



ESIA for Project Anma

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

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Stakeholder Engagement Plan



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Name	Description
Aol	Area of Influence
AWC	Anma Offshore Wind Energy Co., Ltd.
CBRA	Cable Burial Risk Assessment
CHA	Cultural Heritage Administration
EBL	Electricity Business License
EHS Guidelines	Environmental Health, and Safety Guidelines
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIAA	Environmental Impact Assessment Act
EP4	Equator Principles 4
EPs	Equator Principles
ERC	Electricity Regulatory Commission
ERM	ERM Korea Co., Ltd.
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESS	Energy Storage Systems
FDIA	Fishery Damage Impact Assessment
FDI	Fishery Damage Investigation
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GIIP	Good international industry practices
IFC PS	International Finance Corporation Performance Standards
KII	Key informant interviews
KPE	Korea Power Exchange
KWC	Korea Wind Energy Co., Ltd.
MOE	The Ministry of Environment
MOIS	Ministry of the Interior and Safety
MOM	Minute of Meetings
MOND	Ministry of National Defence
MOTIE	The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTSA	Maritime Traffic and Safety Assessment scheme
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
PS	Performance Standards
RECs	Renewable Energy Certificates
RPS	Renewable Portfolio Standard
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SPC	Special Purpose Company
WTGs	Wind Turbine Generators

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Anma Offshore Wind Energy Co., Ltd. (AWC or the Project proponent) is developing an offshore wind farm project located adjacent to Anma-do, Yeonggwang-gun, Jeollanam-do, Republic of Korea (the Project). The Project is managed by special purpose company AWC, which is owned by Equis Wind (Korea) Holdings Pte.

This document is Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that has been developed based on the Internationally Recognized Standards (Applicable Standards) that are summarized below:

- Equator Principles 4 (EP4);
- International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards (PS) 2012; and
- IFC Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines, i.e. General EHS Guidelines (2007), Wind Energy (2015) and Electric Power Transmission and Distribution (2007).

One of the requirements under IFC PS 1 is to develop a SEP that comprises methods and processes which will guide AWC in its consultation with key stakeholders in relation to the proposed Project throughout the life of the Project.

Project description details are provided in Section 2.

1.2 Objectives and Scope of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The purpose of this SEP is to ensure a consistent, representative, and culturally appropriate approach to engagement with interested and potentially affected stakeholders in the context of developing the Project.

The specific objectives for stakeholder engagement are to:

- Identify stakeholders and communities potentially affected by the proposed Project;
- Introduce AWC to relevant stakeholders, and inform relevant stakeholders about the Project, including the planned and current Project activities;
- Map out the process to facilitate engagement with the potentially affected communities, groups and individuals to understand their views, concerns and perceptions, including potential impacts and appropriate mitigation measures;
- Inform the type and scope of stakeholder engagement undertaken throughout the ESIA process and the planned Project activities;
- Comply with the local engagement requirements as well as the IFC PS and EP4 requirements; and
- Establish and implement an effective grievance mechanism for the impacted communities.

The SEP is applicable to the entire Project life. The SEP is a living document and will be updated through the course of the Project life based on the emerging needs and patterns for engagement with the various stakeholders.

The box below describes the key principles on which the stakeholder engagement plan is based.

The engagement process has been informed by the following key principles:

- **Inclusive:** It is noted Republic of Korean regulation driven engagement activities would be unlikely to be considered sufficiently inclusive. Therefore, the consultations planned in this SEP will be organised to ensure representation of potentially affected and interested stakeholders. Separate meetings will be undertaken to include the vulnerable groups (including the elderly, physically challenged, youth, and women etc.);
- **Sharing Information:** With consultations at the local level, emphasis will be given to building the community's level of understanding of the Project. All Project information will be shared in Korean using a plain, jargon-free language. The SEP will identify/consider the main interests of each stakeholder/stakeholder group, and design how and when to deliver such information; and
- **Participatory:** Stakeholders will be encouraged to actively participate in the consultations and will be given the opportunity to ask questions and provide comments. The engagement process will be designed considering Republic of Korean cultural and social norms in order to create an environment in which stakeholders feel comfortable speaking up and expressing their views and concerns.

Box 1.1 International Requirements for Public Consultation and Informed Participation

1.3 Document Structure

The remainder of the SEP is structured in the following manner:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Section 1 | Introduction – outlines the applicable standards for this report and the objectives and scope of the SEP; |
| Section 2 | Project Description – provides the Project details, including its key elements, location, and anticipated timing and dates for key milestones; |
| Section 3 | Regulations and Requirements – outlines key Korean legislation and international guidelines regarding stakeholder engagement that applies to the Project; |
| Section 4 | Stakeholder Identification and Mapping – identifies the Project stakeholders and analyses their interest and power influence; |
| Section 5 | Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities – sets out consultation activities conducted by the Project since 2017; |
| Section 6 | Stakeholder Engagement Plan – provides a description of proposed stakeholder engagement activities, including a timetable showing when these activities should occur; |
| Section 7 | Grievance Mechanism – provides further details of the grievance mechanism; and |
| Section 8 | Monitoring and Reporting – describes monitoring and reporting measures to ensure the success of the SEP. |

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project Description, including the project's background (location, milestones, facilities and components, summary of EPC construction activities) is provided in Appendix A.

It has been developed as a standalone document to be read in conjunction with the main ESIA report. This ensures optimal coherence of the information through the updates and revisions.

This assessment is focusing on five (5) major Project components:

- Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs);
- Offshore substation (OSS);
- Offshore Export Cable: within this report, when referring to Offshore Export Cable it is included the Inter Array Cable (IAC) as the implications related to physical risks are the same;
- Onshore Substation (ONS);
- Access Road; and
- Onshore Export Cable.

3. REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

This section provides details on the regulatory framework that has been applied to the SEP. The SEP has been developed considering two aspects. The first are the laws of Republic of Korea, which are detailed in Section 3.1. The second is AWC's commitment to meet international standards; specifically, the IFC PS and EP4. Requirements and good practices laid out by the Applicable Standards are detailed in Sections 3.2 and 3.3. Meaningful community consultation activities, to meet the IFC PS and EP4, are required to be ongoing and continue throughout the pre-construction, construction, and operations phase.

3.1 Relevant Korean Stakeholder Engagement Requirements and Legislation

3.1.1 Environmental Impact Assessment Act

Republic of Korean regulations on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process require one main stakeholder engagement activity; namely the Public Presentation (also known as the Resident Briefing) which must occur upon the submission of the Draft Local EIA, as per the Environmental Impact Assessment Act (EIAA) Act Article 25 and Article 39 for the EIAA Enforcement Decree. During this presentation, AWC is required to discuss the contents of the Draft EIA, therefore the Draft EIA must be disclosed to the public, ahead of the Presentation, and must be announced on both local and regional newspapers by the relevant authority with jurisdiction over the Project area.

At least seven (7) days before the Resident Briefing session, a public notice including the business outline of the Project, the date, time, and location of the Presentation, as well as the planned contents of the Briefing session must be published on both local and regional newspapers, at least once each. The public presentation must then be conducted during the Draft EIA disclosure period, in accordance with Article 39 of the EIAA Enforcement Decree.

During the presentation, attendees will have the opportunity to express their opinions and raise any concerns they may have regarding the Project. The law stipulates that the public must also have at least 20 days to review the Draft EIA, wherein the local residents have the opportunity to comment on the Project's Draft EIA. Local residents will be able to submit comments on the Project from the first day that the Draft EIA is made available to the public, up until seven (7) days following the end date of the public notice period. These comments will be collected and must be published at a later date, and or newly reflected in the Project¹. It is important for the Project to communicate the results of the comment collection and demonstrate to the local residents and stakeholders how the Project will respond to and reflect their concerns and comments in the Project design, planning and execution.

A Public Hearing may also be necessitated by law if one of the following two scenarios arise:

- In the case where, following the submission of the Draft Local EIA more than 30 residents submit that a hearing through public comments is required; and
- In the case where more than five residents, who represent more than 50% of the total number of residents who submitted comments on the Draft EIA, submit that a hearing is required.

In either of the above-mentioned scenarios, the EIAA Enforcement Decree Article 40 stipulates that a Public Hearing must be organized to further discuss any concerns of the affected stakeholders and to obtain resident's approval.

3.1.2 Fisheries Act

Due to the nature of the Project, the Project must also perform a Fishery Damage Investigation (FDI) in order to compensate for any damage caused to fisheries as a result of Project activities. The FDI is necessitated by law and must be conducted in accordance with Fisheries Act Enforcement Decree

¹ Presidential Decree No. 28211, sec. 40.

Article 55 and its Annex 10. The Project will be legally obligated to conduct a FDI upon the commencement of Project construction. Written consent of the pre-existing right holders in the Project area must be collected in advance by the Project to allow construction to commence before compensation is secured. Therefore, the consent is given in good faith that the Project will maintain its duty to compensate any impacted prior right holders. It should be noted that the Republic of Korean fishery compensation mechanism focuses on physical compensation, which typically leaves gaps in terms of livelihood restoration consideration.

3.1.3 Electric Utility Act

Based on Republic of Korean regulations under Electric Utility Act Article 89, AWC may, if necessary for operating their business, install electric lines over or in the underground space of the land owned by another person within the limits of causing no obstruction to the way the land is currently used. In such cases, the electric utility business entity shall consult in advance with the owner or occupant of the land regarding the method for installation of the electric lines and the period of existence thereof.

3.1.4 Act on Assistance to Electric Power Plants-Neighbouring Area

As per the Enforcement Decree of the Act on Assistance to Electric Power Plants-neighboring Area in Republic of Korea, the term "Neighboring Areas of Electric Power Plants" refers to the regions that are in close proximity to offshore wind power plants. For the offshore wind farm neighboring area, the power plants have a facility capacity exceeding 10,000 kilowatts and are either operational, under construction, or planned by a developer. If the capacity exceeds 10,000 kilowatts, the criteria for classifying offshore wind farm neighboring area are as follows:

- Onshore area within 2 km vertically in the direction of the land from the coastline within a radius of 5 km based on the point closest to the generator among the coastlines of the land; and
- An island area belonging to an offshore area whose radius is the distance from the generator centre to the point closest to the generator among the land coastlines

For the neighboring area, "Basic Assistance" and "Special Assistance" can be provided to promote the development of the surrounding area and the welfare of residents by calculating support funds in accordance with Article 10 of the Act on Assistance to Electric Power Plants neighboring Area. The fund program types and details are as follows:

- Income Enhancement Initiative: Projects implemented to foster regional development and increase residents' income, such as the establishment and operation of agricultural, forestry, and fisheries facilities, commercial and industrial facilities, and tourism infrastructure.
- Local Social Welfare Initiatives: Expansion and support of social welfare facilities for the local community, including the construction and operation of medical facilities, road infrastructure, port facilities, water and sewage systems, environmental and sanitation facilities, sports and recreational amenities, etc.
- Education Support Project: A project aimed at providing educational support to local residents, including provisions for educational equipment and transportation, lodging assistance, tuition/scholarship payments, and the establishment of cultural facilities.
- Resident Well-being Support Project: A project designed to provide necessary funding for initiatives focused on improving the safety and living environment of local residents. This includes subsidizing certain expenses related to resident health check-ups, information/communication costs, etc., to promote resident welfare.
- Business Attraction and Support Project: Projects implemented to stimulate local revenue generation and job creation by attracting, establishing, and providing necessary funding for operational activities.

- Electricity Fee Subsidy Program: A program that offers a subsidy on a specific amount of electricity fees for residential and industrial power consumption, as specified in the supply terms and conditions outlined in Article 16 of the Electricity Business Act.
- Other Support Initiatives: Projects aimed at enhancing community cooperation and aligning with the objectives of support programs for areas surrounding power plants.

According to Article 11 of the Act on Assistance to Electric Power Plants-neighboring Area, the head of a local government or the Project must establish and implement a support project plan. In the case of the Basic Assistance, the support project must be implemented during the construction period and operation period of the power plant, and in the case of the Special Assistance, from the date of notification to the day before the start of operation.

3.1.5 Act on the Promotion of the Development, Use and Diffusion of New and Renewable Energy

In accordance with Article 27-2 of the Act on the Promotion of the Development, Use, and Diffusion of New and Renewable Energy, residents are invited to engage in new and renewable energy power generating businesses in their respective areas through a cooperative. By joining the cooperative, residents are actively encouraged to participate in business activities. The cooperative's primary objective is to enhance the welfare and mutual assistance among its members. Individuals possessing five or more qualifications are designated as promoters. These promoters are responsible for drafting the articles of incorporation, obtaining approval through a resolution at the inaugural general meeting, and subsequently reporting the articles of association to the competent Mayor/Do Governor overseeing its principal place of business.

3.2 International Standards on Stakeholder Engagement

3.2.1 IFC Performance Standards

In addition to aligning to local regulation, the Project is committed to following the relevant requirements under the Applicable Standards, in particular the IFC PS. The IFC PS are generally regarded as the industry benchmark for best practice in environmental and social performance for the private sector. These standards, including guidelines for engagement activities, are a key source of guidance in planning for engagement activities.

The IFC PS require clients to engage with affected people through public consultation and informed participation, in a manner commensurate with the risks to, and impacts on, the affected people. *Box 3.1* outlines the main requirements for consultation and disclosure under IFC PS1, the umbrella Standard on the *Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts*.

Aims:

To ensure that affected stakeholders including: individuals, businesses, communities, government authorities, NGOs and other institutions, and other interested or affected parties are appropriately engaged on issues that could potentially affect them; to build and maintain a constructive relationship with them and to establish a grievance mechanism.

Who to Consult:

- Directly and indirectly affected individuals, businesses, communities;
- Positively and negatively affected communities/individuals/associations;
- Elected officials;
- Informal/traditional institutions;
- Those with influence due to local knowledge;
- Vulnerable groups, where the Project is identified to have adverse impacts on them, and
- Communities /individuals in the wider area of influence (Aoi).

When to Consult:

As early as possible or at the latest consultation should begin prior to commencement of Project activity. Consultation should be an on-going process throughout the life of the Project, i.e. iterative. Consultation should also allow for a feedback mechanism where affected people are able to present their concerns and grievances for consideration and redress.

What to Consult on:

- Disclosure of Project information (purpose, nature, scale);
- Disclosure on the Action Plan as a result of consultation, with periodic reports to demonstrate implementation;
- Risks and impacts of the Project; and
- Updates actions and proposed mitigation measures to address negative impacts and areas of concern for affected communities.

How to Consult:

- Be inclusive and culturally appropriate;
- Allow for free, prior and informed participation of affected people ;
- Be in the language preferred by the affected people;
- Consider the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups;
- Feed into decision making process including proposed mitigation, benefit sharing and opportunities;
- Be iterative;
- Be documented;
- Be responsive to stakeholder concerns and grievances;
- Be easily understood and transparent; and
- Allow for differentiated means of engagement particularly for disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.

* Where engagement relies substantially upon a community /association representative the client will aim to ensure that the views of affected communities are communicated, and that the results of consultation are communicated back to the community/ association.

Source: IFC PS 1, paragraphs 25-35, 2012.

Box 3.1 International Requirements for Public Consultation and Informed Participation

According to IFC PS 1, special attention shall be paid to vulnerable groups. Vulnerable people include those who, by virtue of their gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status may be more adversely affected by a project than others, and who may be limited in their ability to take advantage of a project's development benefits. Thus, the stakeholder engagement process needs to be designed to address the needs of these vulnerable groups (if any), who will be affected by Project activities.

3.2.2 Equator Principles

The Project will also follow the guidance of Equator Principles (EPs), which reference the social and environmental sustainability policies and guidelines of the IFC and of the World Bank Group Environmental Health, and Safety Guidelines (EHS Guidelines). The EPs emphasise that lenders will seek to ensure that the Project is developed in a manner that is socially responsible and reflects sound environmental practices. The EPs were updated in 2020 (known as EP4). Among which, Principle 5 (Stakeholder Engagement) and Principle 6 (Grievance Mechanism) are relevant to stakeholder engagement.

Principle 5 specifies that:

- All category A and B projects must demonstrate effective stakeholder engagement as “*an ongoing process in a structured and culturally appropriate manner with affected communities, workers, and, where relevant, other stakeholders*”²;
- Projects with potentially significant adverse impacts on affected communities must conduct an Informed Consultation and Participation process, which must be free from “*external manipulation, interference, coercion and intimidation*”³. This implies the client should tailor consultations based on:
 - The risks and impacts of the Project;
 - The Project’s phase of development;
 - The language preferences of the affected communities;
 - Affected communities’ decision-making processes; and
 - The needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.
- In accordance with the risks and impacts of the Project, the Proponent should make the appropriate assessment documentation available, and inform stakeholders about environment and social risks as well as adverse impacts to affected communities and relevant stakeholders early in the process, on an ongoing basis and in a culturally appropriate manner; and
- The Proponent must take into account and document all results of engagement processes, including actions agreed upon during consultations.

Meanwhile, Principle 6 specifies:

- All category A and, as appropriate, category B projects are required to establish effective grievance mechanisms designed to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances about the project’s environmental and social (E&S) performance;
- Grievance mechanisms should be to scale with the risks and impacts of the Project and affected communities and workers should be informed during the stakeholder engagement process; and
- They should be designed to resolve concerns promptly, use understandable and transparent consultative process, be culturally appropriate, readily accessible and at no cost, as well as guarantee no retribution to the party that originated the issue of concern.

² Equator Principles 4 (2020), Principle 5. [Accessed in December 2021]

³ Ibid.

3.3 Good International Industry Practices

3.3.1 Stakeholder Engagement

The IFC's Stakeholder Engagement Good Practice Handbook⁴ lays out good international industry practices for stakeholder engagement. It defines stakeholder engagement as a broad, inclusive, and continuous process between a company and those potentially impacted that encompasses a range of activities and approaches, and spans the entire life of a project. The Handbook highlights the importance of engaging early on, proactively building relationships with stakeholder before problems arise, adopting a long-term view, tailoring the process to fit project needs and managing stakeholder engagement as a business function with clear objectives, timetable, budget and allocation of responsibilities.

Further guidance on good international industry practice is found in the Environmental and Social Management System Implementation Handbook⁵, which outlines the nature of stakeholder engagement recommended for different steps of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment process and gives specific guidance on public consultations, participatory techniques and stakeholder analysis, qualitative and quantitative methods, team composition, and reporting to stakeholders.

3.3.2 Grievance Mechanism

The IFC's Good Practice Note on Addressing Grievance from Project-Affected Communities⁶ provides guidance on key principles of a good grievance mechanism, process steps to implement such mechanisms, and resources needed to manage a grievance mechanism. The Good Practice Note offer further details about best practice processes for such mechanisms, including for grievance receipt and recording, registration of grievances, keeping track of grievances, complaints assessments and results, preliminary response, and final response.

⁴ Stakeholder Engagement: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies doing Business in Emerging Markets. Available at: [Stakeholder Engagement: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets \(ifc.org\)](#) [Accessed in July 2023]

⁵ IFC Environmental and Social Management System Implementation Handbook – General (2015). Available at: [Environmental and Social Management System \(ESMS\) Implementation Handbook - GENERAL \(ifc.org\)](#) [Accessed in July 2023]

⁶ IFC Good Practice Note on Addressing Grievance from Project-Affected Communities - A Guidance for Projects and Companies on Designing Grievance Mechanisms (2009). Available at: [Addressing Grievances From Project-Affected Communities \(ifc.org\)](#) [Accessed in July 2023]

4. STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING

The stakeholder identification and analysis process form the foundation for planning and designing of subsequent stakeholder engagement activities. The Project's stakeholders and analysis will be reviewed and refined regularly as the Project develops.

4.1 Stakeholder Identification

Stakeholders are persons or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by the Project, as well as those who may have interests in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively, including those who:

- Are most likely to experience, potential negative and / or positive impacts resulting from the Project;
- Have an interest for various elements of Project activities (such as national or local government authorities, civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and groups with special interests, the academic community, or other businesses, fishery associations, etc.); and
- Are considered vulnerable members of the community within the proposed Project area.
- With this consideration, two principal categories of stakeholders are initially identified as follows:
 - **Potentially Affected parties:** people / entities directly affected by the Project and / or have been identified as most vulnerable to change and who need to be engaged in identifying impacts and their significance, as well as in decision-making on mitigation and management measures. The group of fisheries and tourism are considered for this group; and
 - **Other Interested parties:** this stakeholder group consists of people / entities whose interest is to ensure the Project will operate in accordance with the applicable laws and mitigate all adverse impacts. If their demands are not met, they may report a negative aspect of the Project activities, which in turn could have a negative effect on the Project's reputation and potential delay. Those stakeholder groups include government authorities, NGOs and others.

Table 4-1 describes the identified potential stakeholder groups', relevance to the Project, their interactions, and potential impacts to the Project.

Table 4-1 Initial Stakeholder Identification

Potential Stakeholder Groups	Relevance to the Project	Interaction with the Project	Potential Impacts to Project
■ Potentially Affected Parties Fishery Associations			
F-1. Anma-do fishing village societies	The fishing villages in Yeonggwang-gun are of relevance to the Project due to their level of influence over the Project's licensing and permitting process (i.e. require consent from the Public Waters Management and Reclamation Act during the Occupancy/Usage Permit of Public Waters, and during EBL application) and their proximity to the Project's WTG Area. During the EBL application process, local fisheries can give their opinion on the Project, and it is the opinions of the fisheries that are regarded as one of the most important criteria for determining the approval of the Project's EBL application. Therefore, fishing villages are highly relevant and influential stakeholders with the capability of causing delays to the progress of the Project and must be thoroughly engaged. The interests of the fishing villages will involve concerns surrounding the protection of fisheries livelihoods and right to compensation, as well as adequate communication with the developer and involvement in the Project development processes. The fishing villages identified have been engaging with the Project since early in the process, have provided their consent, and have granted consent for the proposed development.	■ Fish trap/net owners and other local fisher whose livelihoods affected by the Project presence and activities. ■ Transportation and construction vessels may impact fishing routes/locations.	■ Project delay if disagreements on eligibility, compensation and livelihood restoration measures. ■ Reputational risks if the communication with affected fisher folk/villages /communities is not handled properly.
F-2. Baeksu fishing village societies			
F-3. Gusu fishing village societies			
F-4. Chilgok fishing village societies			
F-5. Gyema fishing village societies			
F-6. Wolbong fishing village societies			
F-7. Wolsan fishing village societies			
F-8. Yawol fishing village societies			
F-9. Doowoo fishing village societies			
F-10. Changwoo fishing village societies			
F-11. Oksil fishing village societies			
F-12. Haenghwado fishing village societies			

Potential Stakeholder Groups	Relevance to the Project	Interaction with the Project	Potential Impacts to Project
F-13. Beopseong fishing village societies			
F-14. Sang nakwol fishing village societies			
F-15. Ha nakwol fishing village societies			
F-16. Songgak fishing village societies			
F-17. Yeonggwang-gun Fisheries Cooperatives	On March 10, 2020, 500 fishers, including heads of 20 fisheries cooperatives in Jeollanam-do, and fisheries groups, submitted a petition in opposition to Jeollanam-do's unilateral offshore wind power project promotion and partial marine space planning, especially if does not consider the perspectives of the fisheries. As this the project should continuously involve with the fisheries to lessen any conflicts that could occur due to lack of communication.		
F-18. Yeonggwang-gun Anchor Gill Net Council	The group of fishers registered in this council consists of 20 boats. With all those 20 boats being active, they are important in terms of involving in fishing activities within the Anma wind farm area. The project will need to receive their cooperation within execution of the project.		
F-19. Yeonggwang-gun Stow Net Council	A small Fishery Associations, operated by around 20 to 30 fishing boats in the Yeonggwang-gun area. This council is registered with 24 members and last 2020, they donated money in developed of fostering young talents. As this, they may be interested if any of the project activities aligns with their values of allocating more human resources within their area and if the project have no disturbance on their fishing activities.		
F-20. Yeonggwang-gun Gill Net Council	Around 60 fishing boats are registered in this council. They expressed collective opposition out of concerns related to the construction of an offshore wind power facility in Nakwol-myeon in 2020, because of the potential fishery depletion due to floating platforms, noise and vibration generation, electrical field-related damages, which may also lead to the environmental harm as well. As this, the project will need to make consultations with the fisheries group. While making		

Potential Stakeholder Groups	Relevance to the Project	Interaction with the Project	Potential Impacts to Project
	consultations, helping their in-depth understanding of the project will be required.		
F-21. Yeonggwang-gun Fisher's Association	This entity was created recently in August 2023 by former head of the Yeonggwang-gun Fisheries Cooperative. This group is interested in offshore wind power projects and has been known to protest against them in Yeonggwang-gun until recently. They held a rally against the offshore wind power project that led to incidents of violence and the illegal occupation of government offices.		
F-22. Offshore Windfarm Promotion Committee	During December 2020, the Yeonggwang-gun announced their ceremony of the association to ensure the successful advancement of public-led offshore wind power projects. This association is formed with 16 members including representatives from fishing industry organizations, Yeonggwang-gun Fishery Association, Yeonggwang-gun Council, Jeollanam-do Province, universities, research institutions, and relevant experts. It aims to promote the collaborative development of offshore wind power that involves local residents and supports the coexistence of the fishing industry. As such, the project can find rooms of cooperation with the association in terms of delivering the project values. Currently, they delegated their rights to the Yeonggwang-gun Fisheries Cooperatives and are focusing on monitoring the offshore wind projects situation in Yeonggwang-gun. But, this entity is still important for any negotiation process related to fisheries damage.	Will be interested if any of their fisheries livelihood would be affected or may want to be updated with any benefits/shortages by the project.	- Project delay if disagreements on eligibility, compensation and livelihood restoration measures. - Reputational risks if the communication with affected fisher folk/villages /communities is not handled properly.
F-23. Shinan Anchor Gillnet Association Stretch Gillnet Yeonggwang Offshore Wind Farm Emergency Measure Committee	The Shinan Anchor Gillnet Association Stretch Gillnet Yeonggwang Offshore Wind Farm Emergency Measure Committee is an organization formed by fishermen engaged in anchor gillnet and stretch gillnet (a fixed net type) fishing in the Shinan region. It serves as an emergency response body aimed at protecting the rights and interests of fishermen and addressing concerns related to the Yeonggwang offshore wind power generation project. This committee can facilitate dialogue between fishermen and project developers to ensure sustainable practices and minimize potential impacts on fishing activities..		
F-24. Korea FisherWomen's Association Association_Yeonggwang-gun Branch	The Korea FisherWomen's Association Association Yeonggwang-gun Branch is the only domestic organization dedicated to advocating for the rights of women in the fishing industry and promoting the development of rural fishing communities. It consists of around 8,200		

Potential Stakeholder Groups	Relevance to the Project	Interaction with the Project	Potential Impacts to Project
	members across 56 regional branches. The Yeonggwang-gun branch will also be interested if any of their fisheries are going to be affected by the project, especially the livelihood of fisherwomen.		
F-25. Korea Federation of Advanced Fisheries Leader_Yeonggwang-gun Branch	This branch was established in 1981 with the aim of contributing to the development of the fishing industry, supporting innovative young individuals, and identifying leaders in coastal communities. Since 2005, it has been actively involved in annual campaigns for creating a clean sea and coastal stabilization activities. Their interest in marine-related activities proves their engagement possibilities for the project and therefore, the project need to seek if any cooperation/communication required.		
F-26. Yeonggwang-gun Fishing Village Chief Council	The Yeonggwang-gun Fishing Village Chief Council is an organization composed of leaders from fishing villages in Yeonggwang-gun. This council serves as a platform for local fishermen to protect their rights and collaborate on the development of fishing communities. The village leaders meet regularly to discuss various issues affecting the fishing industry, propose policies, and enhance communication among fishermen. The association can play a vital role in engaging with offshore wind projects by gathering fishermen's opinions and working to minimize impacts on fishing activities.		
F-27. No group membership	Fisheries regarded as no groups consist of around 150 people. They will be absorbed to the entity that AWC will sign and some fisheries that are regarded as being affected by the project will sign the Fishery damage compensation agreement.		
F-28. Yeonggwang-gun Renewable Energy Residents' Cooperative	This council, newly established in September. They will voice out their concerns or perspectives toward the windfarm project, which the project will need to closely collaborate and monitor to address any issues regarding the project.		
F-29. Nakwol Anchor Gill Net Council	This group is not established formally in the current stage, (Sep, 2023) but will include fisheries that may be considered important in regard to the windfarm construction and the project will need to closely monitor their activities since with they plan to stay active.		
F-30. Yeonggwang-gun Federation of Fishing Boatman	An entity that is temporarily established in 2021, is focusing on the compensation of the fisheries. In 2022, they strongly appealed that compensation to fisheries in regard to wind farm projects are measured insufficient and claimed to be up front for protecting the	■ Transportation and construction vessels may affect the accessibility of local ■ Reputational risks if the communication with affected ship owners is not handled properly.	

