BC-Wind Offshore Wind Farm
Non-technical summary

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Glossary

CI	Connection infrastructure
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
ED	Environmental decision
EEZ	Exclusive economic zone
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
GW	Gigawatt
Investor	Ocean Winds
kV	Kilovolt
MW	Megawatt
ONS	Onshore substation
OSP	Offshore substation platform
OWF	Offshore wind farm
Project	BC-Wind offshore wind farm with connection infrastructure
RDEP	Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection
SO_2	Sulphur dioxide
TWh	Terawatt hour

1. Introduction

This non-technical summary aims to present key information about the BC-Wind offshore wind farm, of which Ocean Winds is an Investor. The document presents, among others, the location of the Project in Poland, indicates the benefits of its implementation, and presents information on the environmental impact assessment procedures required by Polish law, to which the planned Project was subjected. An important element of the summary is also the presentation of potential significant impacts of the Project on the environment and people, as well as the Investor's plan to manage all environmental and social aspects during the Project, including open and effective communication with all persons and groups interested in the Project.

Offshore wind farm, graphic: Ocean Winds

The Project is Ocean Winds' (Investor) first project in Poland, in development since 2012. Ocean Winds is a global developer of offshore wind farms, established in 2019 as a joint venture between ENGIE and EDP Renováveis.

ENGIE is a French multinational energy company active in various sectors, including electricity generation and distribution. The company's activities include the production of low-carbon

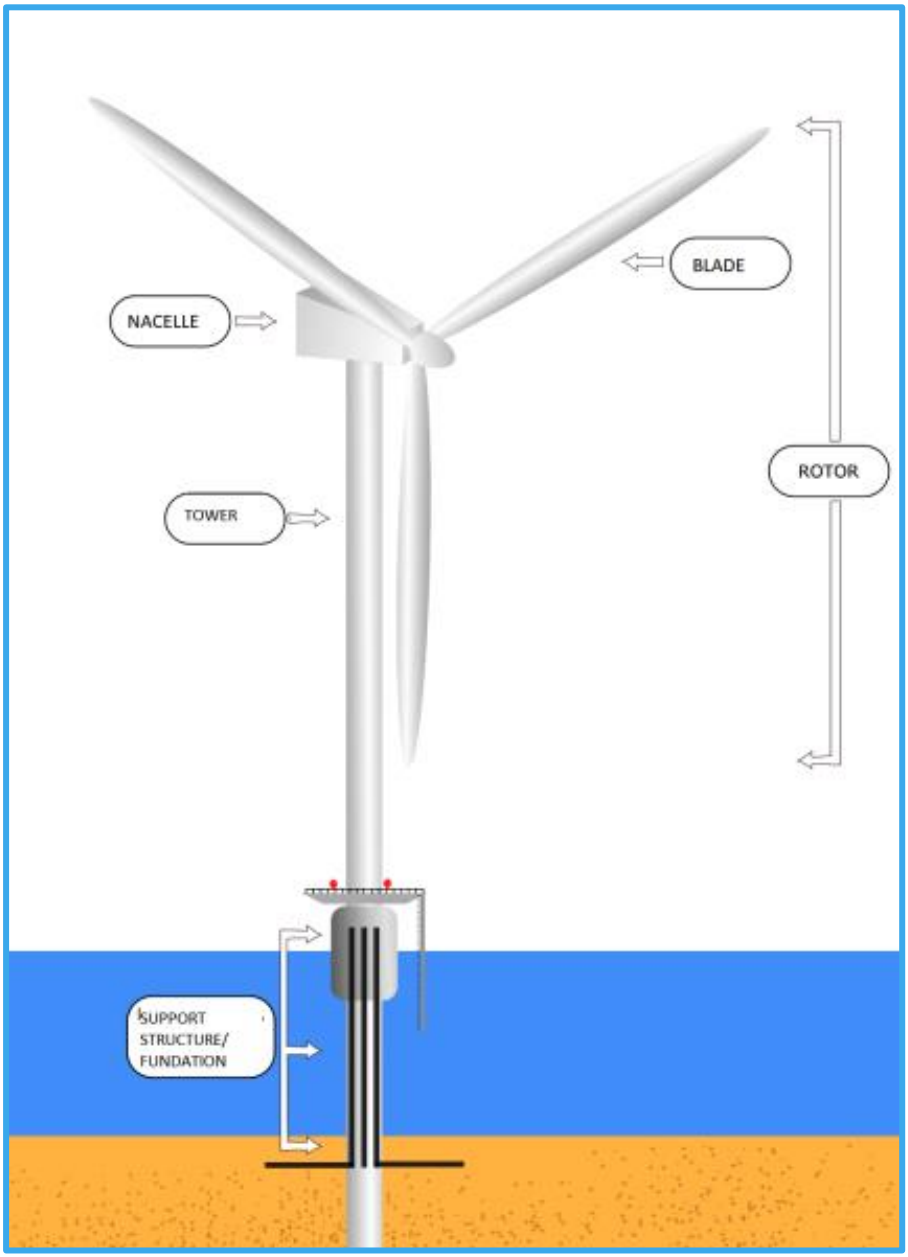
electricity - installed renewable energy currently accounts for almost 41.4 GW of capacity, making up almost 20% of the company's total energy production. ENGIE has been present in Poland since the 1990s and focuses on the continuous development of its services, including through ENGIE EC Słupsk, which operates in the heat energy sector, producing and supplying heat and operating a heating network.

EDP Renováveis is a leading global renewable energy company and the fourth largest wind energy producer in the world. Founded in 2007, EDP Renováveis focuses on the development, construction and operation of renewable energy power plants. The company is based in Spain and operates in 28 international markets. In May 2025, the company's installed capacity reached 27.4 GW, of which more than 50% is wind power. In Poland, EDP Renováveis has been operating since 2008. In terms of investments made, the company is the largest foreign investor in the renewable energy sector in Poland.

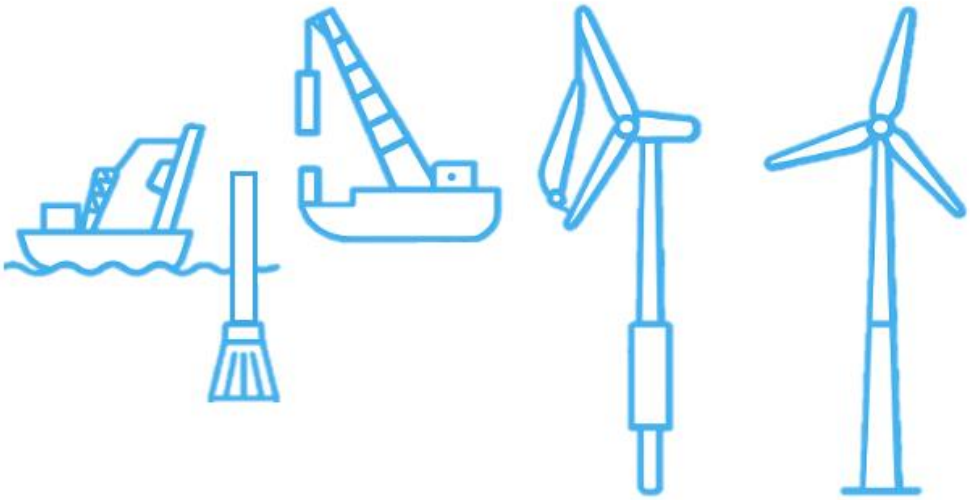
The BC-Wind OWF will consist of up to 31 wind turbines. It will aim to generate electricity using a renewable energy source – wind – with a maximum total capacity of up to 390 MW. The purpose of the BC-Wind Project is to generate electricity using wind energy, from a zero-emission, renewable energy source. The transmission of energy to the National Power System will be carried out through the connection infrastructure (CI) connecting the offshore wind farm (OWF) with the Choczewo 400 kV station.

The BC-Wind offshore wind farm is currently in the development phase, preparing the Project for acquisition of building permits. Construction works on the onshore part are planned to start in January 2026 (with the construction of the onshore substation) and to be completed in August 2027. In the offshore part, construction works will begin with the installation of the wind turbine foundations. The next step is the installation of the transition pieces and then the wind turbines (towers, nacelle and blades) and so-called inter-array cables and other necessary infrastructure like optical cables. Offshore works are estimated to last until July

2028. The operation phase of the Project will begin in the second half of 2028 and is estimated to last approximately 30 - 35 years (i.e. until 2063).



