECT ALTERNATIVE

A 'no project alternative' considers the consequences that the proposed development would not proceed, and as such both its positive and negative impacts would not occur. Under this scenario, potential adverse environmental and social effects—such as habitat loss, pollution, community health and safety risks, and land disturbance—would be avoided, and existing land uses (livestock grazing) would continue unchanged. However, this option would also forgo key benefits, including renewable energy generation, improved energy security, reduced reliance on imported and fossil-fuel-based electricity, and associated reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, economic and policy-related advantages, such as alignment with national energy strategies, support to the mining sector, and local employment opportunities, would not be realized.

2.4.2 ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF POWER GENERATION

Given the Project's commitment to utilizing wind power, no alternative energy sources have been considered in detail for the Project. A disadvantage of solar power method of power generation compared to wind power, is the much larger land requirement.

2.4.3 WIND TURBINE ALTERNATIVES

The Project has selected the EN 6.25-182 turbine model (6.25 MW) due to their ability to generate more stable power better suited to the site's prevailing wind conditions compared to alternatives.

2.4.4 LOCATION SELECTION

At the inception of the Project, the NZE Project team screened potential wind farm sites within 100 km of the Oyu Tolgoi mine to identify a suitable location while minimising environmental, social, land use, and technical constraints. Three candidate sites located at Bayan-Ovoo, Khanbogd, and Tsogttsetsii soums were assessed. The Tsogttsetsii site was selected as the preferred option as it met the Project's technical and environmental requirements, had suitable wind resources and available land, fewer conflicts with existing land uses, and separation from strictly protected areas.

Within the selected site, an adjusted layout of the turbines was adopted to avoid potential disturbance at herder households (camps) from noise generated from operating turbines. The turbines are placed in the southern part of the site, which is closer to existing access routes and the transmission line, helping to reduce the need for new roads.

Alternative Overhead Transmission Line routes were considered with the selected planned route designed to avoid crossing enterprise and privately owned land (winter/spring camps and residential areas), historical monuments, and specially protected areas. Consideration was also given to avoiding, as much as possible, difficult terrain such as rocky mountainous areas. The selected alternative has a shorter route with large portion running parallel to an existing overhead transmission line.

2.4.5 PHASED DEVELOPMENT

The Project was first planned to produce about 600 million kWh of renewable electricity per year, supplying around 30% of Oyu Tolgoi (OT) mine's energy needs. To meet this, it initially included 29 wind turbines (181.25 MW total) and a 60 MW / 60 MWh battery system.

Later, Oyu Tolgoi mine reduced its expected electricity demand to about 500 million kWh per year. As a result, the Project was scaled down to 24 turbines (150 MW) with a 50 MW / 50–100 MWh battery system. This is the current initial design.

However, the Project may expand in the future if demand increases. Up to 30 MW of additional capacity could be added, as allowed in the draft agreement with Oyu Tolgoi mine.

This ESIA covers the full possible development, including both the current 24 turbines and any future expansion up to 29 turbines.

2.5 PROJECT SCHEDULE

Wind farm projects are generally developed though several key phases including initially obtaining the necessary permits and completing project area preparations followed by construction activities involving incremental installations of the wind turbines, substation and overhead transmission line and connecting them.

The construction phase of the Project is projected to last 17 months with a peak workforce of up to 300 personnel working around the Project Area. No construction activities are planned

to occur over winter for certain activities (mid-November to early-March) as adverse weather conditions may impede construction. The Project is planned to be fully operational by Q1 of 2029 with early energy generation projected to begin by Q3 of 2028.

The economic life span of the Project is projected to be 20 to 25 years after constructed. It is projected that 17 employees will work on site at the Control Room per shift with maintenance staff working periodically.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BASELINE SUMMARY

As part of the ESIA process, baseline studies were conducted to determine the existing environmental and social conditions of the Project Area prior to development. Baseline data has been collected from a combination of field studies, literature reviews, publicly accessible sources, and consultations with stakeholders to provide a comprehensive understanding of the existing environmental and social conditions. The following studies were conducted for the primary data collection:

- Baseline biodiversity surveys: August, September and November 2024, and January, April and May 2025
- Baseline soil quality survey: April 2025
- Baseline noise measurements: April 2025
- Baseline air quality measurements: April 2025
- Baseline surface and ground water survey: April 2025
- Stakeholder engagement / social field survey: September 2024, February 2025, May and June 2025

3.1.1 EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

The Project area is located in the South Gobi region on a high plateau about 1,600 m above sea level. As shown in ***Figure 2-4***, terrain across the proposed wind farm area consists vast expanses of generally flat, or gently undulating land together with some areas of low hill ranges. The transmission line route gradually descends in altitude by 400m from northwest to southeast towards the Oyu Tolgoi mine, crossing gently undulating area and passing through valley and some rocky areas.

