OZALTIN OTEL SOLAR POWER PLANT

Project design description

Summary

The project reduces GHG emissions by generating average 97,616 MWh/year of clean electricity via a 49.50 MWp/42.44 MWe solar plant in Türkiye, displacing fossil fuel-based power. It mitigates ~61,116 tCO2e/year, totaling 611,160 tCO2e over 10 years. Capacity will increase to 61.50 MWp/48.47 MWe by August 2025. Operational since 15/03/2024, it avoids emissions from thermal plants without causing leakage.

Özaltın Otel İşletmeleri A.Ş.

Template version 6.0

Project Details

Title of project	Ozaltın Otel Solar Power Plant
ID of project	[353]
Project proponent	Özaltın Otel İşletmeleri A.Ş.
Representative	CRP Energy Ltd. Project Consultant C/O Ida&Co Building 3 Chiswick Business Park, 566 Chiswick High Road, London, United Kingdom, W4 5YA info@crpenergy.co
Statement by the project proponent	The Özaltın Otel İşletmeleri A.Ş. states that he is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this PDD and all accompanying documentation provided.
Pre-registration date	24/03/2025
Version of PDD	1.0
Date of PDD version	24/03/2025
PDD prepared by	Mustafa Sezai Uzun, Manager, sezai@crpenergy.co, +90 535 559 88 19
Sectoral scope of project activity	Scope 1: Energy Industry – Renewable/Non-renewable Sources
Methodology(ies) applied and version number	ACM0002: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources – Version 22.0
Criteria for validation	☒ ICR requirement document v.6.0 ☒ ISO 14064-2 ☒ Applied methodology, ACM0002: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources – Version 22.0 ☐ Other, please specify.
Host country(ies)	Türkiye
Host country approval	☐ Yes ☒ No
Multiple project activities	☐ Yes ☒ No
Type (CDR, RAD, hybrid)	☐ CDR ☒ RAD ☐ Hybrid
MRV cycle:	

Estimated annual average GHG emission mitigation (t CO2-e)	61,116

Contents

1. Project description

1.1 Purpose, objectives, and general description of the project

Ozaltın Otel Solar Power Plant is an unlicensed renewable energy project with an installed capacity of 49.50 MWp / 42.44 MWe. Ozaltın Otel Solar Power Plant was initially registered as five separate but adjacent facilities: Elmalı-1 SPP, Gloria Hotels Elmalı-2B SPP, Elmalı-2B SPP, Elmalı-6 SPP, and Elmalı-7 SPP. Subsequently, the facilities were consolidated under a single plant name. After August 2025, a capacity addition is planned, increasing the capacity from 49.50 MWp / 42.44 MWe to 61.50 MWp / 48.47 MWe. The solar power plant utilizes photovoltaic (PV) technology to convert solar energy into electricity and sell this electrical energy to the National Electricity Grid of Türkiye. The project involves solar PV arrays, inverter stations, transformer and grid connection as key elements in Elmalı district of Antalya province of Türkiye. The information about region of the project is provided in Section 1.4 in detail. The operation of the project has been started on 15/03/2024.

The project boundary is delineated by the Turkish National Electricity Grid according to the ACM0002: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources – Version 22.0 methodology. Within this boundary are both the project's power plant and all other power stations physically linked to the same electricity system.

The purpose of the Ozaltın Otel Solar Power Plant is to generate clean and renewable energy. The project aims to contribute significantly to the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, promote sustainable development, and enhance the region's energy security. By harnessing the power of the sun, Ozaltın Otel Solar Power Plant provides an environmentally friendly and economically viable energy source, reducing the dependency on fossil fuels and mitigating the adverse effects of climate change.

The objectives of this project are:

- To install and operate a grid-connected solar power plant with a capacity of 49.5 MWp / 42.44 MWe to generate clean electricity, and after August 2025, to increase the capacity from 49.50 MWp / 42.44 MWe to 61.50 MWp / 48.47 MWe,
- To minimize greenhouse gas emissions by displacing the need for fossil fuel-based power generation in the region,
- To promote renewable energy adoption and foster sustainable development,
- To contribute to the energy mix and enhance energy security in the region,
- To create job opportunities and support local economic growth through the construction and operation of the solar power plant, and
- To serve as a model project for other communities and industries, encouraging the adoption of renewable energy technologies.

The project adheres to all applicable laws and regulations in Türkiye. According to Turkish environmental regulations, the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change has exempted the project from conducting an "Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)" based on the specific dates mentioned in Table 1.

Table 1. EIA Exemption Dates

#	Name of SPP	Names of Old Versions of SPP	Dates of the EIA Exemption
1	Ozaltın Otel Solar Power Plant	Elmalı-1 SPP	15/08/2022
2		Gloria Hotels Elmalı-2 SPP	28/07/2022
3		Elmalı-2B SPP	12/08/2022
4		Elmalı-6 SPP	15/08/2022
5		Elmalı-7 SPP	15/08/2022

The project aims to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by preventing the release of CO_2 during electricity generation from fossil fuel power plants that are connected to the Turkish National Power Grid. The total installed capacity of the project is 49.5 MWp / 42.44 MWe, and after August, the capacity is planned to increase to 61.50 MWp / 48.47 MWe. . The annual electricity generation values are provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Annual Electricity Generation Values of Ozaltın Otel SPP

Year	Electricity Generation (MWh)
2024 (15/03/2024-31/12/2024)	68,684
2025	91,575
2026	99,500
2027	99,500
2028	99,500
2029	99,500
2030	99,500
2031	99,500
2032	99,500
2033	99,500
2034 (01/01/2034-14/03/2034)	19,900

As per the applied ACM0002 methodology, the baseline scenario is defined as the electricity supplied to the grid by the project, which would have otherwise been generated by grid-connected power plants or through the addition of new generation sources.

This solar power plant is expected to generate an average of 97,616 MWh of clean electricity annually. By displacing the need for electricity from fossil fuel-based power plants, the project is estimated to mitigate approximately 61,116 tCO_2e of greenhouse gas emissions per year. Over the entire crediting period of the solar power plant, this would result in a total GHG emission mitigation of 611,160 tCO_2e.

Project proponent's commitment to sustainability and the reduction of carbon emissions will contribute positively to global efforts to combat climate change and pave the way for a greener and more sustainable future.

1.2 Project type and sectoral scope

The project type is reduction, avoidance or destruction.

The project utilizes the most recent versions of CDM EB-approved methodologies and tools. It is part of the ICR approved program, falling under scope 1: "Energy Industry - Renewable/Non-renewable Sources." As a SPP project, it is classified as a Renewable Energy type. Also, according to CDM, this project is a large-scale project.

Sectoral scope (primary)	1. Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources)
Sectoral scope (other)	1. Energy industries (renewable - / non-renewable sources)
Project type	Reduction, avoidance or destruction

1.3 Project

☒ Single location/area or installation

☐ Bundled project (multiple locations/areas or installations)

☐ Grouped project (locations/areas or installations added post validation)

☐ Bundled and grouped project.

1.3.1 Eligibility criteria for grouped project

N/A

1.4 Location

The host country of Ozaltın Otel Solar Power Plant project is Türkiye. Further information regarding the location of SPP (e.g. province, district, neighborhood/village) and its geo- coordinates are given below.

Address	Elmalı District Kışlaköy Village Block: 0 Parcel: 1870-1871
County/province	Antalya
Country	Türkiye
Region	Mediterranean Region
Geographic location	
Latitude	36.751514°
Longitude	29.848951°
Map link	https://maps.app.goo.gl/GJkFmKnok8U5NdQNA

Figure 1. Site Location of Ozaltın Otel Solar Power Plant

Figure 2. Location of the Project in Türkiye

1.5 Conditions prior to implementation

The entire province of Antalya is rich in sunbathing potential. Therefore, it is possible to obtain a high amount of solar radiation by locating the solar power plant in this area. There are no legal obstacles in and around the plant site.

Before the project commenced, the site of each plant was an empty plot of land with no existing structures. There were no settlements or real estate on the sites included in the Ozaltın Otel Solar Power Plant Project. The sites were arid lands without vegetation, which led to the project receiving an EIA exemption. Consequently, the project represents the establishment of a new power unit and does not involve the replacement of any previous plant. Detailed location information of each plant is provided in section 1.4.

1.6 Technology applied

Following technical assessments, the most appropriate technical equipment was selected individually for the project. The technical specifications for each piece of equipment utilized in the plants are provided in Table 3 and Table 4 below. The load factor is calculated as 22.86%. Single line diagram is given as Figure 3. Monitoring details are given under Section 11.

As mentioned before, Ozaltın Otel Solar Power Plant is an unlicensed renewable energy project with an installed capacity of 49.50 MWp / 42.44 Mwe. After August 2025, a capacity addition is planned, increasing the capacity from 49.50 MWp / 42.44 Mwe to 61.50 MWp / 48.47 MWe.