Schematic drawing of an offshore wind turbine together with a support structure, graphic: EIA Report (dated October 2021)



Installation of offshore wind turbines (piling), graphic: Ambiens

At present stage, the Investor is seeking to obtain financing for the Project from financial institutions (which are potential Lenders). Potential Lenders, in addition to the compliance of the implementation of the Project with national law, require the implementation and compliance with additional measures addressing environmental and social risks and issues. These requirements result from compliance with:

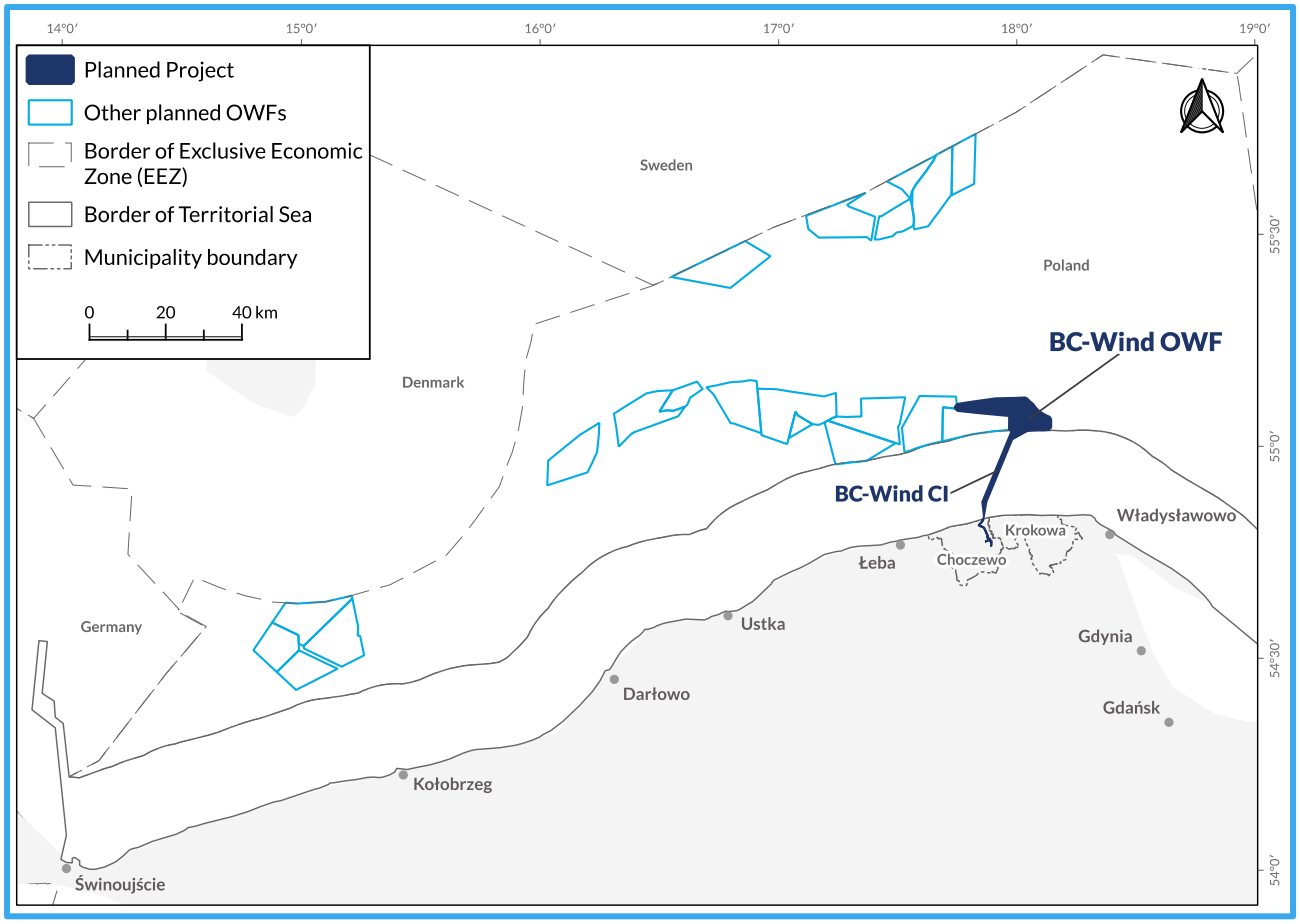
- Equator Principles,
- Environmental and Social Standards of the European Investment Bank.

In accordance with the requirements of the potential Lenders, the Project falls into Category 'A', i.e. projects with the potential to have significant adverse environmental and social impacts and/or a variety of irreversible effects. The potential Lenders require an environmental and social audit to be carried out in respect of the Project to verify the negative impact and to meet their environmental and social requirements. Based on the results of this audit, the Investor will implement appropriate environmental and social management measures.

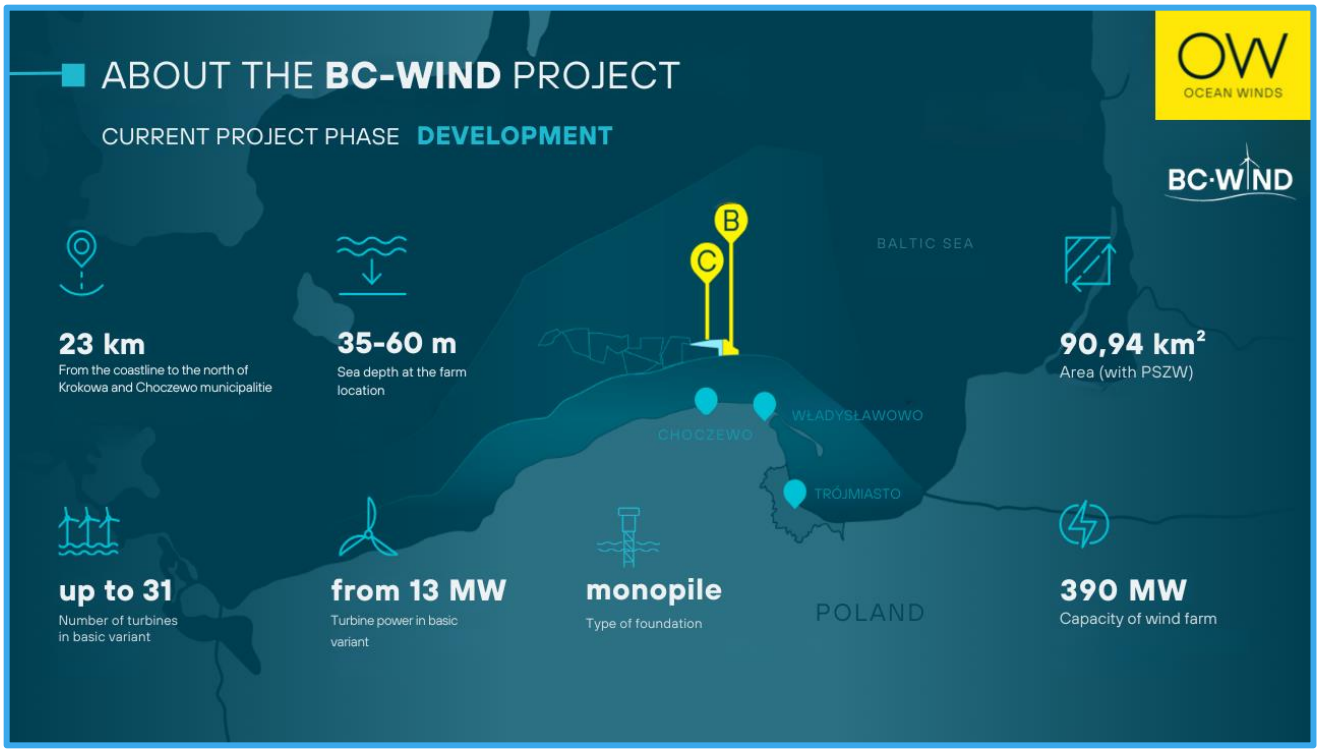
2. Description of the Project

2.1 Location

The planned BC-Wind OWF is located in the Baltic Sea, in the Polish Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), approximately 23 km north of the coast, at the height of the Krokowa and Choczewo municipalities in the Pomorskie Voivodeship. The nearest seaports are located approximately 40 km (Władysławowo), 46 km (Łeba), 93 km (Ustka) and 127 km (Darłowo), 273 km (Świnoujście) from the centre of the BC-Wind OWF area, while the nearest cities are located approximately 71 km (Gdynia), 92 km (Gdańsk) and 93 km (Słupsk) from the center of the BC-Wind OWF area.



