Non-Technical Executive Summary

Volyn West Wind Project – Ukraine

May, 2026

1. INTRODUCTION

Concern Galnaftogaz JSC (hereinafter “the Company”) is the leader of the Ukrainian fuel retail market, operating over 400 filling stations under the OKKO brand. The Company boasts the largest network of cafes and restaurants on Ukrainian roads and engages in agricultural commodities, fertilizers, natural gas, electricity, and fuel wholesale trading.

The Company has decided to invest in renewable energy facilities to diversify its portfolio and support national energy goals. As part of this initiative, the Company acquired the rights to build a wind farm with a total planned capacity of up to 188.8 MW.

The Project was acquired on 23 September 2025 from the development company UDPR and is split into two special purpose vehicles "Volyn West Wind-2 LLC" and "Volyn West Wind-3 LLC". The acquisition was made through a "Ready-to-Build" agreement, meaning UDPR had to complete all pre-construction activities prior to transfer of the Project to the Company.

The Project is financed by European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), Black Sea Trade and Development Bank, Swedfund International, and British International Investment, all together referred as the "Lenders". The goal is to align with standards set by IFC Performance Standards (PSs), EBRD Environmental and Social Requirements (ESRs), Good International Industry Practices, and other applicable norms.

The Project is categorised as “B” in accordance with the EBRD’s Environmental and Social Policy (2024)[1], and “B” in accordance with the IFC’s Policy on Environmental and Social Sustainability[2] (2012). To align with the Lenders requirements, the Company has prepared a bankable Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) documentation for the Project.

This Non-Technical Summary (NTS) provides a concise explanation of the Project's Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) results and a summary of the Project's interactions with the environment and the public.

[1] https://www.ebrd.com/home/news-and-events/publications/institutional-documents/environmental-and-social-policy-2024.html

[2] https://www.ifc.org/en/insights-reports/2012/publications-policy-sustainability-2012

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project consists of the construction and operation of a wind power plant with a total installed capacity of up to 188.8 MW, located in the western part of Ukraine. The facility is divided between two adjacent wind farms, developed by two legal entities: "Volyn West Wind-2" LLC (94.4 MW) and "Volyn West Wind-3" LLC (94.4 MW). While these entities are distinct for technical grid connection purposes, the Project is implemented as a single, integrated development.

The Project infrastructure includes 32 wind turbine generators (WTGs), split evenly with 16 turbines per entity. The turbines will utilize advanced models (Nordex Energy N163/5.9 TS125-06) with capacities 5.9 MW each.

Key Project components include:

- 32 units accessible via existing earth roads, which will be widened or gravelled where necessary;
- approximately 80 km of 35 kV underground cables connecting the turbines to a central collection substation;
- a new internal 110/35 kV substation;
- a 110 kV transmission line (TL) connecting the internal substation to the national grid. This line consists of approximately 40 km of overhead line and a 0.65 km underground section leading to the grid connection point operated by the Transmission System Operator (TSO).

The Project area is generally rural and characterized by a mix of agricultural land and fragments of natural forest, with generally flat topography. The TL alignment passes by several villages in four territorial communities without directly affecting any of the settlements.

Once operational, the Project is expected to generate approximately 605.9 GWh of renewable energy annually. This will significantly contribute to Ukraine's energy transition goals, diversifying the energy mix and enhancing energy security. The Project will also support the local economy by creating temporary jobs during construction and long-term positions during operation, alongside generating revenue for local budgets through taxes and land lease payments. The Project will also contribute to:

- Strengthening of the regional and national grid infrastructure;
- Creation of employment opportunities during construction and operation;
- Transfer of technical skills and capacity building for local staff.

Project Phases:

- *Pre-Construction*: This phase involves land acquisition, permitting, detailed design, and the finalization of contracts. These activities are largely completed prior to the commencement of physical works.
- *Construction*: Preparatory works and procurement were scheduled to commence in Q4 2025 and currently is still ongoing. Civil works (roads and foundations) and electrical infrastructure works (cables, substation, and overhead line) will proceed throughout 2026 and early 2027. The transportation and installation of wind turbines is scheduled to begin in Q3 2026, with overall construction completion expected in Q4 2027.
- *Operation*: The Project is expected to be fully operational by Q4 2027 and will have a lifespan of 35 years.
- *Decommissioning*: Following the operational period (approx. 30-35 years), the Project will be decommissioned. This phase involves the dismantling of turbines and infrastructure, removal of foundations, and restoration of the land to its original agricultural state.