This region is a semi-desert environment that experiences short hot summers and long cold winters. Precipitation is limited and mainly occurs as summer rains, though in some years the region may experience drought. Temperatures in winter months are sub-zero potentially reaching to as low as -40°C. In some years, a phenomenon known as 'dzud' can occur, where thawed heavy snow refreezes, resulting in a thick ice layer covering the ground. This affects herders' livestock ability to graze and can result in livestock losses due to starvation.

Due to the arid conditions, soils in the project area are typical of semi-desert being poorly developed, low in nutrients, and made up of sandy material with high gravel cover. Laboratory tests on collected soil samples from across the Project area indicated no evidence of soil contamination in comparison to national standards. Soil types found at the Project Area can be susceptible to erosion including from strong winds. Dust storms due to high winds can occur particularly in spring (March–May) and can be disruptive to activities.

Given the limited rainfall, there are no permanent rivers in the Project area, though the landscape has numerous dry riverbeds, that may temporarily flow following intense or prolonged rainfall, carrying sand and silt. Field surveys found nine dry riverbeds in the project area and along the transmission line. Previously, flash flood events have occurred in the region that damaged infrastructure such as roads.

With limited or no surface water resources, water supply in the South Gobi Region is almost exclusively from groundwater sources with water for livestock and municipal use taken from traditional, shallow and deep wells from aquifers that are recharged by rain and snow. Locally,

herders rely on wells for domestic needs and watering livestock. The location and type of all existing wells present in the surrounding landscape of the wind farm area and transmission line were identified, where analysis of collected samples indicated groundwater quality met national standards, except one or two wells having slight exceedances in nitrate and arsenic concentrations.

The Oyu Tolgoi mine (an open pit copper and gold mine), to which the Overhead Transmission Line will connect, is the only large-scale industrial activity area that may involve emissions to ambient air and noise near to the Project. The Tavan Tolgoi mine (Mongolia's largest coal mine) near Tsogttsetsii is located far more than 60km northwest of the Project Area. Air quality monitoring conducted at locations across the Project found air pollutant concentrations were well below national limits. In terms of noise levels, noise monitoring at locations across the Project were found generally low, both during the day and at night.

3.1.2 EXISTING BIODIVERSITY

Baseline studies through primary surveys and secondary desktop research have identified multiple species of conservation significance that potentially occur within the Project Area of Influence, which is defined as a five (5) km radius from each WTG and a two (2) km buffer from the central line of the OHL and Access Road

The Project, including the WTG area and most of the OHL, is largely situated within the Eastern Gobi Desert Steppe Ecoregion, while the southern section of the transmission line where it connects to the Oyu Tolgoi substation lies within the Alashan Plateau Semi-Desert Ecoregion. The Project site also overlaps with locally protected areas, as well as located 26.4 km from the Galba Gobi Key Biodiversity Area and Important Bird and Biodiversity Area, and 36.3 km from the Small Gobi A Strictly Protected Area (from the closest point). Although overlapping locally protected areas, their local designation serves to limit mining exploration and development is permissible. Construction will not compromise their conservation objectives, since there is no government-recognised management plan in place for the locally protected area and the Khanbogd soum governor officially confirmed no objection to the overhead transmission line route.

The habitat assessment done for this Project has identified the Project Area of Influence as comprising of predominantly (99%), characterized by sparsely vegetated areas of open desert steppe, mountains and hills, and dry riverbeds, with drought-adapted shrubs and low grasses thinly distributed throughout. The extent of modified habitats is very limited, primarily consisting of the Oyu Tolgoi mine, existing roads, a coal processing facility adjacent to the proposed main access road, and small temporary settlements of nomadic herders.

A total of 109 plant species were recorded during the baseline flora surveys conducted in August 2024 and May 2025, which indicates relatively high species diversity. The majority of these species are assessed as Least Concern or Not Evaluated under the IUCN Red List (2025-2) and the Mongolian Red List (2011). 13 flora species of conservation concern have been identified, including those listed as Very Rare or Rare under the Mongolian Law on Natural Plants, or listed as EN or VU on the Mongolian Red List. No globally threatened flora species (CR, EN or VU on IUCN Red List) were observed during the baseline surveys.

A total of 63 species have been identified during avifauna surveys conducted over six periods between August 2024 and May 2025, using a combination of different survey methods

(vantage point surveys, transects and point counts, and carcass surveys). The majority of bird species identified during the baseline surveys are not globally or regionally threatened and not legally protected in Mongolia. In total, eight (8) bird species of conservation significance have been recorded in the Project area. Collision risk modelling conducted to simulate bird collision with the Project's wind turbines indicated that the predicted annual collision numbers are very low and not expected to have a significant effect on species population stability.