Location of the BC-Wind project in the Baltic Sea, graphic: Ambiens

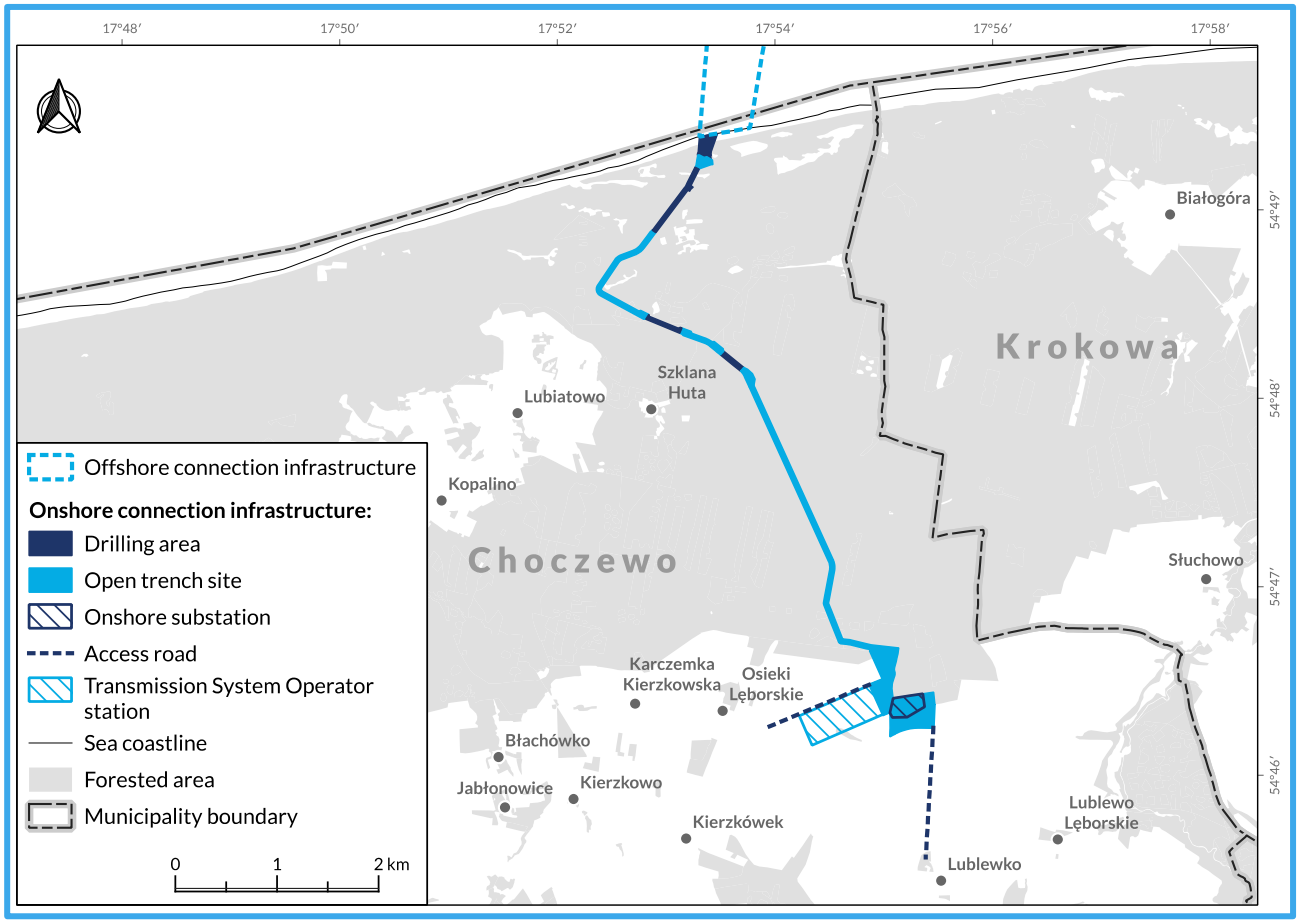


BC-Wind project, graphic: Ocean Winds

The connection infrastructure will connect the wind turbines to the Choczewo 400 kV station (point of transmission into the Polish Power Grid). The offshore part will run through the EEZ area of Poland, Polish territorial waters, and will be brought out from sea to land by means of a trenchless drilling method at a distance of approximately 300 m from the coastline. The land part of the connection infrastructure will be located entirely within the Choczewo municipality. It will run through forest areas in a cable channel together with the connection infrastructure of other OWF investors, as agreed with the Choczewo Forestry Commission. The cable line will be laid underground by means of open trenches, while in areas that are valuable in terms of nature or archaeology and difficult to cross by open trench, drillings are planned (their planned location is shown on the map below). The BC-Wind connection infrastructure will not run through any villages - the closest village to the trenching site is approximately 800 m away (Szklana Huta), while the villages closest to the planned access roads are approximately 275 m (Lublewko) and 490 m (Osieki Lęborskie) away.

In the offshore part, the location of the Project is consistent with the Maritime Spatial Plan of Polish Sea Areas. In the onshore part, the location of the cable route section and onshore substation (ONS) in in line with the obtained Strategic Location Decision for the Project.

Facilities associated with the Project – the operations and maintenance base of the BC-Wind offshore wind farm and the quay, where space will be provided for operations and maintenance activities – will be located in the Port of Władysławowo.

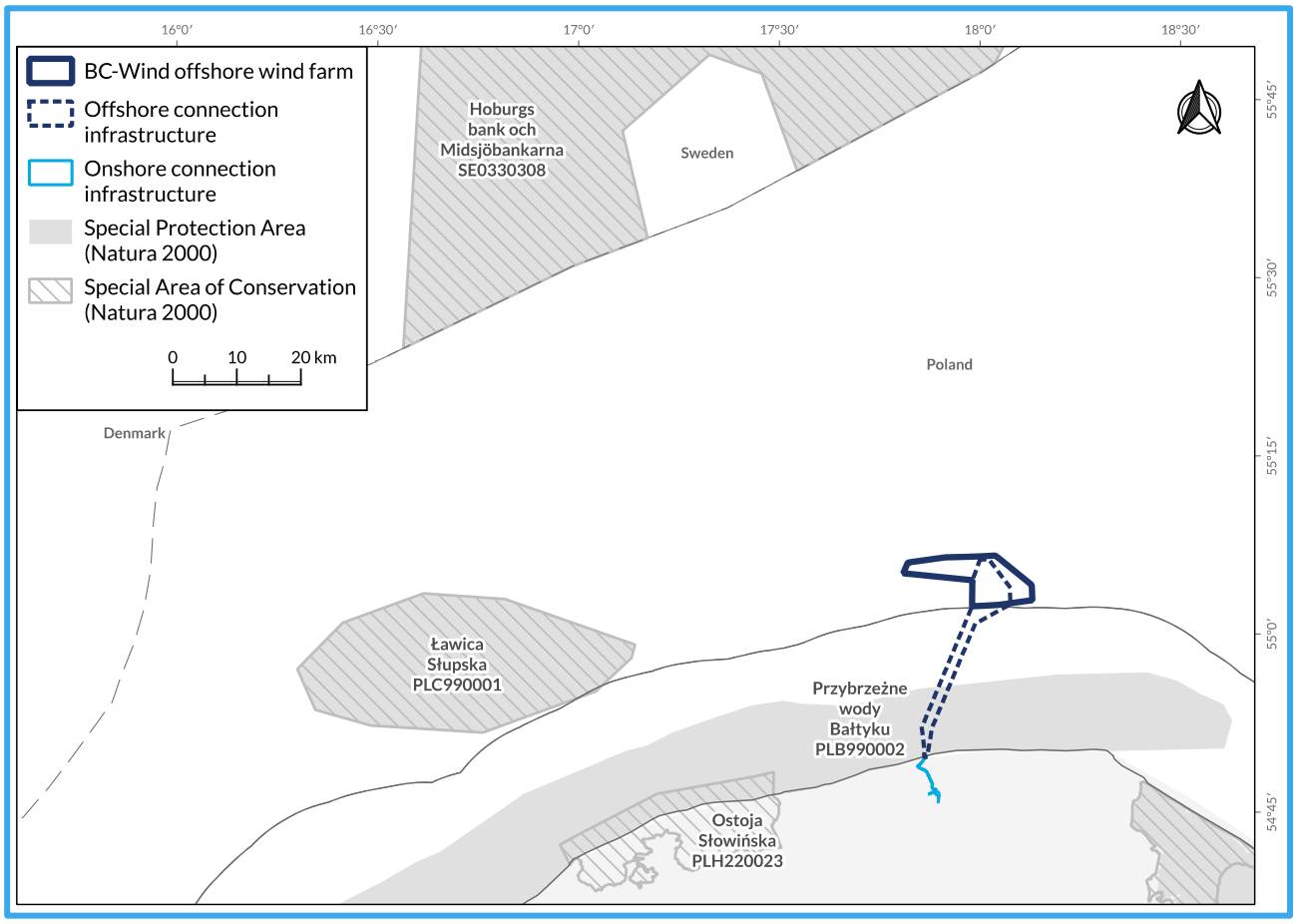


Location of the BC-Wind project on the land, graphic: Ambiens

2.2 Location in relation to forms of nature conservation

The area of the planned offshore wind farm is not located within protected areas at the sea. The nearest form of nature protection – the Special Protection Area for birds "Przybrzeżne wody Bałtyckie" (Natura 2000 area) – is located about 12 km from the OWF. However, a

section of the underground connection infrastructure with a length of approximately 12.5 km will run through this area, but the impact of the CI on this area was assessed as low.