Table 3. Technical Details of Modules

Equipment	Manufacturer	Type	Peak Power (Wp)	Dimensions (mm)	# of Equipment
Modules	Elin A.Ş. Sirius	Monocrystalline	550	2279x1134x35	90,018

Table 4. Technical Details of Inverters

Equipment	Manufacturer	Type	Maximum Power (AC) (kW)	# of Inverters
Inverters	Sungrow	SG350HX	320	134

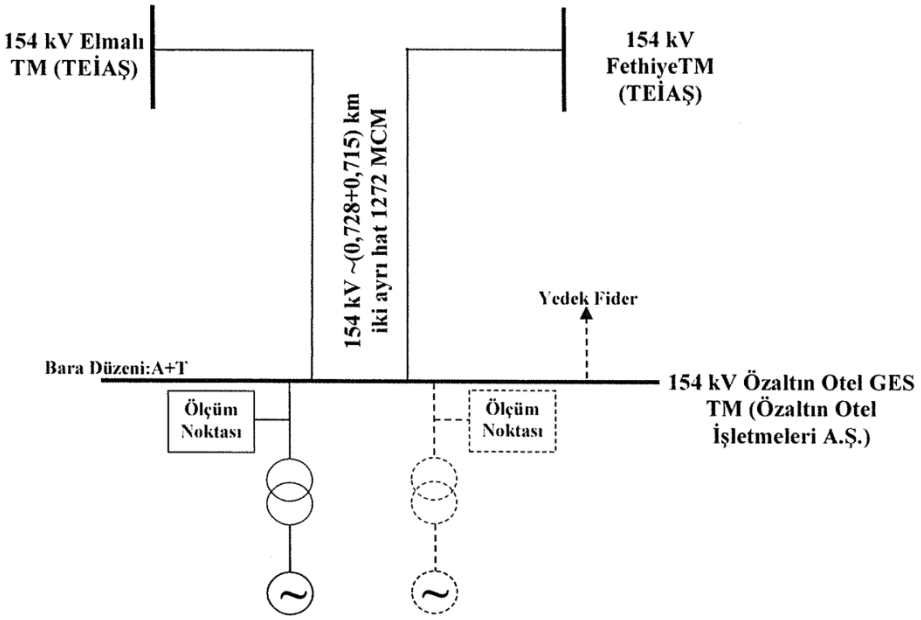


Figure 3. Single Line Diagram

1.7 Roles and responsibilities

Özaltın Otel İşletmeleri A.Ş. is the project owner and operate the project. CRP Energy Ltd. is the project consultant. Further details are as follows:

1.7.1 Project proponent(s)

Organization Name	Özaltın Otel İşletmeleri A.Ş.
Role in the project	Project Owner
Contact person	İsmail Semerci
Title	Finance Coordinator
Address	Belek Mahallesi Turizm Caddesi No: 74 Serik/Antalya/Türkiye - https://maps.app.goo.gl/9EkM6khkoym4WhZt9
Telephone	+90 555 821 40 63
Email	isemerci@gloria.com.tr

1.7.2 Others involved in the project

Organization Name	CRP Energy Ltd.
Role in the project	Project Consultant
Contact person	Mustafa Sezai Uzun
Title	Manager
Address	C/O Ida&Co Building 3 Chiswick Business Park, 566 Chiswick High Road, London, United Kingdom, W4 5YA - https://maps.app.goo.gl/NgcQUv1V3U9RepSC8
Telephone	+90 535 559 88 19
Email	sezai@crpenergy.co

1.8 Chronological plan/implementation

The table displaying the chronological schedule and actual dates for the Ozaltın Otel Solar Power Plant is presented below in Table 5.

Table 5. Chronologic Plan of the Project

Milestones/Plans	Dates
System Connection Agreement	09/05/2023
Start Date of the Project Activity	15/03/2024
Planned Commissioning Date for the Capacity Addition	01/08/2025
Baseline Period	15/03/2024 – 14/03/2034
Expected Validation of the Project	14/03/2026
Expected First Monitoring Period	15/03/2024 – 14/03/2026

1.9 Eligibility

The Ozaltın Otel Solar Power Plant project qualifies for inclusion in the scope of the ICR program because it satisfies the following criteria:

- It is a renewable power generation project connected to the grid, and it follows the eligible methodology (ACM0002) under the ICR program.
- The execution of project activities is in compliance with all relevant laws and regulations. These laws and regulations are explained briefly in Section 3.1.
- In the section 5.3. of the ICR Requirement Document v6.0, it is mentioned that projects with a start date after 01/01/2020 are eligible for registration with ICR subject to conformity to other requirements.
- In the section 5.4.2. of the ICR Requirement Document v6.0, it is mentioned that crediting period is a conservative estimate of the technical lifetime of the installed technologies or implemented measures and associated impacts with a maximum of 10 years with no option of renewing the crediting period. Crediting period of the Ozaltın Otel Solar Power Plant has been set as 10 years.
- The project has not issue instruments for the same GHG emission mitigations with another GHG program or scheme as mentioned in the section 5.8. of the ICR Requirement Document v6.0. The project is not registered to any other standard. There is no double counting of mitigated emissions.

1.10 Funding

Ozaltın Otel Solar Power Plant does not receive any financial support from any public sources.

1.11 Ownership

The carbon credits produced by this project activity are the property of the project owner, Özaltın Otel İşletmeleri A.Ş. Ownership is verified through legal authorization documents obtained for the project, which confirm the company's rights. Due to the sensitive nature of these documents, they are provided to the VVB for validation.

1.12 Other certifications

N/A

1.13 Double counting, issuance and claiming

1.13.1 Host country attestation

The application process for obtaining the Letter of Attestation has commenced with the relevant authorities. The letter will be furnished during the Verification process.

☐ Host country attestation

☒ No host country attestation

1.13.2 Other registration and double issuance

Is the project registered or intends to be registered with another GHG program?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Has the project been rejected by another GHG program

☐ Yes

☒ No

GHG program	N/A
Project ID	N/A
Link	N/A
Status	N/A

1.13.3 Double claiming and other instruments

Are the project activities also included in a GHG emissions trading program (other than a GHG program) or is subject to binding emission limit?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Has the project activity applied for, received, or is planning to receive instruments from another GHG-related environmental crediting system, e.g. IREC or Guarantees of Origin.

☐ Yes

☒ No

GHG program	N/A
Project ID	N/A
Link	N/A
Status	N/A

Do project activities affect GHG emissions accounted for within a value chain (goods/service, i.e. scope 3 emissions and the project proponent or an authorized representative a buyer or a seller of such goods/services?

☐ Yes

☒ No

1.14 Other benefits (SDGs)

The project is expected to contribute 3 SDGs which are SDG 7, 8, and 13.

The Ozaltın Otel Solar Power Plant significantly impacts several SDGs. SDG 7 focuses on renewable energy adoption, and the implementation of solar panels and related infrastructure directly addresses this by increasing the share of renewable energy in the energy mix. In terms of SDG 8, the project's activities create employment opportunities during construction, operation, and maintenance, promoting decent work and economic growth. Lastly, the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions through the adoption of renewable energy sources directly addresses SDG 13, which focuses on the implementation of policies to integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning.

The collective efforts in deploying advanced technology, creating employment, enhancing infrastructure, strategically siting the plants, and mitigating climate change impacts through clean energy highlight the comprehensive contributions of the Ozaltın Otel Solar Power Plant across multiple SDGs, driving progress towards sustainable development.

Considering SDG 7 and 13, regular monitoring of energy generation and output of the solar power plant will be crucial. This data will indicate the plant's performance against set targets for renewable energy production. Monitoring of energy generation is applied by using EPIAS records. The detailed information is given in Section 10. Additionally, concerning SDG 8, there are Social Security Institution records that demonstrate the employment. These records will be checked.

Identification of SDG contributions		
SDG target	**Indicator (text from the SDG indicator)**	**Contributions**
1. No poverty		
1.1		
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions …		
1.3		
2. Zero hunger		
2.1		
2.2		
…		

3. Good health and well-being		
4. Quality education		
5. Gender equality		
6. Clean water and sanitation		
7. Affordable and clean energy	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption.	The project contributes to SDG Target 7.2 "By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix" by the utilization of solar power as a renewable energy source. The project makes a contribution to this aim by annually producing 97,616 MWh of energy through renewable methods.
8. Decent work and economic growth	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age, and persons with disabilities.	The project's construction and operation phases generate both direct and indirect job opportunities, thereby making a positive contribution towards SDG Target 8.5, "By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities and equal pay for work of equal value". The employment durations vary, including both long-term and temporary positions. During the operational phase, the project has created a total of 13 long-term job opportunities. During the construction phase, the project generated approximately 100 short-term job opportunities lasting six months.
9. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure		
10. Reduced inequalities		
11. Sustainable cities and communities		
12. Responsible consumption and production		
13. Climate action	13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year.	The project aids in lowering CO_2 emissions by generating clean and renewable energy. Thus, it contributes to SDG Target 13.2 "Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning" The project makes a yearly reduction of 61,116 tons of CO_2 equivalent emissions.
14. Life below water		
15. Life on land		
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions		
17. Partnership for the goals		

1.15 Risk assessment

This section provides a detailed risk assessment, covering various risks within each category, along with targeted mitigation strategies that align with ICR standards and methodologies. It plays a crucial role in ensuring the project's success and maintaining the integrity of the issued carbon credits.

	Risks identified	Mitigation measures
Project design	Financial Viability and Sustainability Risk	The project's financial feasibility, as highlighted in the financial analysis section of this document, presents a financial risk. The revenues generated from ICR will be used to create a revenue stream to support the investment, mitigate financial risks, and ensure the long-term sustainability of the project.
Environmental and socio-economic safeguards	Risk of Loss of the Characteristics of Natural Areas, Disappearance of Geophytes under the Soil	The vegetative soil were stripped and properly stored in the areas that will be affected by the site preparation, and then it was laid back on these environments after the activities are completed.
	Risk of Slowing-down of Physiological Functions of Plants	Activities that generated excessive dust were carried out outside the spring months, these environments were constantly watered to keep them moist, or dust sources were screened.
Boundary	Out-of-Boundary Risk	In line with the current infrastructure, the country operates a single National Grid rather than multiple local grids. Therefore, our connection will be made directly to the National Grid. Additionally, the distribution company will continuously monitor the system, helping to mitigate any potential boundary risks.
	Misapplication of Methodology Risk	ICR requires the use of approved carbon accounting methodologies, with verification by accredited third parties to ensure compliance with established standards. Adhering strictly to these mandated methodologies will effectively mitigate the risk of misapplication.