Potential Stakeholder Groups	Relevance to the Project	Interaction with the Project	Potential Impacts to Project
F-31. Yeonggwang-gun Fishing Industry Association	rights of the fisher. As for this, the project will need to have a close communication with the organization. The association held a three-day protest in 2021 against the approval and use permits for offshore wind farms in the Nakwol area near the Yeonggwang-gun Office. They asserted that granting permits would impede the chances for the fishing industry to grow. As this, the close negotiation with the fisheries and helping their immense understanding of the project would be necessary.	traffic and cause safety issues. ■ Livelihoods of fisher could be affected.	
F-32. Incheon Anchor Gill Net Council	The Incheon Anchor Gill Net Council is an organization of fishermen who use anchor nets—a fishing method that combines nets and anchors to catch fish—in the Incheon area. It primarily represents those engaged in anchor net fishing and serves as a cooperative body to pursue common interests and address issues related to fishing activities. The council is likely to engage with the Project to address potential impacts on fishing grounds, advocate for fisher's rights, and collaborate on sustainable practices that allow both industries to coexist.	■ Will be interested if any of their fisheries livelihood would be affected or may want to be updated with any benefits/shortages by the project. ■ Transportation and construction vessels may impact fishing routes/locations.	■ Reputational risks if the communication with affected Council is not handled properly.
F-33. National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives	The National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives is a cooperative organization for fishermen in Korea, established to protect their rights and interests while promoting the development of the fisheries industry. It provides a wide range of support to fishermen and plays a key role in enhancing the competitiveness of the fisheries sector by working in areas such as the distribution, production, and sales of fishery products. Operating under the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, it is a non-profit special corporation entrusted with overseeing unions on behalf of the ministry. The National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives is relevant to the project as it advocates for the rights and interests of local fishermen affected by the offshore wind initiative. It can facilitate collaboration between project developers and fishermen to promote sustainable practices and resource management. Additionally, the Federation's expertise can help ensure that the economic benefits of the project extend to local fishing communities, supporting their livelihoods while promoting coexistence between the fisheries and renewable energy sectors.	■ Facilitate communication between fishermen and project developers to address concerns.	■ Failure to address fishermen's rights and interests could result in opposition or legal challenges.

Potential Stakeholder Groups	Relevance to the Project	Interaction with the Project	Potential Impacts to Project
F-34. Self-imposed Control Fishing Communities	Self-imposed Control Fishing Communities are voluntarily managed by fishermen who engage in gillnet fishing (a method of catching fish in coastal waters using nets) in the Yeonggwang area of Jeollanam-do. These communities establish their own regulations tailored to local characteristics to build a sustainable fishery production base and increase fishermen's income. They focus on conserving, managing, and effectively utilizing fishery resources in their fishing activities.	Establish guidelines to ensure sustainable fishing practices are maintained in the vicinity of the project.	Reputational risks if the communication with affected Communities are not handled properly.
F-35. Chilsando Shipowners' Council	The Chilsando Shipowners' Council is an organization formed by shipowners operating in the Chilsando area. The council aims to protect the common interests of shipowners involved in fishing activities and fosters cooperation among them. Additionally, it represents their positions on fishing-related policies and regulations, and works to address and resolve various issues to improve the efficiency of fishing activities.	- Transportation and construction vessels may affect the accessibility of local traffic and cause safety issues. - Represent shipowners' interests and concerns regarding fishing-related policies affected by the project.	- Potential conflicts over fishing areas and navigation routes may arise, necessitating careful planning and communication. - Reputational risks if the communication with affected Council is not handled properly.
Local Community			
LC-1. Anma-do Offshore Wind Committee (Anma-do village delegation)	This committee was formed in 2017 and is consisting of 11 representatives of Anmagundo representatives. The project is already receiving residents consent for the EIA and they were supportive in the related permitting process. The organization is supportive and is showing positive perspectives on the windfarm project, and therefore, the project will need to maintain such relationship with the organization and may seek rooms for cooperation.	Could act as a communication channel with the local residents within diverse groups which will play a role in helping such residents to stay updated about the project.	- Reputational risks if the communication with affected ship owners is not handled properly. - Could hinder the project execution if the resident opinions are not sufficiently considered.
LC-2. Anma-do Community Center	In the Anma-do, there are about 60 households, with 150 people residing. The fishing population decreased rapidly and so as the goat farming industry. The residents are aware that the investigations and compensation process are being taken with the fisheries, and the community center, which could be used as a communication channel between the project executors and the residents will play a important role for Anma residents to stay updated with any windfarm news.		

Potential Stakeholder Groups	Relevance to the Project	Interaction with the Project	Potential Impacts to Project
LC-3. Yeonggwang-gun Council	The council oversees and monitor executive agencies, deliberating and approving budgets, as well as confirming and ratifying final accounts, enacting, amending, or abolishing ordinances, and receiving and processing petitions from residents. As such, the organization is important in terms of project execution, and will likely to show high interest in any of the project that takes place in the Yeonggwang-gun. The project will need to communicate with the organization for fluent project execution.		
LC-4. Yeonggwang-gun Offshore Wind Power Public-Private Council	The council aims to engage in discussions regarding coexistence with the fishing industry and matters related to regional development. Their plan is to ensure community acceptance and advance offshore wind power projects in collaboration with local fisher. As this, the supportive view of the council may aid the communication with the fisher and help their in-depth understanding of the project.		
LC-5. Song-am 1ri village	The onshore components including the onshore export cable of the Project may cause concerns of social disruption amongst the local residents. These concerns include the noise and transportation issues that may have indirect/direct impact on the livelihood of the residents. Local community opinions will also be collected for evaluation by MOTIE during the Project's Electricity Business License (EBL) application process in measuring the Project's stakeholder management. The resident perspectives play a critical role in determining the EBL approval. Therefore the project needs to stay updated on perspectives of the local residents in regard to the windfarm project, and be aware of their responses. This will help the project to lessen the conflicts with the local residents near the project area.	- Local community whose livelihoods can be potentially affected by the Project's presence and its activities - Transportation and construction vessels may affect the accessibility of local traffic and cause safety issues - Vulnerable groups can be more susceptible to adverse impacts from the Project but less capable in asserting their concerns	- Project delay if disagreements on eligibility, compensation and livelihood restoration measures - Reputational risks if the communication with affected villages /communities is not handled properly
LC-6. Yeomsan Village, Yeonggwang-gun			
LC-7. Beopseong Village, Yeonggwang-gun			
LC-8. Baeksu Village, Yeonggwang-gun			
LC-9. Nakwol Village, Yeonggwang-gun			

Potential Stakeholder Groups	Relevance to the Project	Interaction with the Project	Potential Impacts to Project
LC-10. Samdu Village, Imja-myeon, Sinan-gun			
LC-11. Yeonggwang-gun Farmers Association	There are farmers residing near the onshore cable route area, and the project need to closely monitor if any of their project facilities are disturbing their farming activities. The goal is to ensure if any of the farmers are seriously impacted because of the cable route.	■ Livelihood the people may impacted.	■ Reputational risks if the communication or the agreement is not handled properly
LC-12. Yeonggwang-gun Women's Farmers Association	The Yeonggwang-gun Women's Farmers Association is a local organization that supports female farmers in Yeonggwang-gun. It fosters community engagement and advocates for women's rights and participation in agricultural decision-making. The Yeonggwang-gun Women's Farmers Association represents a key stakeholder group whose interests may be affected by the offshore wind initiative. It shares similar characteristics with the Yeonggwang-gun Farmers Association.		
LC-13. Yeomsan village Renewable Energy Environmental Monitoring Group	Approximately 30 members of the group were involved in the protest in 2022 holding banners of "Oppose Offshore Wind Power Threatening Fishing Rights." This group was formed to oppose of the windfarm construction. As such, the project needs to closely monitor and communicate with the members if considered their voice of concerns is not fully addressed.	■ Livelihood the people may impacted.	■ Reputational risks if the communication or the agreement is not handled properly
LC-14. Countermeasures Committee Against Extra-High Voltage Power Transmission Towers in Yeonggwang-gun	This group does not directly impacting the project, but the power transmission tower is necessary to the construction, which means the project need to monitor whether any of their concerns are not addressed.		
LC-15. Yeonggwang-gun Environment Inspection & Investigation Association	The Yeonggwang-gun Environment Inspection & Investigation Association conducts various environmental monitoring activities such as air pollution, water quality, soil, and waste in the region, and carries out environmental conservation practice campaigns and environmental remediation activities.	■ The identified NGOs may represent the interests of the local residents and workers, that are directly or indirectly employed by the Project. ■ These NGOs may assist in voicing the concerns of the	■ Reputational risks if the communication with affected groups is not handled adequately

Potential Stakeholder Groups	Relevance to the Project	Interaction with the Project	Potential Impacts to Project
LC-16. Yeonggwang-gun Fisheries Port Council	The Yeonggwang-gun Fisheries Port Council is a local organization composed of stakeholders involved in the fisheries industry within Yeonggwang-gun. The council focuses on matters related to the maintenance and management of port facilities, the efficient utilization of these facilities, and the preservation and improvement of the port environment. This council is relevant to the project as it provides a vital link between the offshore wind initiative and local fishing interests, ensuring that the concerns of fishermen are considered during project planning and implementation.	- local communities that may be more susceptible to experiencing adverse impacts due to the Project, as they may be less capable in asserting their concerns without the support of the NGOs. - The council can facilitate communication between fishermen and project developers to address concerns regarding the offshore wind initiative.	Reputational risks if the communication with affected groups is not handled adequately
LC-17. Independent Smallholder Farmers along the Cable Route	Independent smallholder farmers refer to individuals or households engaged in rice or vegetable farming on privately owned or leased plots along the planned onshore cable route. While these farmers are not necessarily part of formal farmer cooperatives, they may be directly impacted by dust, noise, and vibration during construction.	- Identify potentially affected farmers early through land access mapping and local consultations. - Provide advance notice of construction schedules to local leaders and residents to minimize disruption.	Reputational risks if the communication with affected groups is not handled adequately
LC-18. Salt Farmers near the Access Road	Salt farmers refer to individuals or households operating salt pans near the proposed access road to the onshore substation in Songam-ri. These operations are sensitive to environmental changes such as dust or vibration. Although not directly displaced, salt farmers may	Provide advance notice of construction schedules to local	Reputational risks if the communication with affected groups is not handled adequately

Potential Stakeholder Groups	Relevance to the Project	Interaction with the Project	Potential Impacts to Project
	face temporary impact due to perceived contamination during the construction phase.	leaders and residents to minimize disruption. Apply dust control, noise mitigation during road construction near salt production zones.	
Vulnerable Group			
VG-1. Korean Senior Citizens Association Yeonggwang Branch	The Korean Senior Citizens Association Yeonggwang Branch represents the interests of elderly residents in the Yeonggwang area. The association provides support programs for senior citizens, promotes their welfare, and encourages active participation in community development initiatives to enhance the quality of life for older adults.	Vulnerable groups may be more susceptible to adverse impacts, such as traffic disruptions, noise, air quality changes, and exposure to communicable diseases.	Reputational risks if the communication with affected groups is not handled adequately
VG-2. Yeonggwang-gun Saemaul Association	The Yeonggwang-gun Saemaul Association provides various programs for the socially vulnerable (education support for children from poor families, service improvement for the disabled and the elderly, emergency support for families in crisis, etc.). In addition, this organization promote various projects to promote the development of local communities.		
VG-3. Yeonggwang Women's Hotline	The Yeonggwang Women's Hotline is a women's organization that aims for a society without violence to protect women's human rights, realize gender equality, and realize a democratic society. Through the hotline, women's issues such as domestic violence and sexual violence can be consulted.		
VG-4. Yeonggwang Differently Abled Federation	The Yeonggwang Differently Abled Federation was established with the intention of promoting the rehabilitation and welfare development of people with disabilities in the Yeonggwang area.		
VG-5. Yeonggwang-gun Multicultural Family Support Center	The Yeonggwang-gun Multicultural Family Support Centre provides counselling and support services for couples, parents, and children of multicultural families, and provides social networking and community support for migrant families.		

Potential Stakeholder Groups		Relevance to the Project	Interaction with the Project	Potential Impacts to Project
VG-6. Hanuri Disabled Welfare Association		The Hanuri Disabled Welfare Association carries out welfare promotion and advocacy projects for people with developmental disabilities.		
VG-7. Fishing crews (including foreign migrant workers)		Fishing crews refer to individuals working aboard coastal fishing vessels, including both family members and contracted crew. In the Project area, some crews include foreign migrant workers—primarily from Indonesia and Thailand—who are hired seasonally through Suhyp. These crews may be indirectly affected by changes in access to fishing grounds during construction and operation, potentially resulting in longer fishing routes or higher operational costs. Language barriers may also limit their ability to access project information or raise grievances.	- Engage with fishers' representatives and cooperatives to communicate project schedules, access restrictions, and safety guidance - Ensure grievance mechanisms and health/safety information are accessible to foreign crew members.	Reputational risks if the communication with affected groups is not handled adequately
Other Interested Parties				
Government Authorities				
GA-1. Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE)		MOTIE is approving agency (the Electric Power Division of the MOTIE) defined under the EIAA, which will approve the Local EIA, and the EBL approval (Electricity Regulatory Commission of the MOTIE). MOTIE has an overarching aim of implementing the Green New Deal policy and is striving towards the national goal of carbon neutrality through its management of the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) regime and public GenCos, as well as its oversight and approval over EBL applications and REC contracts. MOTIE will seek to achieve economic growth through a localised supply chain for offshore wind farm projects in Korea as well as implement an efficient carbon neutral energy strategy.	- Regulatory compliance and permitting - Supervision of the Project implementation - Administrative support to the Project	- Delay in project permits and clearances, fines and penalties for non-compliance, revoked licences, etc. - Ability to receive subsidies and influence policy in favour of offshore wind development
GA-2. Ministry of Environment (MOE)		MOE is the consulting agency and a member of the EIA Review Council to be formed as per the EIAA Enforcement Decree Article 4 (the EIA Division of the MOE). MOE reviews and notifies MOTIE of its decision to permit, disallow or grant a conditional permit for the development project, and therefore has significant influence over the result of EBL applications.		

Potential Stakeholder Groups	Relevance to the Project	Interaction with the Project	Potential Impacts to Project
GA-3. Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF)	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries is the approving agency for the FDA, which is an engagement process project developers must undertake to ensure that fisheries are appropriately compensated for any damage caused to them by way of the Project. It will be concerned with maintaining a balance of interests between various public water users with offshore wind farms in mind, and managing the complaints hedged by various stakeholders including existing public water users. It is also able to influence the outcome of the Project's EBL application by giving their opinion on.		
GA-4. Ministry of National Defence (MOND)	MOND is responsible for the military branches of Republic of Korea. Consultation with MOND is required for issues concerning marine military zoning and underwater design and operation considerations for the Project. Their consultation may also be required during the radar impact assessment.		
GA-5. Jeollanam-do Province	As of August 2022, Jeollanam-do is concentrating its efforts on enacting the Special Act on Promotion of Offshore Wind Power within the year. The governor of Jeollanam-do visited the government and the National Assembly several times to seek cooperation, and the deputy governor and working-level officials visited the National Assembly every day to request cooperation. Jeollanam-do also set a plan to attract 450 companies and create 120,000 jobs by investing 48 trillion won in offshore wind power projects by 2030.		
GA-6. Mokpo Regional Office of Ocean Fisheries	The Mokpo Regional Office of Ocean Fisheries has the capacity to approve Occupancy and use Permits of Public Waters (OPPW) and provide Private Aids to Navigation permits. They will be responsible for submitting the Maritime Traffic Safety Assessment to the central government.		
GA-7. Yeonggwang-gun	Yeonggwang-gun is involved in the approval process for the OPPW and land needed to accommodate the project's onshore and offshore components within the -gun, thereby influencing the EBL application process. Additionally, Yeonggwang-gun has a stake in the project as it seeks to promote local job creation through the wind farm complex		
GA-8. Sinan-gun	Sinan-gun took steps to establish a "Special Law for Promoting Wind Power Generation" in order to set up a one-stop processing entity for offshore wind power permits. It is processing along with the development of transmission infrastructure for electricity generated by		

Potential Stakeholder Groups	Relevance to the Project	Interaction with the Project	Potential Impacts to Project
	wind power. As this, the Shinan-gun will be interested in the project development and how it will affect their livelihood of the residents.		
GA-9. Cultural Heritage Administration	The Cultural Heritage Administration (CHA) was established with the aim of safeguarding the integrity of Korean cultural traditions and enhancing the cultural lives of Korean people. The CHA aims to enhance national culture through conservation and the promotion of cultural heritage value. It aims to achieve these goals by improving the quality of the policy, research and training involved in the field of cultural heritage, and by creating more opportunities for citizens to appreciate national cultural heritage.		
GA-10. Electricity Regulatory Commission (ERC)	The ERC is committee operating under MOTIE and is in charge of granting permits to electricity businesses, establishing and promoting electricity structure policies, adjusting electricity rates and reorganising and stably operating the electricity grid and protecting the rights of consumers. The committee is able to provide institutional support to the central government for a cleaner and safe energy supply, as well as contribute to the improvement of economic efficiency and reliability of the power supply. In consideration of Korea's heavy reliance on imported fossil fuels for its power supply, it would be in the committee's interest to support the development of offshore wind farms in Korea for greater energy self-sufficiency and a more competitive electric power industry.		
GA-11. Korea Maritime Transportation Safety Authority	KOMSA is the professional authority that oversees the maritime traffic and safety assessment scheme to inspect and assess the impact of maritime development projects, such as this offshore wind farm Project, on navigational safety, and will also assesses the MTSA report submitted by developers on the behalf of MOF before granting planning approval and relevant permits for offshore wind farm development. The authority will be concerned with ensuring maritime safety in the waters in and around the wind farm complex area.		
GA-12. Western Regional Coast Guard Headquarters	Western Regional Coast Guard Headquarters covers offshore within Jeollabuk-do/nam-do and the Gwangju within its jurisdiction and operates to oversee safety management and rescue work within Busan waters. Their scope of operations includes maritime traffic control for various vessels, including the safe passage of fishing boats. The coast guard also carries out investigations for maritime crimes as well as marine accident response. All vessel activities are		

Potential Stakeholder Groups	Relevance to the Project	Interaction with the Project	Potential Impacts to Project
GA-13. Korea Environment Corporation (K-eco)	reported to the coast guard. They should be notified prior to the commencement of the Project to ensure they are suitably equipped in the event of any safety-related accidents. The K-eco is established to contribute to national development through the implementation of a carbon-neutral society, aimed at environmental improvement, the promotion of resource circulation, and addressing climate change through greenhouse gas reduction initiatives. As such, their programs include establishing advanced air monitoring system, involved in water quality management system, operation of resource circulation system, enhancing waste disposal systems, etc. It would be the organization's role to support with any issues regarding renewable energy and to monitor if such project is not harming the environment.		
GA-14. National Institute of Ecology	The National Institute of Ecology mainly research, assess and observe ecology. They observe or detect any changes occurring in within the ecosystem and are also involved in a research in adaptation to extreme weather. They are also in the technological development projects which aims on ecosystem restoration. As such, they will be interested in windfarm impact on the ecosystem and may provide advice regard to restoration of the ecosystem if any harms or damages the project created.		
GA-15. Yeongsan River Basin Environmental Office	This group is under the MOE(Ministry of Environment) and it serves as the overseeing body for environmental administrative tasks in the Gwangju, Jeonnam, and Jeju regions. The agency is responsible for tasks such as Yeongsan River and Seomjin River basin management, pollution load management, leading low-carbon green growth, natural environment conservation, environmental impact assessment coordination, land acquisition in waterfront areas, and environmental monitoring and investigation. Their values partly align with the project such as green growth, but will also concern if any of the project activities may pollute the environment. As such, the project may need to communicate if any issues to be addressed in prior to the project.		
GA-16. National Institute of Fisheries Science	This National Fisheries Research and Development Institute is tasked with the management of the fisheries resources, checking fisheries related products, and research on any biological diseases within the marine environment. The Institute also carries out examinations on Aquatic Plants Guidance and support for climate change response.		

Potential Stakeholder Groups	Relevance to the Project	Interaction with the Project	Potential Impacts to Project
	Furthermore, the Institute also partakes in consulting on use of certain seaward areas for project purposes. The Institute has the potential to be supportive of the Project, given their interest in climate change related issues, however further consultation is recommended.		
GA-17. National Research Institute of Maritime Cultural Heritage	This group conducts survey and research on maritime cultural heritage, as well as the investigation and research of maritime history, relics, folklore, etc. It includes research on ancient and traditional ships, their restoration, traditional shipbuilding, and navigation technology research. Additional their tasks involve the development of plans for the conservation of underwater cultural heritage, conservation treatment, and analytical research, management of collected artifacts, operation of a resource centre, and collaboration in academic exchanges. As such, this organization will likely ensure if any of the construction could damage or impact the maritime culture heritages and therefore the project will need further consultation with the group.		
GA-18. Third Fleet	The Third Fleet, is one of the naval fleets under the Naval Operations Command, responsible for the defence of Republic of Korea's southern waters. According to the research report published by the Ministry of Commerce Industry and Energy, and the Department of Defence, it was pointed out that offshore wind power, which is gaining prominence as a form of renewable energy, can impact naval operations and that the reflection signals from offshore wind turbines can lead to receiver saturation, which degrades the tracking radar's functionality. As such result, the project will need to make consultation with the Third Fleet, to ensure if any of the activities does not disturb the defense duty of the organization.	Route or the area of both groups maybe overlap and affect each other.	Potential to influence safety aspects of the Project.
GA-19. ROK Air Force Air Defense Control Command	The Command responsibility is to carry out tasks related to air defines control such as aerial surveillance, early warning, and interception control and is also in charge of operational training, and matters concerning military administration for subordinate and attached units. The project, due to its utilization of the radar need to conduct the military operational review, which involves the Command's responsibility. It is the project's duty to ensure if any of their activities does not disturb the Command activities.		
GA-20. ROK Air Force Air & Missile defence Command			
GA-21. The 1st Air Defense Brigade			
GA-22. Korea Energy Agency	The aim of the Korea Energy Agency is to promote the rational and efficient use of energy, to thereby reduce the emission of greenhouse		The goal of the project may be highly

Potential Stakeholder Groups	Relevance to the Project	Interaction with the Project	Potential Impacts to Project
	gases and impact on climate change, as well as improve the overall quality of life of Korean citizens. The Agency carries out activities related to the strategic and efficient management and distribution of energy across the country, including the collection and analysis of data to inform and guided policy on energy. The Agency's motivations align with the Project's intention to increase Korea's wind energy capacity, and therefore, will be concerned with delays caused to the expansion of renewable energy.	Alignment of interest in creating renewable energy	achieved, coming back with more realistic result of more people getting used to the utilization of the renewable energy. if the cooperation is possible with these organizations.
GA-23. Korea Power Exchange	Korea Power Exchange (KPX) controls the operation and real time dispatch of Korea's electricity market and power system. It is also in charge of establishing the basic plan for supply-demand, which directs the energy supply and mix in Korea in line with the government's energy policy direction, and executes technical reviews and transmission and distribution system connection reviews for EBL applications. The KPX has recently directed its efforts towards renewable energy certificates (RECs), Energy Storage Systems (ESS), demand resource trading and smart grid to strengthen electricity business initiatives and invigorate the national economy. As such it is understood that the KPX is adopting measures to accommodate for renewable energies in the national energy mix.		
Public Enterprise			
PE-1. Korea Environment Institute	The Korea Environment Institute is involved in research regarding offshore wind farms and their environmental impact. The Institute may issue a manual/guideline for the Project's regulatory studies/assessments and will be concerned with the unknown environmental impacts of offshore wind construction and operation.	- Support to offshore wind industry via research - Could be involved during the review of regulatory studies/assessments	The loss of opportunity to find out the exact impact of the Project on people and the environment
PE-2. Agency for defence Development	As a research institution responsible for the research, development, testing, and evaluation of military equipment, weapons, and materials required for defence purposes. It conducts research and development related to weapon systems and associated technologies, and performs testing and evaluation. Additionally, it fulfils functions related to research commissioning and research support for military materials, dual-use technology development for both civilian and military applications, as well as testing and evaluation of civilian equipment. The project, due to its utilization of the radar need to conduct the military operational review, and the institution may provide some insights for such information.		

Potential Stakeholder Groups	Relevance to the Project	Interaction with the Project	Potential Impacts to Project
PE-3. Jeonnam Development Corporation	This corporation is involved in land development projects, including sites like Namak, industrial and innovation city development, urban and public building construction (including housing), and rural development projects. The group signed an MOU with the project for the development of the windfarm project, and that their contribution to the project is regarded high.		
PE-4. Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO)	Korea Electric Power Corporation, better known as KEPCO or Hanjeon, is the largest electric utility in Republic of Korea, responsible for the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity and the development of electric power projects including those in nuclear power, wind power and coal. KEPCO is the grid operator and will therefore oversee the integration of the energy generated by the Project's wind farm onto the national energy grid by examining the capacity or transitional area for power system connection at the Project's site. Therefore, it is important for developers to maintain a close partnership with KEPCO as it may require close communication with the organization while generating electricity through the wind farms.	- Organisations focussed on the promotion of the energy transition and the promotion of the wind energy industry may interact with the Project to influence public perception and raise awareness and promote the benefits of offshore wind power - Key industry players involved in the integration of offshore wind power into the energy grid.	- Can pressure and influence the views of central/local authorities. - Can impact the pace of project progression in terms of delays to permits and license approval and integration into the energy grid.
PE-5. Korea Rural Community Corporation	This corporation is a delegated government agency under the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. It carries out environmentally friendly rural development projects, operates the farmland bank, and comprehensively manages agricultural infrastructure. Its mission is to promote the rationalization of agricultural production scale among farmers, thereby contributing to increased agricultural productivity. They signed an MOU with the Korea Energy Agency to expand the promotion of renewable energy in rural area. Through this collaboration, they aim to promote the adoption of renewable energy, increase farm household income, and stimulate local economic development. As this, they may be interested in a project to act as a	- Regulatory compliance and permitting - Supervision of the Project implementation - Administrative support to the Project	- Delay in project permits and clearances, fines and penalties for non-compliance, revoked licences, etc. - Ability to receive subsidies and influence policy in favour of offshore wind development

Potential Stakeholder Groups	Relevance to the Project	Interaction with the Project	Potential Impacts to Project
	milestone for job creation in the local community and increasing the life quality.		
PE-6. K-water	The organisation is in management of water supply and sewage related to residential and industrial water. Local water supply is under the jurisdiction of Yeonggwang-gun, and government water supply is under the jurisdiction of K-water, so it is necessary to discuss underground facilities with the person in charge of K-water. In the case of embankments, they are mainly managed by local governments, but if the section through which the K-water pipeline passes is on k-water land, it is managed by k-water. As this, the project needs to communicate with the group to prevent any project disturbance to the industrial underground facilities.		
PE-7. Korea Electrical Safety Corporation	Korea Electrical Safety Corporation was established by the Korean government in 1974, with the aim of helping to prevent electrical safety incidents in Republic of Korea. It is responsible for carrying out inspections of electrical facilities, and executes inspections prior to the use of the facility, and executes tests to ensure the electricity generated from the power plant is safely supplied to export cables. KESCO also provides approval for plans for construction and inspects facilities for transformation of voltage, Periodic inspections of electrical facilities are not only carried out prior to their use, but even during the use of such facilities. KESCO is also involved in research and development of technology in the pursuit of electrical safety. KESCO has been and will continue to provide technical support for offshore wind power generation facilities to ensure safe and proper installation and operation of these facilities. As this, it could be beneficial for the project to have communication regarding any issues of safety. As windfarms, if it can prove lower risks through the organization, which could be a beneficial aspect.	■ Supervisory role in overseeing the Project's implementation. ■ Effective collaboration with KESCO can enhance the project's safety profile, potentially reducing risks and increasing stakeholder confidence in the wind farm's operations.	
PE-8. Mokpo Marine Police Station	The Mokpo Marine Police Station is a law enforcement agency responsible for maintaining safety and order in maritime areas, including the enforcement of maritime laws, search and rescue operations, and ensuring the protection of marine resources. This agency plays a crucial role in overseeing the activities related to	■ Assists in planning safe navigational and operational zones around the wind farm to minimize ■ Maritime regulations and navigational requirements could affect construction timelines, operating	

Potential Stakeholder Groups	Relevance to the Project	Interaction with the Project	Potential Impacts to Project
	shipping and fishing within its jurisdiction. The Mokpo Marine Police Station can provide essential oversight and coordination to ensure that the project adheres to maritime regulations.	- conflicts with local marine traffic and fishing activities. - Supports risk management through emergency response coordination for incidents during construction and operation.	- procedures, and project layout. - Any non-compliance could result in legal or operational restrictions, potentially causing delays.
Local Media			
LM-1. Yeonggwang News and TV	The local newspaper corporations will be one of the fastest media covering any important issues within the area. They will help public keep updated with any new information including the windfarms to the public which may facilitate the project's communication with the public. They'll be able to update the news about the windfarm construction and public views on the windfarm. It will aid in increasing people's awareness of the project and lessen the communication errors or gaps with the public. They are also the important communication channel with the public. With their specificity of the local area, their focus will relatively be more on the local news which will help the public to keep updated with any important changes or events occurring in the area.	Updating the latest progress or the state of the project mainly to the people living in the area.	- Reputational risks if the relevant information is not delivered at the right time. - Civil disrespect and lack of communication with the public.
LM-2. Yeonggwang Newspaper			
LM-3. Yeonggwang 21 Newspaper			
LM-4. Our County People's Newspaper			
LM-5. Yeonggwang-gun People's Newspaper			
LM-6. Today Yeonggwang			
LM-7. About Yeonggwang			
LM-8. Yeonggwang Sori			
LM-9. Gwangju Everyday Newspaper			

Potential Stakeholder Groups	Relevance to the Project	Interaction with the Project	Potential Impacts to Project
LM-10. Yeonggwang Journal			
Others			
O-1. Korea Wind Energy Industry Association	This Korea Wind Energy Industry Association was formed by various companies and related organisations involved in the domestic wind power industry in terms of power generation, manufacturing, development, and construction among other fields. The Association hosts forums and events for industry members, disseminates and promotes information and news facilitates cooperation with foreign wind associations and companies, and forms and operates subcommittees. It is anticipated that the Association will be interested in benefits of the Project so as to assist in greater recognition of wind farms as an important source of renewable energy.	Alignment of interest in creating renewable energy	The project may be more valued and come into priorities if the cooperation with the groups is handed properly.
O-2. Korean Suppliers/OEMs/Manufacturers	These groups may provide important equipment to the project construction, and will give information of the components if needed.	Provision of important resources to the project	Could delay the project if the equipment, components are not in provision at an adequate time.
O-3. Hot Pink Dolphins	The Hot Pink Dolphins were founded in 2011 with environmental activists and the organization is dedicated to preserving a healthy marine ecosystem and protecting endangered marine life, including dolphins. As such, they will want to make sure if any of the construction noises are disturbing marine livelihoods.	NGO may assist in voicing the concerns of the local communities that may be more susceptible to experiencing adverse impacts due to the Project, as they may be less capable in asserting their concerns without the support of the NGOs.	Reputational risks if the communication with affected groups is not handled adequately.
O-4. Jeonnam Wind Energy Industry Association	The Jeonnam Wind Energy Industry Association is an organization established to promote the development and growth of the wind energy sector in Jeollanam-do. This association serves as a platform for industry professionals, local governments, researchers, and other stakeholders to support wind projects and share best practices. The	The association can provide valuable insights and support necessary for ensuring	Active participation from the association can enhance the project's credibility and

Potential Stakeholder Groups	Relevance to the Project	Interaction with the Project	Potential Impacts to Project
	association is valuable for identifying and analysing the status of ongoing and upcoming offshore wind projects in the region, playing a crucial role in ensuring that projects align with local development goals and industry standards.	- compliance with industry regulations and best practices in project development. - It serves as a bridge between project developers and the local community, facilitating the resolution of concerns and promoting stakeholder engagement.	- acceptance within the local community. - Failure to effectively collaborate with the association may result in missed opportunities for cooperation and could lead to delays or issues in project implementation.
O-5. Landowners	landowners are key stakeholders in the offshore wind project who hold title to the land where project components are planned, are essential for the project's success. Their cooperation is crucial, as land use agreements and access rights are necessary for construction and maintenance activities. Together, these groups play a vital role in ensuring the project is carried out effectively while addressing their interests and concerns.	- Engaging land owners in discussions about land use, compensation, and potential impacts will help ensure their support for the project. - Regular communication can foster trust and address any concerns that may arise regarding land rights and project activities.	If land owners are not adequately consulted, it may lead to disputes or opposition that could delay project timelines or increase costs.