17 species of non-volant mammals and two (2) bat species were recorded during the mammal surveys. Of these, four (4) mammal species of conservation significance were identified, while the rest are considered Least Concern on the IUCN Red List and/or Mongolian Red List.

68 insect species belonging to eight (8) orders were recorded in the surveys, along with three (3) species of reptiles. None of these insects or reptiles are considered to be of conservation significance. In addition, no invasive species have been identified in the Project area during the six baseline survey events.

Lastly, the results of the Critical Habitat Assessment showed that there are no Critical Habitat-qualifying biodiversity values for the Project, however there are a total of 27 species that qualify as Priority Biodiversity Features per EBRD ESR6 criteria and thresholds, as summarized below.

- Four (4) species meet the thresholds for criterion 2(b) defined as habitat regularly supporting ≥5% of the global population and ≥10 reproductive units of an endemic or range-restricted species , i.e. species recorded in the Project's area of impact during baseline surveys that are classified as VU, EN or CR on the IUCN Red List. These include the Saker Falcon (*Falco cherrug*), Steppe Eagle (*Aquila nipalensis*), Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*), and Goitered Gazelle (*Gazella subgutturosa*). Note that these four species also qualify as PBFs under criterion 4(a).
- Five (5) species meet the thresholds for criterion 2(c) defined as habitat containing one of a limited number of sites necessary for the long-term survival of the species, i.e. species recorded in the area of impact during baseline surveys that are EN or CR on the Mongolian Red List. These include the Short-toed Snake Eagle (*Circaetus gallicus*), Asiatic Wild Ass (Equus hemionus), Mongolian Gazelle (*Procapra gutturosa*), Argali (*Ovis ammon*), and the plant *Amygdalus mongolica*. Note that the Short-toed Snake Eagle, Asiatic Wild Ass, Mongolian Gazelle, and Argali also qualify as PBFs under criterion 4(a).
- 25 migratory species meet the thresholds for criterion 4(a) defined as habitat regularly supporting ≥1% of the global population of a congregatory species, i.e. migratory species recorded in the area of impact during baseline surveys, including 21 birds and 4 mammals considered PBFs in the Ecologically Appropriate Area of Analysis. A number of these species also meet criterion 2(b) and/or criterion 2(c), as mentioned above.

3.1.3 EXISTING SOCIAL SETTING

At the soum level, the project area (Tsogttsetsii, Manlai, and Khanbogd) is characterized by low population density, moderate population growth, and a rural classification (100% rural population). The population structure is labor-dominant, with the majority in the working-age group (15–64 years), supporting local economic activities. Mining plays a significant role in shaping demographic patterns, particularly in Tsogttsetsii and Khanbogd, where 58–68% of employed populations are engaged in mining, resulting in male-dominated gender ratio.

Across both soum and bagh levels, livelihoods are centered on livestock herding, supplemented by employment in mining, public services, and small-scale businesses. At the bagh level in particular, livelihoods are highly resource-dependent, with livestock contributing around 95% of household income and average annual income estimated at approximately MNT 12–12.6 million (USD ~3,300–3,500). Livestock systems are vulnerable to climate risks, with recent dzud events causing significant livestock losses.

Land use and livelihoods are closely interconnected, with pastureland forming the basis of economic activity. While winter and spring camps may have semi-formal tenure arrangements, summer pastures remain open access, governed by customary practices and local decision-making. Seasonal mobility is critical, with herders moving livestock within typical grazing radii (3.7–5.5 km for small livestock and 10–16.6 km for large livestock), and up to 50–200 km during drought conditions.

Access to services and infrastructure differs significantly between soum and bagh levels. Soum centers provide basic services (education, healthcare, administration), but capacity constraints exist, including limitations in healthcare personnel, school infrastructure, and utility reliability (e.g. electricity outages in Tsogttsetsii). In contrast, bagh-level populations have limited direct access to services, relying on soum centers and facing barriers due to long travel distances, seasonal road conditions, and dispersed settlement.

Infrastructure conditions reflect similar disparities. While soum centers have relatively better access to electricity and water, challenges remain in service reliability and affordability. At the bagh level, households rely heavily on solar energy and wells. Water scarcity, quality concerns, and shared use for both domestic and livestock purposes represent key constraints.

Social conditions are further shaped by mining influence, gender dynamics, and vulnerability factors. Male-dominated labor migration linked to mining has altered gender ratios and income structures, while traditional gender roles persist, with women often bearing caregiving responsibilities. Vulnerable groups include low-income herder households, female-headed households, and those affected by livestock losses, particularly during dzud events.

