

Luxembourg 16<sup>th</sup> June 2026

***This draft ESDS is published for information purposes and does not represent the final position of the EIB regarding the environmental and social aspects of the project. Until a decision to finance the project is taken by the EIB's Board of Directors, this document may be subject to changes. Once a decision is taken, the final document will be published in the Public Register on the EIB website. Questions and comments regarding this draft ESDS can be addressed to [InfoDesk@eib.org](mailto:InfoDesk@eib.org).***

## Environmental and Social Data Sheet

### Overview

Project Name:	NIAT AND RASGHA WIND FARMS
Project Number:	2026-0016
Country:	Egypt
Project Description:	The project concerns the design, construction and operation of the 250MW Niat and 250MW Rasgha onshore wind farms along the west bank of the Gulf of Suez near Ras Ghareb, Red Sea Governorate, Egypt.
E&S Risk categorisation:	High as per paragraph 4.18 of E&S Policy
Project included in Carbon Footprint Exercise:	yes

### Environmental and Social Assessment

The Project required an ESIA under national environmental permitting requirements; therefore, it is categorised as 'High Risk' in accordance with the EIB Environmental and Social Policy (paragraph 4.18).

The Project concerns the design, construction and operation of two adjacent utility-scale onshore wind farms, Niat and Rasgha, with a combined installed capacity of 500 MW (2 × 250 MW), located in the Gulf of Suez, Red Sea Governorate, Egypt. The area hosts several existing and planned onshore wind projects. The project also includes associated infrastructure, notably overhead transmission lines (OHTLs), to connect the wind farms to the existing transmission network.

The Project is being implemented under the EIB-EBRD Mutual Reliance Agreement with EBRD as the Lead Institution. The EBRD, as the Lead Institution, will carry out the environmental and social due diligence, including monitoring, applying its own Environmental and Social Policy 2024 which include the EBRD Environment and Social Requirements.

### Environmental Assessment

An original ESIA was prepared under national legislation based on baseline studies conducted between 2021 and 2022 and resulted in the issuance of an environmental permit in March 2024 by the national Competent Authority, which was subsequently updated in December 2025 to reflect technical changes. The promoter has initiated an update of the ESIA to align with lender



requirements and international standards, with the updated ESIA underpinning the current disclosure and due diligence process.

The development of the ESIA was closely monitored by the EBRD and was reviewed by a third party with international experience on E&S matters (lenders' E&S advisor). The ESIA package includes the NonTechnical Summary (NTS), Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Critical Habitat Assessment (CHA), Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA), Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) and Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP).

The ESIA package includes E&S assessment of the 6 km and 9 km associated facilities overhead transmission lines (OHTLs) that will connect the project to a neighbouring transmission line.

The E&S assessment results indicate limited air emissions, minimal wastewater generation and minor use of hazardous materials related to the project.

Baseline studies conducted in 2021, 2022 and 2025 identified 21 avifauna Priority Biodiversity Features (PBFs) and a reptile PBF on site. Collision modelling, including cumulative effects, identified moderate to high collision risks for these species; accordingly, the BMP provides for a comprehensive shutdownondemand protocol supported by radars, to be implemented in close coordination with surrounding wind farms. The residual risk on these species after mitigation is considered to be low. The disclosed ESMMP includes biodiversity management and monitoring measures, including postconstruction fatality monitoring, intended to inform whether additional actions are required to ensure No Net Loss on these species in the unlikely event that impacts are reported during construction or operation.

In addition, critical habitat for two avifauna species was triggered due to the overlap of a ca. 1 km waste dumpsite with the site. Remediation solutions have been identified by the Promoter together with the Ras Ghareb municipality and are expected to be executed before the start of construction. The critical habitat determination is expected to be reassessed after closure of the dumpsite.

No archaeological artefacts were identified on site, and a precautionary chancefind procedure is expected to be established to manage any accidental discoveries during construction.

#### Climate change mitigation and adaptation

The project has been assessed for Paris alignment and is considered to be aligned both against low carbon and resilience goals against the policies set out in the Climate Bank Roadmap (CBR) and Energy Lending Policy.

### **EIB Carbon Footprint Exercise**

Estimated annual emissions related to the project:

- 0 ktonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per year for absolute emissions.
- -1173.9 ktonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per year for relative emissions.

The direct CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions of onshore wind farms are negligible.