Baseline determination	Risk of Inaccurate Baseline Scenario	Robust baseline methodologies, as outlined in the tools, are applied and will be validated through expert review and stakeholder consultation to ensure accuracy.
	Risk of Overestimation of GHG Removals	The constants are determined by the government, ensuring that any potential errors in their determination are eliminated.
Additionality	Risk of Failure to Demonstrate Additionality	ICR refers to TOOL01, "Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality, Version 07.0.0", to establish the additionality of the project in the following subsections. This tool offers a systematic framework to demonstrate that the project activity results in genuine greenhouse gas reductions that would not have occurred under standard practices or regulatory requirements, ensuring that the emissions reductions are truly additional.
	Risk of Weak Financial Additionality	ICR mandates a thorough financial additionality analysis to demonstrate that the project would not proceed without carbon credit revenue. This risk is mitigated through detailed calculations of financial additionality provided in the relevant section of this PDD.
GHG SSR relevant to the baseline scenario and conservativeness	Risk of Over-Optimistic Assumptions Regarding the Baseline Scenario	As outlined in the additionality calculations, all assumptions have been made conservatively, using available sources to effectively mitigate this risk.
	Risk of Lack of Sensitivity Analysis	ICR requires sensitivity analyses to test baseline assumptions under various scenarios, ensuring conservatism and robustness in emission reduction estimates. By conducting the sensitivity analysis as specified by ICR guidelines and the relevant CDM Tool, this risk is effectively mitigated. The results of this

		analysis are included in the Additionality section of this PDD.
GHG SSR relevant to the project and conservativeness	Risk of Over-Optimistic Assumptions Regarding the Project	As outlined in the additionality calculations, all assumptions have been made conservatively, based on available sources, to mitigate this risk. Additionally, all calculations are subject to third-party verification to ensure transparency and accuracy.
GHG emission mitigation quantification and conservativeness	Risk of Incorrect Reporting and Compliance Issues	Meticulous monitoring, reporting, and verification protocols will be implemented throughout the project, following internationally accepted standards as outlined in the ICR Requirements, to ensure accuracy and compliance.
Leakage	Risk of Displacing Emissions to Non-Project Areas	According to ACM0002 Section 5.6, Paragraph 71, "No other leakage emissions are considered." Emissions from activities such as power plant construction and upstream fossil fuel use (e.g., extraction, processing, and transport) are deemed negligible. Therefore, leakage is not applicable to this project.
Non-performance	Risk of Operational and Technical Concerns	Routine technical inspections will be conducted to ensure proper operation, including SCADA-based monitoring, regular visual equipment checks, and scheduled maintenance of key components such as substations, solar panels, and inverters. Additionally, continuous communication with transmission and distribution system operators will be maintained, along with technical training for personnel.
	Risk of Failure to Meet Emission Reduction Targets	Emission reduction targets are set using conservative assumptions in the calculations. ICR mandates periodic performance assessments and incorporates contingency plans to address potential shortfalls. If the verified

		emission reductions are lower than the target during the verification period, necessary adjustments and corrections will be made.
Non-permanence	Risk of Failure to Realize the Project	The project activity has already started. At this irreversible stage, the risk has been effectively mitigated, ensuring the project's successful completion.
Non-corresponding adjustments	Risk of Discrepancy with International Carbon Market Regulations	The project fully complies with international standards, aligns with the mechanisms of the Paris Agreement, and maintains transparent reporting to ensure regulatory adherence.
	Risk of Misalignment of Carbon Credits with National Targets	The project is designed in full compliance with ICR requirements, ensuring alignment with both national and international carbon accounting frameworks. Any potential misalignment is addressed through regular updates. Additionally, the project supports Turkey's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 41% by 2030, targeting a reduction to 695 million tons of CO_2 equivalent compared to a business-as-usual scenario.
Monitoring	Risk of Ineffective or Insufficient Monitoring	The project employs both main and backup meters in accordance with electricity distribution company regulations to ensure accurate measurement of generated electricity. The dual-meter system allows for direct value comparison, ensuring reliability and compliance with EMRA (Electricity Market Regulatory Authority) regulations and industry standards.
	Risk of Inaccurate Data Reporting	Reporting relies on data provided by the electricity distribution company, which is readily available for verification. In case of discrepancies, the information can be

		cross-checked against official records to ensure accuracy and reliability.

1.15.1 Additional information on risk assessment and management of risk

N/A

1.16 Additional information

N/A. No further supplementary details are available concerning the project.

1.17 Confidential/sensitive information

N/A

2. Crediting

2.1 Project start date

Project start date	15/03/2024

2.2 Expected operational lifetime or termination date

Operational lifetime of a solar power plant can change due to the conditions of use. The approximate lifetime can be assumed as 30 years.

2.3 Crediting period

Crediting period	☐ Five years, renewable twice. ☒ Ten years, fixed. ☐ Fifteen years, renewable twice (CDR only). ☐ Other, provide information on how that conforms with ICR requirement document.

2.4 Calander year of crediting

Calendar year of crediting	Estimated GHG emission mitigations (tCO_2e)
15/03/2024 to 31. December 2024	43,003
1. January 2025 to 31. December 2025	57,335
1. January 2026 to 31. December 2026	62,296
1. January 2027 to 31. December 2027	62,296
1. January 2028 to 31. December 2028	62,296
1. January 2029 to 31. December 2029	62,296
1. January 2030 to 31. December 2030	62,296
1. January 2031 to 31. December 2031	62,296
1. January 2032 to 31. December 2032	62,296
1. January 2033 to 31. December 2033	62,296
1. January 2034 to 14/03/2034	12,459

Total estimated GHG emission mitigations during the crediting period (t CO2-e)	611,160
Total number of years (yrs)	10
Annual average (t CO2-e)	61,116

3. Safeguards

3.1 Statutory requirements

Statutory requirement name	Paragraphs applicable	Description of how it relates to the project	Means of compliance
Electricity Market Law[1]	Entire Document	This law applies to the project as it involves electricity generation.	Compliance with this law is ensured by following the regulations and standards set for electricity generation projects.
Law on Utilization of Renewable Energy Resources for the Purpose of Generating Electricity[2]	Entire Document	This law applies to the project as it involves the generation of electricity through renewable energy.	Compliance with this law is achieved by adhering to regulations governing renewable energy projects and electricity generation.
Energy Efficiency Law[3]	Entire Document	This law governs both the procedural and substantive aspects of utilizing renewable energy, which directly applies to the project.	Compliance is achieved by obtaining the necessary licenses and permits for the project in accordance with the law.
Unlicensed Electricity Generation in the Electricity Market Regulation[4]	Entire Document	This law governs unlicensed electricity generation projects, which is applicable to the activities of the project.	Compliance is achieved by securing the necessary permits for the project in accordance with legal requirements.
Environmental Law[5]	Entire Document	This law oversees environmental issues, including the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), and is relevant	Although the project is exempt from the EIA, compliance is maintained by following this law for

[1] https://www.epias.com.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/ELECTRICITY-MARKET-LAW.pdf
[2] https://www.epias.com.tr/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Electricity-Market-Law-CB2-2.pdf
[3] https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/mevzuat?MevzuatNo=5627&MevzuatTur=1&MevzuatTertip=5
[4] https://www.epias.com.tr/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/UNLICENSED-ELECTRICITY-GENERATION-IN-THE-ELECTRICITY-MARKET-REGULATION.pdf
[5] https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/mevzuat?MevzuatNo=2872&MevzuatTur=1&MevzuatTertip=5

		to all associated investments, such as the project's activities.	the ongoing EIA process related to capacity addition, ensuring positive outcomes.

3.2 Potential negative environmental and socio-economic impacts

Environment	**Impacts and safeguards**
Air	NA
Land	NA
Water	NA
Natural resources	NA
Social	**Impacts and safeguards**
Jobs	Positive
Health & safety	NA
Education	Positive
Welfare	NA
Economy	**Impacts and safeguards**
Growth	Positive
Energy	Positive
Technology transfer	NA
Balance of payment	Positive

3.3 Consultation with interested parties and communications

The project was initially exempted from the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA); therefore, no public participation meeting was held at that time. For the capacity addition, the project obtained a positive EIA decision, and a public participation meeting was subsequently organized. The details are provided below.

Public participation meetings are organized in the nearest settlement to the project to inform the public and stakeholders who are likely to be affected by the project and to receive their opinions, concerns, complaints and suggestions regarding the project.

The important point here is that the opinions, suggestions, concerns and complaints of the public and other relevant stakeholders should be evaluated and included in the project. In order to inform the public about the meeting, announcements were placed in a national newspaper and a local newspaper at least 10 days before the meeting. Also, the announcement text prepared for the “Public Information and Participation Meeting” has been posted at the mukhtar's office and district governorship of the relevant neighborhood where the people likely to be affected by the project.

Figure 4. Announcement in a national newspaper for the Local Stake Holder Consultation (Takvim Newspaper)

In accordance with Article 9 of the EIA Regulation in force at the time of preparing the EIA Application File for the project in question, a public information and participation meeting was held on September 27, 2024, in Eskihisar Wedding Hall which is located in Antalya province, Elmalı district, Eskihisar neighborhood. The meeting aimed to ensure public participation in the EIA process, inform the public about the project, and gather their opinions and suggestions.

The meeting was chaired by Mr. Ufuk AĞDAK, Branch Manager of the Antalya Provincial Directorate of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change, responsible for EIA and Environmental Permits. He opened the meeting with a speech explaining its purpose.

Following the opening speech, the chairman invited Mr. Oktay BAYKAN from EN-ÇEV Enerji Çevre Yatırımları ve Danışmanlığı Haritacılık İmar İnşaat A.Ş., the company that prepared the EIA Application File, to give an informative presentation about the project.

After the presentation, the chairman opened the floor to the public to gather their opinions and suggestions regarding the project. However, as no comments or suggestions were made, the chairman officially closed the meeting.

The participant list for the public information and participation meeting is given in Appendix.

There are some photos of the meeting below.

Figure 5. Local Stakeholder Meeting

Figure 6. Local Stakeholder Meeting

Figure 7. Local Stakeholder Meeting

The project owner will establish a grievance mechanism in compliance with national and international regulations and standards as early as possible in the project's development phase.