4.2 Identification of Vulnerable Peoples

Vulnerable people will be covered in detail in the Social Impact Assessment (SIA). AWC is identifying vulnerable groups, such as women, the elderly, and foreign migrant workers, and is supporting activities including events for women's associations in Anma-do, senior citizen banquets, and field trips for residents to advanced regions in Jeju-do.

In addition to the engagement activities noted above, AWC has conducted field-based socio-economic surveys to better identify and understand the vulnerable populations residing in the Project's Area of Influence. These findings have been reflected in the updated Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and will continue to inform the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), which includes targeted measures to address the specific risks and needs of vulnerable individuals and groups.

Importantly, these engagement activities were not limited to social support but were designed to increase awareness of the Project's environmental and social impacts, gather feedback on perceived risks and potential benefits, and build trust with vulnerable stakeholders. During these sessions, AWC provided explanations about the Project's construction timeline, possible changes in access or livelihood conditions, and how grievances can be raised through accessible channels.

Particular attention has been paid to foreign migrant workers who may face challenges such as language barriers, limited access to project information, and reduced ability to engage in formal consultation or grievance processes. Engagement strategies for these groups include the use of visual materials, communication in languages commonly understood by foreign workers, and indirect engagement through vessel captains or cooperative representatives.

This approach ensured that engagement was both inclusive and risk-informed, reflecting the principles of IFC Performance Standard 1 and international good practice.

Going forward, AWC is committed to applying gender-sensitive and inclusive engagement practices, and to monitoring any project-related risks to vulnerable groups through its stakeholder engagement and grievance redress systems. This approach aligns with IFC Performance Standard 1 and international good practice to ensure that no vulnerable stakeholder is left worse off as a result of the Project.

4.3 Stakeholder Mapping

The following matrix (Figure 4-1) will be used to map the Project stakeholders. Depending on the level of interest and influence of the stakeholder, it is placed into one of the four quadrants. Each group of stakeholders will require different engagement strategies. This is a preliminary mapping which has been undertaken and can be revised as the Project progresses into later stages of stakeholder engagement. The main factors taken into account when identifying stakeholders were:

- Their influence/power or ability to influence. This may be measured according to their potential to influence others, derived from their position or resource power, or may be their actual influence derived from their credibility as a leader or expert;
- Their interest in the Project as measured by the extent to which they will be active or passive;
- Their direct and/or indirect impact from the Project; and
- Their attitude towards the project as measured by the extent to which the stakeholder will "back" (support) or "block" (resist).

Key stakeholders will be then categorised and analysed according to their influence and interest in the Project and classified into four (4) groups to determine management actions: Informing, Collaborating, Monitoring and Engaging (Figure 4-1).

Depending on the results of the mapping, engagement strategies will be suggested specifically to each group. This includes:

- Collaborate / Manage closely (high power/high interest): The stakeholders should be managed closely. This includes regular engagement and consultation.
- Engage / Keep satisfied (high power/low interest): The stakeholders should be engaged and consulted on issues of interest.
- Inform / Keep informed (low power/high interest): The stakeholders should be kept informed and should be consulted on key interest areas.
- Monitor (low power/low interest): The stakeholders should be monitored and kept informed about the Project (e.g. through factsheets and media notifications).

At this stage, it is envisaged that the stakeholders that have both high interest and power over the Project are:

- Fishing associations and committees opposing the Project that are composed of the fisher who conducted fishing activities in the wind farm area and the nearby areas; and
- Landowners in the vicinity where the onshore export cable will be situated.

Influence/power of Stakeholder

ENGAGE / KEEP SATISFIED	PE-7: Korea Electrical Safety Corporation PE-8: Mokpo Marine Police Station LC-17: Independent Smallholder Farmers along the Cable Route LC-18: Salt Farmers near the Access Road
- F-33: National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives - GA-8: Shinan-gun - GA-9: Cultural Heritage Administration - GA-11: Korea Maritime Transportation Safety Authority - GA-12: Western Regional Coast Guard Headquarters - GA-13: Korea Environment Corporation (K-eco) - GA-14: National Institute of Ecology - GA-15: Yeongsan River Basin Environmental Office - GA-16: National Institute of Fisheries Science - GA-17: National Research Institute of Maritime Cultural Heritage - GA-20: ROK Air Force Air & Missile Defense Command - GA-21: The 1st Air Defense Brigade - GA-22: Korea Energy Agency - GA-23: Korea Power Exchange - O-1: Korea Wind Energy Industry Association - O-2: Korean Suppliers/OEMs/ Manufacturers - O-4: Jeonnam Wind Energy Industry Association - PE-1: Korea Environment Institute - PE-2: Agency for Defense Development - PE-5: Korea Rural Community Corporation - PE-6: K-Water	

COLLABORATE / MANAGE CLOSELY	- F-1: Arma-do Fishing Village Societies - F-8: Yawol Fishing Village Societies - F-9: Doowoo Fishing Village Societies - F-10: Changwoo Fishing Village Societies - F-17: Yeonggwang-gun Fisheries Cooperative - F-18: Yeonggwang-gun Anchor Gill Net Council - F-19: Yeonggwang-gun Stow Net Council - F-20: Yeonggwang-gun Gill Net Council - F-21: Yeonggwang-gun Fisher's Association - F-22: Offshore Windfarm Promotion Committee - F-26: Yeonggwang-gun Fishing Village Chief Council - F-27: No group membership - F-28: Yeonggwang-gun Renewable Energy Residents' Cooperative - F-29: Nagwol Anchor Gill Net Council - F-30: Yeonggwang-gun Federation of Fishing Boatman - F-31: Yeonggwang-gun Fishing Industry Association - F-34: Self-imposed Control Fishing Communities - F-35: Chilsando Shipowners' Council - GA-1: Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE) - GA-2: Ministry of Environment (MOE) - GA-3: Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) - GA-4: Ministry of National Defense (MOND) - GA-5: Jeollanam-do province - GA-6: Mokpo Regional Office of Oceans and Fisheries - GA-7: Yeonggwang-gun	- GA-10: Electricity Regulatory Commission - GA-18: Third Fleet - GA-19: ROK Air Force Air Defense Control Command - LC-1: Arma-do Offshore Wind Committee (Arma-do village delegation) - LC-2: Arma-do Community Center - LC-3: Yeonggwang-gun Council - LC-4: Yeonggwang-gun Offshore Wind Power Public-Private Council - LC-5: Song-am 1ri village - LC-9: Nakwol Village, Yeonggwang-gun - O-5: Landowners - PE-3: Jeonnam Development Corporation - PE-4: Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO)
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MONITOR	- VG-1: Korean Senior Citizens Association, Yeonggwang Branch - VG-2: Yeonggwang-gun Saemaul Association - VG-3: Yeonggwang Women's Hotline - VG-4: Yeonggwang Differently Abled Federation - VG-5: Yeonggwang-gun Multicultural Family Support Center - VG-6: Hanuri Disabled Welfare Association - VG-7: Fishing crews (including foreign migrant workers) - LC-16: Yeonggwang-gun Fisheries Port Council
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INFORM / KEEP INFORMED	- F-2: Baeksu fishing village societies - F-3: Gusu fishing village societies - F-4: Chilgok fishing village societies - F-5: Gyema fishing village societies - F-6: Wolbong Fishing Village Societies - F-7: Wolsan fishing village societies - F-11: Oksil fishing village societies - F-12: Haenghwa fishing village societies - F-13: Beopseong fishing village societies - F-14: Sang nakwol fishing village societies - F-15: Ha nakwol fishing village societies - F-16: Songgak fishing village societies - F-23: Shinan Anchor Gillnet Association Stretch Gillnet Yeonggwang Offshore Wind Farm Emergency Measure Committee - F-24: Korea FisherWomen's Association - F-25: Korea Federation of Advanced Fisheries Leader, Yeonggwang-gun Branch - F-32: Incheon Anchor Gill Net Council - LC-6: Yeomsan Village, Yeonggwang-gun - LC-7: Beopseong Village, Yeonggwang-gun - LC-8: Baeksu Village, Yeonggwang-gun - LC-10: Samdu Village, Inja-myeon, Shinan-gun - LC-11: Yeonggwang-gun Farmers Association - LC-12: Yeonggwang-gun Women's Farmers Association - LC-13: Yeomsan village Renewable Energy Environmental Monitoring Group	- LC-14: Countermeasures Committee Against Extra-High Voltage Power Transmission Towers in Yeonggwang-gun - LC-15: Yeonggwang-gun Environment Inspection & Investigation association - LM-1: Yeonggwang News and TV - LM-2: Yeonggwang Newspaper - LM-3: Yeonggwang 21 Newspaper - LM-4: Our County People's Newspaper - LM-5: Yeonggwang-gun People's Newspaper - LM-6: Today Yeonggwang - LM-7: About Yeonggwang - LM-8: Yeonggwang Sort - LM-9: Gwangju Everyday Newspaper - LM-10: Yeonggwang Journal - O-3: Hot Pink Dolphins
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Interest of Stakeholders
Figure 4-1 Stakeholder Mapping Matrix

4.4 Issues Identification and Analysis

Research to date indicates that stakeholders are expected to raise the following key concerns:

- The risk and extent of economic displacement resulting from the siting of the windfarm and associated facilities;
- The need for compensating affected livelihoods as a result of economic displacement;
- Safety consideration with respect to use of vessel/fishing boats;
- High expectation from the local government of the Project to contribute to local economic development; and
- Opposition to the Project from local Yeonggwang residents and fisherfolks.

Key issues will continue to be identified and verified through ongoing engagement activities.

5. PREVIOUS STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Stakeholder engagement regarding the Project has been conducted on a regular basis initially under the leadership of Korea Wind Energy Co., Ltd. (KWC). KWC is a local development company established for the development of offshore wind projects. KWC is governed by local and global offshore wind farm suppliers including CS Wind Corporation and consists of key professionals with strong expertise in permitting, engineering, and installation. KWC and Equis entered a joint venture in 2021. Initially, a number of stakeholders expressed concerns due to the lack of detailed compensation plan. KWC has subsequently briefed stakeholders on a regular basis to increase their understanding and appreciation of the need for the Project. The opinions of stakeholders, including fisher, were actively collected and discussed. As a result of seeking ways to promote coexistence of the development with the local community, local residents submitted a resident consent form committing to cooperate in obtaining licenses, including wind farm environmental impact assessments.

Given the characteristics of rural and fishing villages in Korea, a significant portion of vulnerable groups consists of elderly individuals. To support these groups, various activities such as senior citizens' celebrations and village festivals are being organized. For example, in August 2020, at the request of a local organization, disaster relief funds were donated to Yeonggwang-gun to assist those affected by heavy rainfall. In November 2021, support was provided for fishing community events, and in November 2022, assistance was given for a senior citizens' celebration. Similar support was offered for senior citizens' celebrations in April 2023 and a filial piety event in May 2023, with further support for a village festival in October 2023.

Furthermore, it should be noted that Yeonggwang-gun established the Yeonggwang-gun Offshore Wind Power Public-Private Council in December 2021, in line with Article 5 of the Guidelines for Creating and Supporting New and Renewable Energy Clusters. The council, made up of 20 members—including 3 Government members and 17 Citizen member, including representatives from Yeonggwang-gun Fisheries Cooperative, Fishing village societies, Yeonggwang-gun Council, Yeonggwang-gun —was designed to promote collaboration among various stakeholders and to consult with the affected parties to gather their opinions. However, the council was disbanded in the first half of 2023.

Following this, Yeonggwang-gun made efforts to establish a second Yeonggwang-gun Offshore Wind Power Public-Private Council; however, the council was not formed. Nonetheless, AWC continued to engage with stakeholders individually. Additionally, while the SEP is not intended to serve as an engagement log, AWC has ensured that stakeholders' comments and concerns have been continuously reviewed and discussed in subsequent meetings. This approach has helped identify actionable responses and prioritize key issues. To date, no complaints or grievances have been received regarding unfulfilled requests. AWC has been actively communicating with local residents, including vulnerable and underprivileged groups, to address the community's needs to date. AWC plans to continue providing support where it is most needed.

The following Table 5-1 summarises the some of the key previous stakeholder engagement activities that AWC has undertaken since 2017. Further details about each identified stakeholder are provided in Table 4-1.

Table 5-1 Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities

No	Date/ Location	Category	Stakeholders	Discussions
1	September 2017	Residents briefing	■ Fishing villages ■ Senior citizens' association ■ Women's association	Key Discussion Points: • Local participants emphasized the need for structured resident participation and raised concerns about potential gaps between EIA findings and actual environmental impacts. • Requests were made for community benefits (e.g. public amenities) and improved transparency, noting past distrust due to delayed or abandoned projects. • Concerns were raised regarding potential discrepancies between Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports and actual construction-phase environmental damage. • Participants highlighted that previous delays or abandonment of infrastructure projects had negatively affected public trust and community sentiment. Actions Taken / Commitments Made: • AWC committed to developing a resident participation framework. • The Project Team agreed to explore community amenity requests, maintain transparent communication, and disclose key project milestones including EIA, FDI, and design progress.
2	December 2017	Residents briefing	■ Fishery associations ■ Youth association ■ Fishing villages ■ Power Plant Manager	Key Discussion Points: • Participants requested clear communication on project benefits and proposed structured avenues for cooperation, including designated points of contact between AWC and local residents. • Emphasis was placed on ensuring that local interests are reflected through inclusive planning and ongoing stakeholder engagement Actions Taken / Commitments Made: • The importance of community cooperation is acknowledged by the Project and will continue dialogue with local groups. • Future meetings would include discussion on community benefit programs and mechanisms for resident participation. • The Project Team agreed to incorporate community benefit discussions in future meetings and to maintain transparent project communications
3	December 2017	Consent Collect	■ Residents	Key Discussion Points: • AWC conducted a community outreach effort to collect formal consent from local residents regarding the offshore wind farm Project.

No	Date/ Location	Category	Stakeholders	Discussions
				■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made: The signed consent forms were collected and submitted as part of the documentation for the Power Plant Permit application. ■ Key Discussion Points: • AWC, along with relevant government and industry stakeholders, presented a comprehensive overview of the Project. • The presentation covered major components of the Project, current progress, and the anticipated timeline for future implementation phases. ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made: • AWC confirmed that residents will be continuously updated on the Project's progress through scheduled consultation meetings and distribution of information materials
4	October 2018	Residents briefing	■ Residents	■ Key Discussion Points: • Requests were made for confirmation on whether specific island residents would be included in the resident compensation scheme. • Residents raised questions about project boundary changes, turbine specifications, and requested confirmation on compensation coverage, youth employment, and access for fishing vessels. • Requests were made for clearer communication on the FDI process, community involvement in permitting/EIA, and equipment support for the fishing village hall. ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made: • AWC committed to transparent disclosure of finalized Project layout and turbine specifications, conducting FDI process explanation sessions, and clarifying access policies • AWC confirmed it will consider developing a structured resident compensation plan and explore employment opportunities for local youth during the construction phase.
5	January 2020	Opinion Gathering	■ Fishery associations	■ Key Discussion Points: • Requests were made for confirmation on whether specific island residents would be included in the resident compensation scheme. • Residents raised questions about project boundary changes, turbine specifications, and requested confirmation on compensation coverage, youth employment, and access for fishing vessels. • Requests were made for clearer communication on the FDI process, community involvement in permitting/EIA, and equipment support for the fishing village hall. ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made: • AWC committed to transparent disclosure of finalized Project layout and turbine specifications, conducting FDI process explanation sessions, and clarifying access policies • AWC confirmed it will consider developing a structured resident compensation plan and explore employment opportunities for local youth during the construction phase.
6	July 2020	Residents briefing, Collect consent	■ Fishery associations ■ Residents	■ Key Discussion Points: • The Project Team introduced the Project expansion, and explained the expected benefits. • Residents emphasized the need for a detailed compensation plan that reflects both FDI outcomes • The fishery association emphasized that compensation should reflect not only the outcomes of the legally mandated Fishery Damage Investigation (FDI), but also the broader impact on Anma-do fishers (approximately 25 vessels).

No	Date/ Location	Category	Stakeholders	Discussions
				■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made: • The Project Team committed to a follow-up session on compensation once FDI results are finalized and agreed to consult primarily through the fishery association
7	November 2020	Opinion Gathering	■ Fishery associations	■ Key Discussion Points: • The participants requested participation in selecting the FDI company and asked for regular meetings on Project progress. ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made: • A regular consultation schedule was proposed for continued engagement on the Project.
8	November 2020	Field trip for Residents	■ Residents	■ Key Discussion Points: • Residents inquired about the joint agreement process with the developer, as well as the specific amount and structure of compensation. • Questions were raised regarding the possibility of differentiated compensation between fishers and non-fishing residents. ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made: • It was explained that compensation structures are subject to Korean regulatory frameworks, but that AWC would ensure transparent criteria for both fishers and general residents during the design of the community benefit plan.
9	July 2021	Kick-off meeting	■ Fishery associations ■ Authorities ■ University professor	■ Key Discussion Points • The Project team and other key stakeholders, held a formal kick-off meeting to initiate the Maritime Traffic Safety Assessment (MTSA) process. ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made • AWC confirmed that stakeholder-specific consultations would be conducted as part of the MTSA process to communicate the assessment outcomes and gather feedback.
10	July 2021	Business Information Briefing Session	■ Fishery associations ■ Authorities ■ Residents	■ Key Discussion Points • The session was cancelled following a disruption by members of a fishery association, who cited the absence of prior coordination • Additional dissatisfaction arose due to COVID-19 restrictions that limited venue access for other residents and union members. • Stakeholders suggested that once the Council is formed, future business briefings and consultation meetings should be routed through this body to ensure transparency and legitimacy.

No	Date/ Location	Category	Stakeholders	Discussions
				■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made • AWC commits to placing greater emphasis on prior coordination with stakeholders. • AWC committed to routing major briefings and engagement activities through the Council once it is formed, in order to rebuild trust and ensure stakeholder participation.
11	November 2021	Residents Meeting	■ Residents	■ Key Discussion Points • Residents raised multiple questions and concerns regarding the offshore wind development, including the potential noise effects generated by the wind turbines, mechanisms for profit-sharing, resident participation in profits funds, contractual arrangement, fishing activity zone, local employment during operation phase, compensation schemes for the children of fishers and local residents. ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made • The Project Team committed to reviewing the compensation framework in alignment with legal requirements under the Fishery Damage Investigation (FDI), including the eligibility of fishers and clarification of compensation zones. • AWC agreed to explore employment opportunities for local residents during the construction and operational phases of the Project, subject to skill requirements and contractor needs. • The Project committed to continuing dialogue with residents to address remaining questions and integrate their concerns into the LRP and SEP where applicable.
12	December 2021	Council	■ Council	■ Key Discussion Points • Presentation of the Council's role in coordinating stakeholder input and overseeing project-related discussions. • Confirmation and adoption of the Council's operational regulations. ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made • The Council's establishment was formalized with agreed-upon operational guidelines. • AWC committed to using this platform as a structured and ongoing engagement mechanism to facilitate dialogue with key local stakeholders throughout the Project lifecycle.
13	February 2022	Council	■ Council	■ Key Discussion Points • Introduction and overview of the Project.

No	Date/ Location	Category	Stakeholders	Discussions
				- Explanation of the Occupancy Permit of Public Waters (OPPW) permitting policy ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made - The Project Team committed to providing regular technical updates, including permitting procedures and planned survey activities. - AWC agreed to share future milestones related to permitting and Project components, ensuring transparency and ongoing consultation with the Council.
14	March 2022	Council	■ Council	■ Key Discussion Points - Provision of additional responses and clarifications to questions raised during the previous Council meeting regarding the Project. ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made - AWC ensured that previously unanswered or unclear issues raised in the previous meeting were addressed transparently, contributing to continuous stakeholder dialogue. - The Project Team acknowledged the need for ongoing clarification and committed to maintaining the Council as a platform for iterative information sharing and feedback collection.
15	May 2022	Council	■ Council	■ Key Discussion Points - Presentation of the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for two Offshore Wind Farm Projects. ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made - AWC provided transparency by sharing the contents of the Draft EIA reports, enabling the Council members to review environmental implications early in the permitting process.
16	June 2022	Residents briefing	■ Residents including fishery associations/village ■ Offshore Wind Power Developers	■ Key Discussion Points - In line with Article 39 of the Enforcement Decree of the Environmental Impact Assessment Act (EIAA), a formal Draft EIA disclosure process was initiated, including public notices in regional newspapers from May 16 to May 22, 2022. - Project representatives provided a comprehensive explanation of the OWF, including EIA results and conclusions, potential environmental impacts, and current status. ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made - AWC acknowledged the stakeholder request to maintain internal passage for fishers and will comprehensively review the matter, including safety

No	Date/ Location	Category	Stakeholders	Discussions
				considerations and legal feasibility, to determine how it can be reflected in the Project plan. The Project Team reaffirmed its commitment to inclusive project development, noting that a participatory framework involving local communities would be pursued throughout project implementation.
17	August 2022	Council	Council	Key Discussion Points - A briefing on the FDI process for the Project was conducted by the expert, who leads the FDI study. Actions Taken / Commitments Made - AWC confirmed that the expert team had been formally appointed to conduct the FDI and that community feedback would be reflected through ongoing consultations with the Council. - AWC committed to ensuring that the results of the FDI would be transparently shared with all relevant fishing stakeholders and that subsequent compensation discussions would be based on clearly disclosed findings.
18	November 2022	Council	Council	Key Discussion Points - The Council discussed the current status of the Project and reviewed terms of the proposed agreement between AWC and the local fishing community. Actions Taken / Commitments Made - AWC committed to sharing a revised of the proposed agreement for the Project and to incorporating feedback from the Council.
19	January 2023	Opinion Gathering	Village community	Key Discussion Points: - The Village Community emphasized the need for a dedicated briefing session to inform residents about the Project. - AWC provided an explanation of the planned schedule for the resident briefing session, including details about the timeline for land acquisition related to the onshore substation. Actions Taken / Commitments Made: - AWC acknowledged the Village Community's request and agreed to organize a separate resident briefing session to ensure transparency and build local awareness. - The Project Team committed to sharing up-to-date information on the land acquisition process and its implications for local residents, including timelines and procedural steps.

No	Date/ Location	Category	Stakeholders	Discussions
20	February 2023	Opinion Gathering	Fishing associations	Key Discussion Points: - As part of MTSA an in-person consultation was conducted. - Participants requested clarification on the criteria and process for obtaining OWF entrance permits. Actions Taken / Commitments Made: - It was agreed that the criteria for OWF access and safety restrictions (e.g., wave height limits) will be discussed with maritime authorities and reflected in the operational plan. - AWC committed to incorporating fisher input into marine zoning decisions, and to sharing proposed classifications with the councils for review before finalization.
21	February 2023	Opinion gathering	Authority	Key Discussion Points: - Face-to-face consultations were held as part of the MTSA process to gather institutional feedback on OWF operations and their potential interactions with local fisheries. Actions Taken / Commitments Made: - AWC acknowledged the importance of proactive communication and committed to enhancing early and continuous engagement with local fisheries stakeholders.
22	February 2023	Opinion gathering	Authorities	Key Discussion Points: - As part of the MTSA process, face-to-face consultations were held to discuss safety coordination during the construction phase. - Stakeholders proposed establishing a dedicated maritime liaison officer to oversee coordination during marine operations. Actions Taken / Commitments Made: - AWC committed to issuing official letters to the relevant maritime safety authorities ahead of construction activities, as advised during the MTSA consultations. - A designated maritime point of contact will be appointed to manage real-time communication and facilitate safe navigation throughout the construction period.
23	February 2023	Opinion gathering	Land owners	Key Discussion Points: - The Project Team provided an overview of planned land use for onshore infrastructure. Actions Taken / Commitments Made:

No	Date/ Location	Category	Stakeholders	Discussions
				• AWC committed to maintaining communication with the landowner regarding future site access and construction schedules.
24	February 2023	Opinion gathering	■ Authority	■ Key Discussion Points: • As part of the MTSA face-to-face consultations, discussions were held on the regulatory requirements for installing navigational aids for offshore wind farms. • Officials emphasized that the “Guidelines for the Installation of Navigational Aids to Offshore Wind Farms” must be applied to ensure safety and compliance. ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made: • AWC acknowledged the requirement and committed to initiating prior consultation with the Aids to Navigation Division in line with applicable guidelines. • The Project will incorporate the navigation safety requirements into the marine works planning and permitting processes.
25	February 2023	Opinion gathering	■ Authority	■ Key Discussion Points: • As part of MTSA consultations, the Maritime Safety related authority emphasized the importance of reflecting stakeholder feedback in offshore wind project planning. ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made: • AWC committed to reviewing the opinions received through MTSA consultations and reflecting them in the design and implementation of safety protocols for offshore construction.
26	March 2023	Opinion gathering	■ Land owners	■ Key Discussion Points: • The Project Team provided an overview of planned land use for onshore infrastructure. ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made: • AWC committed to maintaining communication with the landowner regarding future site access and construction schedules.
27	March 2023	Opinion gathering	■ Authority	■ Key Discussion Points: • As part of MTSA consultations, the Maritime Transportation related authority reviewed the Project.

No	Date/ Location	Category	Stakeholders	Discussions
				- No specific concerns or objections were raised during the meeting. Actions Taken / Commitments Made: - The Project Team acknowledged the feedback and confirmed that MTSA will remain engaged to provide updates as the Project progresses.
28	March 2023	Opinion gathering	Authority	Key Discussion Points: - As part of consultations conducted to support MTSA's navigation safety advisory work, the vessel traffic authority proposed requirements for maritime coordination during construction. - It was advised that the construction manager complete prior vessel traffic training and formally notify the authority of work schedules and vessel movements. Actions Taken / Commitments Made: - AWC committed to engaging in advance consultation with authority.
29	March 2023	Opinion gathering	Maritime related associations	Key Discussion Points: - Participants emphasized the need for installing sufficient navigational aids to ensure maritime safety around the offshore wind farm. - It was highlighted that vessels approaching the wind farm must receive adequate information in advance through both the VTS and the Project's self-supervision center. Actions Taken / Commitments Made: - AWC committed to reviewing and implementing appropriate navigation aids in alignment with maritime safety regulations. - AWC will coordinate with authority and establish an internal communication system to ensure that vessel operators are sufficiently informed of construction zones and navigational restrictions.
30	March 2023	Final report presentation session	- Authorities - Fishery associations	Key Discussion Points: - Final presentation of the MTSA results. - Authorities provided detailed guidance on the installation of navigation markers in accordance with national standards. Actions Taken / Commitments Made: - AWC confirmed that the guidance from the authority would be incorporated into final turbine layout and marine safety planning. - AWC committed to follow-up coordination with maritime authorities to ensure implementation of recommended mitigation measures.

No	Date/ Location	Category	Stakeholders	Discussions
31	April 2023	Opinion gathering	■ Fishery associations ■ Fishing villages ■ Fishers	■ Key Discussion Points: • The Project team provided an explanation of upcoming offshore site survey activities, including methodologies, timing, and equipment to be used. • Requests were made for cooperation from local fishers to ensure that survey operations proceed safely and without disrupting fishing activities. ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made: • AWC committed to advance notification of survey dates and locations through fishing cooperatives and village leaders. • Visual aids and official notices will be distributed to fishers in order to clearly communicate the scope and schedule of survey operations.
32	April 2023	Opinion gathering	■ Landowners	■ Key Discussion Points: • Brief consultation was held regarding the terms and procedures of the land acquisition contract for the Project's onshore facilities. ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made: • AWC provided an explanation of the contract terms and confirmed that the transaction would proceed on a willing buyer–willing seller basis in accordance with Korean law.
33	May 2023	Opinion gathering	■ Landowners	■ Key Discussion Points: • Brief consultation was held regarding the terms and procedures of the land acquisition contract for the Project's onshore facilities. ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made: • AWC provided an explanation of the contract terms and confirmed that the transaction would proceed on a willing buyer–willing seller basis in accordance with Korean law.
34	May 2023	Opinion gathering	■ Fishery associations ■ Fishing villages ■ Fishers	■ Key Discussion Points: • Provided explanation of the planned offshore site survey schedule for the Project. • Addressed potential overlap with fishing activities and requested cooperation from local fishers during the survey period. ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made: • AWC committed to sharing survey schedules in advance and coordinating with fishing communities to minimize disruption.