3. PROJECT COMPONENTS

The main permanent facilities and components of the Project consist of the wind turbines, a central power collection substation, underground cable networks, a TL (including the overhead and short underground sections), and both existing and newly constructed access roads:

- **Wind Turbines:** The Project will install 32 Nordex Energy N163/5.9 TS125-06 turbines. Each unit features a 163-meter rotor diameter, a 125-meter hub height, and a nominal capacity of 5.9 MW, resulting in a total Project capacity of approximately 188.8 MW.
- **Electrical Infrastructure**: A central 35/110 kV power collection substation will increase voltage for integration into the national grid. It will connect to an existing TSO substation (110/220 kV) via an approximately 40 km transmission line (110 kV).
- **Cables:** Turbines will be interconnected via 35 kV underground cables buried at a depth up to 2 meters to minimize environmental impact.
- **Access Roads:** The Project will upgrade existing roads and construct new access routes. These roads will remain open to the public, improving local logistics for agricultural equipment and residents.

Temporary facilities and components

To facilitate construction work, the Project will require the establishment of temporary infrastructure:

- **Construction Town:** A temporary facility housing offices and equipment storage will be established on a designated plot and fully restored to its original state upon completion.

  Worker Accommodation: No permanent on-site camps are currently operational. The Senior Contractor is presently managing accommodation through hostels and apartments within nearby communities, while construction of the planned workers' camp has been delayed due to severe weather conditions.

- **Temporary access roads:** The construction of many of the TL pylons will require temporary access roads, to the pylon position. Once construction has been completed, the access road will be rehabilitated.

4. WHAT IS WIND POWER PLANT?

Wind power plants (wind farms) are a proven and increasingly cost-effective technology for generating electricity from wind energy. These systems play a vital role in the global transition to renewable energy by reducing reliance on fossil fuels and lowering greenhouse gas emissions.

How do Wind Power Plants work?

A typical wind power system includes the following key components:

- Wind Turbines: Tall structures equipped with large, 3-bladed rotors (such as the Nordex N163 models used in this Project) that capture kinetic energy from the wind and convert it into mechanical energy.
- Generators: Located inside the nacelle at the top of the tower, these devices convert the mechanical energy from the rotor into electricity.
- Electrical Infrastructure: A network of underground cables and transformers that collect the electricity and a central substation that steps up the voltage for efficient transmission.
- Monitoring Systems (SCADA): Advanced tools that allow for 24/7 remote monitoring and control, enabling real-time data collection on energy output and operational efficiency.

These components work together to deliver clean, reliable electricity. When integrated into the national grid, wind power plants contribute to energy security, enhance grid stability, and support national and international climate targets. TLs are an essential component of a WPP project to transmit the electricity

from the plant to the national grid, from where it can be further transmitted and ultimately distributed to electricity users.

5. WHY IS THE PROJECT NEEDED?

The Project responds to Ukraine's urgent need to strengthen its energy system in the context of the significant challenges faced between 2022 and 2025. Damage to energy infrastructure, increased security risks, and dependence on external energy supplies have highlighted the importance of expanding domestic electricity generation and accelerating the transition to renewable energy sources.

The Project is closely aligned with Ukraine's long-term national energy priorities, including the Energy Strategy of Ukraine to 2050 and the National Renewable Energy Action Plan to 2030. These documents emphasise rebuilding and modernising the energy sector using resilient, low-carbon technologies that contribute to energy stability not only within Ukraine but also across the wider European energy system.

By harnessing Ukraine's substantial wind energy potential, the Project supports greater energy independence and reduces reliance on imported fossil fuels. It contributes to Ukraine's role as a reliable partner in the European energy market and supports the country's commitments under the Paris Agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate climate change.

The Project is particularly important for the Volyn region, which currently has one of the lowest levels of electricity generation capacity in Ukraine. Existing power infrastructure in the region is ageing and requires significant modernisation. The development of new renewable generation capacity is therefore valuable to addressing the regional electricity deficit, improving supply reliability, and supporting stable operation of the Unified Energy System of Ukraine.

6. PROJECT BENEFITS

The Project is expected to deliver a wide range of environmental, strategic, and socio-economic benefits at both regional and national levels.

From an environmental perspective, the wind farm will generate electricity without producing greenhouse gas emissions during operation, contributing to climate protection through the expansion of clean energy in Ukraine. This supports national and international climate objectives while supplying the region with decarbonized electricity.