This mechanism will be designed to gather and address concerns and complaints from communities affected by the proposed project, particularly regarding its environmental and social performance. It will also enable the project owner to listen to and resolve concerns related to compensation and resettlement for displaced persons or members of the host community in a timely manner.

The grievance mechanism should be proportionate to the project's risks and adverse impacts and serve the affected communities. It will ensure a culturally appropriate, accessible, understandable, and transparent consultation process to promptly address concerns. No party submitting a concern or complaint will face any cost or penalty.

During the construction and operation phases of the project, complaint boxes will be placed in neighborhood mukhtars' offices. To facilitate communication between the public and the company, contact forms containing the company's contact details will be posted at mukhtars' offices. Public opinions on the project's operation will be gathered through survey methods.

The grievance mechanism will be monitored every three months, and necessary measures will be taken if any complaints arise.

The project proponent will periodically report to affected communities on progress made on concerns raised through consultations or the grievance mechanism to address risks or impacts affecting affected communities. If, under the management program, changes or additions are made to mitigation measures or activities in action plans to address the concerns of affected communities, affected communities will be informed of the updated measures or activities. The frequency of these reports will be directly proportional to the concerns raised by affected communities, at least once a year.

3.3.1 Stakeholders and consultation

Stakeholder	Citizens living near the project area
Legal rights	Project does not affect the legal rights of stakeholders
Diversity	There is no cultural diversity in the project impact area. The project is socioeconomically beneficial as it provides job opportunities for stakeholders.
Location	Antalya Province, Elmalı District, Kışlaköy Village

Effects	The project provides job opportunities for the identified stakeholders. There is no identified negative impact of the project for them.
Date of consultation	27/09/2024
Stakeholder engagement	The public was informed about the meeting through announcements in national and local newspapers at least 10 days in advance. Additionally, the meeting notice was posted at the mukhtar's office and the district governorship in the affected neighborhood.
Consultation	The meeting began with an opening speech outlining its purpose. Following this, a representative from the company responsible for preparing the EIA Application File delivered an informative presentation on the project. After the presentation, the floor was opened for public opinions and suggestions, but since no comments were made, the meeting was officially closed.
Stakeholder input	During the consultation, the public was given the opportunity to provide feedback on the project after an informative presentation. However, as no comments or suggestions were received, no updates to the project design were deemed necessary. The absence of input indicated that the proposed plan was either well-understood or did not raise concerns among attendees.
Free prior informed consent	Stakeholders reviewed the project details, and no objections were raised regarding its impact on them or their surroundings. Their consent to implement the project was obtained through a transparent consultation process, during which they acknowledged that the project would not have a negative effect on the area. As a result, an agreement was reached, allowing the project to proceed without any disputes.
Conclusion	The stakeholders gave their consent for the project after the meeting.
Ongoing consultation	The project owner will implement a grievance mechanism in line with national and international standards to address stakeholder concerns. Complaint boxes and contact forms will be placed at mukhtars' offices, and public feedback will be gathered through surveys. The mechanism will be reviewed quarterly, with necessary actions taken if complaints arise. Stakeholders will receive updates on responses to concerns at least once a year. Stakeholders were informed where they could raise any issues or complaints about the project.

3.3.2 Public comments

Since no negative comments have been received, it is not applicable.

Comments received	Action taken

3.4 Environmental impact assessment

Ozaltın Otel Solar Power Plant was initially registered as five separate but adjacent facilities: Elmalı-1 SPP, Gloria Hotels Elmalı-2B SPP, Elmalı-2B SPP, Elmalı-6 SPP, and Elmalı-7 SPP. Subsequently, the facilities were consolidated under a single plant name. All solar power plants mentioned were given "EIA Exemption" decision by Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change on different dates. For the capacity addition, EIA process is ongoing.

4. Methodology

4.1 Reference to applied methodology and applied tools

Since the project activity involves solar power plant with a total capacity of 49.50 MWp / 42.44 MWe which is higher than 15 MW, consequently, project activity is large scale and a large scale CDM methodology which is ACM0002: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources (Version 22.0)[6] has been used. This methodology has been used to establish the baseline scenario of the project activity.

There are 3 CDM tools referenced in this methodology. These tools are listed below.[7][8][9]

Type (methodology, tool, module)	Reference ID	Version	Title

[6] https://cdm.unfccc.int/UserManagement/FileStorage/R0IJ1X9LQ7W2GOYHSMBFCPE3VKZ685
[7] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-01-v7.0.0.pdf
[8] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-05-v3.0.pdf
[9] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-07-v7.0.pdf

Methodology	ACM0002	22.0	Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources
Tool	01	07.0.0	Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality
Tool	05	03.0	Baseline, project and/or leakage emissions from electricity consumption and monitoring of electricity generation
Tool	07	07.0	Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system

4.2 Applicability of methodology

The project complies all conditions on the applied methodology, ACM0002: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources – Version 22.0. The conditions have been stated below.

Methodology ID	Applicability condition	Justification
ACM002	**Condition paragraph 5:** This methodology is applicable to grid-connected renewable energy power generation project activities that: (a) Install a Greenfield power plant; (b) Involve a capacity addition to (an) existing plant(s); (c) Involve a retrofit of (an) existing operating plant(s)/unit(s); (d) Involve a rehabilitation of (an) existing plant(s)/unit(s); or (e) Involve a replacement of (an) existing plant(s)/unit(s); or (f) Install a Greenfield power plant together with a grid-connected Greenfield pumped storage power plant. The greenfield power	The project activity encompasses both the building and operation of a grid-connected solar power system, which harnesses renewable energy. Also, a capacity addition is planned as mentioned before.

	plant may be directly connected to the PSP or connected to the PSP through the grid.	
ACM002	**Condition paragraph 7:** In case the project activity involves the integration of a BESS, the methodology is applicable to grid-connected renewable energy power generation project activities that: (a) Integrate BESS with a Greenfield power plant; (b) Integrate a BESS together with implementing a capacity addition to (an) existing solar photovoltaic or wind power plant(s)/unit(s); (c) Integrate a BESS to (an) existing solar photovoltaic or wind power plant(s)/unit(s) without implementing any other changes to the existing plant(s); (d) Integrate a BESS together with implementing a retrofit of (an) existing solar photovoltaic or wind power plant(s)/unit(s). (e) Integrate a BESS together with a Greenfield power plant that is operating in coordination with a PSP. The BESS is located at site of the greenfield renewable power plant.	The project activity excludes the incorporation of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS).
ACM002	The methodology is applicable under the following conditions: (a) Hydro power plant/unit with or without reservoir, wind power plant/unit,	The project activity consists of establishing and running a new grid-connected solar power project from the ground up. Consequently, the project adheres to the (a) applicability requirement. The project

	geothermal power plant/unit, solar power plant/unit, wave power plant/unit or tidal power plant/unit; (b) In the case of capacity additions, retrofits, rehabilitations or replacements (except for wind, solar, wave or tidal power capacity addition projects) the existing plant/unit must have started commercial operation prior to the start of a minimum historical reference period of five years. The reference period is used for the calculation of baseline emissions and defined in the baseline emission section. Furthermore, no capacity expansion, retrofit, or rehabilitation of the plant/unit has been undertaken between the start of this minimum historical reference period and the implementation of the project activity; (c) In case of Greenfield project activities applicable under paragraph 7 (a) above, the project participants shall demonstrate that the BESS was an integral part of the design of the renewable energy project activity (e.g. by referring to feasibility studies or investment decision documents);	activity excludes any retrofits, rehabilitations or replacements of existing plant/unit. However, a capacity addition is planned as mentioned before. Since the project is a solar power plant project, this is an exception as mentioned in a in condition paragraph 8.

	(d) The BESS should be charged with electricity generated from the associated renewable energy power plant(s). Only during exigencies may the BESS be charged with electricity from the grid or a fossil fuel electricity generator. In such cases, the corresponding GHG emissions shall be accounted for as project emissions following the requirements under section 5.4.4 below. The charging using the grid or using fossil fuel electricity generator should not amount to more than 2 per cent of the electricity generated by the project renewable energy plant during a monitoring period. During the time periods (e.g., week(s), months(s)) when the BESS consumes more than 2 per cent of the electricity for charging, the project participant shall not be entitled to issuance of the certified emission reductions for the concerned periods of the monitoring period. (e) In case the project activity involves PSP, the PSP shall utilize the electricity generated from the renewable energy power plant(s) that is operating in	

	coordination with the PSP during pumping mode.	
ACM002	**Condition paragraph 9:** In case of hydro power plants, one of the following conditions shall apply: 3 (a) The project activity is implemented in existing single or multiple reservoirs, with no change in the volume of any of the reservoirs; or (b) The project activity is implemented in existing single or multiple reservoirs, where the volume of the reservoir(s) is increased and the power density, calculated using equation (7), is greater than 4 W/m^2; or (c) The project activity results in new single or multiple reservoirs and the power density, calculated using equation (7), is greater than 4 W/m^2; or (d) The project activity is an integrated hydro power project involving multiple reservoirs, where the power density for any of the reservoirs, calculated using equation (7), is lower than or equal to 4 W/m^2, all of the following conditions shall apply: (i) The power density calculated using the total installed capacity of the	Since the project is a solar power plant, this condition does not apply to it.

	integrated project, as per equation (8), is greater than 4 W/m^2; (ii) Water flow between reservoirs is not used by any other hydropower unit which is not a part of the project activity; (iii) Installed capacity of the power plant(s) with power density lower than or equal to 4 W/m^2 are: a. Lower than or equal to 15 MW; and b. Less than 10 per cent of the total installed capacity of integrated hydro power project.	
ACM0002	In the case of integrated hydro power projects, project participants shall: (a) Demonstrate that water flow from upstream power plants/units spill directly to the downstream reservoir and that collectively constitute to the generation capacity of the integrated hydro power project; or (b) Provide an analysis of the water balance covering the water fed to power units,	Since the project is a solar power plant, this condition does not apply to it.