Overall, the socioeconomic baseline indicates a mixed economy combining traditional pastoralism with mining-driven development, with stronger economic growth and service access at the soum level but higher livelihood vulnerability and limited service access at the bagh level. The strong dependence on natural resources, mobility, and shared land use systems underscores the sensitivity of local communities to changes in pasture access, water availability, and infrastructure pressures.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

4.1 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

As part of the ESIA process, the potential environmental and social impacts of the Project were evaluated by considering the magnitude of the impact, the sensitivity of the affected receptors and the effectiveness of proposed mitigation measures. ***Table 4.1*** below summarizes the potential impacts associated with the Project and indicates the main environmental and social aspects that may be affected.

TABLE 4.1: POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM BILGEH WIND PROJECT

Aspect	Potential Impacts
Environment (Air Quality, Climate Change, Noise, Soil, Water Resources and Quality)	**Construction Phase** • Fugitive dust and vehicular exhaust air emission from construction activities • Impacts from climate change including extreme heat, extreme cold, extreme rainfall and flooding, extreme wind and storms, wildfires, rainfall induced landslides, water stress and drought and earthquake • Typical construction noise and construction traffic noise • Soil quality impacts from construction activities • Water resources competition • Surface water and groundwater quality impacts from construction activities **Operation Phase** • Wind turbines, BESS and substation noise and operation traffic noise • Impacts from climate change including extreme heat, extreme cold, extreme rainfall and flooding, extreme wind and storms, wildfires, rainfall induced landslides, water stress and drought and earthquake • Surface water and groundwater quality impacts from operation activities
Biodiversity (Habitat, Fauna, Flora)	**Construction Phase** • Direct loss of terrestrial habitat • Indirect disturbance to or displacement of fauna • Direct impacts from barrier creation • Indirect degradation of habitat • Direct mortality impacts from vehicle collision, hunting, and poaching **Operation Phase** • Direct mortality of volant fauna from collision with wind turbines and collision and electrocution with OHL • Direct displacement from barriers
Social	**Construction Phase** • Impacts on local economy and livelihood • Impact on traffic and transportation • Impact on land use • Impacts on infrastructure/public services • Impacts on occupational health and safety • Impacts on community, health, safety and security • Impacts on cultural heritage **Operation Phase** • Impacts on local economy and livelihood • Impacts on occupational health and safety • Impacts on community, health, safety and security • Impact from shadow flicker

Aspect	Potential Impacts
Unplanned Events	**Both Construction and Operation Phases** • Leakage and spill incident • Fire and explosion • Blade throw/ice throw • Equipment failure • Transmission line snapping • Vehicle collision

A rating matrix (***Table 4.2***) is used to rate impact significance based on the combined understanding of impact magnitude (negligible, small, medium or large) and receptor importance/sensitivity (low, medium or high).

TABLE 4.2: IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE

Magnitude of Impact	**Sensitivity/ Vulnerability/Importance of Receptors / Resources**		
	Low	**Medium**	**High**
Negligible	*Negligible*		
Small		*Minor*	
Medium		*Moderate*	
Large		*Major*	

5. RESULTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

5.1 OVERVIEW

The impact assessment results of the ESIA studies are summarized in

Table 5.1 and ***Table 5.2***. The table presents each key receptor/resource and the corresponding residual impact levels expected during the construction, operation, and decommissioning phases of the Project, following the application of mitigation measures.

TABLE 5.1: SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND UNPLANNED EVENTS IMPACTS

Impact Description	Phase*	Impact Nature	Residual Impact after Mitigation Measures Implemented
Environmental			
Impact on Air Quality	C	Negative	Negligible to Minor
Impact on Noise	C	Negative	Negligible
Impact on Noise	O	Negative	Negligible
Impact on Soil	C	Negative	Minor
Impact on Water Resources	C	Negative	Negligible
Impact on Water Resources	O	Negative	Negligible
Impact on Biodiversity (Overall)	C	Negative	Moderate
Impact on Biodiversity (Overall)	O	Negative	Minor
Social			
Impacts on Local Economy and Livelihood by Workforce mobilization and Presence.	C	Positive	-
Impacts on Local Economy and Livelihood by Other Construction Activities	C	Negative	Minor
Impacts on Local Economy and Livelihood	O	Positive	-
Impact on Traffic and Transportation	C	Negative	Minor
Impact on Land Use	C	Negative	Negligible
Impacts on Infrastructure/Public Services	C	Negative	Minor
Impacts on Occupational Health And Safety	C	Negative	Negligible
Impacts on Occupational Health and Safety	O	Negative	Negligible
Impacts on Community, Health, Safety and Security	C	Negative	Negligible
Impacts on Community, Health, Safety and Security	O	Negative	Negligible

Impact Description	Phase*	Impact Nature	Residual Impact after Mitigation Measures Implemented
Impacts on Cultural Heritage	C	Negative	Negligible
Impact on Shadow Flicker	O	Negative	Minor
Unplanned Events			
Leakage and Spill Incident	C,O	Negative	Negligible
Equipment Failure	O	Negative	Negligible
Fire and Explosion	C,O	Negative	Negligible
Blade Throw / Ice throw	O	Negative	Negligible
Transmission Line Snapping and Transmission Pylon Collapse	O	Negative	Negligible
Vehicle Collision	C,O	Negative	Negligible