No	Date/ Location	Category	Stakeholders	Discussions
				Mutual agreement was reached to maintain ongoing communication throughout the site investigation phase.
35	June 2023	Opinion gathering	Landowners	Key Discussion Points: - Explanation and finalization of the land acquisition contract terms for onshore facilities. Actions Taken / Commitments Made: - Contract was successfully signed with mutual agreement on land use conditions.
36	June 2023	Opinion gathering	Fishery associations	Key Discussion Points: - Identification of specific fishing equipment located within the marine survey area. - Coordination to ensure survey activities minimize interference with fishing operations. Actions Taken / Commitments Made: - The Project Team committed to mapping existing fishery gear locations with input from the fishery associations. - Arrangements were made to conduct surveys in consultation with fishers to avoid operational conflicts.
37	June 2023	Opinion gathering	Fishery associations	Key Discussion Points: - Kick-off meeting held with the marine survey team and the appointed FLO. - Explanation of upcoming marine survey schedule and methodology. Actions Taken / Commitments Made: - The Project Team provided a safety briefing and survey overview to the FLO. - Agreement was reached on the FLO's participation schedule to ensure effective coordination with local fishers.
38	August 2023	Opinion gathering	Village community	Key Discussion Points: - Discussion with the Village Community regarding the schedule for the upcoming resident briefing session. - Coordination on the remaining land acquisition schedule related to the Project. Actions Taken / Commitments Made:

No	Date/ Location	Category	Stakeholders	Discussions
				The Project Team confirmed that the resident briefing session would be held.
39	August 2023	Collect consent	Fishery associations	Key Discussion Points: - Confirmation of signed consent from the association, specifically limited to granting permission for the site survey only—not for the construction phase of the Project. Actions Taken / Commitments Made: - AWC committed to maintaining open communication with the associations to ensure clarity on project phases and upcoming survey activities.
40	August 2023	Residents briefing	Residents	Key Discussion Points: - Overview presentation of the Project. - Discussion on the Village Coexistence Plan and expectations for shared benefits. Actions Taken / Commitments Made: - AWC committed to enhancing communication frequency by establishing regular updates and direct contact channels with village representatives. - AWC noted the requests for village-specific benefits and agreed to consider integration into the broader community benefit package.
41	September 2023	Collect consent	- Village community - Fishery associations - Residents	Key Discussion Points: - Presentation of the proposed construction of the onshore substation and the underground transmission line connecting to the KEPSCO substation. - Final confirmation and consensus building with local residents regarding the scope and process of construction activities. Actions Taken / Commitments Made: - Confirmed mutual understanding and cooperation on the construction of the onshore substation and underground transmission line.
42	September 2023	Collect consent	Fishery associations	Key Discussion Points: - Request for cooperation with site survey activities for the Project. Actions Taken / Commitments Made: - AWC provided prior notice and technical explanation of the site survey scope to the association members.
43	October 2023	Collect consent	Farmers	Key Discussion Points:

No	Date/ Location	Category	Stakeholders	Discussions
				- Explanation of the planned underground transmission cable construction and its potential temporary impacts on farmland use - Request for consent to proceed with construction activities in proximity to agricultural areas Actions Taken / Commitments Made: - AWC provided details on the construction scope, schedule, and mitigation measures to minimize disruption to farming activities
44	October 2023	Collect consent	Fishery associations	Key Discussion Points: - Overview of the site survey scope and schedule - Request for cooperation in facilitating the survey, including temporary removal of fishing gear within designated areas Actions Taken / Commitments Made: - AWC committed to coordinating survey operations to minimize disruption and to ensure transparent communication with the gear owners
45	October 2023	Meeting	- Fishery associations - Authority	Key Discussion Points: - Coordination meeting with the fishery associations regarding the Project - Discussion topics included scope and criteria for compensation, Establishment of the reference date for damage assessment and identification of eligible parties for the damage survey Actions Taken / Commitments Made: - Agreement to continue discussions through additional working-level meetings - AWC committed to providing clarification materials on the compensation scope and data requirements
46	November 2023	Meeting	Fishery associations	Key Discussion Points: - Preliminary discussion on compensation. Actions Taken / Commitments Made: - Both parties agreed to continue bilateral discussions to refine compensation criteria and validate the fishing status of affected groups
47	November 2023	Meeting	Authority	Key Discussion Points: - Consultation regarding port facility use for the Project logistics and O&M purposes - Clarification of procedures and requirements for contracting port usage

No	Date/ Location	Category	Stakeholders	Discussions
				■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made: • AWC committed to conducting a technical feasibility study on dredging requirements and obtaining the necessary approvals • AWC agreed to follow the appropriate contractual procedures for port facility use, including formal agreements with relevant authorities
48	November 2023	Meeting	■ Fishery associations	■ Key Discussion Points: • Clarification of criteria for identifying eligible compensation recipients • Discussion of the reference date to be used for determining fishing activity baselines ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made: • AWC confirmed that the compensation recipient criteria would align with the outcomes of the FDI, which will establish the formal eligibility list
49	November 2023	Meeting	■ Authority	■ Key Discussion Points: • Consultation regarding lease procedures and conditions for the use of port land for operational purposes ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made: • AWC collected relevant procedural guidance and agreed to submit a formal lease application for review • Parties agreed to continue coordination on administrative requirements and timelines for lease approval
50	November 2023	Meeting	■ Fishery associations	■ Key Discussion Points • Presentation of the proposed Compensation Agreement • Exchange of views on how compensation should be structured and administered ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made: • While detailed explanations were provided, the negotiation concluded without reaching a mutual agreement
51	December 2023	Meeting	■ Residents	■ Key Discussion Points: • Initiation of discussions on compensation related to potential impacts on the fishing industry ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made: • AWC acknowledged the need for continued consultation with clearly defined representatives

No	Date/ Location	Category	Stakeholders	Discussions
				Both parties agreed to maintain open dialogue as the compensation framework develops
52	December 2023	Meeting	- Fishing villages - Fishery associations	Key Discussion Points: - Discussion on the status of local residents and their involvement or concerns - Consultation on the construction and lease of port area infrastructure Actions Taken / Commitments Made: - AWC committed to reviewing community development contributions and exploring mutually beneficial use of port facilities
53	March 2024	Meeting	- Fishing villages - Fishery associations	Key Discussion Points: - Presentation of AWC's business overview and introduction to the planned O&M (Operation & Maintenance) facilities - Requests regarding enhanced resident engagement (e.g., briefings) and benefit-sharing mechanisms Actions Taken / Commitments Made: - AWC agreed to continue transparent updates and structured coordination with the MPA - AWC committed to providing a resident briefing and exploring ways to include local community benefits in future plans
54	March 2024	Meeting	- Fishing villages - Authority	Key Discussion Points: - Authority noted that an internal review of the O&M port plan is underway - MPA confirmed there are no foreseeable issues regarding the installation of O&M berthing facilities (such as floating bridges and cranes) at the national fishing port Actions Taken / Commitments Made: - AWC agreed to await the outcome of the internal review and will follow up accordingly
55	April 2024	Meeting	Authority	Key Discussion Points: - Installation of pontoons and other auxiliary facilities is generally allowed, contingent upon agreement from existing rights holders - There is no regulatory objection to using the wall adjacent to the dredged material dumping site, provided the relevant rights holders grant approval Actions Taken / Commitments Made:

No	Date/ Location	Category	Stakeholders	Discussions
				AWC agreed to consult with the rights holders for potential facility installation
56	April 2024	Meeting	Committee	Key Discussion Points: - AWC presented the current progress of the Project - Discussions were held regarding the terms and process of formal agreements with the community Actions Taken / Commitments Made: - AWC committed to continuing dialogue with the Committee to finalize agreement terms and align on key community support initiatives - AWC agreed to share detailed updates on the fisheries compensation process once the FDI is completed
57	April 2024	Collect consent	Committee	Key Discussion Points: - AWC explained the importance of obtaining formal support from the Committee to ensure social acceptance of the Project - The Committee members shared general expectations regarding transparency, compensation, and the need for ongoing communication Actions Taken / Commitments Made: - AWC committed to engaging the Committee regularly and transparently throughout the project lifecycle
58	April 2024	Meeting	Fishing villages	Key Discussion Points: - Discussion on the proposed location for pontoon installation within the fishing port - Request was delivered that a dedicated resident briefing session be held to explain port-related developments and project plans Actions Taken / Commitments Made: - AWC agreed to review the feasibility for pontoon placement and consider technical and spatial constraints - AWC committed to ensuring that local stakeholders are fully informed and consulted
59	April 2024	Meeting	Fishing villages	Key Discussion Points: - Consultation on the O&M facility layout within the fishing port - Discussion on the optimal location for pontoon installation considering port infrastructure and vessel traffic

No	Date/ Location	Category	Stakeholders	Discussions
				■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made: • AWC agreed to further review in consultation with technical advisors and port stakeholders • AWC will compare the viability of multiple pontoon location options and provide feedback once internal assessments are completed
60	April 2024	Meeting	■ Authority	■ Key Discussion Points: • AWC shared results of recent consultation with the fishing villages • Authority confirmed it has no objections to the proposed pontoon installation location ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made: • AWC will proceed with further coordination and design planning with the absence of objections from the authority
61	June 2024	Meeting	■ Authority	■ Key Discussion Points: • AWC provided a summary of the outcomes from the fishing group meeting • AWC explained the procedures and requirements for port-related permits and other necessary authorisations ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made: • AWC will prepare and proceed with relevant permit applications in coordination with local authorities • Authority agreed to provide guidance and cooperation as needed during the permitting process
62	June 2024	Meeting	■ Fishing villages	■ Key Discussion Points: • Discussion on reaching an agreement with the for the use of port • Joint site visit to assess suitability for O&M facility development ■ Actions Taken / Commitments Made: • AWC agreed to proceed with community consultation for usage • AWC conducted an on-site inspection to evaluate feasibility and initiate permitting discussions

Source: Range of information/documents by AWC

6. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

Stakeholder engagement is focused on building and maintaining constructive relationships over time with groups of people / stakeholders who are affected or interested in the Project activities. It is an ongoing process between AWC and its stakeholders that will extend throughout the life of the Project and will encompass a range of activities and approaches, from information sharing and consultation, to participation, negotiation, and the creation of partnerships.

The goal is to ensure the timely provision of relevant and understandable information and create a process that provides opportunities for all stakeholders to express their views and concerns and allows AWC to consider and respond to them efficiently. The engagement will be conducted with the specific objectives to:

- Introduce relevant stakeholders to the Project and planned Project activities;
- Identify stakeholders and communities potentially affected by Project activities; and
- Engage with potentially affected groups to understand the scope of their activities within the Project's Area of Influence (AoI)⁷, potential Project impacts, perceptions and concerns and discuss appropriate mitigation measures.

This Section provides description on the engagement plan for the Project.

6.1 Public-Private Council

The main platform for the Project to engage with the stakeholders has been the Yeonggwang-gun Offshore Wind Power Public-Private Council. Yeonggwang-gun established the Yeonggwang-gun Offshore Wind Power Public-Private Council in December 2021, in line with Article 5 of the Guidelines for Creating and Supporting New and Renewable Energy Clusters. The council, made up of 20 members—including 3 Government members and 17 Citizen member, including representatives from Yeonggwang-gun Fisheries Cooperative, Fishing village societies, Yeonggwang-gun Council, Yeonggwang-gun —was designed to promote collaboration among various stakeholders and to consult with the affected parties to gather their opinions. However, the council was disbanded in the first half of 2023.

The Yeonggwang-gun Offshore Wind Power Public-Private Council served as a valuable and effective vehicle for engaging with stakeholders. Accordingly, Yeonggwang-gun had planned to establish a second round of the public-private council, i.e., the Yeonggwang-gun Offshore Wind Power Public-Private Council, in accordance with the Offshore Wind Power Public-Private Council Fisher's Commentary published by the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives. However, despite the efforts of Yeonggwang-gun, the second round of the public-private council was not formed.

Despite of the second round of the public-private council was not formed, AWC has continued engaging with stakeholders identified in this SEP (refer to Section 4) through the following activities:

- Regular Briefing Session: The Local Engagement Manager is periodically visiting communities in Anma-do, and Songam-ri (i.e. the communities at/around the landfall area) to update on the project progress and to receive their;
- Fisheries Consultation: AWC is engaging with a wide range of fisheries, including both large and small operators, to support the effective implementation of the Fishery Damage Investigation (FDI) and ensure inclusive and equitable compensation planning. While initial outreach focused on key large-scale fisheries for coordination efficiency, AWC is committed to expanding engagement to

⁷ The 'Area of Influence' (AoI) is initially defined as the footprint of actual wind farm site, related facilities, associated facilities, transport routes and areas potentially affected by cumulative impacts. The delineation of AoI will be reviewed during the stakeholder engagement activities. Refer to Social Impact Assessment Report for details on AoI.

include all affected fishers, regardless of scale, to meet international best practices and lender requirements;

- Ongoing Engagement: AWC has established local office within Yeonggwang-gun, in which one (1) person from the AWC Seoul Headquarters, and two (2) locally hired people are continuously undertaking stakeholder engagement. The local office is disclosed/announced in the Project specific website. Furthermore, the Project information/progress is regularly provided via the media and the Project website; and

In addition to above activities, Table 6-1 demonstrates the engagement strategy for mapped stakeholders.

Table 6-1 Stakeholder Engagement Action Plan

Group	Stakeholder	Activity	Timing/Frequency	Responsibility	Location
Collaborate High Influence High Interest	■ F-1: Anma-do fishing village societies	- This group of stakeholders are with high influence and high interest on the Project. AWC's engagement strategy with this group is to collaborate with them. The stakeholders in this group are managed continuously and proactively, and involve them during key decision-making processes - Local Stakeholder Manager engages with this group on a quarterly basis	- Quarterly Basis - Ad-Hoc as required	Project Development Package Manager / E&S Manager / Local Engagement Manager	AWC Office or location requested by the stakeholders
	■ F-8: Yawol fishing village societies				
	■ F-9: Doowoo fishing village societies				
	■ F-10: Changwoo fishing village societies				
	■ F-17: Yeonggwang-gun Fisheries Cooperatives				
	■ F-18: Yeonggwang-gun Anchor Gill Net Council				
	■ F-19: Yeonggwang-gun Stow Net Council				
	■ F-20: Yeonggwang-gun Gill Net Council				
	■ F-21: Yeonggwang-gun Fisher's Association				
	■ F-22: Offshore Windfarm Promotion Committee				
	■ F-26: Yeonggwang-gun Fishing Village Chief Council				
	■ F-27: No group membership				
	■ F-28: Yeonggwang-gun Renewable Energy Residents' Cooperative	- This group of stakeholders are with high influence and high interest on the Project. AWC's engagement strategy with this group is to collaborate with them. The stakeholders in this group are managed continuously and proactively, and involve them during key decision-making processes - Local Stakeholder Manager engages with this group on a quarterly basis	- Quarterly Basis - Ad-Hoc as required	Project Development Package Manager / E&S Manager / Local Engagement Manager	AWC Office or location requested by the stakeholders
	■ F-29: Nakwol Anchor Gill Net Council				
	■ F-30: Yeonggwang-gun Federation of Fishing Boatman				
	■ F-31: Yeonggwang-gun Fishing Industry Association				
	■ F-34: Self-imposed Control Fishing Communities				
	■ F-35: Chilsando Shipowners' Council				
	■ LC-1: Anma-do Offshore Wind Committee (Anma-do village delegation)				
	■ LC-2: Anma-do Community Center				
	■ LC-3: Yeonggwang-gun Council				
	■ LC-4: Yeonggwang-gun Offshore Wind Power Public-Private Council				
	■ LC-5: Song-am 1ri village				
	■ LC-9: Nakwol Village, Yeonggwang-gun				
	■ GA-1: Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE)	- This group of stakeholders are with high influence and high interest on the Project. AWC's engagement strategy with this group is to collaborate with them. The stakeholders in this group are managed continuously and proactively, and involve them during key decision-making processes - Local Stakeholder Manager engages with this group on a quarterly basis	- Quarterly Basis - Ad-Hoc as required	Project Development Package Manager / E&S Manager / Local Engagement Manager	AWC Office or location requested by the stakeholders
	■ GA-2: Ministry of Environment (MOE)				
	■ GA-3: Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF)				
	■ GA-4: Ministry of National Defence (MOND)				
	■ GA-5: Jeollanam-do Province				
	■ GA-6: Mokpo Regional Office of Ocean Fisheries				

Group	Stakeholder	Activity	Timing/Frequency	Responsibility	Location
Engage High Influence Low Interest	GA-7: Yeonggwang-gun	- This group of stakeholders are with high influence and low interest of the Project. AWC's engagement strategy with this group is to engage with them. The stakeholders should be engaged selectively and periodically (e.g. focusing on major project milestone etc.) - Local Stakeholder Manager engages with this group on periodic basis. Frequency would vary.	- Periodic basis. Frequency would vary - Ad-Hoc as required	Project Development Package Manager / E&S Manager/ Local Engagement Manager	AWC Office or location requested by the stakeholders
	GA-10: Electricity Regulatory Commission (ERC)				
	GA-18: Third Fleet				
	GA-19: ROK Air Force Air Defense Control Command				
	PE-3: Jeonnam Development Corporation				
	PE-4: Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO)				
	O-5: Landowners				
	F-33: National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives				
	GA-8: Shinan-gun				
	GA-9: Cultural Heritage Administration				
	GA-11: Korea Maritime Transportation Safety Authority				
	GA-12: Western Regional Coast Guard Headquarters				
	GA-13: Korea Environment Corporation (K-eco)				
	GA-14: National Institute of Ecology				
	GA-15: Yeongsan River Basin Environmental Office				
	GA-16: National Institute of Fisheries Science				
	GA-17: National Research Institute of Maritime Cultural Heritage				
	GA-20: ROK Air Force Air & Missile defence Command				
	GA-21: The 1st Air Defense Brigade				
	GA-22: Korea Energy Agency				
	GA-23: Korea Power Exchange				
	PE-1: Korea Environment Institute				
	PE-2: Agency for defence Development				
	PE-5: Korea Rural Community Corporation				
	PE-6: K-water				
	PE-7: Korea Electrical Safety Corporation				
	PE-8: Mokpo Marine Police Station				
	O-1: Korea Wind Energy Industry Association				
	O-2: Korean Suppliers/OEMs/ Manufacturers				
	O-4: Jeonnam Wind Energy Industry Association				
	LC-17: Independent Smallholder Farmers along the Cable Route				
	LC-18: Salt Farmers near the Access Road				

Group	Stakeholder	Activity	Timing/Frequency	Responsibility	Location
Inform Low Influence High Interest	F-2: Baeksu fishing village societies	- This group of stakeholders are with low influence and high interest on the Project. AWC's engagement strategy with this group is to inform them. The stakeholders are engaged selectively and periodically (e.g. focusing on major project milestone etc.). - Local Stakeholder Manager provides with regular communication/periodic updates, if/when required - Local Stakeholder Manager will undertake focus group discussion, if/when required - AWC will communicate with this group as needed and/or when major change/events occur in the Project	- When major change/event occurs in the Project; and/or - As needed	Project Development Package Manager / E&S Manager / Local Engagement Manager	If/when focus group discussion is required, such will occur in the AWC Office or location requested by the stakeholders
	F-3: Gusu fishing village societies				
	F-4: Chilgok fishing village societies				
	F-6: Wolbong fishing village societies				
	F-5: Gyema fishing village societies				
	F-7: Wolsan fishing village societies				
	F-11: Oksil fishing village societies				
	F-12: Haenghwado fishing village societies				
	F-13: Beopseong fishing village societies				
	F-14: Sang nakwol fishing village societies				
	F-15: Ha nakwol fishing village societies				
	F-16: Songgak fishing village societies				
	F-23: Shinan Anchor Gilnet Association Stretch Gillnet Yeonggwang Offshore Wind Farm Emergency Measure Committee				
	F-24: Korea FisherWomen's Association Association_ Yeonggwang-gun Branch				
	F-25: Korea Federation of Advanced Fisheries Leader_ Yeonggwang-gun Branch				
	F-32: Incheon Anchor Gill Net Council				
	LC-6: Yeomsan Village, (Yeomsan Youth Association)				
	LC-7: Beopseong Village, (Beopseong Youth Association)				
	LC-8: Baeksu Village, Yeonggwang-gun				
	LC-10: Samdu Village, Imja-myeon, Sinan-gun				
	LC-11: Yeonggwang-gun Farmers Association				
	LC-12: Yeonggwang-gun Women's Farmers Association				
	LC-13: Yeomsan village Renewable Energy Environmental Monitoring Group				
	LC-14: Countermeasures Committee Against Extra-High Voltage Power Transmission Towers in Yeonggwang-gun				
	LC-15: Yeonggwang-gun Environment Inspection & Investigation Association				
	LM-1: Yeonggwang News and TV				
	LM-2: Yeonggwang Newspaper				
	LM-3: Yeonggwang 21 Newspaper				
	LM-4: Our County People's Newspaper				

Group	Stakeholder	Activity	Timing/Frequency	Responsibility	Location
Monitor Low Influence Low Interest	LM-5: Yeonggwang-gun People's Newspaper				
	LM-6: Today Yeonggwang				
	LM-7: About Yeonggwang				
	LM-8: Yeonggwang Sori				
	LM-9: Gwangju Everyday Newspaper				
	LM-10: Yeonggwang Journal				
	O-3: Hot Pink Dolphins				
	VG-1: Korean Senior Citizens Association Yeonggwang Branch	- This group of stakeholders are with low influence and low interest on the Project. AWC's engagement strategy with this group is to monitor them. The stakeholders are monitored, and provide the project information if/when required - Although the SIA did not identify any potential significant or disproportionate impact to the vulnerable groups, the Local Stakeholder Managers will conduct monitoring on a semi-annual basis for most groups. However, to ensure proactive management of stakeholder concerns, monitoring with proactive communication will be conducted on a quarterly basis for selected groups (VG-1 and VG-7). For VG-3, quarterly monitoring with proactive communication will specifically include exploring potential collaboration opportunities, particularly regarding GBVH grievance handling. Furthermore, the Local Stakeholder Managers will actively seek for feedback/concerns with regards to the vulnerable groups during the engagement with each of the fishing villages.	- Monitor on a semi-annual basis. However: Quarterly monitoring with proactive communication for VG-1 and VG-7 - Quarterly monitoring with proactive communication for VG-3	Project Development Package Manager / Local Engagement Manager	AWC Office or location requested by stakeholders
	VG-2: Yeonggwang-gun Saemaul Association				
	VG-3: Yeonggwang Women's Hotline				
	VG-4: Yeonggwang Differently Abled Federation				
	VG-5: Yeonggwang-gun Multicultural Family Support Center				
	VG-6: Hanuri Disabled Welfare Association				
	VG-7: Fishing Crew (including foreign migrant workers)				
	LC-16: Yeonggwang-gun Fisheries Port Council				

6.2 Engagement Methodology

This Section provides AWC's methodology for the engagements mentioned above. The most suitable methodology will be selected by considering the nature and size of the engagement/meeting and also by considering the attendees.

6.2.1 Structure of the Meetings

The structure of engagement varies depending on the meeting enquiry or agenda, however, it is typically in the order of introduction of the Project, the key activities under taken to date, and the discussion on meeting agenda/enquiry, and agreement on follow up actions (if relevant).

If such engagement events to be in large groups/individuals, such events follows the below, typically:

- **Introduction and information sharing/discussion:** AWC introduces the Project and the key activities under taken to date, and the discussion on meeting agenda/enquiry; and
- **Question and answer session:** Session to raise concerns, comments or ask questions to which AWC can directly respond. Such will be registered in meeting minutes.

Meeting minutes are required to be taken by using a template shown in Appendix B.

For the engagement with vulnerable groups including Korean Senior Citizens Association Yeonggwang Branch and Yeonggwang Women's Hotline (VG-1, VG-3), the Project commits to more frequent and proactive outreach activities. The Local Engagement Manager will regularly communicate with these stakeholders, at least quarterly, to actively understand their concerns. Specifically, the Project will engage with the representative of Yeonggwang Women's Hotline to discuss collaboration strategies.

6.2.2 Engagement Materials

To facilitate information sharing during a typical presentation session, AWC prepares materials such as a PowerPoint presentation to describe the Project's characteristics including, but not limited to: location, size, project timeline, estimated required workforce, potential impact and proposed mitigation measures, employment opportunities, grievance mechanism etc. All communication materials are prepared in Korean language.

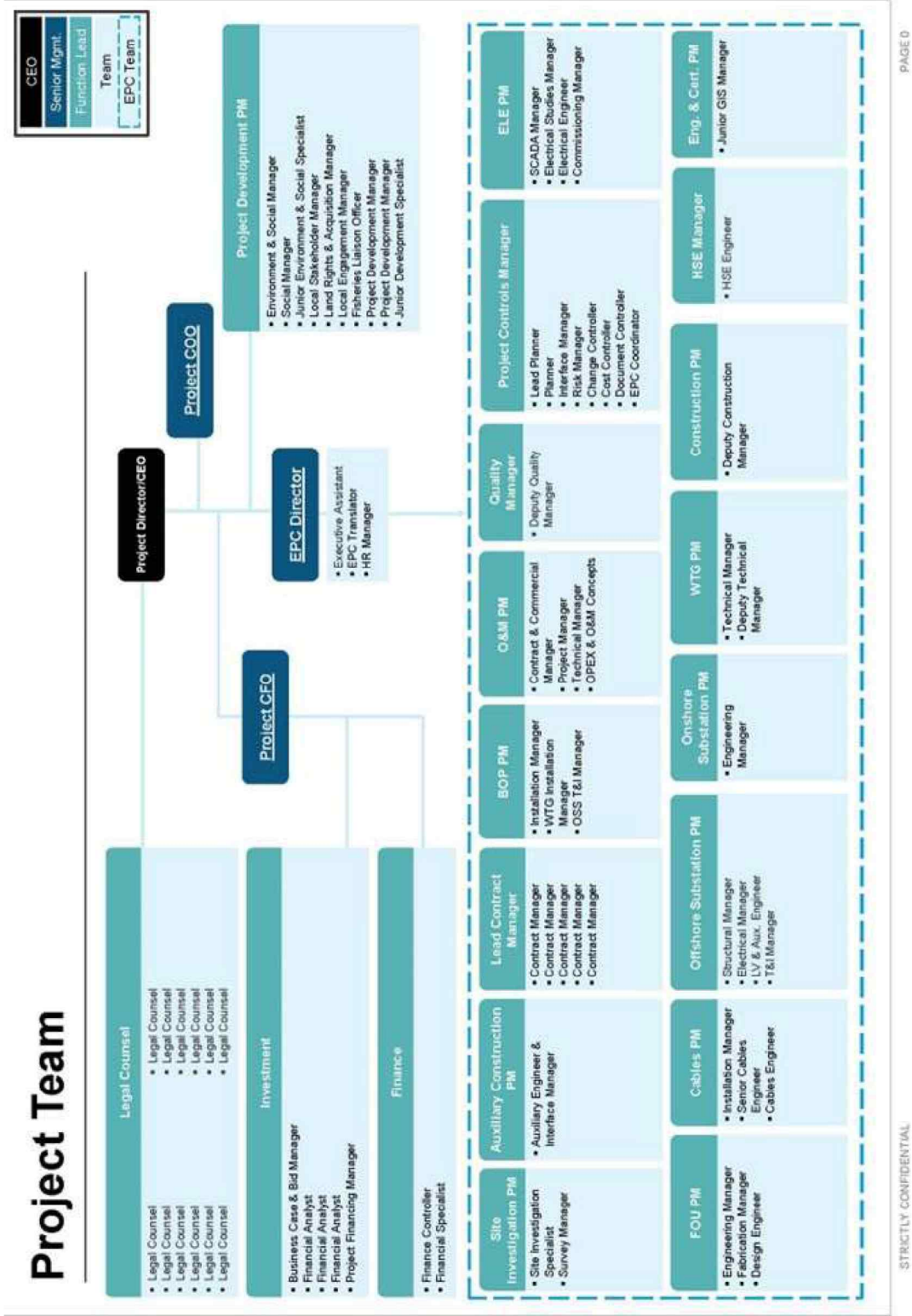
In order to ensure that vulnerable stakeholders—such as elderly individuals, persons with disabilities, or others requiring special assistance—can access project information in a timely and effective manner, AWC will prepare communication and engagement materials tailored to their specific needs when required. AWC will also conduct regular visits to local communities to facilitate in-person engagement, provide verbal explanations, and assist individuals who may face difficulties with reading, mobility, or digital access. A designated person at the local project office will also be available to assist with grievances and respond to information requests.

6.2.3 Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) Implementation Process

AWC commits to proactively communicating the implementation process of the LRP. Initially, the Project will focus on clearly communicating the FDI process, including key steps, timelines, and stakeholder participation opportunities. Once the entitlement matrix and eligibility criteria of the LRP are finalized and approved, a simplified guide clearly explaining the eligibility criteria and livelihood restoration measures will be separately prepared. This guide will be translated into simplified visual materials, such as flowcharts, to facilitate clear and effective communication within affected communities. The guide and related visual materials will be proactively shared with stakeholders through various channels, including public meetings, workshops, community briefings, and local project offices.