	with all possible combinations of reservoirs and without the construction of reservoirs. The purpose of water balance is to demonstrate the requirement of specific combination of reservoirs constructed under CDM project activity for the optimization of power output. This demonstration has to be carried out in the specific scenario of water availability in different seasons to optimize the water flow at the inlet of power units. Therefore, this water balance will take into account seasonal flows from river, tributaries (if any), and rainfall for minimum of five years prior to the implementation of the CDM project activity.	
ACM0002	In the case of PSP, the project participants shall demonstrate in the PDD that the project is not using water which would have been used to generate electricity in the baseline.	Since the project is not a PSP, this condition does not apply to it.
ACM0002	The methodology is not applicable to: (a) Project activities that involve switching from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources at the site of the project activity, since in this case the baseline may be the	This is a renewable energy initiative that doesn't involve any conversion of fuel or the use of biomass-fired power plants. The project activity is centered on generating solar energy.

	continued use of fossil fuels at the site; (b) Biomass fired power plants/units.	
ACM0002	In the case of retrofits, rehabilitations, replacements, or capacity additions, this methodology is only applicable if the most plausible baseline scenario, as a result of the identification of baseline scenario, is "the continuation of the current situation, that is to use the power generation equipment that was already in use prior to the implementation of the project activity and undertaking business as usual maintenance".	The project involves a capacity addition. Following this addition, the power generation equipment that was in use prior to the project's implementation will remain operational. Therefore, the project activity is applicable to methodology.

4.3 Deviation from applied methodology

N/A

Methodology ID	Requirement	Deviation	Justification

4.4 Other information relating to methodology application

N/A

5. Additionality

By considering CDM TOOL01: Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality – Version 07.0.0, the following steps are applied:

Step 0: Demonstration whether the proposed project activity is the first-of-its-kind

The proposed project activity is not the first-of-its-kind, and therefore it is not applicable.

Step 1: Identification of alternatives to the project activity consistent with current laws and regulations

Sub-step 1a: Define alternatives to the project activity

The project's objective is to produce electricity through solar energy and supply this generated power to the grid. Therefore, we are exploring the following alternatives:

Alternative 1: The suggested project activity is not carried out as a ICR project activity. The project proponent can continue with project implementation without the advantages of carbon credits. The electricity generated from the renewable energy project would still be sold to the grid, fully adhering to all relevant legal and regulatory requirements and can be included in the baseline. Nevertheless, the project activity cannot be considered viable without the revenue generated from the sale of carbon credits, which is discussed in detail in Step 3.

Alternative 2: In this scenario, no proposed project activity would have taken place, and the same amount of energy would have been generated by the grid's existing power plants. This essentially represents the continuation of the current situation. The project proponent would have carried on with their regular business operations without investing in the project activity. The grid would have continued to rely on fossil fuel-based power projects, leading to greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, considering the addition of new capacity from a fossil fuel-based power plant as the baseline alternative for the project activity is a suitable, realistic, and credible approach.

Outcome of Sub-step 1a: All the realistic alternatives for the project activity have been listed above. Therefore, despite two alternatives being mentioned in the additionality tool's steps, the first alternative is not feasible because the project activity is unviable without the benefits of carbon credits, and the second alternative represents the baseline scenario for the project activity in accordance with the methodology.

It's important to note that as a greenfield project activity, the baseline scenario assumes that the electricity supplied to the grid by the project activity would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources.

Sub-step 1b: Consistency with mandatory laws and regulations

As mentioned before in this section, compulsory laws and regulations are in place, namely:

- Electricity Market Law (issued by EMRA, dated 20/02/2001),

- Law on Utilization of Renewable Energy Resources for the Purpose of Generating Electricity (issued by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, dated 10/05/2005),
- Energy Efficiency Law (issued by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, dated 18/04/2007),
- Unlicensed Electricity Generation in the Electricity Market Regulation (issued by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, dated 15/05/2019) and
- Environment Law (issued by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, dated 09/08/1983).

The alternatives for the project, as described in Sub-step 1a, adhere to the relevant laws and regulations.

Outcome of Sub-step 1b: Compulsory laws and regulations for each option are considered in Sub-step 1b. From the assessment above, it's clear that the suggested project activity is not the sole alternative among project participants that adheres to compulsory regulations. Hence, the proposed project is deemed to be additional.

Step 2: Investment Analysis

Sub-step 2a: Determine appropriate analysis method

There are three choices available to determine the suitable analytical approaches:

- Simple Cost Analysis
- Investment Comparison Analysis
- Benchmark Analysis

The Simple Cost Analysis cannot be utilized due to the project's ability to generate economic advantages through electricity sales.

Similarly, the Investment Comparison Analysis is not viable. This is because there exists no alternative investment option, given that the project's fundamental purpose is to produce renewable electricity for grid supply.

Given the aforementioned circumstances, the Benchmark Analysis is opted for to assess the project's investment viability.

Sub-step 2b: Option III. Apply benchmark analysis

Data from the World Bank pertaining to similar project categories is employed for the benchmark analysis. A report generated in June 2017 indicates an equity internal rate of return (IRR) of 25% as threshold value for IRR value of solar power plants located in Türkiye[10]. In the absence of carbon revenue and assuming the initial investment figures remain unchanged, this tariff rate is set to rationalize the investment.

Sub-step 2c: Calculation and comparison of financial indicators

Table 6. Financial Parameters of Ozaltın Otel Solar Power Plant

Parameters	**Value**	**Unit**
Installed Capacity	48.47	MWe
Electricity Generation for the 1st year	68,684	MWh
Electricity Generation*	91,076	MWh
Capex	50,101,741	$
Opex**	593,852	$
Electricity Tariff***	60.19	$/MWh
Escalation Rate****	2.68	%

* This value is valid for the second year in which the capacity addition is planned. The remaining years have been forecasted with a decrease rate of 1%/year. The detailed information has been given in IRR Sheet.

** This value is valid for the first year. The detailed information for the remaining years has been given in IRR Sheet.

*** This value is valid for 2024. After 2024, an escalation rate has been applied to the last value to determine the new tariff for each subsequent year until 2053.

**** The escalation rate, derived from this realized electricity data, has been used to create a realistic forecast on the electricity tariff.

[10] https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/799701498842988254/pdf/ICR00004069-06192017.pdf

Information on the loan is provided in Table 7. Detailed information about the payments can be found in the IRR sheet.

Table 7. Loan and Repayment Information

Loan Amount (USD)	35,760,432
Interest Rate (%)	6 Months TLREF + 8%
Assumed Interest Rate (%)	10%
Total Repayment (USD)	66,944,820

For the comparison of IRR with the applied benchmark, the financial parameters have been taken into consideration. The detailed information and calculation have been provided in the IRR Sheet. By using the financial parameters, IRR has been calculated as 8.26% without profits from carbon credits.

Sub-step 2d: Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis has been applied on the parameters given in Table 6. The sensitivity analysis has been carried out on Capex, Opex and Electricity Generation between the range of -10% variation and +10% variation with the increment of 5%.

Table 8. Sensitivity Analysis of Ozaltın Otel Solar Power Plant

Parameters	**-10%**	**-5%**	**IRR**	**+5%**	**+10%**
Capex	8.50%	8.38%	8.26%	8.14%	8.02%
Opex	8.38%	8.32%		8.19%	8.13%
Electricity Generation	6.94%	7.60%		8.90%	9.54%

Outcome of Step 2: As requested in TOOL01, the sensitivity analysis have been applied on the variables whether the variations are passing the benchmark value or not. The sensitivity analysis has been carried out on the variables which are Capex, Opex and Electricity Generation which constitute more than 20% of either total project costs or total project revenues. As requested in TOOL01, the variations have covered at least a range of -10% and +10%. By considering the above information and the results taken from the sensitivity analysis, the project is additional to the baseline scenario.

Step 3: Barrier analysis

Barrier analysis has not been applied in accordance with the tool's guidelines.

Step 4: Common practice analysis

The UNFCCC's CDM Methodological TOOL01 offers a systematic method for assessing how widely a proposed project type (such as a technology or practice) has already been adopted within the relevant sector and region. This common practice analysis is used to demonstrate the project's additionality, and it involves a series of steps.

First step of common practice analysis: Calculate applicable capacity or output range as +/-50% of the total design capacity or output of the proposed project activity.

The proposed project activity has a capacity of 48.47 MWe. Therefore, the range of the proposed project activity, with a margin of +/-50%, spans from 24.235 MWe to 72.705 MWe.

Second step of common practice analysis: Identify similar projects (both CDM and non-CDM) which fulfil all of the following conditions:

(a) The projects are located in the applicable geographical area;
(b) The projects apply the same measure as the proposed project activity;
(c) The projects use the same energy source/fuel and feedstock as the proposed project activity, if a technology switch measure is implemented by the proposed project activity;
(d) The plants in which the projects are implemented produce goods or services with comparable quality, properties and applications areas (e.g., clinker) as the proposed project plant;
(e) The capacity or output of the projects is within the applicable capacity or output range calculated in Step 1;
(f) The projects started commercial operation before the project design document (CDM-PDD) is published for global stakeholder consultation or before the start date of proposed project activity, whichever is earlier for the proposed project activity.

This step has considered all operational renewable energy projects within the relevant output range prior to the project's commencement on March 15, 2024. There are a total of 139 renewable energy projects falling within this applicable range, and their start dates align with the project's requirements.

Third step of common practice analysis: Within the projects identified in Step 2, identify those that are neither registered CDM project activities, project activities submitted for registration, nor project activities undergoing validation. Note their number, N_{all}.

Out of these 139 projects, 89 of them are officially registered in the GCC, VCS, GS, CERCARBONO and ICR registry platforms. Therefore,

N_{all} = 50.