*C = Construction Phase; O = Operation Phase

TABLE 5.2: SUMMARY OF BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS

Impact	Receptor	Significance of Residual Impact after Mitigation Measures Implemented
Construction Phase		
Direct Loss of Terrestrial Habitat	Habitat	Moderate
	Species	Negligible
Indirect Disturbance to or Displacement of Fauna	Species	Negligible
Direct Impacts from Barrier Creation	Species	Negligible
Indirect Degradation of Habitat	Habitats and Species	Negligible
Direct Mortality from Vehicle Collision, Hunting and Poaching	Species	Negligible
Operation Phase		
Direct Mortality from Collision with Wind Turbines	High Sensitivity Volant Species	Minor
	Low and Medium Sensitivity Volant Species	Negligible
Direct Mortality from Collision/ Electrocution from OHL	High Sensitivity Volant Species	Minor
	Low and Medium Sensitivity Volant Species	Negligible
Direct Displacement from Barriers	Species	Negligible

In addition, a cumulative impact assessment has been conducted to evaluate the potential combined impacts of the proposed project alongside other existing and planned projects in the surrounding area. Key considerations include cumulative birds and bats collisions, barrier creation for terrestrial mammals, and effects on the economy and development. However, overall cumulative impacts are evaluated as minor.

5.2 MITIGATION AND MONITORING MEASURES TO BE IMPLEMENTED

In order to manage and mitigate the impacts from the Project, a range of measures have been developed to eliminate or reduce the adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels and as low as reasonably practicable. These mitigation measures and the actions needed for implementation of these measures are presented in Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). In addition to the Project's ESMP, additional management plans are also recommended to be established (e.g., Biodiversity Management Plans, Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan) following the completion of the ESIA. Of these, the Livelihood Restoration Framework, Construction Biodiversity Management Plan and Framework Biodiversity Action Plan for the Project will be disclosed prior to construction.

NZE will provide this ESMP to each Project's contractor and/or sub-contractor in order to ensure that they comply with ESMP actions during their scope of work under their contracts. Below tables provide the key mitigation measures in the ESMP for the construction phase, operation phase and unplanned events.

ESMP Key Mitigation Measures for Construction Phase
Air Quality
• A Construction Air Quality Management Plan will be implemented to control dust and emissions from earthworks, vehicle movement, and material handling. • Regular onsite inspections will be conducted to identify dust sources and ensure mitigation measures such as watering, covering of materials, and barriers are effectively applied. • Site layout and activities will be planned to locate dust-generating operations away from sensitive receptors where feasible. • All complaints related to air quality will be recorded, investigated, and corrective actions implemented promptly.
Climate Change
• Climate risks such as extreme heat, cold, flooding, and drought will be managed through dedicated management plans and adaptive construction scheduling. • Measures include provision of shelters, PPE, and work-rest cycles to protect workers under extreme temperature conditions. • Infrastructure and equipment will be designed and operated to withstand climate stressors such as flooding, heat, and seismic activity. • Emergency response procedures and real-time weather monitoring will be implemented to reduce risks from extreme weather events.
Noise
• Construction activities will be scheduled and managed to minimize noise impacts, including avoiding simultaneous operation of multiple high-noise equipment. • Equipment will be regularly maintained to ensure efficient operation and reduced noise emissions. • Local communities will be notified in advance of high-noise activities, particularly for any night-time works.

ESMP Key Mitigation Measures for Construction Phase
• Noise complaints will be addressed through the grievance mechanism, with corrective measures implemented where necessary.
Soil
• Topsoil will be stripped, stored separately, and reused for site rehabilitation to preserve soil quality and fertility. • Measures will be implemented to prevent soil contamination from fuel, oil, and hazardous materials, including use of impermeable storage areas. • Vehicle movement will be restricted to approved routes to prevent unnecessary soil disturbance and erosion. • Disturbed areas will be rehabilitated following construction, including re-contouring and vegetation restoration.
Water Resources
• Water supply will be from off-site municipal water suppliers. • A Water Management Plan will be implemented to control water use and ensure efficient consumption during construction. • Water-saving practices such as reuse and efficient dust suppression will be adopted where feasible.
Water Quality
• Sanitary facilities will be provided, and wastewater will be properly collected and treated to avoid contamination of surface and groundwater. • Runoff from construction and batching activities will be controlled and treated before discharge or disposal. • Spill prevention and response measures will be implemented for fuels, oils, and chemicals. • Direct discharge of untreated wastewater into the environment will be strictly prohibited.
Biodiversity
• Pre-construction surveys and micro-siting will be conducted to avoid impacts on sensitive habitats and species. • Vegetation clearance will be limited strictly to the project footprint and monitored to prevent unnecessary loss of habitat. • Measures such as wildlife protocols, speed limits, and awareness training will reduce risks to fauna. • Habitat rehabilitation and invasive species management will be implemented to restore and protect ecological functions.
Waste
• A Waste Management Plan will be implemented to ensure proper segregation, storage, and disposal of all waste types. • Open burning will be prohibited, and waste will be managed through licensed facilities where required. • Reuse and recycling of materials will be encouraged to reduce waste generation. • Waste storage areas will be designed to prevent contamination of soil and water resources.
Traffic and Transportation
• Existing roads will be used where possible to minimize land disturbance and impacts on communities. • A Traffic Management Plan will be implemented to control vehicle movement, speed, and safety. • Measures will be implemented to protect livestock and local road users, including signage and awareness campaigns. • A grievance mechanism will address traffic-related concerns from local communities.
Community and Livelihood