In terms of energy security, the Project will strengthen electricity supply in the southern part of the Volyn region and reduce dependence on external energy sources and fossil fuels. Diversifying the energy mix with locally produced renewable power increases system resilience, particularly during periods of heightened risk or disruption.

The Project will also provide **tangible economic benefits**. During construction, it will create temporary employment opportunities, while the operational phase will support permanent jobs related to maintenance and site management. The Project will contribute to local and regional budgets through taxes, land lease payments, and easement fees, providing a stable source of revenue for local authorities.

Beyond the energy sector, the Project will support **broader regional development**. Planned upgrades to more than 30 kilometres of local roads will improve transport conditions and accessibility for local communities. The presence of modern renewable energy infrastructure is also expected to enhance the investment attractiveness of the region and contribute to its long-term economic and development potential.

7. BASELINE CONDITIONS

To understand the existing environmental and social setting of the Project area, information was collected through a combination of desk-based studies and on-site surveys carried out between 2020 and 2025.

7.1. Physical Environment

The Project is in a rural, agricultural landscape characterised by open fields and a generally flat to gently rolling terrain. The local climate is moderately continental, with typical seasonal variations. Mean annual

temperature has risen over the last 50 years and projected to continue rising. Precipitation shows a similar increasing trend but with far greater inter-annual variability, than for temperature.

Ground conditions consist mainly of loess and chalk soils, and are stable in the area planned for the WPP. Soils along the TL alignment are mostly highly productive, but there are large areas of soil erosion, gully and river valley slopes vulnerable to water erosion and there may be karst risks (sinkholes) in the chalk areas.

Air quality in the area is good and reflects normal rural conditions. Existing noise levels are low and mainly associated with local traffic and agricultural activities, such as farm machinery during seasonal work. There are no rivers, streams, or permanent watercourses within the Project construction area. The nearest significant water bodies are more than one kilometre away, which reduces the risk of flooding or water pollution linked to the Project. The transmission line's alignment similarly avoids major surface water systems but groundwater is vulnerable to contamination, along parts of the alignment where the groundwater is close to the surface.

7.2. Biological Environment

The surrounding landscape is largely shaped by intensive agricultural use, with occasional shelterbelts and small wooded features. No internationally recognized legally protected areas or recognized biodiversity areas are present within the Project construction area. Some areas of the transmission line will cross natural habitat.

The local presence of common hamster (*Cricetus cricetus*, IUCN CR) in the Project area was noted, in locations where unmanaged steppe habitat prevails. A formal status assessment relative to IFC and EBRD thresholds will be required as part of the Critical Habitat Assessment and impact assessment.

Initial surveys of bird activity show that the site is not located in an important migration corridor or bottleneck and is not located close to any spot likely to attract congregationnary or migrating birds.

Bat surveys confirm that protected bat species were primarily recorded near water bodies and forest edges in the wider area rather than within the site itself.

The nearest protected sites are located at more than 230 metres away and will not be directly affected by construction or operation. As an additional precaution, pre-construction checks will be carried out to protect species of conservation interest such as the common hamster, should they be present.

Supplementary biodiversity surveys are being currently conducted to characterize the site in accordance with Lenders requirements.

7.3. Socio-Economic Environment

The Project area is located in a predominantly rural community where agriculture is the main economic activity. The land required for the WPP turbines is designated for energy-related use and is owned by the Company, with several land plots leased from the village council. has been secured through voluntary, long-term lease agreements with landowners. No physical resettlement of households is required. Pylons for the TL will be micro-sited in easement negotiations with landowners.

To protect nearby residents, a sanitary protection zone of 700 metres has been established from the wind turbines. All wind turbines are located at least 700metres from the nearest homes, which helps limit potential effects related to noise and shadow flicker.

No archaeological sites or cultural heritage monuments have been identified within the construction area. However, in the unlikely event that archaeological finds are discovered during earthworks, a Chance Find Procedure will be applied to manage such situations in coordination with the relevant authorities. The TL alignment was changed to avoid a mass grave of Jews from the 2nd World War and an associated memorial, and all known cultural heritage sites are relatively far from the TL.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL ADVERSE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

- **Air quality**: Construction activities, including earthworks, welding, and operation of machinery and vehicles, may result in temporary dust emissions and exhaust gases. Air dispersion modelling indicates that predicted pollutant concentrations remain below applicable Ukrainian sanitary limits and internationally accepted benchmarks, resulting in minor and localised impacts.

