# Human Rights Screening Assessment Summary

## Introduction

This Human Rights Screening Assessment (HRSA) aims to provide a screening-level assessment of the risks of the OranjeWind Offshore Wind Farm Project ("the Project") on internationally recognised human rights. The HRSA is designed to provide a screening of potential Project impacts on human rights, and to identify the management measures that are required to mitigate these impacts. The HRSA has been undertaken in response to the requirement under Principle 2 of the Equator Principles IV (EPIV) for potential adverse human rights risks to be assessed. The scope of this HRSA has been defined in line with the guidance note on the implementation of human rights assessments published by the Equator Principles Association (EPA)[1]. As a screening, the scope follows what the EPA guidance note refers to as an "initial scan" and to provide a "high-level summary of risks".

The HRSA seeks to screen for the potential impacts of the Project on the human rights that are stated in: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR); the United Nations International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work; and as applicable, other United Nations human rights instruments elaborating on the rights of persons belonging to the following groups: women, children, migrant workers and their families, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples and ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities.

## Key Findings of Human Rights Screening

The 12 groupings of human rights that were identified as salient are: Right to Life; Rights of Protection for the Child and Right to Education; Right of Women to be Free from Violence; Right to Work; Right Not to Be Subjected to Slavery, Servitude or Forced Labour; Right to Enjoy Just and Favourable Conditions of Work and Rights to a Family Life and Protection of the Family and Right Not to be Subjected to Torture, Cruel, Inhumane and / or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; Right to Health; Right to Equality Before the Law, Equal Protection of the Law and Rights of Non-Discrimination, Including for Women, Religious Groups, Minority Groups, Persons with Disabilities and on the Basis of Opinion; Rights to Freedom from War Propaganda, and Freedom from Incitement of Racial, Religious or National Hatred; Right to Privacy; Right to Freedom of Association and the Right to Form Trade Unions / Join a Trade Union and the Right to Strike; and Rights of Migrant Workers.

The assessment concluded that with the assumed effective implementation of the existing and additional measures and monitoring to verify their successful / effective implementation, the overall risk upon human rights as a result of the Project is assessed as Low for all of these rights.

In relation to the main suppliers, the screening found that the fundamental risk reduction measure is that the currently known direct supplier companies and manufacturing locations are in the EU, and are therefore subject to the protections provided by the law of these EU countries. As part of this HRSA, a desktop screening of the main direct

supplier companies found no material adverse findings that required additional assessment. Based on the general risk profile for the supply chain as assessed in this HRSA, and given the planned application of the contractual provisions, policies and procedures, the finding of this screening is that there is a limited likelihood of human rights abuses in this supply chain as was reviewed in the HRSA.

In relation to the Associated Facilities, the HRSA found that given the low risk profile and the limited leverage that the Project has over this third party development, there are no proposed actions for the Project to implement in relation to the Associated Facilities.

# Climate Change Risk Screening Assessment

## Introduction

This Climate Change Risk Screening Assessment (CCRSA) aims to provide a screening-level assessment of the physical climate change risks on the Oranjewind Offshore Wind Farm Project ("the Project"). The CCRSA is designed to provide a screening of potential physical climate change hazards and associated impacts on the Project components, and to identify if a full Physical Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) was required. The CCRSA has been undertaken in response to the requirement under Principle 2 of the Equator Principles IV (EPIV) for potential adverse physical climate change risks to be assessed.

The scope of this physical CCRSA has been defined in line with the Equator Principles Association (EPA) Guidance Note on Climate Change Risk Assessment and is aligned with the physical climate risk categories outlined by the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

## Mitigation Measures

The two hazards rated as medium are storms and strong waves. There are existing measures in place, as outlined in this report, include:

- designing the foundational structure to withstand turbulent conditions during storm events and wave forces during operations;
- designing WTGs to consider high wind speeds typical for the Project site, with predetermined shut-off speeds during storm events;
- incorporating measures for infrastructure stability into the design;
- applying coatings to the substructure to protect against corrosion;
- incorporating continuous monitoring system into the design; and
- constructing weather forecasting stations.

Additional mitigation measures for the identified hazards have been identified at a high level and include the following:

- Review of extreme weather events over an appropriate period (e.g., 5-year period) to assess how their frequency and intensity change relative to the baseline,

- Reviewing the potential impact of increased extreme events (storms and strong winds) on infrastructure and planning for upgrades as needed
- Continuous monitoring of weather conditions and power production,
- Regular inspections of equipment/infrastructure during and after extreme events, as well as periodic inspections of coatings for degradation,
- Maintenance of weather forecasting stations,
- Developing and implementing an Emergency Response Plan or any proposed health and safety procedures.