Fourth step of common practice analysis: Within similar projects identified in Step 3, identify those that apply technologies that are different to the technology applied in the proposed project activity. Note their number N_{diff}.

N_{diff} = 49.

Fifth step of common practice analysis: Calculate factor F = 1 - N_{diff}/N_{all} representing the share of similar projects (penetration rate of the measure/technology) using a measure/technology similar to the measure/technology used in the proposed project activity that deliver the same output or capacity as the proposed project activity.

F = 1 - N_{diff}/N_{all}

F = 1 - 49/50

F = 0.02

The proposed project activity is not a “common practice” within a sector in the applicable geographical area since the factor F is smaller than 0.2 and N_{all} - N_{diff} is smaller than 3. The project is additional.

5.1 Level 1 - ISO 14064-2 GHG emissions additionality

As outlined in Section 6, the baseline situation pertains to the electricity contributed to the grid by the project's operations. This electricity generation would otherwise have come from grid-connected power plants or from the incorporation of new fossil-fuel dominated generation sources, as detailed in the methodology referred to as ACM0002 – Version 22.0.

The project's operations encompass solar power-based electricity generation. Consequently, the project contributes to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by preventing the need to generate electricity from thermal power plants, a significant contributor to GHG emissions. This establishes the project scenario as an extra measure beyond the baseline scenario.

5.2 Level 2a – Statutory additionality

Carrying out the project activity is not mandated by any legal regulations, statutes, or other official frameworks, agreements, settlements, or binding directives in the host country. This indicates that the project's scenario goes beyond the necessary legal obligations within the host country.

5.3 Level 2b – Non-enforcement additionality

The project is not compelled by legal obligations. The project meets the criteria of legal requirements as there are no active laws, statutes, regulations, court directives, environmental-mitigation accords, or permitting conditions that mandate its execution. This implies that the project's scenario is supplementary under the condition of no enforcement of statutory obligations in the host country.

5.4 Level 3 – Technology, institutional, common practice additionality

In Türkiye, the dominant and widely-used technology is centered around thermal power plants, and most expertise is geared toward this sector. There is a notable absence of readily available knowledge and confidence in the technology required for large scale solar power plant projects, making the development of such projects rare and challenging to establish. Consequently, both the government and financial institutions view thermal plants as less risky.

Operating large scale solar power plants is not a common practice in Türkiye. Alongside institutional and legal procedures that serve as significant obstacles, there are also regulatory constraints that contribute to the hesitancy of developers to embark on large-scale energy projects, adding to the uncertainty.

5.5 Level 4a – Financial additionality I

The project is categorized as Level 4a additional because, as indicated by the Sensitivity Analysis conducted in section 5, it encounters financial constraints, excluding carbon income. This analysis reveals that the project's Internal Rate of Return is calculated at 8.26%, which falls below the applied benchmark of 25%. Consequently, these financial constraints can be alleviated through income generated from the sale of carbon credits, as it is reasonably anticipated that carbon credit revenues will serve as an incentive for project implementation and will play a crucial role in sustaining the project's financial viability beyond its initial implementation phase.

5.6 Level 4b – Financial additionality II

As the project qualifies as Level 4a additional, there is no relevance or applicability to Level 4b additionality.

5.7 Level 5 – Policy additionality

In October 2015, Türkiye submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC). In 2021, the country ratified the Paris Climate Agreement and committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2053. Currently, Türkiye is in the process of formulating a comprehensive long-term climate change strategy and action plan. This plan aims to enhance adaptation measures, expedite efforts to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, and maximize the co-benefits for cities, various sectors, and ecosystems.

Türkiye's priorities regarding the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

The SDGs are designed to promote sustainable development and well-being, and they involve monitoring global progress through key indicators. Unlike the Millennium Development Goals, these SDGs provide targets for all countries, including those that are least developed, developing, and developed.

Türkiye has embraced a planned development approach since the 1960s, adopting systematic, long-term goals and strategies through development plans. Starting with the first plan in 1963, these development plans have taken a holistic approach, considering economic, social, and environmental dimensions. Efforts related to sustainable development, which have been integrated into the plans since the 7th Development Plan, have contributed to Türkiye's advancement in line with the SDGs. When assessing Türkiye's progress in the context of the global sustainable development agenda, it is noted that Türkiye has surpassed global averages, especially in terms of policy, strategy, and legislation. In terms of implementation and progress, while Türkiye excels above global averages in certain areas, in others, it aligns with global averages.

With an eye on the 2030 targets, Türkiye plans to continue advancing toward all SDGs, taking into account its unique national conditions and priorities. These priorities will be incorporated into the 11th Development Plan. Within the scope of this study, developments were evaluated for each SDG, considering policy-strategy, legislation, institutional framework, project initiatives, and indicators. Overall, Türkiye exhibits a positive outlook in terms of the SDGs. However, the evaluation reveals varying levels of development are needed in the fields of policy, strategy, and implementation. For more than half of the SDGs, Türkiye has achieved a medium-advanced level in terms of policy-strategy, while the remaining SDGs are at an intermediate level. Consequently, it can be asserted that Türkiye is in an advanced position when it comes to policy-strategy formulation. These policies and strategies provide a robust and comprehensive framework for most SDGs, and the number of targets lacking in terms of policy and strategy is minimal.

6. Baseline scenario

This undertaking adheres to an endorsed CDM methodology on a large scale, namely ACM0002: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources – Version 22.0. The chosen approach has been implemented alongside the utilization of the "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system, version 07.0".

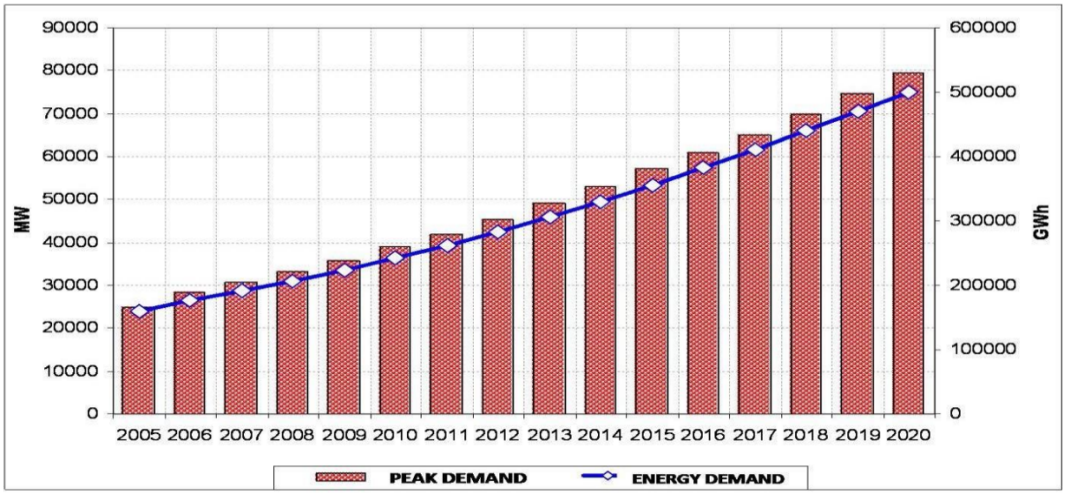
As per the directives outlined in the relevant approved large-scale methodology, ACM0002 – Version 22.0, “The baseline scenario is that the electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition

of new generation sources into the grid.". Consequently, the intended project will transmit power to the national grid in accordance with the stipulated guideline.

To elucidate the baseline scenario and its evolution for the project endeavor, long-term forecasts pertaining to electricity demand and supply in Türkiye have been assessed. The primary source of Türkiye's electricity generation comprises thermal power plants, while the proportion of renewable sources has significantly dwindled in recent times. Conversely, the share of solar power plants remains exceedingly low[11]. Given Türkiye's status as an advanced developing nation, the persistent surge in electricity demand is anticipated to continue in the foreseeable future.

The prevailing trend in Türkiye, along with the historical sluggish progress in alternative energy resources, underscores the inclination to construct an elevated number of thermal power plants to meet the escalating annual energy consumption demand. As an advanced developing country, Türkiye has addressed energy security by establishing high-capacity coal and natural gas power plants. The expansion of thermal power plants has been additionally encouraged by Türkiye's abundant natural resource availability, particularly the economically viable lignite reserves.

In the event that the proposed project initiative is not undertaken, an equivalent amount of electricity would need to be supplied either from the existing power plants or through an increase in thermal power plant capacity, consequently leading to heightened greenhouse gas emissions.



[11] https://enerji.gov.tr/infobank-energy-electricity#:~:text=The%20shares%20of%20resources%20in,T%C3%BCrkiye%20has%20reached%20105%2C964%20MW.

Figure 8. Forecasted Electricity Consumption and Peak Load for the Turkish Energy Grid from 2005 to 2020[12]

7. Project boundary

The project involves the operation of a solar power plant, with the electricity it generates being fed into the Turkish National Grid. This results in the displacement of an equivalent amount of electricity that would have otherwise been produced by existing grid-connected power plants, which are primarily fossil fuel-based. As a result, the project reduces the emissions of greenhouse gases associated with the generation of this equivalent electricity from both existing grid-connected power plants, which are mostly fossil fuel-based, and the addition of new sources to the grid. This reduction aligns with the definition of the project.

Given that the project activity meets the criteria for a greenfield power plant, the baseline scenario, as defined in paragraph 27 of Section 5.2.1 of the applied methodology, considers the electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity as the electricity that would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and the addition of new generation sources. This baseline scenario is established in accordance with the combined margin (CM) calculations specified in "TOOL07: Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system.".

The project's scope encompasses the project power plants, including the solar power plant installations, power evacuation infrastructure, energy metering points, switch yards, and other civil constructions located in Türkiye. Additionally, the geographical range of this boundary includes both the project's power plant and all other power plants that are physically linked to the electricity system to which the power plant is connected.