  Mitigation Measures*: include implementation of pollution prevention and control procedures through the Work Execution Plan and Pollution Prevention Plan, application of dust suppression measures (e.g. water spraying, speed control), regular maintenance of construction equipment, and incorporation of EHS requirements into contractor contracts.*

- **Noise and Vibration**: Construction activities will generate short-term noise and vibration associated with machinery and vehicle movements. During operation, noise emissions from wind turbines will be assessed considering both daytime and nighttime baseline ambient noise levels. Operational noise assessments was conducted in line with Ukrainian sanitary norms and benchmarked against the World Bank Group Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Wind Energy, and did not define exceed and potential impact on sensitive receptors. However, current ESMP mitigation measures shall be refined considering the results of baseline noise assessment.

  Mitigation Measures*: complete baseline noise measurement and update the noise impact assessment; where exceedances are identified, appropriate mitigation measures, including operational adjustments, will be defined; adherence to operational curtailment measures where required, restriction of construction activities to daytime hours, management of delivery routes and schedules, and regular maintenance of equipment. Mitigation actions will be applied following the mitigation hierarchy and reflected in the ESMP.*

  Light Pollution and Shadow Flicker: Construction activities will primarily take place during daylight hours. Where temporary artificial lighting is required during winter months, it will be designed to minimise light spill and glare. Preliminary shadow flicker modelling indicates compliance under normal operating conditions, however, potential worst-case exceedances at a limited number of receptors will be confirmed through the supplementary shadow flicker assessment.

  Mitigation measures: will be determined and implemented only where required*, based on the outcomes of the final assessment, and may include identification of affected receptors, agreement and documentation of appropriate mitigation measures with stakeholders, and operational controls (including curtailment, if necessary). Downward-directed, shielded LED lighting, lighting controls, and communication of grievance channels will be applied as appropriate should disturbances occur*

  Water Resources: No direct impacts on surface water bodies are anticipated, as no permanent watercourses are located within the Project footprint. Abstraction of groundwater within 500 metres of turbine locations will be prohibited. Water required for construction will be imported, and wastewater will be collected and disposed of by licensed contractors. Potential impact on groundwaters may occur, considering that sections of the TL alignment pass through areas where groundwater is close to the surface and therefore vulnerable to contamination.

  Mitigation measures: *include implementation of drainage controls, maintenance of natural runoff patterns, bunding of fuel and chemical storage areas, and application of Water Conservation and Minimization Plan, and the Wastewater Management Plan.*

- **Soil**: Construction activities may result in temporary soil compaction, erosion, and disturbance. Topsoil will be stripped, stored, and reused during site reinstatement. Risks related to accidental contamination will be managed through strict operational controls.

  Mitigation measures: *minimisation of excavation volumes, controlled refuelling procedures, spill prevention and response measures, and progressive rehabilitation of disturbed areas in line with the Pollution Prevention and Control Management Plan.*

- **Waste**: Construction will generate non-hazardous waste such as packaging, scrap metal, and construction debris, as well as limited quantities of hazardous waste (e.g. oils and lubricants). All waste will be segregated at source and transferred to authorised waste management facilities.

  Mitigation measures: *include contractual arrangements with licensed waste contractors, implementation of Waste minimization, resource efficiency and conservation plan, Hazardous Material Management Plan and designation of responsible personnel for waste control and record-keeping.*

- **Biodiversity**: During the construction phase, potential impacts include noise, visual disturbance, and temporary habitat loss. These may cause short-term displacement of birds and bats from feeding or resting areas. However, the large size of the project area allows fauna to bypass construction zones. Rare species and species of conservation interest were recorded only sporadically, but the Critically Endangered (CR) common hamster is known to be present in unmanaged steppe patches. While the scale and significance of these impacts are being finalized through supplementary field data and refined risk modelling, the Project is committed to an adaptive management approach designed to prevent significant adverse effects on local biodiversity.

  Mitigation measures: *finalisation of supplementary biodiversity studies; preparation and implementation of a Biodiversity Management Plan,related to construction period, refinement of mitigation measures based on updated survey results, timing of works to avoid sensitive periods where feasible, noise minimisation measures, and control of waste to prevent attraction of wildlife.*

All mitigation measures will be managed through the Project Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and associated thematic plans. Adequate organisational, technical, and financial resources will be allocated to support implementation, monitoring, and adaptive management throughout construction and operation.