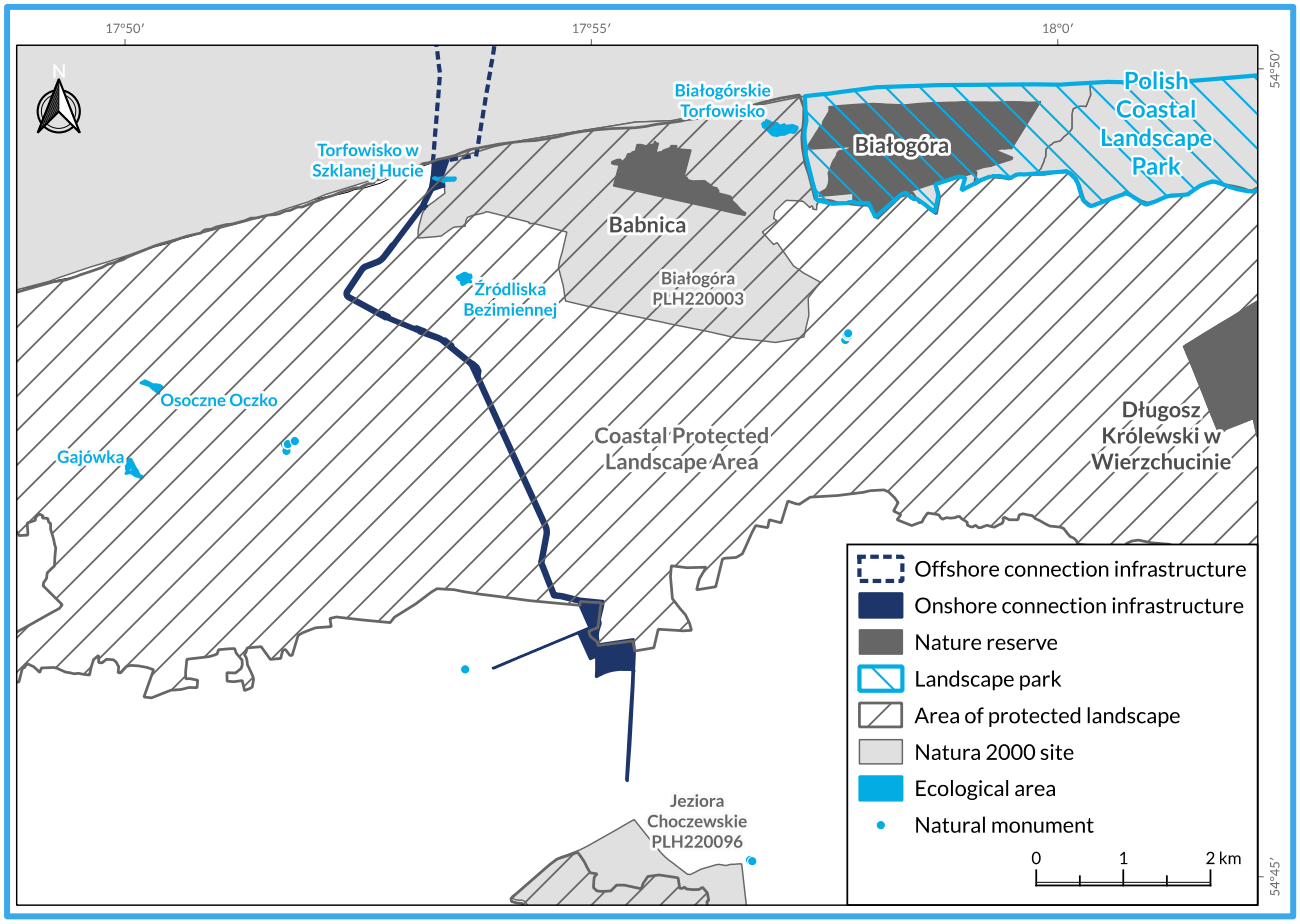


Location of the BC-Wind project against the background of marine protected areas, graphic: Ambiens

The land part of the underground route of the cable line will cross the entire north-south axis of the Coastal Protected Landscape Area (map below). Due to the anticipated impact related to the reduction of the natural value of this area during the construction phase (as the cables will run underground), mitigation measures will be implemented by the Investor to reduce the predicted impact to low or non-significant, which include i.a. laying the cable underground using trenchless methods (Chapter 5).

Part of the Ecological area "Torfowisko w Szklanej Hucie" also lies within the Project area. In addition, on a small section of the beach, the cables will pass under the edge of the Special Area of Conservation "Białogóra" (Natura 2000 area). In sections where the cable line will run

through these areas, trenchless underground drilling is planned in order to minimize the impact on these forms of nature protection.



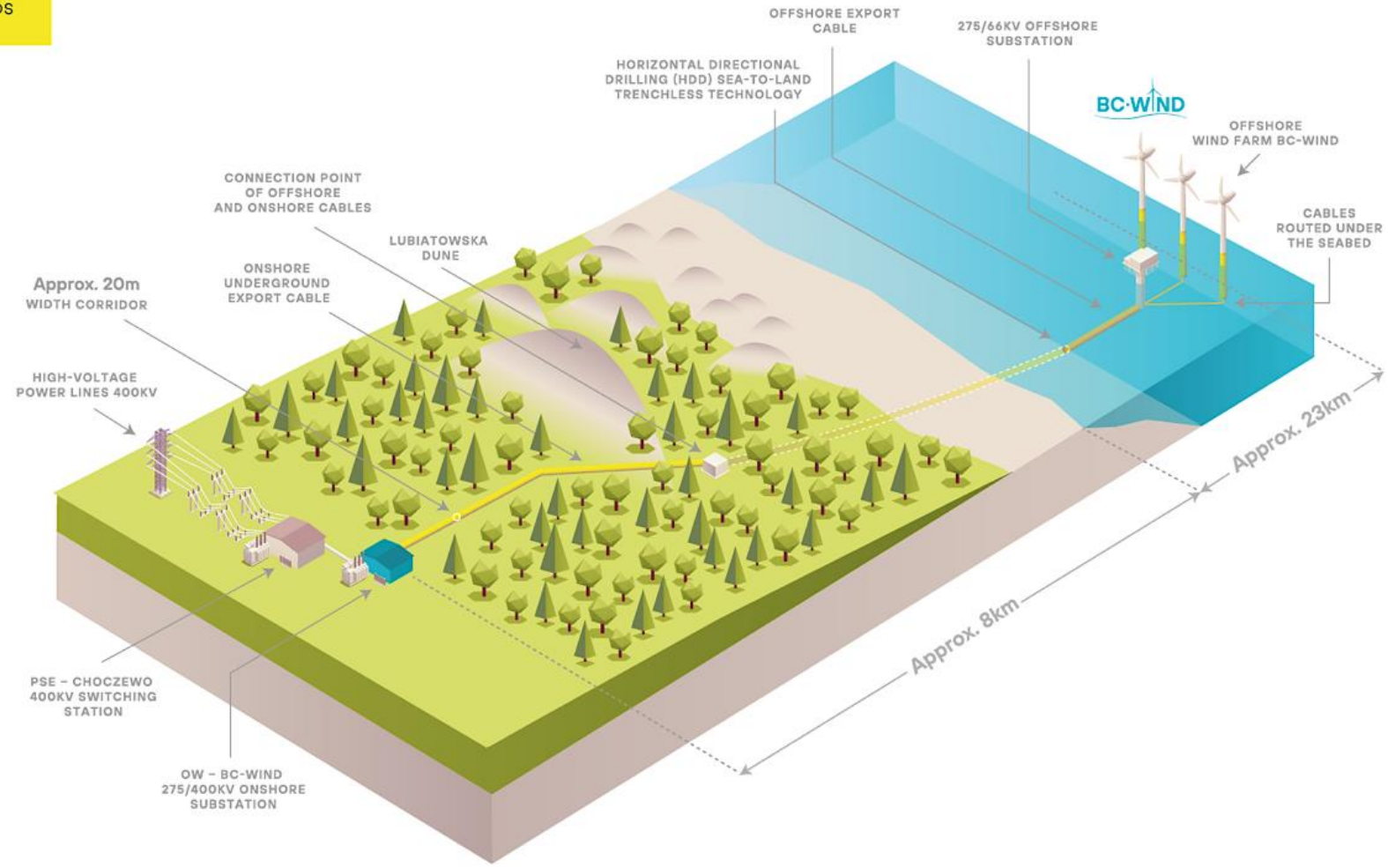
Location of the BC-Wind project against the background of protected areas, graphic: Ambiens

2.3 General information about the Project and the technology used

The area of the BC-Wind offshore wind farm will be 90.94 km^2. The BC-Wind offshore wind farm will consist of up to 31 wind turbines with a maximum rotor diameter of up to 280 m and a maximum height (including rotor) of up to 330 m. It will aim to generate electricity using a renewable energy source – wind – with a maximum total capacity of up to 390 MW.