6.3 Organizational Structure

AWC has established an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) and the SEP will be managed/implemented as part of the ESMS. The organisational structure for implementing the SEP is provided under Table 6-1.



Source: AWF Project Organisation Chart dated 6 July 2025

Figure 6-1 Organisational Structure

6.4 Roles and Responsibilities

The key person for Stakeholder Engagement is the Project Development Package Manager. Additionally, a Local Engagement Manager, who is fluent in the local culture and language, has been added and is managing relationships with the local community. Other resources in AWC shared roles and responsibilities in SEP implementation, and are summarised in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 Responsibilities of each position

Role	Responsibilities
Project Director	- Overall responsibility for practical implementation of all requirements and commitments described in this plan; - Ensure review of existing plans/procedures and update them as necessary to incorporate any additional requirements contained within the SEP; and - Ensure sufficient resources are available to implement monitoring on site as described in the SEP.
EPC Director	- Monthly reporting of E&S performance to the Project Director; and - In the event of identification of any non-compliances or E&S incidents or issues, liaise with the Project Development Package Manager to ensure appropriate corrective and preventative actions are defined and implemented at site.
Project Development Package Manager	- Monthly reporting of E&S and stakeholder engagement performance (including grievances) to the EPC Director; and - In the event of identification of any non-compliances or incidents regarding stakeholder issues, liaise with the E&S Manager and Local Engagement Manager to ensure appropriate corrective and preventative actions are defined and implemented at site.
Local Engagement Manager	- Charge of implementation of the actions under the SEP including regular engagement with the stakeholders as described in SEP; - First point of contact to local communities for their general complaints; - Responsible for liaison with external authority as necessary; and - Monthly reporting of stakeholder engagement performance (Including grievances) to Project Development Package Manager.
E&S Manager	- Monthly reporting of E&S performance to Project Development Package Manager; - Review E&S performance reporting and in the event of identification of any non-compliances or E&S incidents or issues, ensure that appropriate corrective and preventative actions are defined and implemented at site; - Monitor effective implementation of the E&S monitoring plan; and - Responsible for liaison with external authority as necessary with respect to environmental and social.
Social Manager	- Conduct review of existing site plans/procedures and update them as necessary to incorporate any additional requirements contained within this plan with respect E&S matters; - Monitor compliance with the requirements of E&S related plans - Review and assess E&S related data from inspections, monitoring and reporting; - Ensure that E&S related complaints are received, fully investigated, resolved, closed, and recorded; and - Monthly reporting of E&S related performance (including monitoring results) to the E&S Manager.

Role	Responsibilities
All Employees	- Follow procedures and actions listed in the SEP when undertaking site work; and - Inform Project E&S Manager, Social Manager and/or Local Engagement Manager of any E&S management issues as they arise.

6.5 Public Disclosure Activities (Period: from now until Financial Close)

AWC plans to undertake the following stakeholder engagement and public disclosure activities proactively from now until Financial Close (FC) in August.

No.	Activity	Objective	Date	Venue	Subject	Remarks
1	Fishery Engagement	Consultation and agreement to initiate compensation under the FDI, specifically related to the underwater cable installation work.	July 2025	Frequent engagements; venues will be determined case-by-case	Licensed fisheries in the affected area	-
2	Community Engagement	To further explain the Project in general, describe potential impacts on fishing operations, and discuss the compensation plan with communities. Another objective is to hear concerns from the community, including fishers, and actively engage to resolve them.	July-August 2025	Village-level meetings (townhall meetings or small groups) within affected areas, including local fishing villages	General project overview, impacts, and compensation plan	Detailed dates and locations for village-specific visits are currently under discussion and will be announced proactively

In addition to the above-scheduled activities, AWC commits to clearly communicating specific timelines and venues such as local announcements, community meetings, project-specific website updates, and the local project office. Further, key disclosure activities covering Fishery Damage Investigation (FDI), and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will be disclosed proactively as detailed information becomes finalized and approved.

Specifically:

- FDI: Detailed explanations of the FDI process, including key steps and schedules, will be actively shared with fisheries.
- LRP: Following final approval, simplified visual guides explaining eligibility criteria and restoration measures will be separately prepared and proactively shared with affected communities.

These activities will be continuously updated and shared transparently through multiple stakeholder engagement channels.

7. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

IFC PS 1 requires a grievance mechanism to be developed early in the Project, as it applies to diverse aspects of the Project's relationship with stakeholders, and enables the proponent to respond better, as a measure to pre-empt rather than react to escalation of issues or tensions with surrounding communities.

To comply with IFC PS 2 and PS 1, AWC has established two distinct grievance mechanisms—one for workers and one for communities. Both GMs include provisions to receive and handle sensitive grievances, such as gender-based violence and harassment (GBVH), with strict confidentiality. Anonymous submissions are accepted, and all staff involved in grievance resolution are trained to handle such issues with care and professionalism. AWC will also ensure that grievance channels are easily accessible, including through female staff and verbal reporting options where necessary.

In addition, AWC will include information on third-party GBVH support services—such as local women's centres, national GBVH hotlines, and relevant municipal authorities—in its grievance communication materials and at local offices. These external resources will be made publicly available so that affected individuals can access neutral support systems.

Where grievances related to GBVH are submitted, the Project will follow survivor-centered principles, ensure that confidentiality and dignity are protected, and offer the option of reporting to female grievance handlers. AWC will align these practices with the IFC and EBRD Good Practice Note on Addressing GBVH.

AWC has established a project-specific, stand-alone grievance mechanism, detailed comprehensively in Appendix H.

8. MONITORING AND REPORTING

8.1 Monitoring of Stakeholder Engagement Activities

Monitoring the stakeholder engagement activities is important to ensure that consultation and information sharing efforts are effective, and, that stakeholders have been meaningfully consulted throughout the process and whether their grievances have been adequately addressed. It can also monitor engagement outcomes and facilitate internal communications and learnings.

The following items are used as a platform to monitor the stakeholder engagement activities:

- The implementation of this SEP;
- Consultation activities conducted with all groups of stakeholders;
- The effectiveness of the engagement processes in managing impacts and expectations by tracking feedback received from engagement activities; and
- Number of grievances received.

Performance of SEP implementation is reviewed as part of the ESMS E&S Reporting on an annual basis regarding the following indicators:

- Materials disseminated; type, frequency, and location;
- Place and time of formal engagement events and level of participation by specific stakeholder categories and groups;
- Number of comments by issue/ topic/ sex and type of stakeholder, and details of feedback provided;
- Number and types of grievances and the nature and timing of their resolution;
- Recording and tracking commitments made to stakeholders;
- Community attitudes and perceptions towards the Project based on media reports and stakeholder feedback; and
- Number of open/closed grievances in each reporting period.

In addition to annual E&S reporting under the ESMS, AWC will conduct internal monitoring on a daily and weekly basis to track the implementation of the SEP, including stakeholder engagement activities and grievance management. These activities will be internally reported on a monthly basis, covering engagement events, received grievances, and follow-up actions. The format, scope, and frequency of external reporting to Lenders will be established in line with the financial documentation agreed between AWC and the Lenders.

8.2 Data Gathering and Tracking

Stakeholder consultation activities conducted throughout all the phases of the Project and grievances submitted by any relevant external parties should be properly recorded and documented. This will enable the AWC to track the consultation activities and to determine whether any issue or concern expressed by the stakeholder needs to be addressed and acted upon immediately. Particularly with respect to grievance management, it will also provide information whether the grievance has been partially or fully addressed. A grievance log form and register are proposed (Appendix C and Appendix D) and will require populating on a regular basis by the E&S Manager following each stakeholder engagement event undertaken or after receiving any grievances from external parties.

8.3 Reporting

As part of ESMS E&S Reporting (refer to ESMS for full detail), the SEP implementation will be reviewed and reported on an annual basis. The report will be developed from the data analysis of the

stakeholder and grievance database managed by AWC. The report will also detail the measures taken to address the issues, timeline of responses, as well as corrective and mitigation measures to address grievances, and analysis of trends. It will be supported by records of engagement activities, grievances submitted and minutes of key meetings.

The SEP should be considered as a live document, as such must be regularly updated to reflect AWC and stakeholder changes.

APPENDIX A PROJECT DESCRIPTION



ESIA for Project Anma

Project Description

7 October 2024

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Signature Page

7 October 2024

ESIA for Project Anma

Project Description

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AWC	Anma Offshore Wind Energy
AZE	Alliance for Zero Extinction
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
bgs	below ground surface
CCRA	Climate Change Risk Assessment
CHA	Critical Habitat Assessment
CPS	Cable Protection System
CRM	Collision Risk Modelling
EBL	Electric Business License
E&S	Environmental and Social
EAAF	East Asian–Australasian Flyway
EHS	Environmental, Health and Safety
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMS	Environmental Management System
EP	Equator Principles
EPAP	Equator Principles Action Plan
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
EPFI	Equator Principles Financial Institutions
ERM	ERM Korea Ltd.
EN	Endangered
ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan
ESDD	Environmental and Social Due Diligence
ESG	Environmental Social Governance
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
EXC	Export Cable
FA	Fisheries Act
FDA	Fishery Damage Assessment
FDIA	Fishery Damage Impact Assessment
FOU	Foundation
FTEs	Full Time Employees

GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GPS	Geotechnical Information Portal System
GIS	Gas Insulated Switchgear
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
H&S	Health and Safety
HR	Human Resources
IAC	Inter Array Cable
IBA	Important Bird Areas
IBAT	Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool
ID	Identity
IESC	Independent E&S Consultant
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IPA	Important Plant Areas
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
KEPCO	Korea Electric Power Corporation
kV	kilovolt
LC	Least Concern
LIDAR	Laser Imaging, Detection And Ranging
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
LURIS	Land Use Regulation Information Service
MEMA	Marine Environment Management Act
MoE	Ministry of Environment
NGIC	National Groundwater Information Center
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OHS	Occupational, Health and Safety
ONS	Onshore Substation
OSS	Offshore Substation
OPPW	Occupancy Permit of Public Waters
PDCA	Plan-Do-Check-Act
PFDIA	Preliminary Fishery Damage Impact Assessment
PS	Performance Standard
PWMRA	Public Waters Management and Reclamation Act

Q	Quarter
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SGRE	Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TJB	Transition Joint Bay
TMS	Tele-Monitoring System
VU	Vulnerable
WBG	World Bank Group
WGS	World Geodetic System
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator
XLPE	Cross-linked polyethylene

1. OVERVIEW

The Project consists of two (2) phases - Phase 1 and Phase 2 - corresponding to Electricity Business Licences (EBL 1 and EBL 2). The Project will utilise Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy's (SGRE) SG DD-236 14.0 MW wind turbine generators (hereinafter as "WTGs"). Phase 1 consists of 16 WTG units with a permitted total capacity of 224 MW and Phase 2 consists of 22 WTG units with a permitted total capacity of 308 MW. The Project's wind turbines area will take up a total area of 80 km² of public waters.

The WTGs will be connected via 66kV Inter-Array submarine cables (hereinafter as "IACs" - Phase 1: circa 51 km and Phase 2: circa 69 km) to the Offshore Substation (hereinafter as "OSS") (125°56'32.86"E, 35°19'44.00" N¹).

230kV export submarine cables (hereinafter as "EXCs") will then be routed to the Onshore Substation (hereinafter as "ONS"). And then, using 154kV onshore cables, electricity will be connected to the West Yeonggwang (or Seoyeonggwang) KEPCO onshore substation operated by KEPCO.

¹ WGS 84

2. PROJECT LOCATION

The area proposed for installation of the Project WTGs (the Site) is situated in the Yellow Sea (or West Sea) West of Anma Island, Yeonggwang-gun, Jeollanam-do, South Korea. The coordinates of the WTGs, as well as the Project location and its surrounding areas are presented in Table 2.1 and Figure 3.1 respectively.

Table 2.1 Coordinate for the WTGs

WTG ID for Phase 1	Coordinate (WGS 84)		WTG ID for Phase 2	Coordinate (WGS 84)	
	Longitude ±dddmmss.ss	Latitude ±ddmmss.ss		Longitude ±dddmmss.ss	Latitude ±ddmmss.ss
A01	125°50'4.5"	35°22'24.1"	C01	125°50'5.1"	35°19'2.58"
A02	125°50'39.6"	35°22'24.1"	C02	125°50'43.46"	35°19'2.59"
A03	125°51'14.7"	35°22'24.1"	C03	125°51'21.86"	35°19'2.63"
A04	125°51'49.7"	35°22'24.0"	C04	125°52'0.23"	35°19'2.63"
A05	125°52'24.8"	35°22'24.0"	C05	125°52'38.63"	35°19'2.65"
A06	125°52'59.9"	35°22'24.0"	C06	125°53'17.03"	35°19'2.68"
A07	125°53'34.9"	35°22'24.0"	C07	125°53'55.39"	35°19'2.7"
A08	125°54'10.0"	35°22'23.9"	C08	125°54'33.79"	35°19'2.72"
A09	125°54'45.1"	35°22'23.9"	C09	125°55'12.15"	35°19'2.73"
A10	125°55'20.1"	35°22'23.8"	C10	125°55'50.55"	35°19'2.75"
A11	125°55'55.2"	35°22'23.8"	C11	125°56'28.91"	35°19'2.79"
A12	125°56'30.3"	35°22'23.8"	D01	125°50'5.56"	35°17'8.65"
B01	125°50'5.4"	35°20'55.2"	D02	125°50'43.94"	35°17'8.59"
B02	125°52'13.8"	35°20'55.2"	D03	125°51'22.33"	35°17'8.56"
B03	125°54'22.3"	35°20'55.0"	D04	125°52'0.67"	35°17'8.53"
B04	125°56'30.7"	35°20'54.9"	D05	125°52'39.05"	35°17'8.49"
			D06	125°53'17.4"	35°17'8.46"
			D07	125°53'55.78"	35°17'8.41"
			D08	125°54'34.17"	35°17'8.4"
			D09	125°55'12.51"	35°17'8.35"
			D10	125°55'50.9"	35°17'8.33"
			D11	125°56'29.24"	35°17'8.27"
Offshore Substation	125°56'32.86"	35°19'44.00"			

Source: AWC dated 18 July 2023

3. PROJECT HISTORY

3.1 Key Milestones

The achieved milestones of the Project have been summarized below:

- October 2017: Installation of a wind condition measuring instrument (Hoeng-do onshore LiDAR) for preparation of electric business license (EBL) for Phase 1;
- April 2019: Acquired EBL for Phase 1;
- May 2019: Installation of wind condition gauge (offshore LiDAR) for preparation of EBL for Phase 2;
- July 2020: Acquired EBL Alteration for Phase 1, and acquired EBL for Phase 2;
- April 2022: Submission of draft Environmental Impact Assessment for Anma Project (hereinafter Draft Regulatory EIA);
- December 2022: Submission of Final Regulatory EIA (updated January 2023);
- June 2023: Submission of Supplementary Regulatory EIA;
- July 2023: Obtained EIA agreement;
- August 2023: Marine Traffic Safety Assessment approved.

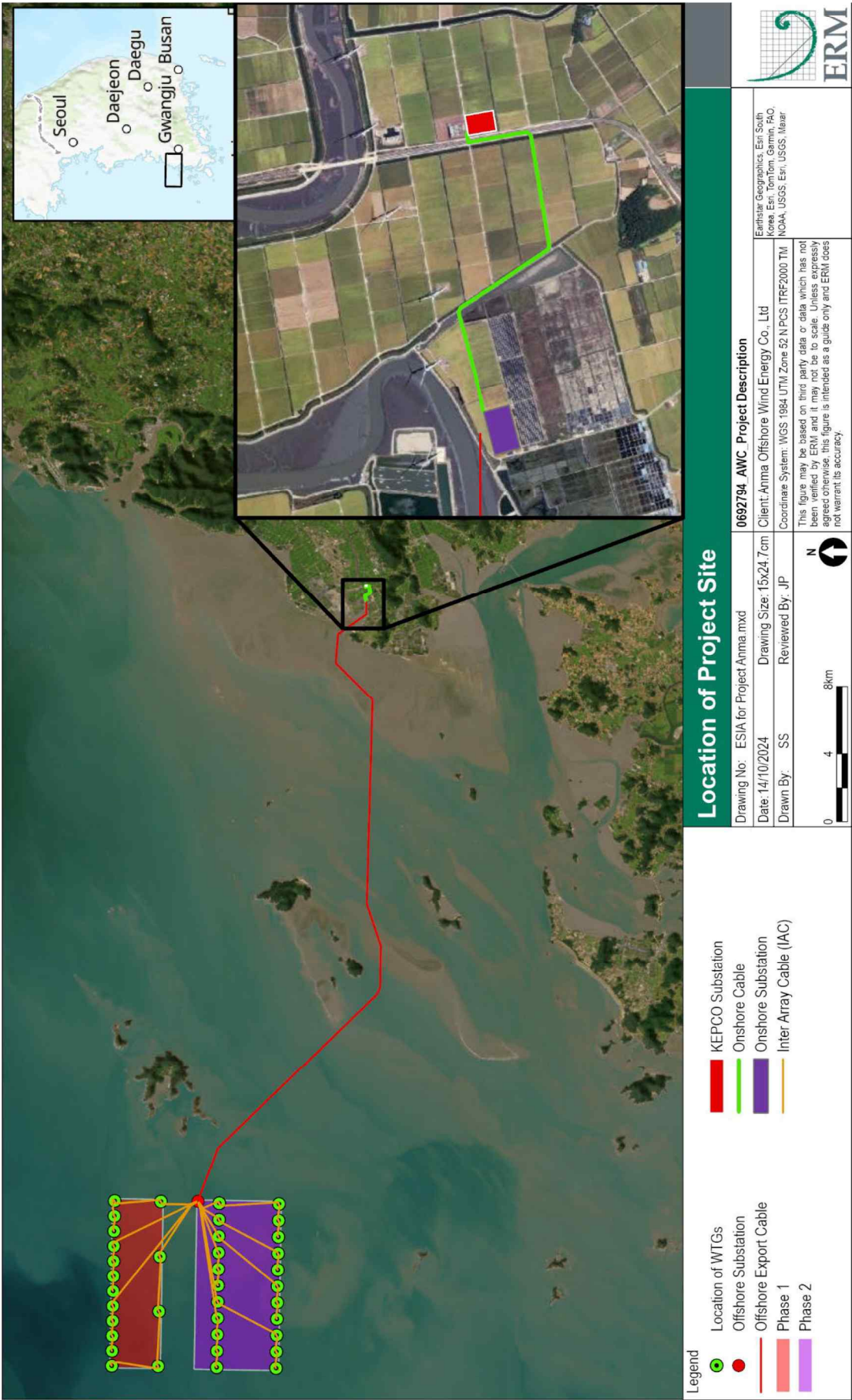
3.2 Versions and Alterations

- Version 1: Draft Regulatory EIA, dated April 2022;
- Version 2: Final Regulatory EIA, dated December 2022 and Supplementary Regulatory EIA, dated June 2023; and
- Version 3: As of August 2023, it is anticipated that the preferred components, layouts and selected construction methods that are incorporated into this ESIA will result in an update process in the EIA and all necessary permits (hereinafter Version 3 AWF).

Table 3.1 History of Project Components

	WTGs numbers & capacity	WTGs type	OSS location & type	IAC location & type	EXC location & type	ONS location & type	Onshore cable location & type	Other
Version 1	528 MW 66 WTGs- 8 MW	WinDS8000 Doosan	Juk-do onshore substation	66 kV Phase 1: 43.3 km (3 strands) Phase2: 57.8km (4 strands)	154kV XLPE 800 mm ² 3-core, (approx. 40.4km)	1508-1 Jisan-ri, Baeksu-eup, Yeonggwang-gun, Jeollanam-do	154kV XLPE 800 mm ² single core, 12 wires (about 7.6km)	Songji-do overhead line: approx. 1.5 km
Version 2	546 MW 39 WTGs- 14 MW	SG DD-236 SIEMENS Gamesa	Offshore substation 125°53'55.2"E 35°19'45.45"N	66 kV Phase 1: approx. 32.0 km Phase2: approx. 36.2 km	154kV XLPE 800 mm ² 3-cores, (approx. 44.9km)	286-3 Songam-ri, Yeomsan- myeon, Yeonggwang-gun, Jeollanam-do	154kV XLPE 2000 mm ² single core, (approx. 1.1km x 6 strands)	No overhead line
Version 3	532 MW 38 WTGs- 14 MW	No change	Offshore substation 125°56'32.86"E 35°19'44.00"N	66 kV Phase 1: approx. 51 km Phase 2: approx. 69 km	230kV XLPE 3-core Approx.41.6 km route length	No change	154kV XLPE single core Approx. 1.5 km route length	No change

Source: Draft Regulatory EIA /Final and Supplementary Regulatory EIA / Version 3 AWF



Note: Some final designs are still under validation process and thus will be updated in relevant documents later.

Source: Version 3 AWF

Figure 3.1 Location of Project Site

4. PROJECT FACILITIES AND COMPONENTS

The main Project components as per the Final Regulatory EIA is summarized below:

- A wind turbines area divided in 2 areas (i.e. Phase 1 and Phase 2), comprised of 38 WTGs with a permitted total capacity of 532 MW;
- 38 SGRE's SG DD-236 14.0 MW WTGs comprised of the tower, foundation, nacelle, hub, rotor, and rotor blades;
- circa 120 km of 66 kV Inter-Array Cables (total for both Phase 1 and Phase 2);
- One (1) Offshore Substation (converting 66 kV to 230 kV);
- Two circuits, each circa 42 km of 230kV offshore export cable (connecting from Offshore Substation to the mainland);
- A Transition Joint Bay at the landing point, receiving the 230kV offshore export cable;
- Two circuits, circa 150m each of 230kV onshore cable (connecting the Transition Joint Bay to the Onshore Substation);
- One (1) Onshore Substation (converting 230 kV to 154kV);
- Two circuits, each circa 1.5 km of 154 kV onshore cable (connecting from the Onshore Substation to the KEPCO substation being the grid connection point); and
- One (1) Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) substation (owned and operated by KEPCO).

For clarity:

One circuit of offshore export cable refers to one (1) cable, each with three (3) power conductors within the cable.

One circuit of onshore cable refers to three (3) cables, each with one (1) power conductor within the cable.

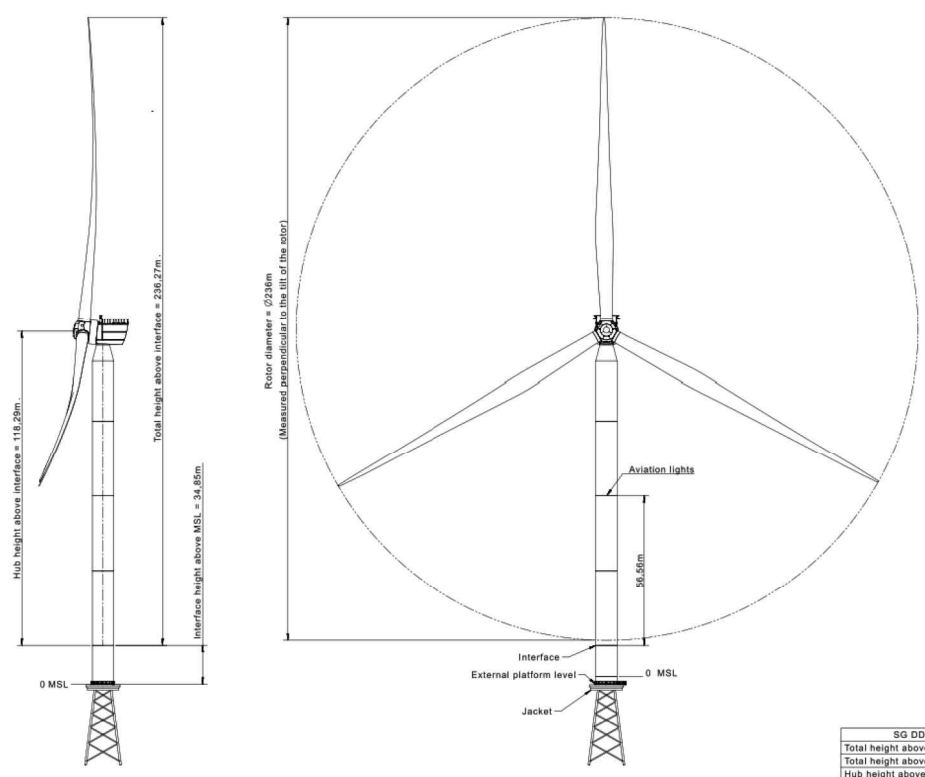
4.1 Wind Turbine Generator

The Version 3 configuration of wind turbines layout has been developed with 38 WTGs of 14 MW nominal capacity. Given the geographical context of the project site within the 'Northeast Asia-Oceania' Migratory Bird Flyway (EAAF) and its proximity to the breeding habitats of various marine bird species (such as Chilsan Island), a decision was made to curtail the number of WTGs and accordingly modify their arrangement. Elaborated information pertaining to the individual WTGs can be found in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 WTG details

WTG Components	Parameter	Specifications
WTG	Type Class	SG DD-236
ROTOR	Type	3-bladed, horizontal axis
	Position	Upwind
	Diameter (m)	236
	Length of blade (m)	115
	Swept area (m ²)	43,500
TOWER	Type	Cylindrical and tapered tubular
	Hub height (m)	153
	Total height from Mean Sea Level (MSL) (m)	270
OPERATION DATA	Cut in Wind speed (m/s)	3
	Nominal Power (m/s)	at 12
	Cut out wind speed (m/s)	28

Source: Final and Supplementary Regulatory EIA / Version 3



Source: AWC dated 4 August 2023

Figure 4.1 Conceptual Figure of the WTG

4.2 Inter-array Cables (IAC) and Offshore Export Cables (EXC)

The Version 3 design entails all the IAC being concentrated to an Offshore Substation, and then, offshore export cables that directly connects with the mainland. The Version 3 plan is for all the inter array submarine cables to be 66 kV cross linked polyethylene cable (XLPE) submarine cable, the length of which is circa 51 km and 69 km for Phase 1 and Phase 2 respectively, and two (2) circuits of 230kV offshore export cables, each with a length of circa 42 km.

Detailed location of IAC and Offshore EXC are presented above in Figure 3.1.

The IACs will be installed to a target burial depth of between 3.0m to 3.5m, utilising a Jet Trencher for post lay burial operations.

The EXCs will be installed to a target burial depth of between 2.0m to 3.5m, depending on the water depth along the export cable route, where deeper water sections would have a deeper target burial depth. Burial operations for the EXCs will be performed by a Jetting Sled, through simultaneous lay and bury operations.

The EXC will be installed at landfall within a Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD) duct, approximately 120m in length under the sea. Upon exiting the HDD, the EXC will be held in situ via permanent beach clamps which horizontally hang off the cable and permanently secure them in position. The EXC will be terminated externally into a GIS arrangement as fitted to the ONS within a joint bay with land cable connections into the ONS GIS Building alternatively they will be pulled and terminated directly into the ONS GIS.

4.3 Offshore Substation (OSS)

An offshore substation is selected instead of installing it in Juk-do as the final design to avoid civil complaints and to reduce the overall impact to the environmental damage and the fisheries. Compared to the onshore substation, the offshore option will involve fewer external cables, resulting in relatively less environmental and fishing impacts. The opinions on the review of the offshore substation design were collected during the information session for residents as part of Draft Regulatory EIA and are documented therein. Insights and viewpoints concerning the assessment of the offshore substation design were obtained during a resident information session, a pivotal aspect of the Draft Regulatory EIA.

Currently the Offshore Substation is planned to transform the 66kV transmission voltage from the wind turbines into 230kV export transmission voltage. Table 4.2 shows the detail specification and location of OSS.

Detailed location of OSS is presented above in Figure 3.1.

Table 4.2 Offshore Substation Details

Parameter	Specification
Size	Topside: 32 m (Width) x 37 m (Depth) x 30 m (Height) Jacket: 23 m (Bottom Width) x 19 m (Top Width) x 55 m (Height) Pile: 73 m (Depth) x 12 EA
Location	125°56'32.86" E, 35°19'44.00" N

Source: Final Regulatory EIA / Version 3

4.4 Onshore Export Cable

The current landfall is in Yeomsan-myeon, Yeongwang-gun, Jeollanam-do. AWC plans to construct a 154 kV buried onshore cable route from their Onshore Substation to KEPCO onshore substation (West Yeonggwang KEPCO onshore substation). Most of the onshore underground cable route is expected

to be routed along existing roads, or then through rice paddies having been acquired and close other renewable power plants.

4.5 Onshore Substation (ONS)

The power that is generated (690 V) by the WTG will be boosted by the primary boosting transformer (690 V/66 kV) and then transmitted by the IAC (66 kV) to the Offshore Substation. The power will then be directed to the secondary step-up transformer (66 kV/154 kV) at the Offshore Substation, which will be connected to the grid connection point; Seoyeonggwang substation operated by KEPCO.

The AWC Onshore Substation will be in 286-3 Songam-ri, Yeomsan-myeon, Yeonggwang-gun, Jeollanam-do. The area is planned to be 1,550.41 m². The station will consist of three (3) buildings which include a substation, an office, and a warehouse. The office will consist of a three-story building, while the substation and warehouse will consist of one-story building each.

Figure 3.1 above shows the detail location of project site for onshore area.

4.6 Military Radar

The Project will install two radars structures upon request of Ministry of Army to compensate the obstruction generated by the WTGs once installed. The details and the localizations of the two structures shall be kept confidential due to the nature of the facilities. One radar shall be operating offshore and one radar shall be operating onshore.

The offshore radar will comprise a foundation and a top-side structure. The foundation type is yet to be determined and the dimensions of the top-side structure is expected to be no greater than 10mx10mx7.5. The construction is expected to start no earlier than Q1 2026. A maximum of 20 staff is estimated at peak time of installation phase and operation shall be unmanned.