[12] https://www.emo.org.tr/ekler/6e51f22c86d237a_ek.doc?tipi=41&turu=X&sube=0

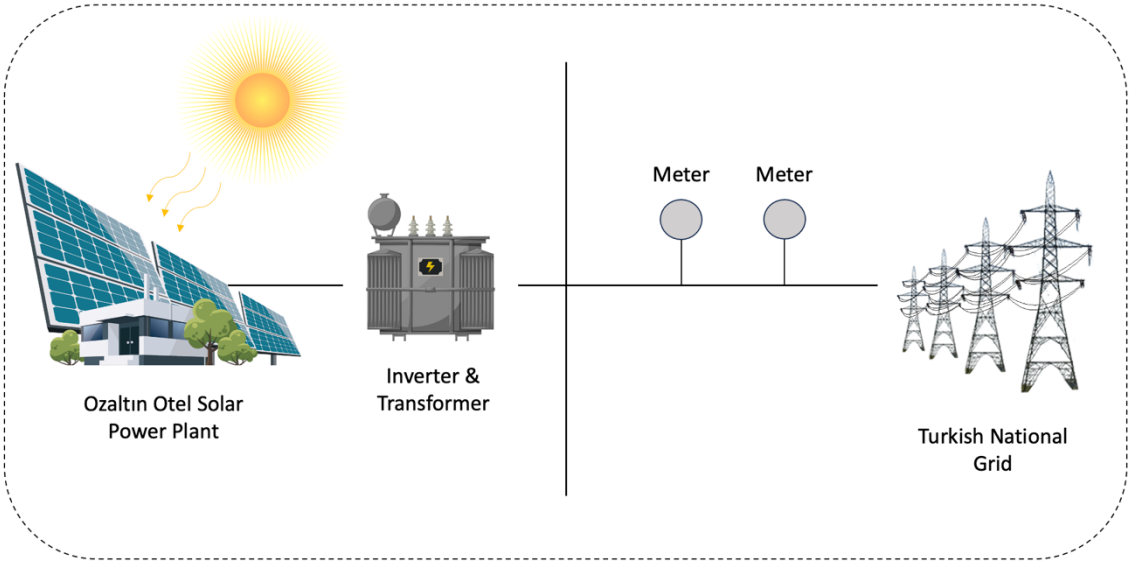


Figure 9. Project Boundary

Table 9. Identification of GHG SSRs

SSR		Controlled/ related/ affected	GHG	Included? Y/N	Justification/ explanation	Coordinates
Baseline	Electricity Generation	Affected	CO_2	Y	Main Emission Source	36.751514°, 29.848951°
		Related	CH_4	N	Minor Emission Source. Excluded for simplification.	
		Related	N_2O	N	Minor Emission Source. Excluded for simplification.	
Project	Solar Power Plant under the Project Activity	Controlled	CO_2	N	Minor Emission Source. Excluded for simplification.	
		Controlled	CH_4	N	Minor Emission Source. Excluded for simplification.	

		Controlled	N_2O	N	Minor Emission Source. Excluded for simplification.	

8. Quantification of GHG emission mitigations

8.1 Criteria and procedures for quantification

The Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources has released emission factor data in the document titled "Türkiye National Grid Emission Factor Information Sheet". This document includes Operating, Build, and Combined Margin Emission Factors, which have been computed using the "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system". These factors are based on the most recent data provided by the ministry and are being taken into consideration.

The emission factors obtained from "Türkiye National Grid Emission Factor Information Sheet[13]" which has been published by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources are provided below:

- Operating Margin Emission Factor: 0.7108 tCO_2/MWh,
- Build Margin Emission Factor: 0.3721 tCO_2/MWh, and
- Combined Margin Emission Factor for solar power plants: 0.6261 tCO_2/MWh.

The computation of the combined margin is performed retrospectively and has been established for the specified crediting period.

8.1.1 Baseline emissions

As outlined in ACM0002: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources – Version 22.0, the method used to determine baseline emissions is as follows:

$$BE_y = EG_{PJ,y} \, x \, EF_{grid,y}$$

Where:

BE_y = Baseline emissions in year y (tCO_2e)

$EG_{PJ,y}$ = Quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project plant/unit to the grid in year y (MWh)

[13] https://enerji.gov.tr//Media/Dizin/EVCED/tr/%C3%87evreVe%C4%B0klim/%C4%B0klimDe%C4%9Fi%C5%9Fikli%C4%9Fi/TUESEmisyonFktr/Belgeler/Sebeke_EF_Bilgi_Formu_2022.pdf

$EF_{grid,y}$ = Combined margin CO_2 emission factor of the grid electricity in year y (tCO_2/MWh)

As stated in the ER Sheet, the average annual $EG_{PJ,y}$ is 97,616 MWh. Additionally, as per the document "Türkiye National Grid Emission Factor Information Sheet" provided by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, the coefficient for the emission factor ($EF_{grid,y}$) is applicable at a value of 0.6261 tCO_2/MWh.

Thus, the annual baseline emission is calculated as follows:

$$\mathrm{BE_y} = (97{,}616) \times (0.6261) = 61{,}116\ \mathrm{tCO_2e}$$

8.1.2 Project emissions

According to ACM0002: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources – Version 22.0 paragraph 40, it is mentioned that in the case of the majority of renewable energy power generation projects, the emission factor (PE_y) equals zero. Nevertheless, in certain instances, specific project activities might generate noteworthy emissions, and these emissions should be considered as project-related emissions. This calculation is carried out using the subsequent equation:

$$\mathrm{PE_y} = \mathrm{PE_{FF,y}} + \mathrm{PE_{GP,y}} + \mathrm{PE_{HP,y}} + \mathrm{PE_{BESS,y}}$$

Where:

PE_y = Project emissions in year y (tCO_2e)

$PE_{FF,y}$ = Project emissions from fossil fuel consumption in year y (tCO_2e)

$PE_{GP,y}$ = Project emissions from the operation of dry, flash steam or binary geothermal power plants in year y (tCO_2e)

$PE_{HP,}y$ = Project emissions from water reservoirs of hydro power plants in year y (tCO_2e)

$PE_{BESS,y}$ = Project emissions from charging of a BESS using electricity from the grid or from fossil fuel electricity generators (tCO_2e)

As per the methodology, emissions resulting from the use of fossil fuels for backup generators can be disregarded in all renewable energy power generation project activities. Therefore,

$$\mathrm{PE_{FF,y}} = 0.$$

This project does not involve a geothermal project activity that utilizes either dry or flash steam methods. Therefore,

$$PE_{GP,y} = 0.$$

This project is not a hydropower plant project. Therefore,

$$PE_{HP,y} = 0.$$

This project does not entail recharging a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) with electricity sourced from the grid or fossil fuel-powered electricity generators. Therefore,

$$PE_{BESS,y} = 0.$$

As a result,

$$PE_{y} = 0.$$

8.1.3 Leakage

The Ozaltın Otel Solar Power Plant, following the ACM0002 methodology, does not involve any instances of leakage.

Therefore,

$$LE_{y} = 0.$$

8.2 Quantification of Net-GHG emissions and/or removals

By considering ACM0002: Grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources – Version 22.0, the computation of emission reductions for the Ozaltın Otel Solar Power Plant is conducted in the subsequent manner since there is no project emissions and leakage:

$$ER_{y} = BE_{y}$$

where:

ER_y = Emission reduction in year y (tCO_2e)

BE_y = Baseline emissions in year y (tCO_2e)

Thus, the yearly reduction in emissions is as follows:

$$ER_y = 61{,}116\ tCO_2e$$

Table 10. Aggregated GHG Emission Mitigations

Year	Baseline emissions (tCO_2e)	Project emissions (tCO_2e)	Estimated leakage (tCO_2e)	Reductions (tCO_2e)	Removals (tCO_2e)	Total GHG emission mitigations (tCO_2e)
15/03/2024 to 31.12.2024	43,003	0	0	0	0	43,003
1.1. 2025 to 31.12.2025	57,335	0	0	0	0	57,335
1.1.2026 to 31.12.2026	62,296	0	0	0	0	62,296
1.1.2027 to 31.12.2027	62,296	0	0	0	0	62,296
1.1.2028 to 31.12.2028	62,296	0	0	0	0	62,296
1.1.2029 to 31.12.2029	62,296	0	0	0	0	62,296
1.1.2030 to 31.12.2030	62,296	0	0	0	0	62,296
1.1.2031 to 31.12.2031	62,296	0	0	0	0	62,296
1.1.2032 to 31.12.2032	62,296	0	0	0	0	62,296
1.1.2033 to 31.12.2033	62,296	0	0	0	0	62,296
1.1.2034 to 14/03/2034	12,459	0	0	0	0	12,459
Total	**611,160**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**611,160**

Annual average	**61,116**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**61,116**

9.

8.3 Risk assessment for permanence

There is no risk of CO_2 reductions or removals being reversed for the project. The project effectively reduces environmental pollution by reducing reliance on fossil fuels. Additionally, clean energy is generated through solar power.

9 Monitoring

9.1 Monitoring plan

The monitoring plan's objective is to ensure accurate measurement and consistent calculation of emission reductions achieved by the project throughout the crediting period. It aims to establish a well-organized process from the project's outset for collecting and archiving complete and reliable data. This plan also serves the purpose of data control, logging, sequential baseline and project emission calculations, and the determination of attained emission reductions. The project adheres to Turkish laws and technology provider guidelines.

The primary metric of concern for monitoring is the amount of electricity the Ozaltın Otel Solar Power Plant delivers to the grid. Data is observed through electricity meters, with two meters (a primary and a spare) situated at the substation. TEIAS seals these meters and handles the data monitoring. Utilizing two meters allows for comparing measured values. In cases of significant deviations between the readings, TEIAS is informed.