The wind turbines will be connected via an internal network of cables laid on the seabed (with a maximum length of 188 km) to an offshore substation platform (OSP). Electricity generated by the offshore wind turbines will be transferred through the OSP and then will be transmitted

onshore via up to 2 individual electricity connection infrastructure cable lines in one cable corridor (of 200 or 275 kV) to the ONS. The length of the power connection in the marine area will be approximately 23 km (to be buried in the bottom or laid on the bottom surface and protected with rock mattresses / boulders) and in the onshore area approximately 8 km (to be laid using open trench or installed using a trenchless method). The cables will be routed from the offshore area to the onshore area via trenchless drilling of approximately 600 to 1,700 m, reducing the environmental impact. From the ONS, electricity will travel via cables of a maximum length of 1 km to the Polish Power System via the Choczewo 400 kV station.



Grid connection of the BC-Wind project, graphic: Ocean Winds

The construction phase of the offshore part of the Project will include the following main activities:

- preparation of the seabed prior to foundation or support structures for individual wind turbines,
- transportation and installation of wind turbine foundations or support structures in the seabed,
- transport and installation of wind turbine components and OSP,
- transport and laying of the internal cable network and electricity connection,
- installation of export cables from the OWF to landfall.

In the onshore part, construction works will instead include the following:

- clearing of trees from the area provided for the cable line and/or ONS,
- construction of access roads to the ONS and construction sites along the cable route,
- excavation for cable line,
- drilling in areas where no open excavation will be carried out,
- laying of trench cable and fibre optic lines,
- backfilling of excavations, construction of cable line marking, construction of communication system, levelling and land reclamation.

The implementation of the Project will not involve any physical displacement of people. Some of the land plots intended for the location of the land part of the Project (cable line and ONS) were purchased by the Investor. These are agricultural plots without buildings. In the case of

other plots, the Investor acquired the right to use the land belonging to the State Treasury and currently used by State Forestry.

However, it is anticipated that in the marine area the Project may impact the activities of those engaged in commercial fishing and marine tourism. The measures taken by the Investor to minimise this impact are further outlined in Chapter 5.

2.4 Benefits of the Project

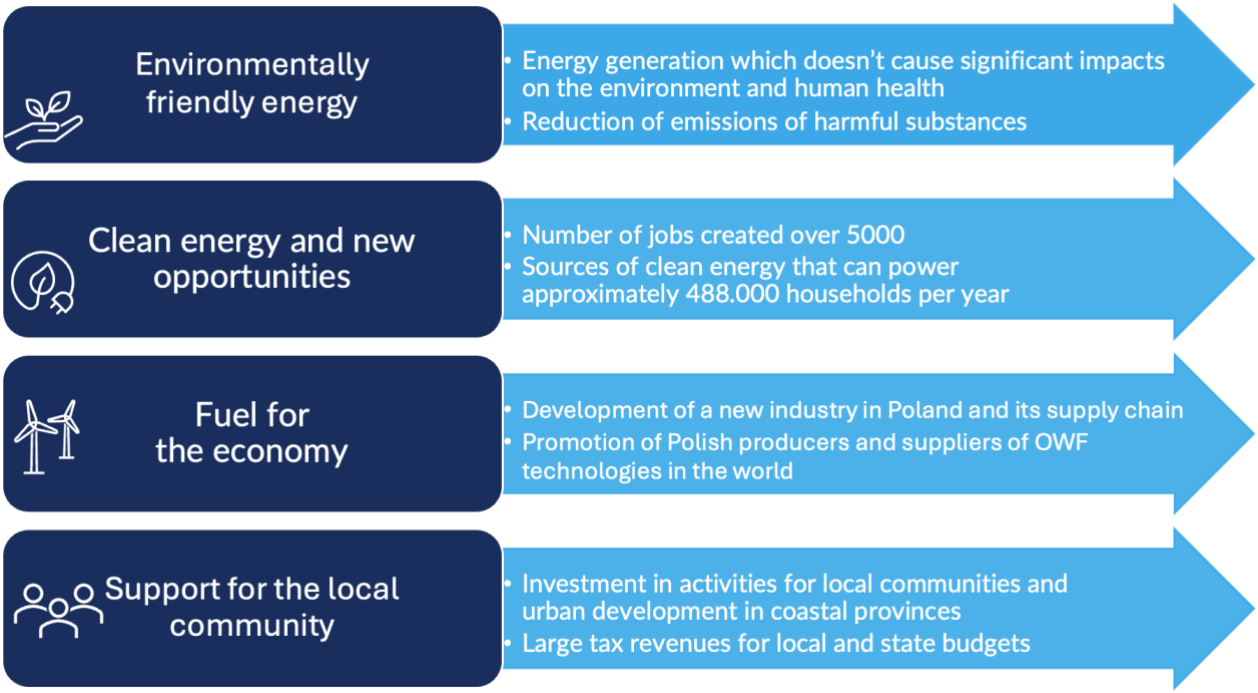
The BC-Wind offshore wind farm meets the expectations of a number of European and national policies and strategies, particularly those relating to environmental protection (reduction of emissions), sustainable development (use of renewable energy sources) and energy security (independence from external energy sources).

The planned Project is in line with the European Union's overall climate target ('Fit for 55' - a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990 levels and carbon neutrality by 2050). It also responds to the implementation of the REPowerEU programme, which aims, among other things, to accelerate the green transition through clean energy production and increased wind power generation capacity, and the European Green Deal, whose plan sets out, among other things, to decarbonise the energy sector, invest in environmentally friendly technologies or work with international partners to improve global environmental standards. The Project is also consistent with the provisions of the European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region, whose main objectives include a reliable energy market, improving the global competitiveness of the Baltic Sea Region and adaptation to change, risk prevention and management.

The implementation of the BC-Wind OWF will also significantly contribute to the fulfilment of Poland's Energy Policy 2040, in which offshore wind energy is a strategic direction of energy transformation strengthening energy security and providing an impulse for Poland's economic development. According to this Policy, the installed capacity of OWF will reach 5.9 GW by 2030 and about 11 GW by 2040. In this context, an important contribution to zero-carbon electricity generation will be made by the implementation of the Project, whose maximum capacity will be up to 390 MW. The key role of offshore wind farms in achieving the goal in the electricity sector is also set out in the National Environmental Policy 2030.

Operation of the Project will allow obtaining a source of clean energy, which would cover approximately 1% of the national demand for electric power. An important rationale for the implementation of the BC-Wind OWF is also the potential avoidance of emissions of hazardous substances into the atmosphere, including CO_2, SO_2 and dust.

The implementation of the Project will allow the development of the national supply chain and will contribute to employment growth, the development of a new industry, the strengthening of the budget of the Choczewo and Władysławowo municipalities and an increase in state revenues. Offshore wind energy will contribute to the diversification of energy sources, the creation of new jobs, the modernisation of enterprises and the development of innovation and the creation of new competitive advantages for European industry on global markets.



Benefits of the BC-Wind project, graphic: Ambiens

2.5 Supply chain

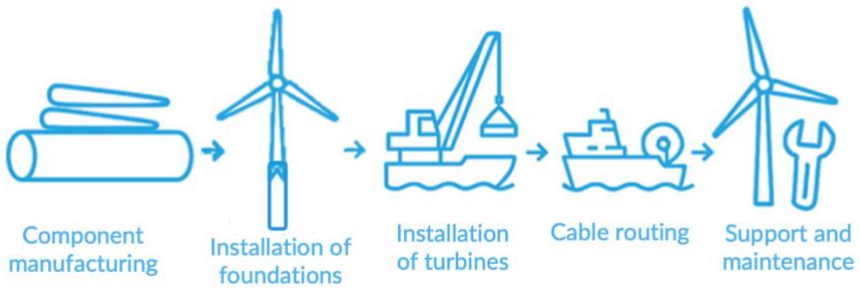
Project preparation and implementation, taking an average of 8 to 10 years, requires the involvement of a variety of contractors. Currently, more than 100 domestic companies

involved in the supply chain have been identified, with the prospect of potential increase on the number of Polish contractors involved in the Project. In addition, the lengthy operational life of offshore wind farms requires long-term collaboration with the necessary suppliers and partners throughout the supply chain.

The national potential of entities and entrepreneurs involved in offshore wind energy encompasses a variety of areas, which represent a key link in the implementation of offshore wind projects. The areas that can be distinguished are:

- design and planning, which are based on cooperation with engineering firms, legal advisers, environmental consultancies and financial institutions,
- production and installation of the individual elements of the OWF, which are shaped with the participation of Polish companies with production and technological potential,
- operation and maintenance of the OWF, including service ports, service fleet, ongoing maintenance and repairs, as well as logistics, training and energy supply, where Polish companies play a key role.

All of the areas outlined above support staff development, innovation, research and development, as well as communication, marketing and promotional activities, all of which make up a comprehensive system for Polish offshore wind energy.