9. SOCIAL ADVERSE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

- **Socio-economic impacts**: The Project is expected to generate positive socio-economic effects, including contributions to local budgets through taxes and land lease payments, temporary employment during construction, permanent jobs during operation, and upgrades to local infrastructure. Potential adverse impacts are limited and mainly relate to short-term construction-phase disturbance, such as temporary noise, dust, and restricted access. A 700-metre Sanitary Protection Zone (SPZ) has been established, and all wind turbines are located beyond this distance from residential buildings and sensitive institutions, significantly reducing potential impacts on local communities.

  Mitigation measures: *advance communication with affected communities regarding construction schedules, management of temporary access restrictions, restoration of disturbed areas, and ongoing monitoring of community concerns through the grievance mechanism.*

- **Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement:** Land required for the Project WTGs is classified as energy land and has been secured through voluntary, long-term lease agreements. Associated facilities will be established on lands secured through establishment of voluntary easement agreements. The negotiations for the TL are ongoing; one land plot was purchased to accommodate five TL towers, no easements have been established yet. No physical displacement or involuntary resettlement is required. Compensation for land use and crop losses is provided in accordance with applicable national regulations and agreed contractual terms. A Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP) was prepared to document the land acquisition status and process, formalize negotiated settlements, ensure targeted engagement, compile the Corrective Action Plan and outline further steps pertaining to land acquisition for the TL. Impacts related to land acquisition and livelihoods are assessed as low.

  Occupational Health and Safety: Workers may be exposed to risks related to working at height, electrical installations, lifting operations, and heavy machinery during construction and

operation. These risks are typical for wind energy projects and can be effectively managed through appropriate safety systems and controls.

Mitigation measures: *assessment of existing OHS practices, appointment of responsible OHS personnel, mandatory safety inductions and task-specific training, and development or refinement of an Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan (OHSMP) and Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP). Contractor compliance with Construction Environmental and Social Management Plans (CESMPs) will be monitored.*

- **Community Health and Safety:** Construction activities may result in temporary nuisance impacts, including increased noise, dust, traffic movements, and safety risks associated with construction sites. Emergency situations, although unlikely, may arise during construction or operation.

  Mitigation measures: *inform local residents of construction activities and transport schedules, restricting works to daytime hours, fencing and guarding of sites, environmental monitoring, and site reinstatement. Community Health and Safety, Worker Influx, Traffic and Transport, and Emergency Response measures will be defined and integrated into the ESMP.*

- **Traffic and Road Safety:** The Project includes planned upgrades to more than 30 kilometres of local roads, providing long-term benefits for local communities. During construction, traffic intensity will temporarily increase, including the movement of oversized loads, which may create safety risks and inconvenience.

- **Cultural Heritage:** No known cultural heritage sites or archaeological monuments are located within the Project footprint including the TL corridor The TL was realigned to avoid a mass grave of Jews from the 2nd World War and associated memorial. The only identified risk is the accidental discovery of unknown artifacts during earthworks and excavation.

Mitigation measures: *assessment of existing procedures and implementation of a Chance Find Procedure consistent with national legislation. Contractors will be trained to suspend works immediately in the event of a discovery and notify the competent authorities without delay.*

All social mitigation measures will be managed through the ESMP and associated thematic plans. Where assessments identify gaps between current practices and international standards, corrective actions and framework documents will be developed to guide future implementation. Adequate resources, responsibilities, and monitoring arrangements will be defined to support effective management throughout the Project lifecycle.

10. SUMMARY OF THE ESAP ACTIONS

The Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) for the project provides a framework to manage potential environmental, social, and health and safety impacts associated with the construction and operation of 32 WTGs and associated infrastructure in Volyn region. The ESAP is designed to ensure compliance with national legislation, EBRD ESP 2024, IFC PS 2012, and international best practices, while promoting sustainable and inclusive outcomes for local communities and project stakeholders.

The ESAP outlines the mitigation measures, monitoring activities, and responsibilities for managing environmental and social risks throughout the project lifecycle - from construction to operation. Key mitigation measures outlined in ESAP include:

EBRD ESR 1: Assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts:

- The Borrower will implement and maintain a project-specific ESMS integrating the findings and mitigation measures of the final ESIAs and supplementary studies, supported by a comprehensive suite of E&S Management Plans, designated E&S and OHS personnel (including an ESAP owner), effective contractor oversight through inspections and audits, systematic tracking and closure of non-compliances, and implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan throughout construction and operation.

.