ESMP Key Mitigation Measures for Construction Phase
• Local employment opportunities will be promoted through transparent recruitment processes and community engagement. • Livelihood restoration measures will be implemented where project activities affect grazing or local income. • Ongoing stakeholder engagement will ensure concerns are identified and addressed promptly. • A grievance mechanism will allow communities to submit and resolve complaints effectively.
Occupational Health and Safety
• Occupational health and safety plans will be implemented to manage risks associated with construction activities. • Workers will be provided with PPE, training, and safe working procedures, including for working at height and remote locations. • Emergency preparedness and response measures will be established and regularly tested. • Monitoring and reporting systems will ensure continuous improvement of safety performance.
Cultural Heritage
• A Chance Find Procedure will be implemented to manage unexpected discoveries of cultural or archaeological resources. • Construction activities will stop immediately if artifacts are found, and relevant authorities will be notified. • Buffer zones will be established around identified sites to prevent disturbance. • Respect for local cultural practices will be maintained throughout project activities.

ESMP Key Mitigation Measures for Operation Phase
Climate Change
• Climate resilience measures integrated during construction will continue through adaptive management during operation. • Infrastructure performance will be monitored under extreme weather conditions. • Maintenance schedules will account for climate-related stress such as temperature variation. • Emergency response measures will be implemented for climate-related hazards.
Noise
• Wind turbines will be regularly maintained to prevent abnormal noise generation during operation. • Equipment showing excessive noise levels will be inspected and repaired promptly. • Manufacturer warranties will ensure turbines meet noise performance standards. • Monitoring and complaint mechanisms will address any community concerns regarding operational noise.
Water Resources
• Water use during operation will be monitored and metered to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. • Sewage systems will be maintained to prevent leaks or contamination. • Hazardous materials will be stored on impermeable surfaces to protect groundwater. • Regular inspections will ensure water infrastructure remains functional and efficient.
Biodiversity – Wind Turbines
• Measures will be implemented to reduce bird and bat collisions, including operational controls such as turbine curtailment. • Post-construction monitoring programmes will record and assess wildlife mortality. • Adaptive management measures will be implemented if thresholds are exceeded. • Waste management will minimize attraction of scavenger species to turbine areas.
Biodiversity – OHL

ESMP Key Mitigation Measures for Operation Phase
• Bird flight diverters will be installed to reduce collision risk with overhead lines. • Infrastructure will be designed and maintained to minimize electrocution risks. • Regular inspections will ensure devices remain effective and operational. • Monitoring and adaptive management will be implemented based on observed impacts.
Shadow Flicker
• Community engagement will be maintained to inform residents about potential shadow flicker impacts. • A grievance mechanism will be available to manage complaints. • Monitoring will be conducted in areas where impacts are predicted. • Adaptive mitigation measures will be implemented if necessary to reduce effects.

ESMP Key Mitigation Measures for Unplanned Events
Spills and Leaks
• Regular inspection and maintenance of equipment will be conducted to prevent leaks and spills. • Spill response procedures and equipment will be available onsite. • Hazardous materials will be stored with secondary containment on impermeable surfaces. • Contaminated materials will be properly collected and disposed of as hazardous waste.
Fire and Explosion
• Fire prevention measures will include proper storage of fuels and availability of firefighting equipment. • Workers will be trained in fire response, evacuation, and emergency procedures. • Regular drills and coordination with local emergency services will be conducted. • Emergency response plans will guide actions in case of fire incidents.
Blade Throw/Ice Throw and Equipment Failure
• Turbines will be designed and certified according to international standards to minimize failure risks. • Regular inspections and maintenance will identify potential issues early. • Sensors and monitoring systems will automatically shut down turbines if abnormal conditions occur. • Emergency procedures will be implemented in case of equipment failure.
Transmission Line Snapping
• Transmission infrastructure will be designed and maintained to meet safety standards. • Regular inspections will monitor integrity of towers and lines. • Warning systems and safety devices will be installed to protect communities. • Emergency response procedures will address failures such as line snapping or collapse.
Vehicle collision
• Driver training and vehicle inspections will be implemented to ensure safe transport operations. • Speed limits and designated routes will be enforced throughout the project lifecycle. • Road conditions will be regularly monitored and maintained. • Emergency response procedures will be followed in case of accidents.