The onshore radar will be installed on Imja island in Sinan province. The structure is estimated to comprise a steel tower measuring 5x5x10 meters. The construction is expected to earlier than May 2025 and the duration of the construction shall not exceed 6 months. A maximum of 7 persons shall be estimated during civil works and a maximum of 4 persons during steel tower installation. Operation phase planned to be unmanned.

4.7 Bird Monitoring Radar

As stipulated in the Final Regulatory EIA, a bird monitoring radar is scheduled to be established on Hoeng-do for a duration of one (1) year. The installation of the 2D Terma Scanner-5000 Radar is anticipated. The cabinet housing the monitoring system is approximately 3 meters in height, 3 meters in depth, and 3 meters in width. The antenna's height is estimated to be around 5.5 meters.

The exact placement and specifications of the monitoring equipment are currently pending finalization. Comprehensive details concerning this aspect will be provided at a later stage once they are confirmed.

4.8 Operation and Maintenance (O&M)

The project encompasses two distinct O&M harbour alternatives. One existing facility and one other location are matching the requirements for O&M harbour, however, the location of the O&M harbour is not available before lease contract execution due to high competition risk.

5. SUMMARY ON CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The purpose of this section is to provide a comprehensive overview of the high-level description of the EPC Package components and the EPC Schedule for the Project.

The EPC Package consists of various components essential for the successful execution of the Project. These components are designed to ensure optimal efficiency and adherence to project requirements. The detailed breakdown of each component, along with its specific role in the Project, is outlined below.

5.1 Foundations (FOU)

5.1.1 Pin-pile

The supplier responsible for the pin-pile has not been determined. The piling process involves several essential steps, including fabrication, transportation, and pile driving. The detailed description of each process involved in the piling work is outlined below:

1. Fabrication of piles;
2. Load out of piles onto vessel or barge;
3. Transport to offshore site; (In parallel prepare noise mitigation measures if required)
4. Upending of piles by installation vessel;
5. Lower piles to ground and wait until self-penetration is reached;
6. Lower hammer on top of pile;
7. Start pile driving activities until target depth is reached; and
8. Once done, lift hammer back to installation vessel, move to next location

Their primary activities are scheduled to commence in the third quarter of 2024, with the peak of their operations anticipated in the second quarter of 2025. At its peak, the estimated number of staff required will be approximately 200, and this period is expected to last for approximately 10 weeks. It is projected that around 10% of the workforce will consist of foreign workers, and the planned worker's accommodation is estimated to accommodate around 100 individuals.

5.1.2 Jacket

Jacket will be installed on the pin-pile after completion of pin-pile installation. The supplier responsible for the fabrication and installation of the windfarm jacket has not been finalized. The installation process of the windfarm jacket can be described as follows:

1. Fabrication of jacket;
2. Load out of Jacket onto vessel or barge;
3. Transport to offshore site lift jacket from barge and insert into pre-installed pin piles;
4. Start grouting to finalize connection between jacket and grout; and
5. Move to next location

The main activities of the Project are scheduled to commence in the fourth quarter of 2024, with the peak of their activities anticipated in the first quarter of 2026. During this peak period, it is estimated that approximately 200 staff members will be involved, and the activity is expected to last for approximately 10 weeks. It is anticipated that around 10% of the workers will be foreign workers.

5.2 Inter Array Cable

Installation of Inter Array Cable (IAC) will commence after completion of jacket installation. The contractor responsible for the installation of IAC has not been finalized. The main activity for the IAC installation is scheduled to begin by mid 2026. The IAC installation will involve the following key activities.

■ Site Preparation

1. Preparation of equipment for pull-in at the WTG foundation / OSS Jacket;
2. Pre-lay grapnel run on the seabed following the cable route; and
3. Pre-lay survey.

■ Installation

1. Mobilization of installation vessels and crew accommodations;
2. Cable loading from factory onto the installation vessel;
3. Removal of J-tube covers;
4. Cable pull-in (1st Cable End) including Cable Protection System (CPS) installation;
5. Cable surface laying;
6. Cable pull-in (2nd Cable end) including CPS installation;
7. Post lay survey;
8. Post lay burial, with jet trencher;
9. Post lay burial survey;
10. Remedial burial (if necessary only) with a jet trencher;
11. Remedial burial survey; and
12. Installation of rock bags on CPS at the WTG/ OSS (if necessary only).

During the peak period of their activities, which is expected to span from March 2026 to January 2027, the IAC installation team will consist of an estimated total of 100 - 160 staff members. These staff members will be further divided into two main groups. The first group, known as the Office Support / Management Teams, will comprise approximately 20 - 60 staff members. They will be responsible for providing support and managing various aspects of the IAC installation project. For their convenience, these team members will be accommodated in either major cities or locations near / around the port area depending on their function and role.

The second group is the Transport and Installation Vessel Crew, which will consist of approximately 80 - 100 staff members. This group will play a direct and hands-on role in the actual installation of the IAC. During their construction activities at sea, they will be accommodated either on the cable laying vessel (CLV) and a Service Operations Vessel (SOV).

Throughout the peak period, AWC expects that 10 - 30% of the workers in both groups may be foreigners. As the Project progresses and specific roles and requirements become clearer, further details regarding staffing and accommodation arrangements will be finalized and communicated accordingly.

5.3 Offshore Export Cable

Export Cable installation will occur almost in parallel to IAC installation. The contractor responsible for the installation of the offshore export cable has not been determined yet. The preparation of the offshore export cable route (such as HDD and TJB construction) is scheduled to begin in October

2024, with the actual cable installation set to commence in February 2026. The process of offshore export cable installation is described below:

■ Site Preparation

1. Construction of HDD;
2. Set up of silt curtains at excavation sites;
3. Excavation of Shore end landing approach;
4. Set up of pre-excavated trench wall stabilisation measures;
5. Set up of cable rollers in the pre-excavated trench;
6. Preparation of equipment for pull-in at the OSS Jacket and at the TJB area at the ONS;
7. Pre-lay grapnel run on the seabed following the cable route; and
8. Pre-lay survey.

■ Installation

1. Mobilization of installation vessels with cable storage and cable handling equipment;
2. Laying of cable section 1 of 2, on Circuit 1
 - a. Cable loading from factory onto the installation vessel;
 - b. Transit of the installation vessel from the factory to the near shore section near the mainland;
 - c. Cable shore end landing / beach pull-in (1st Cable End);
 - d. Backfilling of pre-excavated trenches of Circuit 1
 - e. Simultaneous lay and bury of the cable with a jetting sled towards the OSS;
 - f. Lay down of cable end at the middle of the route (near Gagi Island);
 - g. Return to the submarine cable factory;
3. Laying of cable section 1 of 2, on Circuit 2
 - a. Cable loading from factory onto the installation vessel;
 - b. Transit of the installation vessel from the factory to the near shore section near the mainland;
 - c. Cable shore end landing / beach pull-in (1st Cable End);
 - d. Backfilling of pre-excavated trenches of Circuit 2;
 - e. Simultaneous lay and bury of the cable with a jetting sled towards the OSS;
 - f. Lay down of cable end at the middle of the route (near Gagi Island);
 - g. Return to the submarine cable factory;
4. Laying of cable section 2 of 2, on Circuit 1
 - a. Cable loading from factory onto the installation vessel;
 - b. Transit of the installation vessel from the factory to the OSS;
 - c. Cable pull-in (1st Cable End) at the OSS;
 - d. Simultaneous lay and bury of the cable with a jetting sled towards the middle of the route;
 - e. Lay down of cable end at the middle of the route (near Gagi Island);
5. Laying of cable section 2 of 2, on Circuit 2
 - a. Cable loading from factory onto the installation vessel;

- b. Transit of the installation vessel from the factory to the OSS;
- c. Cable pull-in (1st Cable End) at the OSS;
- d. Simultaneous lay and bury of the cable with a jetting sled towards the middle of the route;
- e. Lay down of cable end at the middle of the route (near Gagi Island);
6. Cable joint assembly, deployment and protection of both Circuits 1 and 2 offshore joints;
7. Post installation survey;
8. Remedial burial (if necessary only) with a jet trencher; and
9. Installation of rock bags on CPS at the OSS (if necessary only).

During the peak of construction activities, expected to span from March to November 2026, approximately 170 to 260 staff will be involved in the installation process. These personnel will be divided into two main groups: the Office Support / Management Teams and the Transport and Installation Vessel Crew.

The Office Support / Management Teams, comprising about 20 to 60 staff, will be accommodated either in major cities or near / around the port depending on their function and role. Their primary responsibilities will be overseeing and managing various aspects of the installation, ensuring efficient coordination, and addressing any operational challenges.

On the other hand, the larger portion of the workforce, consisting of approximately 150 to 200 staff, will be the Transport and Installation Vessel Crew. These workers will be accommodated onboard the vessels (Cable Laying Barge, Support Barges, Jointing Jack Up Barge, etc.) during their activities.

5.4 Offshore Substation

The supplier responsible for the installation of offshore substation has not yet been determined. Installation of pin-pile and jacket will commence by end of 2026, and topside installation will follow. The process of offshore substation installation is described below:

1. Fabrication of substation components from outside of Korea (Singapore, Indonesia, or India);
2. Transportation of the assets (jacket, pin piles and topside) to site; and
3. Jacket installation, piling, topside installation and commissioning.

Estimated number of staff during installation and commissioning of Offshore Substation is approximately 12 – 24, 20% of whom are expected to be South Korean nationals, with the remainder foreign passport holders. Peak of their activities is expected to be December 2025 and January 2026 then September and October 2026. And all staff will be accommodating in vessel during their activities.

5.5 Onshore Substation (ONS) & Onshore Cable

The supplier responsible for the installation of onshore substation and Onshore Cable has not yet been determined. Their main construction activities will commence November 2024. The process of Onshore Substation and Export Cable installation are described below:

1. Installation of Onshore Cable between TJB and Onshore Substation;
2. Transmission cable installation between ONS - KEPCO substation;
3. Civil work: piling, foundation etc;
4. Electrical work: mesh grounding;
5. ONS building construction;
6. Electrical system installation;

7. Commissioning; and
8. KEPCO inspection.

The peak of construction activities is expected to be Q1 (construction) and Q3 (installation of electrical system) 2026 with each peak period expected to be 10 weeks respectively. Estimated number of staff during the peak will be approximately 70 - 100 (including vessel crew) who will be accommodated in Yeonggwang or Gwangju during their activities.

5.6 WTG

Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy has been appointed as the WTG supplier for the Project. Their main construction activities are scheduled to commence around January 2027. The assembly and installation process of WTG are described below:

1. Transport of WTG components to the pre-assembly harbour;
2. Pre-assembly works (e.g. assembly of tower sections final preparation of blades and nacelles);
3. Transport of pre-assembled main components to the offshore windfarm;
4. WTG installation;
5. WTG commissioning and testing; and
6. Hand over to the Operations and Maintenance.

During the peak period of their activities, which is expected to span from Q2 to Q3 2027 (approximately 16 - 25 weeks), Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy will conduct commissioning and installation processes concurrently. The estimated number of staff during this phase will be around 150 - 170 personnel, which includes the vessel crew. These staff members, predominantly foreigners, will be lodged in general accommodation such as hotels and motels in Mokpo, Gwangju, and the vessels while carrying out their tasks.

5.7 Transition Joint Bay (TJB)

However, it is planned that the transition joint bay installation will be incorporated as part of the Offshore Export Cable installation. The process of transition joint bay installation is described below:

1. Set up access roads, site fencing, site offices, etc;
2. HDD;
3. Excavate TJB Location;
4. Construction of TJB;
5. Install accessories and appliances inside the TJB;
6. Backfill of surrounding location; and
7. Reinstatement of condition (i.e. removal of fencing, site offices, access roads etc.).

During the peak of construction activities, which is expected to last approximately eight (8) weeks, the estimated number of staff will be around 15 to 30 individuals. Most of these staff members are expected to be South Korean nationals. To support their activities, suitable accommodations will be provided in either Yeonggwang or Gwangju.

5.8 Operation and Maintenance (O&M)

For the O&M, there might be modification work to the expected site. The following modification would be anticipated:

Onshore

1. Ground clearing and excavation works;
2. Laying of reinforced concrete (specifically for the warehouse and parking area);
3. Office building and warehouse construction (as per above dimensions);
4. Installation of water, electrical and sewage connectivity, depending on existing infrastructure; and
5. Car parking gravel and road gravel (depending on existing infrastructure).

Offshore

1. Development and re-paving of the existing quayside, including potential excavation and laying of reinforced concrete;
2. Marine dredging and construction of pontoons;
3. Installation of quayside crane;
4. Installation of water, electrical and sewage connectivity, depending on existing infrastructure; and
5. Car parking gravel and road gravel (depending on existing infrastructure).

5.9 Military Radar

The onshore radar tower is expected to have a height of approximately 14 meters and an area of 47.0 m². However, due to the confidentiality of military radar operations, specific details regarding the location and specifications will be updated at a later stage once they are finalized.

5.10 Bird Monitoring Radar

The installation of the 2D Terma Scanner-5000 Radar is anticipated. The cabinet housing the monitoring system is approximately and maximum 3 meters in height, 3 meters in depth, and 3 meters in width. The antenna's height is estimated to be around 5.5 meters.

The exact placement and specifications of the monitoring equipment are currently pending finalization. Comprehensive details concerning this aspect will be provided at a later stage once they are confirmed.

6. EPC SCHEDULE

Figure 6.1 shows the general EPC schedule planned. The EPC Schedule is a vital component of the Project plan, serving as a comprehensive roadmap that outlines the timeline and sequence of activities for the successful execution of the Project.

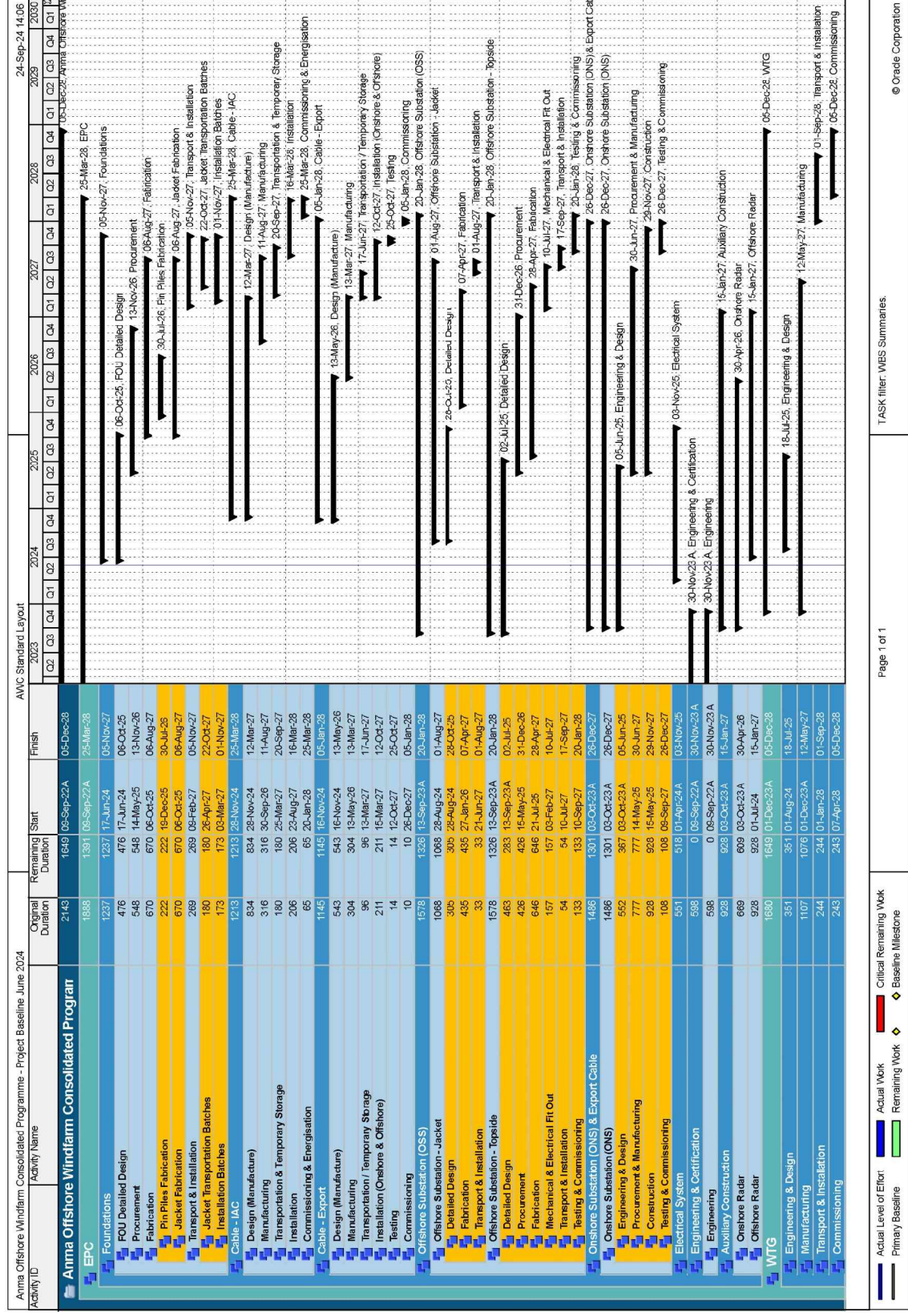


Figure 6.1 Anma Offshore Wind Power Project Master Plan

APPENDIX B TEMPLATE FOR MEETING MINUTES PRO FORMA

Stakeholder Engagement Meeting Minutes

Objective:

Date:

Time:

Venue:

Presentation

Questions and Answers Session

Attendance List

Name	Organization	Contact No. (if necessary)

Photos

이해관계자 참여 회의록

목적:

날짜:

시간:

장소:

발표 내용

질의응답

참석자 명단

이름	소속	연락처 (필요시)

사진

APPENDIX C TEMPLATE FOR COMMUNITY GRIEVANCE CARD

Community Grievance Card

Name (leave blank if wish to be anonymous):

Organization (if applicable):

Gender:

Age:

Preferred way to contact you (phone / e-mail / in-person / others):

Your relationship with the compliant / suggestion (I am affected / I am a witness / I am the affected party representative) :

Details (when and where the event happened; who was involved; one time / frequent event etc.; please provide photos, recordings, documents if applicable)

Suggested solutions:

Signature:

Date:

지역사회 고충처리 양식

이름 (익명시, 공란처리):

소속 (해당시):

성별:

나이:

선호하는 연락방법 (휴대폰 / 이메일 / 직접방문 / 기타):

신청인과의 관계 / 예시 (본인 / 증인 / 단체 대표) :

세부 사항 (사건이 발생한 날짜와 장소; 1 회 / 주기적 발생 등; 해당되는 경우, 사진, 녹음, 문서 제공)

처리 결과:

서명:

날짜:

APPENDIX D GRIEVANCE LOG FORM AND REGISTER

Grievance Log Form

Date:			
Name and Surname (Leave blank if anonymous)		Complainant asked not to use its name (select if applicable)	
Organization (if applicable):			
If the complainant is not the same person who presented the complaint please clarify who presented the complaint/suggestion:	A witness	An affected party representative	A Project's worker
	Contact information of Project's worker, Name, Surname, company, ID (if applicable):		
	Preferred way the complainant wants to be contacted:		
	Phone number:		
	Email:		
	In person (where can we find the complainant?):		
	Through a third party or a community organization (please provide contact information):		
	Other (please provide contact information):		
About the complaint/suggestion (please complete as detailed as possible)			
Place of event:			
Date and time:			
Is it frequent? Or a onetime event?			

People involved and/or affected:	
Method used to present the grievance:	
Complainant's expectations:	
Complainant's solution proposal (if applicable):	
Description of complaint and/or suggestion as detailed as possible:	
Record documents available (pictures, recording, documents, other witnesses, other):	
About the acceptance of the complaint	
<u>If complaint not accepted</u>	
Action taken (select what applies):	Detailed description of action taken and destination:
Rejected because it's not related to the operations of the Project	
Transferred to another department because it's related to another dispute (Labor, Commercial)	
Transferred to local/national authorities because it's related to governmental policy and institutions	
Other	
After action taken	
Complainant notified? (Yes/No)	
Method of notification (considering also notification actions for anonymous complainants):	

Response from complainant (if applicable):		
Date of notification/closure of grievance		
<u>If complaint accepted</u>		
Category of complaint:	Classification of complaint:	Detailed description of event/s:
Inadequate consultation process		
Noise		
Roads, traffic safety, marine navigation safety		
Waste management		
Water availability		
Visuals		
Aviation interference		
Shadow flicker		
Influx of migrant workers		
Land access		
Security personnel		
Contractors/subcontractors behavior, including payment delays		
Economic livelihood		
Structural safety of projects' infrastructure		

Job request		
Community development activities		
Other		
About the resolution		
Type of resolution:	Detailed description of resolution taken and parties involved:	
Unilaterally		
Bilaterally		
Third party involved		
Customary		
After resolution taken		
Complainant notified? (Yes/No)		
Method of notification (considering also notification actions for anonymous complainants):		
Satisfaction or appellation of complainant? Include response from complainant (if applicable):		
Resources spent (if applicable):		
Record documents available (pictures, recording, documents, agreements, other):		
Number of days from complaint received to closure:		
Date of notification/closure of grievance		
About post closure monitoring and reporting back		

Required monitoring and reporting back? (yes/no)	
Monitoring responsible (if applicable):	
Monitoring methods and frequency (if applicable):	
Reporting back responsible (if applicable):	
Reporting back methods and frequency (if applicable):	
Monitoring and reporting back records identification documents (if applicable):	
About preventive measures to avoid reoccurrence of similar grievances	
Risks and impacts reduction measures:	
Monitor and evaluation methods of application of reduction measures:	
Reference documents of reduction measures:	
Reduction measures responsible:	
Grievance identification number:	

Grievance Register ID

[illegible]

민원처리대장

날짜:				
이름 (익명시, 공란처리)		익명 선택 (해당시 체크)		
소속 (필요시):				
피해자와 민원 신청인과의 관계:	증인	단체 대표	직원	
프로젝트 담당자의 연락처, 이름, 소속 (해당시):				
민원 처리 관련 선호 연락방식 기입	휴대폰			
	이메일			
	직접방문 (해당시, 민원 신청인을 만날 수 있는 장소 기입)			
	제 3 자 또는 단체를 통해			

	(해당시, 연락처 기입)	
	기타 (연락처 기입)	
민원 사항 / 제언 정보 (가능한 한 자세히 작성부탁드립니다.)		
사건 발생 장소		
날짜 및 시간		
발생빈도		
관계자 및 영향을 받는 사람		
민원을 제기하는 데 사용된 방법		
민원인의 기대사항		
민원인의 제안 (해당시)		
불만 및 제언에 대한 자세한 설명		
사용가능한 기록문서 (사진, 녹음, 문서, 기타 증인 등)		
민원 접수		

민원이 수용되지 않은 경우	
수행된 작업 (아래의 항목 선택)	취한 조치 및 대상에 대한 자세한 설명
프로젝트 운영과 관련이 없음	
다른 분쟁과 관련이 있으므로 다른 부서로 이관 (노동, 상업 등)	
정부 정책 및 기관과 관련이 있으므로 지방/국가기관으로 이전	
기타	
민원 조치 후	
결과 통보 여부 (예 / 아니오)	
통보 방법 (익명의 민원인에 대한 통보 조치가 고려되었는지)	
민원인의 답변 (해당시)	

민원 통지 / 종결 날짜		
민원 접수 시		
민원 범위	민원 구분	사건에 대한 자세한 설명
부적절한 상담과정		
소음		
도로, 교통안전, 해양안전		
폐기물		
물 가용성		
경관		
비행간섭		
일조장애		
이주 노동자 유입		
육로 접근		
개인 보안		
임금 지불 지연을 포함한 계약자 및 하청업자의 행동		
경제적 생계		

프로젝트 인프라의 구조적 안정성		
일자리 요청		
지역사회 개발활동		
기타		
결의안		
결의안 유형	결의안 및 관련 당사자에 대한 자세한 설명	
일방적		
양측		
제 3 자포함		
관습적		
민원 해결 후		
결과 통보여부 (예 / 아니오)		
통보 방법 (익명의 민원인에 대한 통보 조치가 고려되었는지)		
민원인의 만족도		
사용된 자원 (해당시)		

사용가능한 기록 문서 (사진, 녹음, 문서, 계약서, 기타)	
불만 접수부터 종결까지 총 소요된 일수	
고충 통지 / 종결 날짜	
모니터링 및 보고	
모니터링 및 보고 필요 여부 (예 / 아니오)	
담당자 (해당시)	
모니터링 방법 및 빈도 (해당시)	
모니터링 보고 책임자	
보고 방법 및 빈도 (해당시)	
기록 모니터링 및 보고 서류 (해당시)	
유사한 고충의 재발을 방지하기 위한 예방조치	
유사한 고충 접수 감축 방법	

모니터링 및 평가 방법	
민원 감축 관련 참고 문서	
담당자	
민원 처리 번호	

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APPENDIX E STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Initial Stakeholders Analysis

Stakeholders Groups	Stakeholder	Interest	Power of Influence	Directly/ Indirectly Affected Individuals	Perception (attitude)	Management Actions		
Potentially Directly Affected Parties								
Fishery Associations	F-1: Anma-do fishing village societies	High Interest The fishing community has priority in being consulted on matters related to the sea, especially where there is conflict between local opinion onshore against the opinion of fishing villages. The fisher who are members of this federation have high expectations related to the compensation process, and want to be fairly involved in the discussions related to the Project and have the ability to voice their opinions. Fishing communities not only worry that they will not be compensated for the damage caused to the marine environment because of construction, they are more concerned with the infringement of the fisher's right to live beyond environmental damage. Recently, there was a protest that involved physical assault from some fishers who have been demanding compensation for the offshore wind power generation project. The protest lasted for four days occupying the Yeonggwang-gun office without permission (July 2024). ⁸	High Interest These fisheries have expectations related to the compensation process, and want to be fairly involved in discussions related to the wind farm development in order to have the ability to voice their opinions and concerns. The fishing community has priority in being consulted on matters related to the sea, especially where conflicts could exist between different stakeholders as well. Fishing communities not only worry that they will not be compensated for the damage cause to the marine environment because of construction, they are more concerned but more with their livelihoods. Fisheries Cooperative (Suhypup) has offshore wind power task force organized internally, to ensure that the voice of the community is raised and addressed. Jae-chang Seo, who is on his second term as the head of the Yeonggwang-gun Fisheries Cooperative, has raised concern on the potential issue that could be imposed to fishers due to introduction of offshore generation facilities ¹⁰ .	High Influence If compensation issues are not resolved, it could lead to social unrest and cause major delays to the project's activities. For example, opposition from some in the fishing community to the Nakwol offshore wind power project led to delays in the project ⁹ . During the development process, if developers are negligent in grasping an understanding of the fishery situation and do not properly consult with the residents, negative perceptions may spread and cause opposition to the Project and major delays since it could cause fisheries damage. This may later on impact the quality of resident opinions collected during the environmental impact assessment which will then impede on the Project's ability to obtain various licenses. Project progress may be delayed due to tensions between the local communities in Yeonggwang. Therefore, it is important that the Project is not negligent in their engagement process with the local stakeholders.	High Influence If compensation issues are not resolved, they could lead to social unrest and cause major delays to the project's activities. It is especially important to fully engage with and consult fishing communities as negative opinion towards the project's activities. It is especially important to fully engage with and consult fishing communities as negative opinion towards the Project and conflict amongst the numerous fishing communities poses risks of substantial delays to the development of the Project. For instance, Gyeong-nam sub-office of the offshore wind power task force has recently published their opposing position on the Yokji-do offshore wind farm, arguing that the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries as well as the city governments are neglecting their obligation to protect and foster fishing industry ¹¹ .	Directly / Indirectly Affected (refer to SIA Section 7.2)	Mixed These groups are likely to be supportive towards the Project as long as they feel that they have been adequately consulted and involved in negotiations regarding Project development and the fair payment of compensation. Also, it would be more sufficient when public consultation or the meetings are held regularly to provide them with the adequate updates.	Collaborate
	F-8: Yawol fishing village societies							Collaborate
	F-9: Doowoo fishing village societies							Collaborate
	F-10: Changwoo fishing village societies							Collaborate
	F-17: Yeonggwang-gun Fisheries Cooperatives	High Interest These fisheries have expectations related to the compensation process, and want to be fairly involved in discussions related to the wind farm development in order to have the ability to voice their opinions and concerns. The fishing community has priority in being consulted on matters related to the sea, especially where conflicts could exist between different stakeholders as well. Fishing communities not only worry that they will not be compensated for the damage cause to the marine environment because of construction, they are more concerned but more with their livelihoods. Fisheries Cooperative (Suhypup) has offshore wind power task force organized internally, to ensure that the voice of the community is raised and addressed. Jae-chang Seo, who is on his second term as the head of the Yeonggwang-gun Fisheries Cooperative, has raised concern on the potential issue that could be imposed to fishers due to introduction of offshore generation facilities ¹⁰ . F-27: No group membership	High Influence If compensation issues are not resolved, they could lead to social unrest and cause major delays to the project's activities. It is especially important to fully engage with and consult fishing communities as negative opinion towards the project's activities. It is especially important to fully engage with and consult fishing communities as negative opinion towards the Project and conflict amongst the numerous fishing communities poses risks of substantial delays to the development of the Project. For instance, Gyeong-nam sub-office of the offshore wind power task force has recently published their opposing position on the Yokji-do offshore wind farm, arguing that the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries as well as the city governments are neglecting their obligation to protect and foster fishing industry ¹¹ .	Mixed Supportive towards the Project as long as the community is fully consulted and involved in the Project's development. These groups are likely to have a positive attitude to the Project where they are adequately engaged with Project developers, and given the opportunity to express their opinions to ensure the payment of fair compensation. It would be important for them to stay updated with any news regarding the windfarm project.	Collaborate			
	F-18: Yeonggwang-gun Anchor Gill Net Council				Collaborate			
	F-19: Yeonggwang-gun Stow Net Council				Collaborate			
	F-20: Yeonggwang-gun Gill Net Council				Collaborate			
	F-21: Yeonggwang-gun Fisher's Association				Collaborate			
	F-22: Offshore Windfarm Promotion Committee				Collaborate			
F-26: Yeonggwang-gun Fishing Village Chief Council	Collaborate							
F-27: No group membership	Collaborate							
F-28: Yeonggwang-gun Renewable Energy Residents' Cooperative	Collaborate							
F-29: Nakwol Anchor Gill Net Council	Collaborate							