EBRD ESR 3: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention and control

- The Borrower will complete 24-hour baseline noise measurements at the eight closest sensitive receptors and update the noise impact assessment in line with IFC EHS Guidelines, comparing baseline and predicted levels, with operational mitigation measures (including curtailment) defined where exceedances are identified; a shadow flicker assessment will identify receptors exposed beyond guideline thresholds, agree and implement mitigation measures with affected stakeholders, apply curtailment where necessary, and manage any related complaints through the Community Grievance Mechanism, with findings used to adjust operational measures as required. The Borrower will implement the Community Grievance Mechanism (CGM) to capture, track and investigate complaints related to noise and shadow flicker, with findings used to inform and adjust operational mitigation measures where required.

EBRD ESR 4: Health, Safety and Security

- The Borrower will apply and monitor community health and safety measures under the ESMP and relevant management plans (including TTMP, CHSP, Security Management Plan, Worker Influx MP and EPRP), ensuring effective control of site access, worker–community interactions and communication of construction-related risks, with contractor implementation supervised through site inspections and corrective actions where required.

EBRD ESR 5: Land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement

- The Borrower will update, implement and monitor the Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP) in line with ESR5/ PS5 requirements, with support from competent resettlement professionals, and will engage an independent third-party consultant to carry out a completion audit to verify that livelihoods have been restored to pre-project levels or better, and to identify any additional actions if required.

EBRD ESR 6: Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources

- The Borrower will finalise and implement the construction-phase Biodiversity Management Plan, incorporating the updated Critical Habitat Assessment, pre-construction surveys and species-specific mitigation measures (including European hamster burrow management), and will complete supplementary biodiversity surveys (birds, bats and species of conservation interest) in line with Scottish Natural Heritage and Eurobats guidance to update the CHA and support preparation of a collision risk model, ensuring alignment with IFC PS6 and EBRD ESR6 requirements.

EBRD ESR 8: Cultural Heritage

- The Company will apply and enforce the Chance Find Procedure during construction, including contractor awareness, work stoppage requirements, notification of competent authorities, and monitoring of compliance through site inspections

EBRD ESR 10: Stakeholder Engagement

- The Company will implement the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan, which will define an engagement program for each stakeholder group during the construction and operational phase of the project, with clear actions, responsible persons, timelines, and KPIs to facilitate monitoring.
- The Company will inform the community of the project's workers' code of conduct and the availability of the project's community grievance mechanism to raise complaints

11. COMMUNICATIONS

Grievance Mechanism

To identify and address stakeholders' concerns effectively, the Company officially introduced the Project Grievance Mechanism to external stakeholders in January 2026. A dedicated CLO and an E&S Specialist manage community relations, handle the grievance logbook, and ensure open communication.

Stakeholders can submit grievances, requests, or suggestions (including anonymously) free of charge through multiple accessible channels:

- Via phone or email (volynwestwind@gmail.com) to designated Project managers and E&S staff.
- At relevant village councils / administrative centres (Monday to Friday, 9:00 to 17:00).
- Through community Telegram and Viber groups, or Facebook pages of the village councils.
- Using standard Public Grievance Forms available electronically on the Company website or physically at community centres and construction site entrances.

Process:

1. **Registration**: All complaints are immediately recorded in an electronic Grievance Register.
2. **Investigation**: The CLO investigates the issue, engaging directly with the complainant and relevant Company staff or contractors.
3. **Response**: A formal written response, detailing the actions taken and the offered resolution, is communicated to the complainant within 30 working days of receiving the grievance (anonymous grievances will receive responses posted in public spaces or community digital groups).
4. **Recourse**: The Company is establishing a grievance review committee as a recourse mechanism. If a complainant is unsatisfied with the proposed resolution, they may appeal through this committee before seeking external legal remedies

Link to Stakeholder Engagement Plan

More detailed information on stakeholder identification, engagement methods, planned consultations, grievance procedures, and monitoring responsibilities will be provided in The Company's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). A SEP was prepared in March 2026. It identifies key internal and external stakeholders, ranging from directly affected landowners and residents to interested parties such as national authorities, NGOs, and the media. A copy of the SEP (or a summary version) will be made available upon request through The Company's official communication channels.

As Project is classified as critical infrastructure and is legally restricted from disclosure, therefpre during martial law, scope and format of public consultations is limited. Once these restrictions are lifted, The Company will expand public consultation activities in line with national and international standards.

12. CONTACT VOLYN WEST WIND TEAM

For any enquiries, seek further information or any clarifications, please use the contact information below:

Sabina Horlova, Head of the Wind Power Plant Project Management Unit, Volyn West Wind

Phone: +380 66 596 49 45

Email: SHorlova@gng.com.ua