Implementation process of the BC-Wind project, graphic: Ambiens

Ocean Winds defined the local supply chain (so-called local content) in three dimensions. The first is engaging Polish companies as suppliers to support the local economy. As a private company operating worldwide, Ocean Winds has the opportunity to promote Polish businesses internationally in other projects. In addition, it focuses on the education of future employees by implementing educational programmes in primary and secondary schools. The competence of offshore wind energy specialists is also supported.

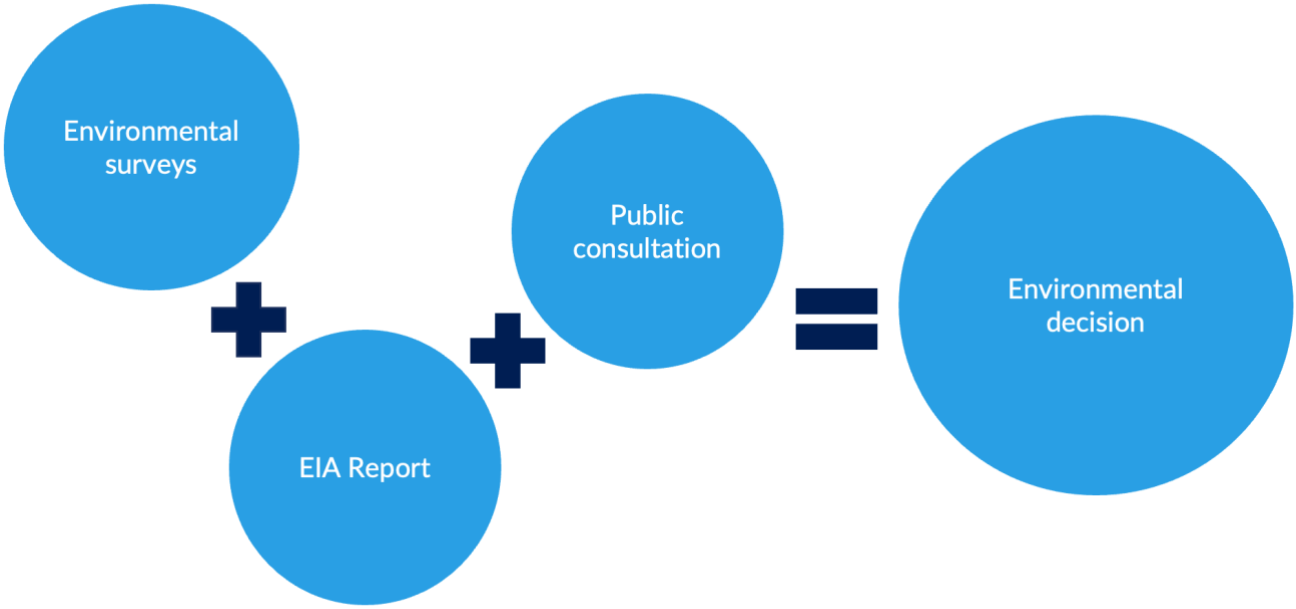
All the rules for working with the supply chain in the implementation of the OWF BC-Wind are described in detail in the **Supply Chain Plan,** available on the website dedicated to the Project **https://www.bc-wind.pl/en/.** The **Health, Safety, Environment and Quality Requirements for Contractors** and the **Health, Safety, Environment and Quality Policy Statement** can also be downloaded from this website.

Dialogue with supply chain stakeholders is carried out through open meetings called '100 Questions for Ocean Winds', as well as face-to-face meetings, training sessions, presentations, e-mail messaging, tender notifications, the opportunity to register for Ocean Winds' supplier database and a dedicated tab on the Project website entitled 'For Suppliers'. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Chapter 7) also contains detailed information about actions undertaken within the dialogue with the supply chain representatives.

3. Environmental impact assessment procedure

The environmental impact assessment (EIA) procedure is a process that aims to identify, predict and assess the potential effects of a planned investment on the environment and people. It aims to ensure that investments are undertaken with consideration for the protection of the environment and human health. As part of the implementation of the Project, separate EIA procedures have already been carried out for the offshore wind farm (two procedures), the connection infrastructure and the operations and maintenance base in Władysławowo, while the procedure for the reconstruction of the quay area in Władysławowo is currently under way.

As the offshore wind farm is classified as a project always significantly affecting the environment, the procedures carried out involved the obligation to prepare an environmental impact assessment report (EIA report, prepared in October 2021 and in December 2024). An EIA report was also prepared for the connection infrastructure (in August 2023), as it is classified as a project that may potentially have a significant impact on the environment and the authority, on the basis of the Project Information Sheet received from the Investor, found such an obligation.



Environmental impact assessment procedure, graphic: Ambiens

In the prepared EIA reports, the scope of information was compliant with the requirements of the Polish law (the so-called EIA Act). The reports included e.g. the characteristics of the planned project and considered variants, characteristics of the state of the environment, identification and assessment of impacts for both variants (including the cumulative and transboundary impact), a proposal for minimising measures and environmental monitoring or an analysis of possible social conflicts.

As part of the development of the EIA reports, the Investor conducted extensive environmental studies, which lasted from August 2019 to November 2022 and considered a number of parameters of the living environment (plants and animals) as well as the non-living parts of the environment (seawater, bottom sediments). The studies were carried out by Polish

and foreign companies with many years of experience in conducting environmental surveys and environmental impact assessments.

The aforementioned environmental impact assessment reports are available on the Project website **https://www.bc-wind.pl/en/**.

Formal public participation was ensured during the EIA procedures. The public was informed on an ongoing basis by the authority in charge of the proceedings – Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection (RDEP) in Gdańsk – about the progress of the procedures and the submission of the EIA reports. The authority also provided information on the possibility reviewing the EIA reports and on the possibility to submit comments and applications in the authority's office within 30 days, and this information was made available through the authority's website and the notice board in the authority's seat. This information was also communicated to the authorities of nearby towns and municipalities for publicity. During the proceedings, no comments, appeals or applications were submitted.

The Investor has obtained the following Environmental Decisions (EDs) required by Polish law for:

- offshore wind farm – issued in September 2022 and the amended ED issued in July 2025 by RDEP in Gdańsk,
- connection infrastructure – issued in July 2024 by RDEP in Gdańsk,
- operational and maintenance base – issued in August 2024 by the Mayor of Władysławowo.

In December 2024, the Investor applied to amend the EIA for the offshore wind farm. This was due to the fact that with the development of the design works, the characteristics of the Project were refined with the most up-to-date technical parameters (during the original EIA procedure, due to the early stage of planning, the parameters were not yet fully known) and the specific type of planned wind turbine was determined. The updated Project information enabled a number of analyses and impact assessments (which were ultimately unchanged

from the original EIA report) to be carried out again, resulting in an updated EIA report. The amended ED was issued by RDEP in Gdańsk in July 2025. It contains changes to some of the requirements, while those that have not been changed are indicated as remaining unchanged and still in force. Therefore, both EDs are applicable and valid.

Obtaining the EDs enables the submission of applications for building permits, which constitute the final stage in the process of obtaining the required permits. For the onshore part of the Project, the Investor has already obtained most of the construction permits – obtaining the remaining permits is expected to be completed by 2025. For the offshore part of the Project, obtaining all required construction permits is also estimated to be completed by 2025.

4. Anticipated important impacts of the Project on the environment and people

4.1 Offshore part of the Project

For the offshore wind farm, the potential impact was assessed as important only for seabirds, during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases and for marine mammals during the construction phase. However, in case of seabirds, important impact was estimated only for the sea duck species: long-tailed duck, velvet scoter and common scoter. These species are common in the Polish Baltic Sea area during winter.

During the construction and decommissioning phases, these impacts are related to:

- vessel traffic – disturbance of birds due to transport to and from the OWF site and due to construction works, operation of machinery and equipment necessary for the Project,
- noise and vibration emissions – bird scaring and disturbance due to the presence and movement of construction vessels,

- underwater noise during piling – interfering with the detection of biologically important sounds used by marine mammals for communication and navigation, and causing changes in behaviour, temporary and permanent hearing damage,
- lighting of the Project – attracting and gathering birds around the Project,
- collisions with ships – attraction of birds to ships at night and possible collisions with ships,
- the creation of a physical barrier – the creation of an obstacle to passing birds by the construction of further wind turbines (only applies to the construction phase),
- the partial destruction of areas where mussels occur – i.e. the food base for birds due to foundations or support structures being placed on the bottom.

During the operational phase, potential significant impacts on sea ducks will be related to vessel (scaring caused by the movement of these vessels), scaring and/or displacement from roosting sites (caused by the operation of the wind turbines), and the creation of a physical barrier (depending on the number of wind turbines, light and noise emitted). In the case of the long-tailed duck, significant impacts are also predicted due to collisions with wind turbines, which will depend on bird movements, densities, flight heights and wind turbine parameters.