For the annual accounting purposes of the EIB Carbon Footprint, the project emissions will be prorated according to the EIB lending amount signed in that year, as a proportion of project cost.

### **EIB Paris Alignment for Counterparties (PATH) Framework**

The borrower is a SPV fully owned by Alcazar Energy Partners II SLP (SCSp) (Luxembourg) (the Promoter), therefore in scope of PATH. As the fund manager has less than 500m of assets under management, they are screened out. No further actions are needed.



## Social Assessment

The main social risks identified for the project relate to labour and contractor management, occupational and community health and safety (including work in extreme heat, traffic and worker influx), and potential risks of genderbased violence and harassment, while stakeholder engagement and grievance management are also highlighted as key aspects to be addressed. Project-specific Occupational and Community H&S Plans will be developed with particular attention to these aspects

The Promoter has adequate labour policies and procedures in place, including a worker grievance mechanism that will be adopted by the Project. A labour management plan will be developed for the Project to manage contractor and other intermediated labour in line with national labour laws and EBRD's ESR2 (Labour and Working Conditions).

Alcazar has established a Supply Chain Management System ("SCMS") with a supplier code of conduct and policies that prohibit forced labour and provide for processes to identify, manage and monitor supplier risks associated with wind turbine components. All suppliers undergo integrity due diligence, which includes human rights considerations. In addition to suppliers' corporate policy reviews, the Project-specific supply chain assessment has included screening of potential risks related to the wind turbine supplier and core components.

The E&S assessment describes the project site as governmentowned desert land, with no land use identified, and EBRD ESR5 (Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement) has not been triggered as a result.

## Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement

Public consultation was carried out as part of the national ESIA permitting process, including stakeholder engagement and a formal public hearing held in 2021 in line with EEAA requirements. Following the update of the ESIA, additional stakeholder engagement was undertaken in 2026, and a further public consultation session in Ras Ghareb is planned as part of the updated ESIA disclosure process.

The ESIA package was disclosed on the EBRD's<sup>1</sup> and the promoter's websites on 22 May 2026.

The promoter has undertaken extensive engagement with local authorities and adjacent communities and will appoint a dedicated Community Liaison Officer responsible for implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and management of external grievances throughout the project lifecycle.

## Other Environmental and Social Aspects

The promoter has the capacity to align projects with the EBRD Environment- and Social Requirements, with a positive track record of compliance with existing Environment and Social Action Plans. The promoter has ISO-certified Environmental and Health & Safety Management Systems, along with relevant policies at corporate level and standard procedures for project development. A comprehensive Health and Safety, Social and Environmental (HSSE) management system will be developed for the Project, including specific management plans to be cascaded to sub-contractors, and the hiring of appropriate resources on both the Promoter and sub-contractors' sides.

Earlier strategic assessments were carried out for the region (e.g. a regional SEA referenced for Gulf of Suez wind development in 2011, and later SESA work for parts of the Gulf of Suez). Public information indicates that these earlier studies are now considered outdated in view of planned future renewable developments. The Government of Egypt has agreed on the need for a broader Strategic Environmental and Cumulative Impact Assessment (SESACIA) for the Gulf of Suez area. The SESACIA is currently under preparation with technical cooperation support from the EBRD, with key outputs expected later in 2026. The EBRD has also indicated

<https://www.ebrd.com/home/work-with-us/projects/psd/57099.html>  
<https://www.ebrd.com/home/work-with-us/projects/psd/57111.html>



that the project location is outside of the IBA (Important Bird Area) and in a less sensitive part of the Gulf of Suez compared to southern parts of the IBA, and that the sensitivity map is not expected to place the project plot in a no-go zone at this stage.

## Conclusions and Recommendations

The ESAP for the project has been agreed with the promoter, and the EBRD will monitor its implementation through E&S reporting from the promoter and the lenders' E&S advisor, as well as monitoring visits as necessary. The ESMMP defines project-level monitoring measures and any required follow-up actions.

The project presents acceptable and manageable environmental and social risks, subject to the implementation of the ESAP and the agreed measures. Key ESAP actions include, inter alia, the preparation of a dedicated ESIA for the associated OHTLs, including lender review and consultation, as well as the implementation of project-specific environmental and social management systems and plans. The ESAP further requires pre-construction biodiversity surveys, which will support the verification of baseline conditions, including the reassessment of the current Critical Habitat designation following closure of the waste dumpsite.

The promoter demonstrates adequate technical, financial and environmental and social management capacity.