The Project will implement an environmental and social monitoring programme during construction and operation to ensure that mitigation measures are effective and that impacts remain within acceptable levels. NZE will be responsible for overseeing the monitoring programme under its Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), with support from contractors and specialists. Monitoring will include a combination of routine inspections,

surveys, and instrument-based measurements for key parameters such as groundwater levels, water consumption, waste generation, noise levels, biodiversity conditions (e.g. species presence, habitat disturbance, and wildlife incidents), and social indicators such as employment, grievances, traffic safety, and community health. Results will be used to identify non-compliance or emerging risks and to implement corrective actions as needed.

Monitoring results will be systematically recorded and reported through Project health, safety, environmental and social (HSES) reporting systems. NZE will prepare regular reports (e.g. monthly, quarterly, and annually) summarizing monitoring data, compliance status, incidents, grievances, and progress of mitigation measures, in line with regulatory and lender requirements. The monitoring programme will continue into the operation phase, with a focus on long-term parameters such as turbine noise, water use, and biodiversity impacts (including bird and bat mortality monitoring and adaptive management). The Project will also maintain a grievance mechanism and stakeholder engagement process to capture community feedback, ensuring ongoing transparency and continuous improvement of environmental and social performance throughout the Project lifecycle.

With regards to biodiversity management, No Net Loss outcomes are required for Priority Biodiversity Features (PBF) (identified in accordance with EBRD ESR6) and natural habitat (identified in accordance with IFC PS6) in the Project area. Mitigation, monitoring and adaptive management measures are proposed to address impacts on these biodiversity values following the application of the mitigation hierarchy (avoidance, minimization, then restoration) and to evaluate progress toward achieving NNL for all natural habitat and PBFs. If monitoring results show that residual impacts on natural habitat and PBFs remain, or significant residual impacts on any other biodiversity features are identified, adaptive management measures, corrective actions, and potentially additional conservation measures or offsets may be required.

For example, to achieve no net loss of natural habitats in accordance with IFC PS6 requirements, the Project will conduct habitat restoration measures for all natural rangeland habitat areas affected by temporary facilities, while compensation/offsets (such as off-site restoration) will address residual impacts of natural habitat areas affected by permanent loss. In addition, to achieve no net loss of PBF volant species and address residual impacts of fauna mortality due to collision with the wind turbines and overhead transmission line, measures will include appropriate solid waste management and lighting to avoid attracting fauna, shutdown on demand, and post-construction fatality monitoring with ecologically-justified fatality thresholds that trigger adaptive measures and corrective actions. Given that the Biodiversity Impact Assessment conducted as part of the ESIA has already identified residual impacts such as permanent loss of natural habitat and predicted mortalities of some PBF bird species, additional stakeholder engagement is required as part of the biodiversity management process (and in line with IFC PS6 and EBRD ESR6) to ensure that NNL outcomes are delivered for these biodiversity values, including stakeholder engagement with potential offset implementation partners, local/national conservation NGOs, and government authorities.

6. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

ESIA stakeholder engagement was conducted in September 2024, February 2025 and June 2025. The purpose of the ESIA stakeholder engagement was to present updated Project information, the process of ESIA study, ESIA Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Project's potential impact and proposed mitigation measures, grievance contact, and the next steps. Key stakeholders identified for the Project are included in ***Table 6.1***:

TABLE 6.1: KEY STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFIED FOR THE PROJECT

Stakeholder Group	Key Stakeholders
Local community	• Herders; • Women; and • Youth
Vulnerable people	• Single-parent households with children aged 0-18; • Seniors; • Impoverished people; • People with disabilities (PwDs); • Households receiving food stamps; • Single-person household; and • Full and partial orphans
Soum government representatives	• Soum Governor; • Soum Deputy Governor; • Chairman of soum citizens representatives' meeting; • Chairman of Governor Office; • Environmental Officer; • Land Officer; • Social Officer; and • Labor and Welfare Officer
Bagh government representatives:	• Governor from Bilgeh bagh, Tsogttsetsii soum; • Governor from Gavilud bagh, Khanbogd soum; • Governor from Javhlant bagh, Khanbogd soum; and • Governor from Jargalant bagh, Manlai soum
INGOs/ NGOs:	• Munkh Nogoon Galba – An NGO involved in external environmental monitoring for Oyu Tolgoi project; and • Branch council of the "Mongolian Women's Association" in Javhlant bagh, Khanbogd soum
Other interested stakeholders/parties:	• Tsetsii Wind Farm; • National Power Transmission Grid Company (NPTG); • Rio Tinto/ Oyu Tolgoi Gold and Copper Mine; • Local media: monthly brochure, local newspaper; and • Facebook group