The detailed information of meters (main and spare) has been given in Table 11 and these meters comply with the Electricity Market Metering Devices Communiqué. The chosen meters meet Türkiye Standards Institute standards. During site construction, meters with an accuracy class of 0.5s, calibrated by the Türkiye Standard Institute, were installed. Project personnel cannot interfere as the meters are sealed and solely accessible to TEIAS personnel.

Meter readings occur monthly, taken every hour, and TEIAS is responsible for these readings and their control. If necessary, deviations arise, Özaltın Otel İşletmeleri A.Ş. reserve the right to contest TEIAS's data. In the absence of such deviations, Özaltın Otel İşletmeleri A.Ş. prepare and send invoices to TEIAS.

Because the meters separately measure electricity supplied and withdrawn, net electricity generation supplied to the grid is computed by subtracting the latter from the former. Net project generation, multiplied by the emission factor, approximates emission reductions. Net electricity generation quantity ($EG_{PJ,y}$) derives from monitoring results, while the emission factor ($EF_{grid,y}$) isn't directly monitored but calculated via TOOL07. Reductions result from multiplying net electricity generation by the emission factor.

Quality assurance and control (QA/QC) procedures involve calibrated electricity meters providing redundancy for each other. TEIAS handles maintenance/calibration periodically. If the difference between readings exceeds 0.5%, maintenance occurs before scheduled maintenance. Regulation stipulates a 10-year inspection frequency for meters. A redundant meter is also installed as a fail-safe. Daily generation records, signed by the power plant manager, cross-check the data.

Table 11. Detailed Information of Main and Spare Meters

#	Main Meter			Spare Meter		
	Brand	**Model**	**Serial Number**	**Brand**	**Model**	**Serial Number**
1	EMH	LZQJ-XC	12744541	EMH	LZQJ-XC	12744542

9.2 Data and parameters remaining constant

Table 12. Data and parameters remaining constant

Data / Parameter	**$EF_{grid,y}$**
Unit	tCO_2e/MWh
Description	The emission factor for the Turkish grid that was predetermined and was officially disclosed by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources on November 26, 2024.
Origin of data	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources[14]
Value applied	0.6261
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Computing the initial emissions to showcase involvement in achieving SDG Target 13.A “Implement the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change”.
Purpose of Monitoring	☒ Calculation of baseline emissions ☐ Calculation of project emissions ☐ Calculation of leakage
Comments	N/A

9.3 Data and parameters monitored

Table 13. Data and parameters to be monitored

[14] https://enerji.gov.tr//Media/Dizin/EVCED/tr/%C3%87evreVe%C4%B0klim/%C4%B0klimDe%C4%9Fi%C5%9Fikli%C4%9Fi/TUESEmisyonFktr/Belgeler/Sebeke_EF_Bilgi_Formu_2022.pdf

Data / Parameter	$EG_{PJ,y}$
Unit	MWh
Description	Quantity of net electricity generation supplied by the project plant/unit to the grid in year y
Origin of data	On-location recordings of electric meter measurements
Value applied	The ER Sheet calculation indicates an average annual electricity generation of 97,616 MWh.
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	$EG_{PJ,y}$ calculations are utilized by EPIAS, a member of the TEIAS association, for their records. These calculations are more cautious in nature compared to the records obtained on-site. Electricity generation is monitored through a remote reading system, with these figures being cross-verified against readings from on-site meters. Continuous data collection from two metering devices is used to record generation. These readings serve as the basis for monthly invoicing to TEIAS. The amount of electricity furnished by the project's plant or unit to the grid and the amount received from the grid by the project's plant or unit are both quantified. The net generation figure is derived by subtracting the energy supplied by the project to the grid for internal consumption from the electricity fed back into the grid.
Monitoring frequency	Continuous measurement and monthly recording
Purpose of data	☒ Calculation of baseline emissions ☐ Calculation of project emissions ☐ Calculation of leakage
Quality assurance and control	Meter calibration remains valid for a period of ten years as stipulated by the relevant regulations[15]. Additionally, as per the System Usage Agreement established with TEIAS, meter recalibration takes place biennially. Thus, while adhering to the ten-year regulatory mandate of the ministry, a more conservative approach is adopted under TEIAS's protocol, with recalibrations being conducted every two years. TEIAS is responsible for sealing the meters, with the project proponent being restricted from accessing them. In the event of a notable divergence in readings between the two devices, TEIAS is promptly notified. Conformance to EMRA regulations is essential in determining the meters' accuracy class, either 0.2 or 0.5.
Comments	N/A

[15] https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/mevzuat?MevzuatNo=6381&MevzuatTur=7&MevzuatTertip=5

Data / Parameter	CO_2 Emissions
Unit	tCO_2e
Description	Reduction of CO_2 emissions due to implementation of the project activity
Origin of data	Electricity generated by the Ozaltın Otel Solar Power Plant obtained from meters on site and the emission factor coefficient
Value applied	61,116
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The purpose is computing the initial emissions to showcase involvement in achieving SDG Target 13.A "Implement the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change". Electricity generation is measured and recorded by EPIAS.
Monitoring frequency	Continuous reading, monthly recording
Purpose of data	☒ Calculation of baseline emissions ☐ Calculation of project emissions ☐ Calculation of leakage
Quality assurance and control	-
Comments	N/A

10.Management of data quality

Emission reduction calculations for the project activity primarily rely on monitoring procedures. A monitoring plan is formulated to validate these emissions. The meters utilized are sealed by TEIAS, preventing the project proponent from accessing them. TEIAS conducts remote monthly readings to measure and record net electricity generation. The Power Plant Manager holds the responsibility for overseeing electricity generation, compiling relevant data, and maintaining records.

During the crediting period, the project owner submits electricity generation data to CRP Energy LTD entrusted with calculating emission reductions for verification purposes. The monitoring report is then created based on this data. The team is expected to consist of a plant manager who oversees plant operations and ensures adherence to the monitoring plan, an accounting manager who maintains records of generation and consumption data, and also a consulting firm, which is CRP Energy LTD, that is responsible for emission reduction calculations, creating monitoring reports, and managing periodic verification processes.

The installation of meters (both main and backup) aligns with TEIAS regulations. These meters are also employed for data monitoring. The use of dual meters enables comparison between recorded measurements. Significant discrepancies between the two readings prompt notification to TEIAS.

Compliance with EMRA regulations is essential for meter accuracy classification, denoted as 0.2 or 0.5.

EPIAS measures and demonstrates the quantity of electricity supplied by the project activity to the grid and the quantity of electricity received from the grid for the relevant area. Net generation is determined by subtracting internal electricity consumption from delivered electricity, ensuring accuracy.

Data retention extends for at least two years beyond the crediting period for quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) purposes. Prior to power plant commissioning, TEIAS calibrates and seals the electricity meters. Any inconsistencies between the meters prompt TEIAS to perform recalibration.

Appendix I – Confidential information

Appendix II – [Other]

The participant list for the public information and participation meeting is provided below:

27.09.2024

ANTALYA İLİ ELMALI İLÇESİ KIŞLAKÖY 0 ADA 874, 875, 876, 877, 1293, 1294, 1303, 1304, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1314, 1815, 1817 PARSELLERDE ÖZALTIN OTEL İŞLETMELERİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ TARAFINDAN YAPILMASI PLANLANAN ÖZALTIN OTEL GES KAPASİTE ARTIŞI (TOPLAM GÜÇ: 53,6 MWE/62,5 MWP'DEN 48,47 MWE/57,796 MWP, TOPLAM ALAN: 52,58 HA'DAN 68,92 HA'A) PROJESİ
HALKIN BİLGİLENDİRİLMESİ VE SÜRECE KATILIMI TOPLANTISI
KATILIMCI LİSTESİ

ADI-SOYADI	T.C. KİMLİK NO	KURUMU/ GÖREVİ	İKAMET ADRESİ	TELEFON	İMZA
Ufuk AĞDAK		Antalya Çevre Şeh. İkl. Değ. İl Müd. (Şube Müd.)	Antalya	0242237 0010	
M. Emre ŞAHİN		〃 (Çev. Müh.)	〃	〃	
Serap POLAT		〃 (Şeh. Plan.)	〃	〃	
Burcu DİKMEN		〃 (Çev. Müh.)	〃	〃	
Makbule GENCER		〃 (Çev. Müh.)	〃	〃	
Yunus UĞAR		〃 (Çev. Müh.)	〃	〃	
Oğuz YILMAZ		〃 (Harita Tek.)	〃	〃	
Suat Yılbaşı		ENGEV	GOP/ANKARA	0 312 446 2622	
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ÖZGE BADEM		ÇŞİDB.	Etimesgut/ANKARA	0506 805 88-84	
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Ali GAZKIRAN		muhtar Eskihisar	Eskihisar/Elmalı Antalya	0535 740 1049	
Adem SARI		eskihisar			

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27.09.2024

ANTALYA İLİ ELMALI İLÇESİ KIŞLAKÖY 0 ADA 874, 875, 876, 877, 1293, 1294, 1303, 1304, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1314, 1815, 1817 PARSELLERDE ÖZALTIN OTEL İŞLETMELERİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ TARAFINDAN YAPILMASI PLANLANAN ÖZALTIN OTEL GES KAPASİTE ARTIŞI (TOPLAM GÜÇ: 53,6 MWE/62,5 MWP'DEN 48,47 MWE/57,796 MWP, TOPLAM ALAN: 52,58 HA'DAN 68,92 HA'A) PROJESİ
HALKIN BİLGİLENDİRİLMESİ VE SÜRECE KATILIMI TOPLANTISI
KATILIMCI LİSTESİ

ADI-SOYADI	T.C. KİMLİK NO	KURUMU/ GÖREVİ	İKAMET ADRESİ	TELEFON	İMZA
Bilgen Korkmaz		Kızılay Köyü			
Binol Coban		Gaceva-3			
MUHAMMET BOYSAN					
Nevcihan Yüksel Başoğlu		Antalya Valiliği İKOB			
Gül GÜNAYDIN		Antalya Valiliği YİKOB			

2/2