However, a number of measures will be employed during the Project to avoid, prevent and mitigate the significant adverse impacts presented on seabirds, whereby impacts will be reduced to a non-significant, acceptable level (Chapter 5).

For the offshore part of the connection infrastructure, no significant impacts are expected during the construction, operation or decommissioning phase.

Sea duck species, photos: iStock

4.2 Onshore part of the Project

Important impacts were predicted for the connection infrastructure on land during construction and decommissioning (if the cable is removed from the ground). Most of them are related to forest clearing along the CI and may consist of:

- destruction of sites of lichen, moss and liverworts species considered to be of great value;
- destruction of small fragments of protected habitats: 'mixed forests and coniferous forests on coastal dunes' and 'acidic beech forests';
- physical loss of species habitats for amphibian, reptile, mammal and forest bird species;

- a reduction in the natural value of the Coastal Protected Landscape Area (due to removal of sites of valuable organisms, disturbance of animals and disturbance of habitats).

Important negative impacts on birds (constant noise emissions from equipment and fragmentation of forest habitats) and mammals (habitat fragmentation and illumination of buildings and infrastructure elements) are anticipated during operation. Important impacts are also predicted for the landscape. This may be caused by permanent deforestation at the cable line construction site and the presence of the onshore substation.

An important cumulative impact is only anticipated with regard to the social aspect of the transformation of the landscape as a result of the felling of the forest. The visual and aesthetic negative perception will be intensified by the relatively long straight sections, visible to the horizon, of the cable bench.

Numerous measures will be taken during the Project to avoid, prevent and mitigate negative environmental impacts so that the Project's impact on the terrestrial environment and on people is reduced to insignificant (Chapter 5).

5. Measures to mitigate important impacts

As part of the conducted EIA procedures (Chapter 3), the Investor obtained the required EDs for the individual components of the Project (for the OWF, CI, operations and maintenance base). In the EDs, the authority determined detailed conditions for the use of land and natural resources during the construction and operation phases, as well as requirements for environmental protection and mitigation of adverse impacts necessary to be considered.

Among all the actions imposed on the Investor by RDEP in Gdańsk, there are those that will address the mitigation of the identified potential important impact on the marine environment (Chapter 4), which are included in the EDs for the BC-Wind offshore wind farm:

- apply the Noise Reduction System by implementing effective technological solutions, which will reduce noise to a level not exceeding the maximum levels (which might cause damage to the marine mammals) at a distance of 11 km from piling site,

- conduct visual observations of marine mammals by qualified observers from the deck of the vessel combined with Passive Acoustic Monitoring of marine mammals based on the use of a set of hydrophones and the possibility of using acoustic deterrent devices in the vicinity of pile driving,

- if possible, successive turbines should be installed on the foundations, starting from one place, in order to fill the area intended for the OWF with structures gradually and thus reduce the creation of a physical barrier for birds,

- precede each start of work with a soft and gradual start (gradual increase in noise) to allow birds (but also fish and marine mammals) to leave and move away from the work area,

- carry out the piling process in the months of August to March under ornithological supervision, and in the absence of sightings of specific bird species (guillemot, auk, long-tailed duck, velvet scoter) within a radius of 2 km of the piling site – the process can be started with a soft, gradual start procedure. If any of these species are observed, the ornithologist should indicate how to proceed in order to protect the observed bird species,

- design the lighting of the BC-Wind OWF in a minimalist manner (but taking into account legislation and safety rules) to reduce the attraction and gathering of birds around the Project,

- during the operational phase, reduce light emissions from the housing and servicing platforms through the use of window covers or appropriate lighting to reduce the attraction and accumulation of birds around the Project,

- between the area of the BC-Wind OWF and the area of the nearest neighbouring OWF planned from the west, leave a non-built-up area of no less than 4 km in width, in order

to allow birds to fly with as little risk of collision with the wind turbines and OSP as possible through the areas where the OWF is located.

The ED for the connection infrastructure contains a number of requirements and measures to minimise the potentially important negative impact of the CI works on the terrestrial environment, including:

- in order to avoid destroying bird nests, tree felling in forest areas should be carried out outside their breeding period, as confirmed by an ornithologist. Felling during the breeding season is only possible after a specialist has ruled out the presence of nests,
- where bat breeding habitats are identified, tree felling in forests should be carried out outside the period of breeding and peak bat activity, and under the supervision of a chiropterologist. Tree felling during this period is possible provided that the trees are checked at and that a specialist has ruled out the occupation of the tree by bats to avoid damaging the breeding colonies,
- trees and shrubs within the Project area that are not to be felled must be protected against mechanical damage during construction, broken branches must be pruned immediately, and the areas of damage must be treated with pathogen preventatives to avoid the trees dying,
- in the case of trees with protected lichen species, the trunk of the tree should be protected with nets so as not to damage them,
- in order to avoid the destruction of an extremely valuable lichen species, barnacle lichen, it is necessary to protect the trees on which it occurs, and which are located in the immediate vicinity of the access roads included in the Project area. This should be done by fencing and marking a tree protection zone within its crown,
- the most valuable amphibian breeding site should be excluded from the Project site during the construction phase to avoid its destruction,

- the three identified amphibian breeding sites should be protected with protective fences to prevent the animals from entering the construction site and access road under the supervision of a specialist to reduce their mortality,
- access roads to the planned onshore CI should primarily be routed using existing roads to reduce tree felling, habitat conversion and landscape intrusion,
- trenchless technologies - directional drilling or pipe jacking - should be used to lay cable lines in areas crossing areas of high natural value, ditches and other natural obstacles in order to avoid their devastation and reduce landscape transformation.

In addition, in order to mitigate the cumulative impact associated with the transformation of the landscape, the area of tree felling carried out will be minimised as much as possible through the planned routing of the connection infrastructure of the various OWF investors in a single common cable channel.

In terms of potential impacts on people and property, it should be noted that the Project will not involve the displacement of people. However, it may potentially restrict the activities of fishermen and those engaged in marine tourism in the Project area. This may be related to, inter alia, obstruction of navigation or reduction of areas available for fishing. Therefore, the Investor will implement a **Livelihood Restoration Plan** (available on the Project website: **https://www.bc-wind.pl/en/)**. This Plan sets out, among other things, the rules of eligibility for compensation, a timetable for implementing the Plan and a description of the monitoring and evaluation of its implementation.

Following the application of the mitigation measures outlined in this chapter, the Project's impact on the marine, terrestrial environment and human will be insignificant.

6. Environmental and social management

In order to meet the requirements of potential Lenders, in addition to implementing the requirements imposed by the permits regulated by national law, additional measures will be taken to increase attention to environmental and social aspects.

Environmental and Social Management Plan, graphic: Ambiens

As part of the development of the Project, an **Environmental and Social Management System** will be implemented, which consists of a series of plans, policies and procedures that address environmental and social issues. An **Environmental and Social Management Plan** will also be implemented, which will address any existing or future management plans (schematic representation of the contents of the Plan in the illustration above). The Plan will also consolidate the requirements of the obtained permits, including any requirements imposed on the Investor in the Environmental Decisions regarding mitigation measures (and requirements related to environmental monitoring (seabirds, migratory birds, harbour porpoise, underwater noise, fish, plants and invertebrates associated with the seabed, bats) and noise measurements on land.

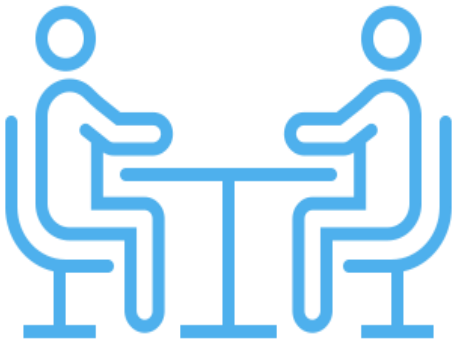
In order to meet any requirements of potential Lenders, an **Environmental and Social Action Plan** was prepared, which is a comprehensive set of actions that Ocean Winds must implement, according to an agreed timetable, in order to address all identified risks, anomalies and deficiencies that may affect the occurrence of potential non-compliances and deviations from the requirements of these Lenders. This plan will be agreed in the respective loan agreements with the final group of Lenders.

In connection with the implementation of the above Environmental and Social Action Plan, the Investor will be obliged to report to the Lenders on a regular, recurring basis. In addition to reporting on the status of the implemented measures, these reports will include, among others, updates of the **Stakeholder Engagement Plan** (see below, Chapter 7), the results of the environmental monitoring carried out, information on the implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan, stakeholder engagement activities and management of grievances.

This management of grievances will be one of the main methods of managing environmental and social issues. It will be carried out through Ocean Winds' individually developed grievance mechanism, which is outlined in Chapter 8.

7. Dialogue with stakeholders

Ocean Winds has been in active dialogue with key stakeholder groups in Poland for the Project. This process started in Q4 2021 with the development of a stakeholder communication strategy for the Ocean Winds brand in Poland.