Key concerns and expectations raised by the local community and ESIA consideration are summarized in ***Table 6.2.***

TABLE 6.2: KEY CONCERNS AND EXPECTATIONS RAISED BY LOCAL COMMUNITY AND ESIA CONSIDERATION

Concerns/Expectations	ESIA Consideration
Land Use	
Concerns about degradation of pasture land	Land degradation and land use impacts of the Project are considered during impact assessment process and mitigation measures are proposed accordingly.
Livelihood	
Concerns about the wind turbines' disturbance to the livestock	Project's potential impact on livelihood is considered during impact assessment process and mitigation measures are proposed as required.
Health and Safety	
Stakeholder expressed safety concerns about the OHL	Impacts of transmission line snapping and transmission pylon collapse is considered during impact assessment process and mitigation measures are proposed accordingly.
Stakeholder Engagement	
Stakeholder expressed expectations for NZE to have clear communication with the local community	A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed for the Project to plan the engagement activities with the community throughout the Project lifecycle.
Stakeholder expressed expectations for NZE to establish grievance mechanism for local communities to express concerns	GRM has been included in the SEP for the for the community to report grievances.
Stakeholder expressed expectations for NZE to inform the local community about the positive impact of renewable energy	Positive impact of the Project has been considered during impact assessment process.
Biodiversity	
Concerns for birds collision	Impact for bird collision with the wind turbines during operation phase is considered during impact assessment process and mitigation measures are proposed accordingly.

Further stakeholder engagement activities are summarized in ***Table 6.3***.

TABLE 6.3: FURTHER STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Stakeholder	Purpose of Engagement	Timeline
Pre-Construction Phase		
• Bagh government representatives; • Local community; • Vulnerable people	• Share Project description, key entities involved and timeline; • Share potential environmental, health and social impacts and the proposed mitigation measures, in particular potential impact to community health and safety and socio-culture;	• One month before construction commencement

Stakeholder	Purpose of Engagement	Timeline
	• Inform Project's commitment to environmental and social management and monitoring; • Consult stakeholders on concerns and views regarding final ESIA findings; • Communicate Grievance Mechanism and key NZE personnel that will have responsibility for consultation and grievance management; • Share Information related to construction activities, including but not limited to type of work; duration of work; transportation and accessibility; and number of workers involved; and • Share Risk and safety awareness during Project construction.	
Construction Phase		
• Soum government representatives; • Bagh government representatives; • INGOS/NGOS; • Local community; • Vulnerable people	• Share Project description, key entities involved and timeline; • Share potential environmental, health and social impacts and the proposed mitigation measures, in particular potential impact to community health and safety and socio-culture; • Inform the benefit of renewable energy; • Consult stakeholders on concerns and views regarding final ESIA findings; • Communicate Grievance Mechanism and key NZE personnel that will have responsibility for consultation and grievance management; • Share Information related to construction activities, including but not limited to type of work; duration of work; transportation and accessibility; and number of workers involved; and • Share risk and safety awareness during Project construction.	• Monthly for the first six months and peak construction period; • Quarterly after peak construction period.
Operation Phase		
• Aimag government representatives; • Soum government representatives; • Bagh government representatives; • INGOS/NGOS; • Local community; • Vulnerable people	• Share the validation of any grievances raised; • Share risk and safety awareness during Project operation (such as ice/blade throw, shadow flicker and noise impact); • Provide options for grievance resolution; • Inform the progress on grievance resolution process and close out;	• During operation phase when necessary

Stakeholder	Purpose of Engagement	Timeline
	• Inform Project's social investment/ local economic and community development or CSR program (if any); • Disclosure Project monitoring results and performance reporting; and • Disclose emergency preparedness information.	

7. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND GRIEVANCES SUBMISSION

As explained in ***Section 5***, ERM has developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for NZE to guide disclosure of its public information and stakeholder engagement in the Project. Key stakeholders have been identified and further stakeholder engagement events have been proposed to further inform the public and wider stakeholders regarding the Project. A Community Liaison Officer (CLO) has been appointed to manage stakeholder engagement and grievances.

Stakeholders may submit comments, questions and any grievances about the Project by email or in writing to the contact point below:

Company contact name:	Altangerel Amgalan (Community Liaison Officer)
Address:	8th floor, Shangrilla Office, Olympic Street 19A, SBD - 1 khoroo, Ulaanbaatar
Telephone number:	+976-88224599
Email:	amgalan.a@msci.mn

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