⁸ <http://www.haesaneews.com/news/articleView.htm?idxno=121445>

⁹ <https://www.ynnews.kr/news/articleView.htm?idxno=41388>

¹⁰ <https://www.hdhy.co.kr/news/articleView.htm?idxno=11925>

¹¹ <http://www.suhypupnews.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=32607>

F-2: Baeksu fishing village societies F-3: Gusu fishing village societies F-4: Chilgok fishing village societies F-5: Gyema fishing village societies F-6: Wolbong fishing village societies F-7: Wolsan fishing village societies F-11: Oksil fishing village societies F-12: Haenghwado fishing village societies F-13: Beopseong fishing village societies F-14: Sang nakwol fishing village societies F-15: Ha nakwol fishing village societies F-16: Songgak fishing village societies F-23: Shinan Anchor Gihnet Association Stretch Gihnet Yeonggwang Offshore Wind Farm Emergency Measure Committee F-24: Korea FisherWomen's Association Association_Yeonggwang-gun Branch F-25: Korea Federation of Advanced Fisheries Leader_Yeonggwang-gun Branch F-30: Yeonggwang-gun Federation of Fishing Boatman F-31: Yeonggwang-gun Fishing Industry Association	High Interest The fishing village community has a high level of interest in the OWF development, as it could impact their livelihoods and may entitle them to direct compensation.	Low Influence This fishing village is physically distant from the Project, and therefore may experience relatively minimal impact from the Project and/or have a low likelihood of being directly affected. If there are few or no fisheries within the fishing village community eligible for direct compensation, their influence on the Project may be relatively low to medium.	Mixed Perceptions are understood to be mixed, as these groups have become increasingly concerned about the potential impact of the offshore wind project on fishing, but have not explicitly protested the development of AWC offshore wind farms.	Inform Inform Inform Inform Inform Inform Inform Inform Inform Inform Inform Inform Inform Inform Inform Inform
	High Interest These groups have an interest in ensuring safe vessel passage and related maritime activities in the marine space, and will seek to ensure that the presence of offshore wind farms will not increase the risk of accidents and the overall fishing related activities.	High Influence These groups may not be able to directly influence the pace of the Project's progress, however may be able to impact the public's perception on the Project's offshore wind farm development and to the other fisheries groups ¹² .	Mixed Perceptions are understood to be mixed as these groups have been increasingly concerned with the risk of large scale marine accidents, but have not explicitly protested the development of offshore wind farms.	Collaborate Collaborate

¹² https://www.aboutyng.com/bbs/board.php?bo_table=news&wr_id=7835

Local Communities	F-32: Incheon Anchor Gill Net Council	High Interest This group does not engage in fishing activities in our project area but does operate in the nearby West Sea. This group is concerned about the impact of the offshore wind project on fishing, particularly regarding catch volume and the fishing environment. They are worried that fishing activities will not be disrupted during the project's design and operation.	Medium Influence As this group is not engaged in fishing activities in the project area, it may not be able to directly influence the pace of the project's progress. However, it may still impact public perception regarding the development of the offshore wind farm and its implications for other fisheries groups.	Mixed Perceptions are understood to be mixed, as these groups have become increasingly concerned about the potential impact of the offshore wind project on fishing, but have not explicitly protested the development of AWC offshore wind farms.	Inform
	F-33: National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives	Medium Interest Issues directly linked to the livelihoods of fishing communities are paramount for this group, leading them to closely monitor the potential impacts of the offshore wind project on fishing resources.	High Influence This group holds considerable power as they can present the fishing industry's perspective to government and policymakers. Their influence can be pivotal in shaping project outcomes Recently, Suhyp has published a guiding document for fishers on how to actively participate in the stakeholder consultation process ¹³ , as well as a research paper on how to streamline the consultation process and better engage the local communities in the project development and operation ¹⁴ .	Mixed This group may show a positive attitude towards the project but could strongly oppose it if negative impacts on fishing are anticipated. Continuous dialogue and collaboration are necessary, and it is important for them to stay updated on any news regarding the wind farm project.	Engage
	F-34: Self-imposed Control Fishing Communities	High Interest This group exhibits expressing concerns about how the offshore wind project might affect their fishing practices and the resources essential for their livelihoods. In 2023, the head of the Tongyeong Self-imposed Control Fishing Communities raised communal concern on the Yokji offshore project, of its potential damage to the local fisheries, together with other relevant associations ¹⁵ .	High Influence This group possesses relatively low power, but they can exert influence collectively if their opinions converge. Their collective voice can impact project direction.	Mixed This group is likely to be cooperative and eager to participate. However, they may experience anxiety if they lack information about the offshore wind project, making information sharing critical.	Collaborate
	F-35: Chilsando Shipowners' Council	High Interest The proximity of the project site raises potential concerns about traffic congestion and maritime safety issues. Their closeness to the project may lead them to monitor developments more closely.	High Influence This group can influence regulations and policies related to maritime activities. Their opinions are particularly significant regarding safety concerns and can affect how the project is perceived and implemented.	Mixed This group is likely to maintain a neutral stance towards the project initially. However, given their proximity, they may feel apprehensive about the project's impacts on maritime operations. Therefore, effective relationship management and timely communication of project developments will be crucial to address their concerns.	Collaborate
	LC-1: Anma-do Offshore Wind Committee (Anma-do village delegation)	High Interest These communities will have high interest in the Project as they will be one of the most directly affected stakeholders in the case where impacts arise as a result of the Project's construction and operation. Recently, Yeonggwang-gun council organized a task force on Sinan offshore transmission line, and has been actively communicating its opposing stand ¹⁶ .	High Influence Negative perceptions amongst the local communities may spread if the communication or the consultation is not executed properly and could cause civil opposition to the Project. This may later on impact the quality of resident opinions collected during the environmental impact assessment which will then impede on the Project's ability to obtain various licenses. Project progress may be delayed due to tensions between the local communities in Yeonggwang-gun.	Directly / Indirectly Affected (refer to SIA Section 7.1)	Mixed Perceptions towards the Project and offshore wind power technology is understood to be mixed, potentially depending on political ideologies and influenced by the media.
LC-2: Anma-do Community Center	Collaborate				
LC-3: Yeonggwang-gun Council	Collaborate				
LC-4: Yeonggwang-gun Offshore Wind Power Public-Private Council	Collaborate				
LC-5: Song-am 1ri village	Collaborate				

¹³ <https://www.suhyp.co.kr/suhyp/199/subview.do?sessionId=3A910C919C0F0662FC84554C72FED04A.worker?2?enc=Zm5jdDF80EB8JTJGYmJzJTJGc3VoeXVwJTJGNjQlMKYXNTI3NjUyRmFyZGNa/mldy5kbyUzRg%3D%3D>

¹⁴ <http://www.suhypnews.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=32519>

¹⁵ <https://www.hansannews.com/news/articleView.html?idxno=87230>

¹⁶ <https://www.tdyg.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=17332>

LC-9: Nakwol Village, Yeonggwang-gun					Collaborate
LC-6: Yeomsan Village, Yeonggwang-gun	High Interest Will have an interest if they see any impacts due to Project activities. They will likely want updates that could affect their lives or benefits to be provided within their area. In 2022, Songi-do residents have initiated administrative trial against Jeollanam-do, arguing that the authorization on substation construction in Songi-do was processed without consultation with local community. Executive order was made that the authorization to be suspended ¹⁷ . Similarly, in Feb 2024, Baeksu-eup residents have organized a protest against Korea Power Corporation, raising voice on their opposing stand against construction of high-voltage transmission line ¹⁸ .	Medium Influence Negative perceptions amongst the local communities may spread and cause civil opposition to the Project. This group could have medium influence, and depending on their holistic view toward the windfarm project, the project will likely gain more support or lessen its feasibility.		Mixed Perceptions towards the Project and offshore wind power technology is understood to be mixed, potentially depending on political ideologies, their own perspectives of the renewable energy and influenced by the media. They can view it as positive once they can find benefits they get from the project.	Inform
LC-7: Beopseong Village, Yeonggwang-gun					Inform
LC-8: Baeksu Village, Yeonggwang-gun					Inform
LC-10: Samdu Village, Imja-myeon, Sinan-gun					Inform
LC-11: Yeonggwang-gun Farmers Association	High Interest This group medium interest for the Project. But still may include some possibilities of claiming to ensure if any of the project activities is disturbing their activities.	Medium Influence May be able to influence the approval and grants of the permits necessary to begin Project construction and operation if their voice out their concerns toward the project.		Mixed May not want to be deeply involved but once they are sufficiently communicated before project execution.	Inform
LC-12: Yeonggwang-gun Women's Farmers Association					Inform
LC-13: Yeomsan Village Renewable Energy Environmental Monitoring Group					Inform
LC-14: Countermeasures Committee Against Extra-High Voltage Power Transmission Towers in Yeonggwang-gun					Inform
LC-15: Yeonggwang-gun Environment Inspection & Investigation Association					Inform
LC-17: Independent Smallholder Farmers along the Cable Route	Medium Interest These groups are concerned with potential impacts from construction activities, such as disruption to land access, farming operations, dust, noise, vibration. They expect clear and timely communication regarding mitigation measures and schedules.	High Influence Collectively, these groups hold high influence, as their are essential for timely land access and smooth project implementation. Unresolved concerns or inadequate engagement could result in significant project delays.		Mixed Perceptions may start as neutral or cautiously positive, depending largely on the effectiveness of proactive communication and management of impacts. If adequately managed, perceptions could remain neutral or become positive; if poorly managed, negative perceptions and opposition may quickly develop.	Engage
LC-18: Salt Farmers near the Access Road					Engage
LC-16: Yeonggwang-gun Fisheries Port Council	Low Interest The council has a relatively low interest in the offshore wind project as their primary focus is on the safety management and environmental quality of the fisheries port. While they may not be directly involved in the development of offshore wind farms, they could still have concerns about any indirect effects on port operations, safety, and environmental conditions in the surrounding waters.	Medium Influence Although their primary activities do not directly relate to the offshore wind project, the council still possesses some power of influence. They can provide insights and recommendations regarding potential impacts on maritime navigation and safety. Their authority in managing port facilities and ensuring safe operations can lend weight to their opinions if concerns arise.		Mixed The council is likely to maintain a neutral or indifferent stance towards the offshore wind project, as it does not align closely with their core functions. However, they may become more engaged if specific issues related to maritime safety, environmental impacts, or navigational concerns arise during the project's development.	Monitor

¹⁷ <https://www.nspna.com/country/?mode=view&newsid=598659>

¹⁸ <https://www.ygjournal.com/news/articleView.htm?idxno=463>

Vulnerable Groups	VG-1: Korean Senior Citizens Association Yeonggwang Branch	Low Interest May have limited interest for the Project. But still may include some possibilities if the project can provide any job opportunities and does not disturb their activities.	Low Influence May have limited influence to delay the progress of the Project.	Directly / Indirectly Affected (refer to SIA Section 7.6)	Neutral May not want to become deeply involved in a lot of the Project activities, but it is recommended that these groups are communicated with in order to identify the needs of vulnerable groups and the potential impacts of the Project on these groups.	Monitor
	VG-2: Yeonggwang-gun Saemaul Association					Monitor
	VG-3: Yeonggwang Women's Hotline					Monitor
	VG-4: Yeonggwang Differently Abled Federation					Monitor
	VG-5: Yeonggwang-gun Multicultural Family Support Center					Monitor
	VG-6: Hanuri Disabled Welfare Association					Monitor
	VG-7: Fishing Crew (including foreign migrant workers)	Medium Interest For fishing crews, including foreign migrant workers, where indirect impacts are anticipated, interest in the Project may be considered medium.	Low Influence May have limited influence to delay the progress of the Project.	Indirectly	Neutral May not have significant interest or opinions about the Project initially. However, proactive communication and clear information sharing about potential impacts, mitigation measures, and grievance mechanisms would be beneficial, particularly considering language barriers for foreign migrant workers.	Monitor
Other Interested Parties						
Government Authorities	GA-1: Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE)	High Interest Central Government ministries and related subordinate agencies will operate keeping in mind the wider policy goals of the government. Due to Korea's commitments to achieving carbon neutrality and transitioning to cleaner renewable energies, it is in the interest of these parties to promote the development of offshore wind. In addition, in consideration of Korea's aims to foster hubs of technical expertise on wind farm technology, it is in their interest to promote the Project. These parties will also seek to ensure that concerns raised regarding offshore wind farm developments are properly addressed.	High Influence The Project is required to engage with these parties throughout the development period in relation to different Project activities. These authorities will have the decisive say on whether or not to grant the necessary licenses and permits for project development and therefore, have a very high influence over the Project's progress and speed of progression. For instance, Electricity Regulatory Commission under Ministry of Industry has withdrawn the permit to the Saemangeum offshore project, as violations such as filing false shareholder lists and acquiring unauthorized shares were discovered ¹⁹ . Similarly, the Commission has rejected the Sinan offshore project, with explanation that the project did not meet the criteria for demonstrating financial capability. The decision was also influenced by the fact that the power grid in the region is currently saturated ²⁰ .	N/A	Positive Supportive of the Project, as it will contribute to Korea's Renewable Energy Implementation Plan and foster local technical expertise and job creation. The Project is expected to be well received among these parties so long as the Project is well communicated to local stakeholders and meets the standards stipulated in the regulations.	Collaborate
	GA-2: Ministry of Environment (MOE)					Collaborate
	GA-3: Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF)					Collaborate
	GA-4: Ministry of National Defence (MOND)					Collaborate
	GA-5: Jeollanam-do Province					Collaborate
	GA-6: Mokpo Regional Office of Ocean Fisheries					Collaborate
	GA-7: Yeonggwang-gun					Collaborate
	GA-10: Electricity Regulatory Commission (ERC)					Collaborate
	GA-8: Sinan-gun					Engage
	GA-9: Cultural Heritage Administration					Engage

¹⁹ <https://www.mk.co.kr/news/economy/11065925>

²⁰ https://www.kita.net/board/totalTradeNewsDetail.do.JSESSIONID_KITA=45275F02AFACFC4DD712E2D37876DB7B.Hyper?no=81561&siteId=1

	GA-11: Korea Maritime Transportation Safety Authority	Medium Interest These parties will have varying levels of involvement in the construction and operation of the Project due to their authority over marine safety.	High Influence The entity will oversee and may pose regulations if any unsafe conditions are found. Their responsibility may grow with more aspects to be aware of as construction begins.	Neutral May be supportive of the Project as long as all safety measures are met and the vessels, marines workers to follow any safety instructions that may be notified before the start of the construction phase.	Engage
	GA-12: Western Regional Coast Guard Headquarters				Engage
	GA-13: Korea Environment Corporation (K-eco)	Medium Interest Central Government ministries and related subordinate agencies will operate while keeping in mind the wider policy goals of the government to varying degrees according to each organisations' aims and responsibilities, and will therefore have mixed levels of interest towards the Project. Due to Korea's commitments to achieving carbon neutrality and transitioning to cleaner renewable energies and the global trend where RE100(Renewable Energy 100) is considered as one of the global priorities, it is in the interest of these parties to promote the development of offshore wind.			Engage
	GA-14: National Institute of Ecology				Engage
	GA-15: Yeongsan River Basin Environmental Office				Engage
	GA-16: National Institute of Fisheries Science				Engage
	GA-17: National Research Institute of Maritime Cultural Heritage				Engage
	GA-18: Third Fleet	High Interest The Third Fleet and the ROK Air Force Air Defense Control Command are entities directly involved in matters related to radar shadow zones and flight altitude restriction areas in connection with the Project.	High Influence The Project must meet the requirements of the Navy and Air Force to mitigate potential impacts on military activities caused by the Project.	Neutral The South Korean military will maintain a neutral stance on the construction of civilian power plant projects, aside from elements related to defence and military operations.	Collaborate
	GA-19: ROK Air Force Air Defense Control Command			Collaborate	Collaborate
	GA-20: ROK Air Force Air & Missile defence Command	Medium Interest Since the project will have to utilize the radar to conduct the military operational review, which involves the Command's responsibility, these groups will express their interest if any of the project or the construction does not disturb their main activities which is also related with the country's safety.	Medium Influence The Project is may/be required to engage with these parties throughout the development period in relation to different Project activities. These groups will need to communicate with the project, and may influence the operational range of the project.	Neutral May be supportive of the Project as long as all safety measures are met, with commitments or the consultation with the project is well communicated regarding no disturbance of their defense activities.	Engage
	GA-21: The 1st Air Defense Brigade				Engage
	GA-22: Korea Energy Agency	Mixed Interest Interest of this group is on promotion of renewable energy, may foster the construction of the wind farm, which aligns to their main goals. These parties will also seek to ensure that concerns raised regarding offshore wind farm developments are properly addressed and will have mixed levels of interests toward the project.	Medium influence This group will likely to be updated on the project phase and the construction since it may contribute to their overall goal of increasing the portion of renewable energy and of to meet high interest of public perception on cleaner environment	Positive Likely to be supportive of the Project, as it will contribute to Korea's Renewable Energy Implementation Plan and foster local technical expertise and job creation. Additionally, the project may aid their process of reaching the goal such as "Net-zero." The Project is expected to be well received among these parties so long as the Project is well communicated to local stakeholders and meets the standards stipulated in the regulations.	Engage
	GA-23: Korea Power Exchange				Engage
					Engage
Public Enterprise	PE-3: Jeonnam Development Corporation	High Interest Jeonnam Development Corporation is a public enterprise supporting regional development projects. KEPCO is a state-owned enterprise responsible for electricity supply in Korea and is required to purchase and supply renewable energy in alignment with the national power supply strategy.	High Influence The Project should actively collaborate with the regional development corporation to ensure alignment with local government policies and to benefit regional development. KEPCO is the direct purchaser of the electricity produced by the Project.	Positive As the Project has the potential to contribute to regional development and/or renewable energy supply in Korea, it is well-aligned with the interests of these two authorities. Therefore, it is important to maintain a positive stance with them and to foster collaboration.	Collaborate
	PE-4: Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO)				Collaborate

PE-1: Korea Environment Institute PE-2: Agency for defence Development PE-5: Korea Rural Community Corporation PE-6: K-water PE-7: Korea Electrical Safety Corporation	Medium Interest These entities dedication of the improving efficient managing and operating of the environmental facilities as well as overall interest in de-escalation of the green house gases may show interest to the construction of the wind farm construction and overall environmental benefit it could bring.	High Influence May influence on the approval and grants of permits necessary to begin Project construction and operation. Jeonnam Development Corporation has established a master plan for the development of a complex off the coast of Sinan, and is promoting Jeonnam's first offshore wind power pilot project, the Yaksu offshore project. In recognition of its contributions to the renewable sector, the corporation was awarded the Prime Minister's Citation for Renewable Energy Industry Development, at the 2023 Korea Energy Awards ²¹ .	Positive Interested in renewable energy industry projects in Republic of Korea, showing interest in having more enrich opportunities in job creation, development of the rural communities and domestic technological developments.	Engage
				Engage
				Engage
				Engage
				Engage
PE-8: Mokpo Marine Police Station	Medium Interest The primary concern of this group is maritime safety and security, including ensuring safe navigation, preventing illegal activities, and responding to emergencies at sea. While the offshore wind project may not directly affect their daily operations, it could present new challenges related to maritime traffic, safety zones, and potential risks during construction and operation, especially in ensuring the safety of both the project site and nearby vessels.	High Influence The Mokpo Marine Police Station holds high power of influence in its jurisdiction, particularly in terms of enforcing maritime safety regulations and responding to incidents at sea. Their involvement could influence project planning and implementation, particularly in establishing safety protocols for construction and operation phases. The station may also collaborate with developers to ensure that the project adheres to maritime laws and that emergency response plans are in place.	Mixed Their attitude toward the offshore wind project is likely to be neutral but cautious. While they may not have strong opinions about the development itself, they will emphasize the importance of maintaining maritime safety, managing risks related to increased marine traffic, and ensuring that the wind farm does not interfere with navigation routes. As long as the project addresses these concerns and complies with safety regulations, the Marine Police are unlikely to oppose it. Regular communication and cooperation between the project team and the Marine Police will be essential to maintaining this neutral stance.	Engage
Local Media LM-1: Yeonggwang News and TV LM-2: Yeonggwang Newspaper LM-3: Yeonggwang 21 Newspaper LM-4: Our County People's Newspaper LM-5: Yeonggwang-gun People's Newspaper LM-6: Today Yeonggwang LM-7: About Yeonggwang LM-8: Yeonggwang Sori LM-9: Gwangju Everyday Newspaper LM-10: Yeonggwang Journal	High Interest Will be a channel for the Project to communicate with the local communities in Busan, and therefore will be interested in keeping up to date with the Project's activities.	Medium Influence May have the ability to sway and influence local perceptions towards the offshore wind farm development either for or against the Project. There is potential for the media to also voice opposing opinions to negatively impact the Project's public image, or public opinion on wind power generation in general. Gwangju Everyday Newspaper publishes renewable/offshore-related articles frequently. Recently, the newspaper published an article covering the fishers' protest in Wando, Jeollanamdo ²² .	Mixed As a result of the different political leanings of the media outlets in the Press Corps, the opinions towards offshore wind power and the Project are expected to be mixed..	Inform
				Inform
				Inform
				Inform
				Inform
				Inform
				Inform
				Inform
				Inform
				Inform

²¹ <https://www.hankyung.com/article/202311161410h>

²² <http://m.kwangju.co.kr/article.php?aid=1725362700773258006>

Others	O-1: Korea Wind Energy Industry Association	Medium Interest This group have a stake in the energy transition to cleaner and renewable energies, and have directed lines of business in favour of fostering growth of renewable energy in Korea. Most are also involved in overseeing the logistical feasibility of connecting renewable energy into the main power grid.	High Influence May be able to influence the approval and grants of the permits necessary to begin Project construction and operation to differing degrees, and therefore these organisations have a mixed level of influence. Recently, the association has held organized a public consultation hearing for the 22nd National Assembly to Enact the Offshore Wind Energy Act ²³ .	N/A	Positive Interested in developing renewable energy projects in Republic of Korea, which also aligns with their interest in different technologies in supplying of the electricity.	Engage
	O-2: Korean Suppliers/OEMs/Manufacturers	Medium Interest These parties will likely to be interested in renewable energy projects and may be cooperative if they could provide equipment or the components to the project.	High Influence May be able to influence within the Project construction and operation if they be able or not be able to provide the right components needed in the project.	Indirectly Affected (refer to SIA Section 7.4)	Positive Likely to be interested in such projects and may be positive of the fact that their components could be utilized in the project.	Engage
	O-3: Hot Pink Dolphins	High Interest The party will stay limited interest unless the project is found to seriously affect the marine animals.	Medium Influence May have limited influence to delay the progress of the Project.	N/A	Mixed May not want to become deeply involved unless the project is found to seriously impact the marine animals.	Inform
	O-4: Jeonnam Wind Energy Industry Association	Medium Interest This group is likely to support the development and growth of renewable energy, including offshore wind, and will be keen on ensuring the project's success. Their interest will include technical aspects, economic benefits, and opportunities for local wind energy stakeholders.	High Influence As a representative of the wind energy industry, they can influence local and regional policies related to renewable energy development. Their ability to engage with policymakers, energy companies, and other stakeholders gives them a strong platform to shape public opinion and advocate for favourable conditions for wind energy projects. They can also provide technical expertise and industry insights that could affect the project's direction. The association organizes wind industry facilitation forum annually, inviting speakers from Korea Wind Industry Association, Korea Institute of Energy Technology Evaluation and Planning, Korea Power Corporation and Jeonnam Development Corporation ²⁴ . The Association has variety of member institution from local governments to public/private corporations ²⁵ .	N/A	Positive The association is likely to have a positive attitude towards the offshore wind project, viewing it as a step forward in advancing renewable energy in the region. They may advocate for the project, especially if it aligns with their goals of promoting the local wind energy industry.	Engage
	O-5: Landowners	High Interest This group has a significant interest in the offshore wind project due to its components being located on land, making land acquisition essential. Their interest encompasses the project's economic benefits, potential compensation, and the assurance that their land and livelihoods will not be negatively impacted. They are likely to be keen on understanding how the project will affect their properties and the overall community.	High Influence Landowners possess considerable influence over the project's success, as their consent is crucial for land access and construction activities. Their ability to negotiate terms and conditions regarding land use can significantly impact project timelines and methodologies. Engaging with this group is vital for mitigating potential conflicts and ensuring that their concerns are adequately addressed, thereby facilitating smoother project execution.	Directly Affected (refer to SIA Section 7.1)	Positive This group is likely to have a positive attitude towards the offshore wind project, particularly if it presents economic opportunities and community benefits. Their support can be strengthened through effective communication and collaboration, emphasizing the project's alignment with their interests and the overall enhancement of the local economy.	Collaborate

²³ http://www.kweia.or.kr/bbs/board.php?bo_table=notice&wr_id=20&scs=%ED%98%91%ED%9A%8C%ED%96%89%EC%82%AC

²⁴ http://www.windjn.kr/bbs/board.php?bo_table=5_1&wr_id=16

²⁵ http://www.windjn.kr/bbs/content.php?co_id=1_3

APPENDIX F THE PARTICIPANTS LIST AND COMMENTS OF PUBLIC PRESENTATION

Public Presentation Q&A

The Public Presentation meeting with the residents was conducted in 2022, June and below listed out the questions received and responses from the project side.

	Questions	Response
Resident 1, 2	What are some regulations on Fisheries Traffic?	While processing the shared water utilisation permit, it is not principally feasible, but will discuss such concerns with the MOE.
Resident 3	Is it possible to restrict access of external fishing vessels and limit passage and fishing activities mainly for local community vessels, typically through local regulations and enforcement?	- Plan to install alarm systems that rings when external fishing vessels enter the area and will attach sensors to local community vessels to allow their passage. These actions are based on feedback from the local fisher. - Will aim to proceed in a way that benefits everyone through effective communication and collaboration.
Resident 4	Village, which is one of the Korean island, will pylon be constructed?	Is in discussion of minimizing the risks related to passage within the construction.
Resident 5	What is the distance of spacing between offshore wind turbines?	Front and back, 1 km and left and right will be around 800meters.
Resident 6,7	How do we ensure the project will minimize the disturbance of the passage vessels, impact to the fisheries? Any evidence of project consideration of the community acceptance?	Currently conducting assessments, including environmental impact assessment, Landscape Review, Cultural Heritage Site Survey, Fisheries Damage Impact Assessment, Military Radar influence, and Maritime Transportation Safety, in response to species, fishing activities, business operations, resulting changes in production volume, and more. This will ensure that project will be carried out in full agreement with the fisher for its sustainability.
Resident 8	Where will the submarine cable and substation be located?	- Planning one substation, and is planning to establish the undersea cables and onshore overhead power lines. - Is also in consideration of alternatives and will conduct a comprehensive investigation from various angles. After obtaining the approval of the residents, the final plan may be established.
Resident 9	Appreciate the effort to communicate with the public through the local consultative council, and hope that such step was not executed as a typical formal step	Will apply your perspectives and opinions.
Resident 10	Will establishing a informative documents in paper be published and located in the local councils for local residents to stay updated upon the progress?	- Will establish a local consultative council to collect residents' perspectives of the project and will regularly execute project briefing sessions. - Will continue to communicate with the residents.