Dialogue with stakeholders, graphic: Ambiens

The primary document used for communication with stakeholders is the **Stakeholder Engagement Plan,** which is updated twice a year and contains, namely, ways of communication, the process of identifying key stakeholder groups, engagement strategies and the grievance mechanism. Amongst other things, this document identifies key stakeholder groups, identifies the relevant communication channels, and describes the actions that have been and/or will be taken by the Investor to reach out to stakeholders, including a detailed description of the grievance mechanism (Chapter 8). The document is publicly available on the Project website (**https://www.bc-wind.pl/**) and is updated twice a year to include the most up-to-date information about the status of works.

In addition, the Project website provides regularly updated information in both Polish and English, including general updates, key milestones, Project history, answers to frequently asked questions and downloadable documents.

Information on industry meetings with Ocean Winds' participation can be found on OW Ocean Winds Poland's profile on LinkedIn: **https://www.linkedin.com/showcase/ow-ocean-winds-polska/posts/.**

The contact person for stakeholders and the media is Ocean Winds appointed Public Affairs Stakeholders Manager. Current details of the contact person are available in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and on the Project's website under the 'Contact Us' tab.

7.1 Meetings, consultations, initiatives to date

Since 2021, Ocean Winds has been conducting a series of consultation and outreach activities aimed at local communities, including residents, schoolchildren, foundations, municipal authorities, fishermen, NGOs and supply chain representatives. Meetings in the first year were held in Choczewo, Gdynia and Władysławowo, among others. They discussed the Project's assumptions, its impact on the environment, and the progress of works, including the construction of the Choczewo 400 kV station.

In 2022, Ocean Winds continued its dialogue with the local authorities and Choczewo Municipal Council. In December, the technical details of the Project were presented, and less than a quarter later, in March 2023, another progress meeting was held with the community.

In 2023, the BC-Wind team organised a clean-up action of the forest areas and beach in the vicinity of Władysławowo, combined with a meeting with residents and the Jastarnia Forestry Division.

In 2024, the Investor organised a meeting at the Choczewo 400 kV station site with the participation of representatives of the municipality, residents and investment partners. During the event, the current status of implementation was presented and a plan for further activities was outlined, with a particular focus on transport and logistics safety issues. In the same year, meetings with stakeholders in Gdynia, as well as a meeting with the **Anna Dymna "*Mimo Wszystko*" Foundation**, whose therapeutic centre is located in Lubiatowo, right next to the cable channel under construction. Ocean Winds' Stakeholder and Public Affairs Manager is in active contact with representatives of the Foundation and meets with them in person once a year to report on the status of the works and any planned obstructions.

In 2024, Ocean Winds representatives also took part in a conference on '***Fisheries and wind energy in the Baltic***', organised in Władysławowo by the North Kashubian Local Fishery Group. During the meeting, the impact of offshore wind farms on the fisheries sector was discussed in light of the Instrat Foundation's report '*Unsettled Baltic*'. The event was followed by a visit to the Port of Władysławowo, where planned investments in offshore wind energy infrastructure were discussed.

Meetings with fisheries sector, photos: Ocean Winds

In 2025, outreach activities continued in parallel with the progress of the Project, with the Investor participating in events and meetings with stakeholders. In March 2025, a signing ceremony was held with CRIST for the construction of the OSP, which is one of the main elements of the Project's transmission infrastructure. The event was open and was widely communicated in the public space as an example of cooperation with the Polish shipbuilding sector. Just a few days later, a contract was signed with P&Q for the construction of the ONS, the location of which in Choczewo had previously been discussed with local government and community representatives. Both events were important communication moments and were used to inform stakeholders about the progress of the Project and the involvement of national contractors in its implementation. Since the beginning of 2025, Ocean Winds has also participated in five industry meetings, debates and conferences related to industry strategy, the status of offshore wind projects, safety challenges and more.

From 2022, Ocean Winds also co-founded the programme '***Choczewo. Commune Powered by the Wind***', which aims to support local social, educational and economic projects. As part of the three editions of the programme, 178 initiatives were implemented for a total amount of more than PLN 3.2 million. The programme included, among other things, the creation of consultation points, workshops, social research and events promoting renewable energy. In January 2025, an exhibition presenting the projects implemented under the Programme was opened at the Municipal Cultural Centre in Choczewo. In March 2025, a meeting was held to evaluate the first three editions of the Programme. The official inauguration of the fourth edition was held in April 2025.

With final year students and graduates in technical and engineering disciplines in mind, Ocean Winds has also launched its own initiative - the '***OW Graduate***' programme. This programme offers the opportunity to gain first work experience in the offshore wind energy sector through employment within the company's structures. Participants take part in work on ongoing projects in Poland and abroad, gaining practical competence and access to specialist knowledge during a two-year implementation programme. As part of the programme, two people participate in the work on BC-Wind.

In parallel, the Investor runs an educational programme, '*Careers with Wind*', aimed at secondary school pupils and students to promote knowledge about wind energy. In total, more than 890 students have participated since the beginning. Ocean Winds is also a co-organiser of the '*MEWy - Trends and Development Visions for Offshore* Wind' competition, the winners of which are eligible for one-year internships at Ocean Winds.

Meeting with within the programme “Choczewo. Commune Powered by the Wind” (1), meeting with students within the programme “Careers with Wind” (2), photos: Ocean Winds

7.2 Offshore wind energy development activities in Poland

In order to support the development of the offshore wind energy sector in Poland and maximise the participation of domestic companies in the supply chain, a sectoral agreement for the development of offshore wind energy in Poland - the so-called Sector Deal - was concluded in September 2021. The document provides a platform for cooperation between public administration, investors, the private sector, research centres and industry organisations to create stable conditions for the development of offshore wind farms and to increase contribution of Polish companies to project implementation. One of the active signatories of the agreement is Ocean Winds, which participates in six working groups and supports efforts to build and sustainable supply chain and implement standards of cooperation with local communities.

The agreement envisages, among other things, a gradual increase in the participation of Polish companies and employees in offshore wind farm projects, the development of installation and service ports, the improvement of staff competence through training and educational

activities, and support for research and innovation. The initiative also aims to generate long-term economic and social benefits, including the creation of tens of thousands of jobs and the development of the country's export potential. The sectoral agreement lays the foundation for building a competitive and sustainable offshore wind sector, in line with the strategy of energy transition and strengthening Poland's energy sovereignty.

As part of the agreement, Ocean Winds is participating in the development of a Code of Good Practice to set standards for the implementation of offshore wind projects, particularly with regard to cooperation with local communities. Among other things, the code is intended to establish a uniform system for compensating fishermen.

7.3 Further stakeholder involvement planned

According to the current Stakeholder Engagement Plan (developed in January 2025), the programme '***Choczewo. Commune Powered by the Wind***' will continue to support community-proposed projects and the educational programme '***Careers with wind***' will continue. Further work is also underway as part of a sectoral agreement towards establishing a uniform system of compensation for those affected by the implementation of the Project.

Among other things, information meetings with fishing associations, one-to-one meetings with residents and municipal authorities are planned for 2025. Details of the meetings will be published on the Project website, in subsequent updates of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan - the next one is scheduled for June 2025. The **Stakeholder and Public Affairs** and **Communication Teams** will remain in regular contact with stakeholders at each stage of the Project.

8. Grievance mechanism

The Project has an active grievance mechanism for questions and complaints. The purpose of this mechanism is to identify and resolve issues at an early stage to avoid conflict situations and problems in the future. A submission can be a complaint, concern, question, suggestion,

claim or other comment on the implementation of the Project. There are four ways to submit submissions:

- via the Project website https://www.bc-wind.pl/en/ (using a dedicated form available on a dedicated tab of the Project website),
- by telephone: at the number available on the website under the "Contact" tab
- e-mail: to farmawiatrowa@oceanwinds.com,
- via special yellow contact boxes (shown in the illustration below) located at:

  - Choczewo Municipality Office (17 Pierwszych Osadników St., 84-210 Choczewo),
  - The Władysławowo Municipality Office (19 Gen. Józefa Hallera St., 84-120 Władysławowo),
  - Port Władysławowo (22 Portowa St., 84-120 Władysławowo).

All complaints and other reports will be dealt with within 20 working days of registration, or within 30 days in the case of serious non-compliance. If the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution of the case, the reviewing entity will work with them to reach a mutually agreed solution. If the case cannot be resolved or is rejected, appropriate information will be provided to the submitter - by email, telephone or in writing. In each case, the submitter has the right to request that their identity not be disclosed without their written consent.

All submissions will be recorded in the Grievance Log. During the construction phase, the grievance mechanism can be managed by OW Polska Sp. z o.o., a subcontractor or by a dedicated entity specialising in public communication.

The complaints mechanism is described on the Project's website in Appendix A of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. In addition, a database of frequently asked questions and answers about the Project is available in Appendix B.

Contact box, photo: Ocean Winds