APPENDIX G LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS

English Name	Korean Name
About Yeonggwang	어바웃영광
Agency for Defence Development	국방과학연구소 8ADD
Anma-do Community Center	안마도 주민회관
Anma-do fishing village societies	안마도 어촌계
Anma-do Offshore Wind Committee (Anma-do village delegation)	안마도 해상풍력발전 대책 위원회
Baeksu fishing village societies	백수 어촌계
Baeksu Village, Yeonggwang-gun	백수읍 마을
Beopseong fishing village societies	범성 어촌계
Beopseong Village(Beopseong Youth Association)	범성포 마을(범성포 청년회)
Changwoo fishing village societies	창우 어촌계
Chilgok fishing village societies	칠곡 어촌계
Chilsando Shipowners' Council	칠산도 선주 협의회
Countermeasures Committee Against Extra-High Voltage Power Transmission Towers in Yeonggwang-gun	영광군 초고압 송전탑 반대 대책위원회
Cultural Heritage Administration	문화재청
Doowoo fishing village societies	두우 어촌계
Electricity Regulatory Commission	전기위원회
Fishing Crew (including foreign migrant workers)	어선 승무원(외국인 노동자 포함)
Gusu fishing village societies	구수 어촌계
Gwangju Everyday Newspaper	광주매일신문
Gyema fishing village societies	계마 어촌계
Ha nakwol fishing village societies	하낙월 어촌계
Haenghwado fishing village societies	향화도 어촌계
Hanuri Disabled Welfare Association	하누리 장애인복지회
Hot Pink Dolphins	해양환경단체 핫핑크돌핀스
Incheon Anchor Gill Net Council	인천 닻자망
Independent Smallholder Farmers along the Cable Route	독립 경작자(송전 케이블 경로)
Jeollanam-do province	전라남도
Jeonnam Development Corporation	전남개발공사
Jeonnam Wind Energy Industry Association	(사)전남풍력산업협회
Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO)	한국전력공사
Korea Electrical Safety Corporation	한국전기안전공사
Korea Energy Agency	한국에너지공단
Korea Environment Corporation (K-eco)	한국환경공단
Korea Environment Institute	한국환경연구원
Korea Federation of Advanced Fisheries Leader_Yeonggwang-gun Branch	(사)한국수산업경영인 영광군연합회
Korea FisherWomen's Association Association Yeonggwang-gun Branch	(사)한국여성어업인연합회 영광군분회
Korea Maritime Transportation Safety Authority	한국해양교통안전공단
Korea Power Exchange	한국전력거래소
Korea Rural Community Corporation	한국농어촌공사
Korea Wind Energy Industry Association	한국풍력산업협회(주)
Korean Senior Citizens Association Yeonggwang Branch	대한노인회 영광군지회
Korean Suppliers/OEMs/ Manufacturers	한국 공급업체/OEM/제조업체
K-Water	한국수자원공사

English Name	Korean Name
Landowners	부지 소유주
Ministry of Environment (MOE)	환경부
Ministry of National Defense (MOND)	국방부
Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF)	해양수산부
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE)	산업통상자원부
Mokpo Marine Police Station	목포해양경찰서
Mokpo Regional Office of Oceans and Fisheries	목포지방해양수산청
Nagwol Anchor Gill Net Council	낙월 닻자망 협의회
Nakwol Village, Yeonggwang-gun	낙월면 마을
National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives	수협중앙회
National Institute of Ecology	국립생태원
National Institute of Fisheries Science	국립수산과학원
National Research Institute of Maritime Cultural Heritage	국립해양문화재연구소
No group membership	미 가입 어선
Offshore Windfarm Promotion Committee	해상풍력추진위원회
Oksil fishing village societies	옥실 어촌계
Our County People's Newspaper	우리군민신문
ROK Air Force Air & Missile Defense Command	광주 공군미사일방어사령부
ROK Air Force Air Defense Control Command	공군방공관제사령부
Salt Farmers near the Access Road	진입도로 인근 염전 농민
Samdu Village, Imja-myeon, Shinan-gun	신안군 임자면 삼두마을
Sang nakwol fishing village societies	상낙월 어촌계
Self-imposed Control Fishing Communities	영광연근해 자망 자율관리 어업공동체
Shinan Anchor Gillnet Association Stretch Gillnet Yeonggwang Offshore Wind Farm Emergency Measure Committee	신안 닻자망협회 뽕침대자망 영광해상풍력 비상대책위원회
Shinan-gun	신안군
Song-am 1ri village	송암 1 리 마을
Songgak fishing village societies	송각 어촌계
The 1st Air Defense Brigade	제 1 방공여단
Third Fleet	해군 3 함대
Today Yeonggwang	투데이영광
Western Regional Coast Guard Headquarters	서해지방해양경찰청
Wolbong fishing village societies	월봉 어촌계
Wolsan fishing village societies	월산 어촌계
Yawol fishing village societies	야월 어촌계
Yeomsan village Renewable Energy Environmental Monitoring Group	염산면 신재생 에너지 환경감시단
Yeomsan Village(Yeomsan Youth Association)	염산면 마을(염산면 청년회)
Yeonggwang 21 Newspaper	영 광 21 신문
Yeonggwang-gun Council	영광군의회
Yeonggwang-gun Environment inspection & investigation association	영광군 명예환경감시단
Yeonggwang-gun Farmers Association	영광군 농민회
Yeonggwang-gun Fisheries Port Council	영광군 어항협의회
Yeonggwang-gun Multicultural Family Support Center	영광군 다문화 가족지원센터

English Name	Korean Name
Yeonggwang-gun Offshore Wind Power Public-Private Council	영광군 민간분야 해상풍력 민관협의회
Yeonggwang-gun People's Newspaper	영광군민신문
Yeonggwang-gun Saemaul Association	(사)영광군새마을회
Yeonggwang-gun Women's Farmers Association	영광군 여성농민회
Yeonggwang Differently Abled Federation	영광군 장애인협회
Yeonggwang Journal	영광저널
Yeonggwang News and TV	영광뉴스엔티브이
Yeonggwang Newspaper	영광신문
Yeonggwang Sori	영광소리
Yeonggwang Women's Hotline	영광 여성의전화
Yeonggwang-gun	영광군
Yeonggwang-gun Anchor Gill Net Council	영광 닻자망 협의회
Yeonggwang-gun Federation of Fishing Boatman	영광군 어선업연합회
Yeonggwang-gun Fisheries Cooperative	영광군수산업협동조합(영광군 수협)
Yeonggwang-gun Fishers' Association	영광군 어민회
Yeonggwang-gun Fishing Industry Association	영광군 어선업협회
Yeonggwang-gun Fishing Village Chief Council	영광군어촌계장협의회
Yeonggwang-gun Gill Net Council	(사)영광군자망협의회
Yeonggwang-gun Renewable Energy Residents' Cooperative	영광군 신재생에너지 주민 협동조합
Yeonggwang-gun Stow Net Council	영광 개량안강망 협의회
Yeongsan River Basin Environmental Office	영산강유역환경청

APPENDIX H GRIEVANCE MECHANISM



ESIA for Project Anma

SEP Appendix H Community Grievance
Mechanism

PREPARED FOR

Anma Offshore Wind Energy Co.,
Ltd.

DATE

05 July 2025

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ESIA for Project Anma

SEP Appendix H Community Grievance Mechanism

0692794



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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Meehee Suk', written over a horizontal line.

Meehee Suk

Partner in Charge

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Anma Offshore Wind Energy Co., Ltd. (AWC or the AWC) is developing an offshore wind farm project located adjacent to Anma-do, Yeonggwang-gun, Jeollanam-do, Republic of Korea (the Project). The Project is managed by special purpose company AWC, which is owned by Equis Wind (Korea) Holdings Pte.

This document is a Project specific, standalone Community Grievance Mechanism (CGM) document that is an appendix of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. This CGM document and the SEP have been developed based on the Internationally Recognised Standards (Applicable Standards) that are summarized below:

- Equator Principles 4 (EP4);
- International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards (PS) 2012; and
- IFC Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines, i.e. General EHS Guidelines (2007), Wind Energy (2015) and Electric Power Transmission and Distribution (2007).

As per the IFC PS1, The CGM document seeks to resolve concerns promptly, using an understandable and transparent consultative process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible, and at no cost and without retribution to the party that originated the issue or concern.

To align with IFC PS1 and PS2, AWC has developed and implemented two separate grievance mechanisms: one for affected communities (as outlined in this document) and another for workers, which is documented in a standalone Worker Grievance Mechanism. Each mechanism is designed to address the specific needs of its respective stakeholder group.

1.2 OBJECTIVE

The objective of the CGM document is to establish a structured and transparent process for stakeholders, particularly affected communities, to raise concerns or complaints related to a e.g. the Project's environmental and social (E&S) impacts. The CGM make sures that these grievances are addressed in a timely, culturally appropriate, and proactive manner.

In accordance with IFC Performance Standard 1, this CGM has been developed early in the Project lifecycle to help prevent escalation of tensions and to proactively address concerns that may arise from interactions between the Project and the surrounding communities.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

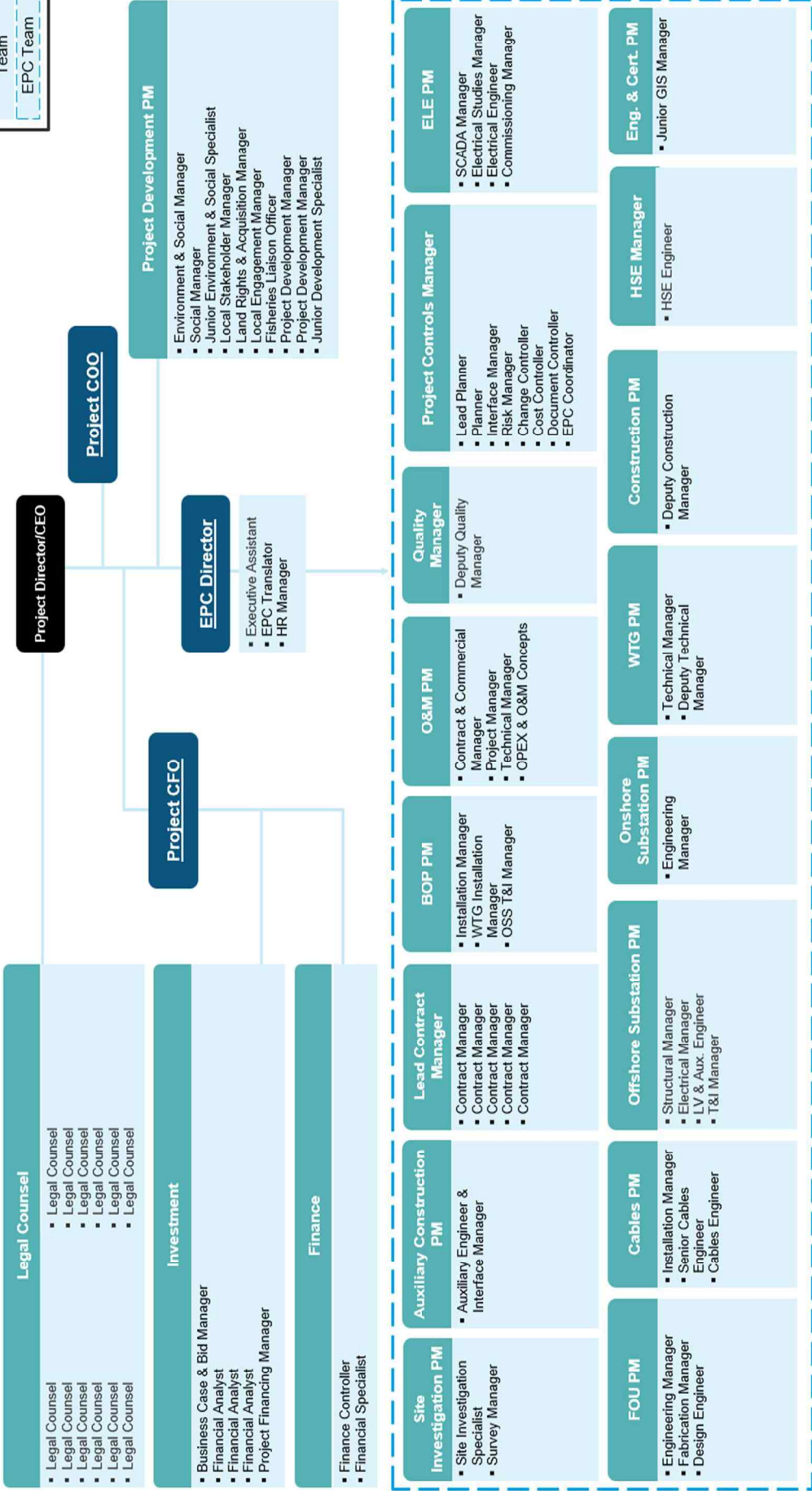
The Project is comprised of the following components:

- Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs);
- Offshore substation (OSS);
- Offshore Export Cable: within this report, when referring to Offshore Export Cable it is included the Inter Array Cable (IAC) as the implications related to physical risks are the same;
- Onshore Substation (ONS); and
- Onshore Export Cable.

3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This section provides information on the organisational structure of AWC and respective roles and responsibilities in implementing this CGM document. The organisational structure for implementing the CGM document is provided under Figure 3-1.

Project Team



Source: AWF Project Organisation Chart dated 06 July 2025

FIGURE 3-1 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The E&S Manager is the main person on AWC side in charge receiving the grievances. Other resources in AWC shared roles and responsibilities in CGM document implementation, and are summarised in Table 3-1.

TABLE 3-1 RESPONSIBILITIES OF EACH POSITIONS

Role	Responsibilities
Project Director	• Overall responsibility for practical implementation of all requirements and commitments described in the CGM document; • Ensure review of existing plans/procedures and update them as necessary to incorporate any additional requirements contained within the CGM document; and • Ensure sufficient resources are available to implement monitoring on site/field as described in the CGM document.
EPC Director	• Monthly reporting on key grievances received with status of corrective actions undertaken to the Project Director; and • Liaise with the Project Development Package Manager Permit and consents PM to ensure effective CGM is implemented throughout the Site.
Project Development Package Manager	• Monthly reporting of key grievances received with status of corrective actions undertaken to the EPC Director; and • Liaise with the E&S Manager to ensure effective CGM is implemented throughout the Project.
Local Engagement Manager	• First point of contact to Local stakeholders/local communities for their enquiries, grievances, or complaints; • Report all Grievances received from Local stakeholder to E&S Manager; and • Support appropriate communication with the Project and Local stakeholders/local communities.
E&S Manager	• Overall responsibility on GM document implementation; • Monthly reporting of grievances received with status of corrective actions to Project Development Package Manager; and • Liaise with the Local Engagement Manager to ensure effective implementation in Local communities.
Social Manager	• First point of contact to stakeholder for their enquiries, grievances, or complaints; • Liaise with the Local Engagement Manager to develop corrective actions, and implement such action in case of Local stakeholder grievances; • For sensitive grievances such as GBVH, coordinate intake and ensure referral to external support services with the complainant's informed consent; and • Report all grievances received to E&S Manager.
HSE Manager	• Co-operate with E&S Manager of health and safety related grievances received with status of corrective actions; and • Liaise with E&S Manager for Environmental/Social/Local issue.
HSE Team	• First point of contact for health and safety related grievances on Site (Contractor); • Report HSE manager of received grievances; and • If health and safety related comments/grievances are received from the Local communities, liaise with E&S Manager and Local Engagement Manager.

Role	Responsibilities
All Employees	• Follow procedures and actions listed in the CGM document; and • Inform E&S Manager and/or Social Manager of any enquiries, comments, grievances are received from the stakeholder in person.

4. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM PROCESS

The following key elements were considered in establishing the grievance mechanism to support the management of Project impacts and risks, as summarized from the IFC Good Practice Note on Addressing Grievances from the Project Affected Communities (2009):

- Ensuring proportionality;
- Ensuring cultural appropriateness;
- Ensuring accessibility;
- Ensuring transparency and accountability to all stakeholders; and
- Ensuring appropriate protection by encouraging the communities to share their concerns freely.

4.1 COMMUNICATION OF THE GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

The CGM has been communicating through formal and informal meetings. Additionally, CGM submissions are accepted through the website, and printed CGM submission forms are available at the Yeonggwang office so that local residents can complete them at their convenience. Furthermore, this stand-a-lone CGM document has been developed as a communication material regarding CGM.

The following information has been communicated by the AWC during the disclosure of the CGM:

- Who can raise complaints (focusing on affected communities);
- Where, when, and how community members can log complaints;
- Who is responsible for receiving and responding to complaints, and if any external parties can receive complaints from communities;
- What type of responses complainants can expect from the Project including timing of responses; and
- The benefits that complainants can receive from using the grievance mechanism.

To ensure broader and inclusive access to the CGM, particularly for women and other potentially underserved groups, AWC is implementing a structured dissemination plan. This includes providing verbal explanations during community meetings, distributing printed guides in local communities, and placing posters at common gathering points. For fishers and other stakeholders operating vessels in the Project Area, grievance submission instructions are also shared through fishery liaison officers and waterproof information cards.

It is essential that all AWC and the contractor personnel who interact with the local community fully understand the grievance mechanism, to enable them to communicate the grievance lodging process to the affected people, particularly in the case where the grievances are submitted directly to them for resolution.

Refer to Appendix C and Appendix D of the SEP, respectively, for the template for community grievance card, and grievance log form and register.

4.2 GRIEVANCE HANDLING

4.2.1 GENERAL GRIEVANCE HANDLING PROCEDURE

This CGM is designed primarily for external stakeholder, in particular the affected communities, to ensure that any concerns or compliances raised in relation to the Project are addressed fairly, consistently and transparently.

It applies to all individuals or groups within the local communities who may be impacted by the Project's activities. Any grievances/complaints received from the community members will be addressed through the procedures outlined in Table 4-1.

TABLE 4-1 SUMMARY OF GRIEVANCE HANDLING PROCESS

Phases	Description	Timeline	Responsibility
Receipt of Grievance	- Complaints can be received in an official grievance form, website, suggestion box or verbally. - Grievance Channels; - The Project specific website: https://anmawind.com/ko/community-ko/ - Email: contact@anmawind.com - Telephone; +82 2 6241 3980 - Suggestion box: AWC Local Office - Verbal filing: - E&S Manager for overall Stakeholders (internal, external) - Local Engagement Manager for local stakeholders	-	E&S Manager
Record/ Delegate	- Once communities are aware of the mechanism and access it to raise grievances, AWC shall: - Acknowledge with a formal confirmation the collected grievances, record them, register them and track them throughout the processing cycle, providing status updates to the complainants. Even in the case of oral grievance/communication received face-to-face, AWC's staff/contractor shall be in charge to write down the grievance and provide a formal confirmation to keep track of all communications from the least to the most formalized. All grievances should be recorded using the Template for community grievance card as presented in Appendix B of the SEP. - If the claim is clearly outside the scope of the mechanism, propose alternative avenues the community can use to address these potential issues (e.g. grievances constituting criminal activity and violence, labor-related grievances, commercial disputes, issued related to governmental policy and government institutions). - When a grievance is identified, it is recorded and the date noted in the grievance register. - This process shall be completed within 7 working days to ensure timely delegation and allow sufficient time for investigation and resolution.	Within 7 working days after receiving grievance	Project Grievance Redress Team / Local Engagement Manager
Review / Investigation	- All grievances and communications must undergo some degree of review and investigation. However, depending on the type of communication and its clarity, the amount of time and investigation will depend. Therefore, AWC shall: - Analyze the grievance and classify it as - A Simple Grievance in case of minor and straightforward issues that can be handled easily by providing information on the spot or referring the person to community liaison personnel. - A Complex Grievance if it is a less clear, more problematic issue or a group grievance.	7 working days, with the possibility of extension if necessary	Project Grievance Redress Team

Phases	Description	Timeline	Responsibility
	- Provide a thorough and fair process of all communication reviews, developing a clear list of tasks and outcomes that an investigation is expected to achieve (develop an investigation plan, assess the needs for safety and confidentiality, collect evidence and produce an investigation report). - When the grievance needs a more detailed review prior to action, staff involved may need to seek advice internally and in some cases even seek support from a third party and involve the senior management and project managers. Furthermore, AWC shall conduct, when necessary, meetings with the complainants and visit the site to gather evidence for a thorough review.		
Resolution or Appeal	- Once the grievance review and investigation have been completed, resolution options can be developed taking into consideration community preferences, project policy, past experience, current issues and potential outcomes. AWC shall: - After a thorough review, if the grievance is rejected, provide an answer to the complainant that advises the complainant of the findings and outcome with a comprehensive explanation of the reasons for the rejection. The answer shall be respectful and presented in a culturally acceptable way. - If the grievance is accepted: - AWC shall propose a solution resolving the issue unilaterally. - If it is not accepted by the complainant, AWC and the complainant shall try to reach a solution through negotiation or discussion finding a solution bilaterally. - If they are not able to find a solution bilaterally, then a third party can be invited or AWC shall approach the resolution process through a traditional or customary practice. - Third-Party Mediation: Where deemed necessary, AWC may engage a neutral third party, such as local community leaders, mediators, municipal authorities, or an officially recognized Dispute Mediation Committee. Engagement with a Dispute Mediation Committee will only be pursued when it aligns with AWC's operational policies and is considered beneficial for achieving a resolution. - External Mechanism: In exceptional circumstances, such as failure to resolve the issue, and if specifically required by local regulations or contractual obligations, the grievance may be escalated to external bodies, such as local judicial courts and authorities. - Documentation and Communication: All steps undertaken, whether internally or through third-party facilitation, will be documented for transparency and shared with the complainant. AWC shall make sure all alternatives within the company-community framework are explored before referring to external mechanisms.	7 working days, with the possibility of extension if necessary	Project Grievance Redress Team

Phases	Description	Timeline	Responsibility
	○ The response procedure in case the claim is accepted shall include a preliminary response presenting the next steps, a concrete timeline; and a final response documenting the proposed resolution. ● If it is expected that resolving the issue will take a long time, AWC plan to minimize the complainant's inconvenience through temporary measures. For example, additional noise barriers will be installed in residential areas around the construction site during the construction period, and extra traffic guides will be placed in areas where traffic congestion is expected. ● In the event of actual damage caused by the construction, a fair compensation process will be conducted through consultation with the complainant. ● When the final response is accepted by both parties, record all evidence of negotiation efforts or corrective actions taken, signed agreements and acceptance by the complainants to keep track of all grievances and resolutions. Once a grievance has been resolved, the complainant shall be invited to give feedback about the resolution process and asked to indicate their level of satisfaction with the mitigation measures once such measures have been implemented.		
Feedback/ Close out	● After the accepted resolution has been implemented, it will be regularly updating the complainant on the progress of resolving the issue. To maintain transparency and trust in the resolution process, provide detailed explanations of the progress. ● Document the cause of the complaint and the resolution process to establish preventive measures and avoid similar issues in the future. ● Maintain continuous communication with residents after a complaint is filed to enhance their understanding of the construction and actively gather their feedback as a preventive measure. ● In case, any grievance not resolved within this timeframe shall be tracked as an open grievance, with the reason for delay documented. AWC will monitor the percentage of grievances resolved within the stipulated timeframe and those resolved in favor of the complainant as part of its regular E&S performance reporting.	15 working days	Project Manager / Senior Management

Source: Yeonggwang Anna Offshore Wind Farm Project Development Permit Application (Transmission Line) dated August 2024.
 Note: Timeline per phase can be extended or shortened depending on level of grievance

4.2.2 SENSITIVE GRIEVANCE HANDLING PROCEDURE

Sensitive grievances, such as those related to Gender-Based Violence and Harassment (GBVH), can be submitted confidentially or anonymously through any of the CGM channels. Complainants may request to speak with a female staff member. Upon receipt, the grievance will be registered confidentially. Complainants may request assistance from appropriate support services. In such cases, and with the complainant's consent, the Social Manager will be responsible to refer the case to relevant support services, such as local women's centers or national hotlines.

Information on external support services is made available in grievance materials, including:

- Yeonggwang Women's Hotline:
 - Phone: 061-352-1321
 - Hours: Weekdays 9:00 AM – 6:00 PM (Lunch break: 12:00 PM – 1:00 PM)
 - Services: Telephone consultation, in-person and remote counselling, and free legal advice, etc
 - Website: <http://ykwahl.or.kr/>
- National GBV Hotline:
 - Phone: Dial 1366
 - Hours: 24-hour service
 - Services: Telephone, Chat, Message board consultation, etc
 - Website: <https://women1366.kr/>
- Korea Sexual Violence Relief Center:
 - Phone: 02-338-5801
 - Hours: Weekdays 10:00 AM – 5:00 PM (Lunch break: 1:00 PM – 2:00 PM)
 - Services: Telephone consultation, in-person and remote counselling, Psychological and emotional support, Medical support etc
 - Website: <https://www.sisters.or.kr/>

The procedures for handling sensitive grievances are further detailed in Table 4-2 and Figure 4-1 Flowchart: Handling of Sensitive Grievances (e.g. GBVH). These ensure that all GBVH-related grievances are addressed in a survivor-centered, confidential, and rights-respecting manner, in line with international good practice.

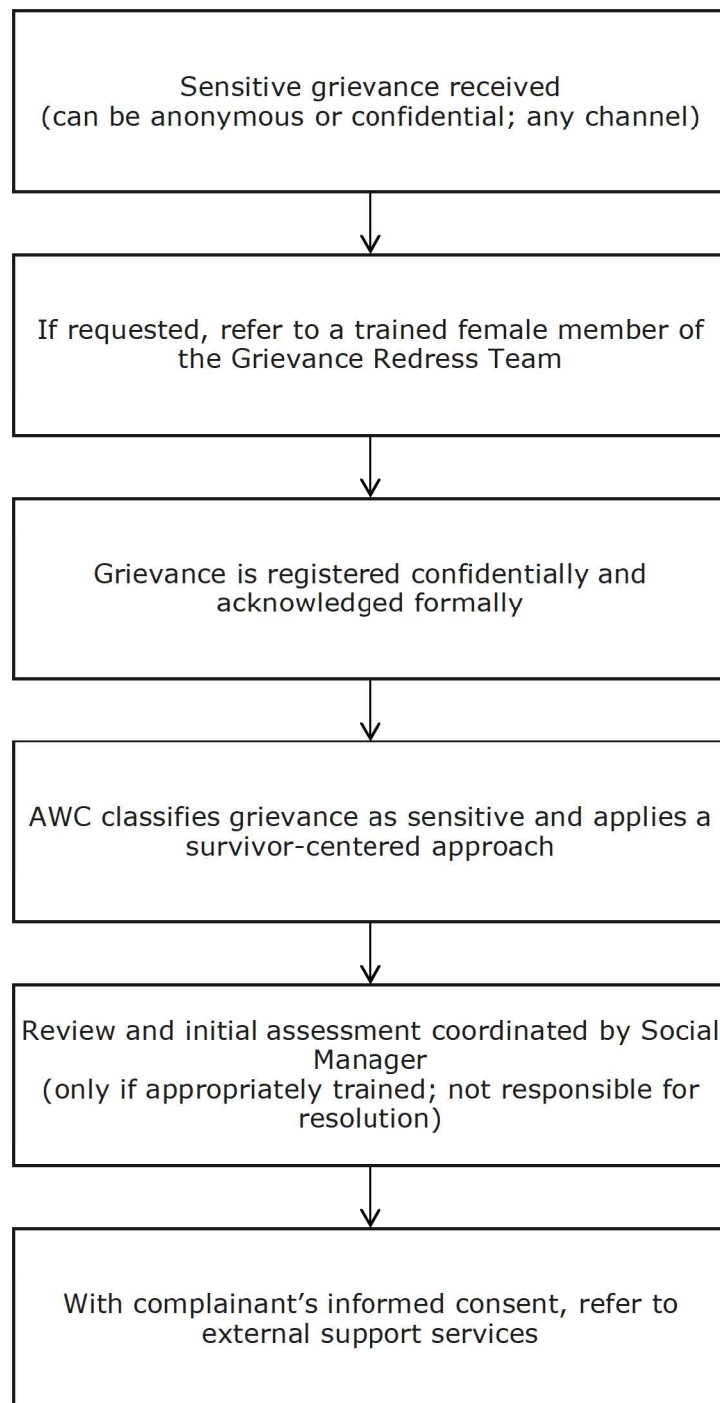


FIGURE 4-1 FLOWCHART: HANDLING OF SENSITIVE GRIEVANCES (E.G. GBVH)

TABLE 4-2 SUMMARY OF SENSITIVE GRIEVANCE HANDLING PROCESS

Phases	Description	Timeline	Responsibility
Receipt of Grievance	- Sensitive grievances (e.g. GBVH) from community members can be submitted confidentially or anonymously through any of the following channels: - The Project specific website: https://anmawind.com/ko/community-ko/ - Email: contact@anmawind.com - Telephone; +82 2 6241 3980 - Suggestion box: AWC Local Office - Verbal filing: - E&S Manager for overall Stakeholders (internal, external) - Local Engagement Manager for local stakeholders - A trained female staff member of the Grievance Redress Team (Social Manager) will be available to receive such complaints, if preferred by the complainant. - Such grievances will be handled with enhanced discretion.	-	E&S Manager Social Manager
Record/ Delegate	- AWC shall acknowledge the grievance, record it confidentially, register it, and track it through the process. Even in the case of oral grievance/communication received face-to-face, AWC's staff shall be in charge to write down the grievance and provide a formal confirmation to keep track of all communications from the least to the most formalized. - This process shall be completed within 7 working days to ensure timely delegation and allow sufficient time for investigation and resolution.	Within 7 working days after receiving grievance	Social Manager, with support from E&S Manager (for tracking only)
Review / Investigation	- Sensitive grievances, such as those related to Gender-Based Violence and Harassment (GBVH), will be reviewed using a survivor-centered approach, ensuring confidentiality, psychological safety, and protection from retaliation. - Complainants may request to speak with an appropriate female grievance handler, and only personnel with relevant qualifications or competencies will be assigned to manage such cases. - If needed, AWC will coordinate with specialized external agencies (e.g., legal or psychosocial support services, or national GBVH hotlines) to support investigation and resolution. - The Social Manager will coordinate the intake and referral process and ensure that informed consent is obtained prior to external referral.	7 working days, with the possibility of extension if necessary	Social Manager, with support from E&S Manager (for tracking only)
Resolution or Appeal	- Once a GBVH-related grievance is referred to external services, AWC will maintain regular communication with the complainant (if they consent) to track the referral status and ensure survivor protection. - The case may be tracked anonymously for internal monitoring.	As applicable, depending on external	Social Manager, with support from E&S Manager (for tracking only)

Phases	Description	Timeline	Responsibility
	All actions taken to coordinate the referral process will be documented confidentially.	referral process	
Feedback/ Close out	- With the complainant's consent, AWC may follow up to confirm that the referral has been completed. The case will be tracked anonymously for internal learning. - Complainants may voluntarily provide feedback on the referral experience or support received, if they are willing. - Any grievance not resolved within this timeframe shall be tracked as an open grievance, with the reason for delay documented.	As applicable	Social Manager

5. MONITORING AND REPORTING

The CGM will be monitored regularly to ensure its effectiveness, transparency, and responsiveness. All received grievances will be recorded for the date of submission, category, actions taken, and resolution status.

As part of the ESMS, a report will be prepared summarising the number of grievances received, the types of issues raised, the response times, and the outcomes, which will be developed by the E&S Manager and reported to the Project Director through the EPC Director and Project Development Package Manager.

Continuous improvements will be made based on the trends and feedback collected through the grievance process.