1915ÇANAKKALE

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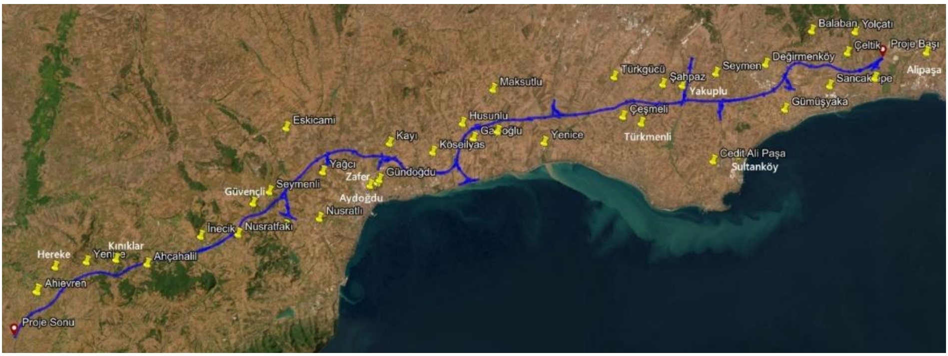
KINALI MALKARA MOTORWAY PROJECT

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)
GUIDE TO LAND ACQUISITION AND COMPENSATION (GLAC)
AFFECTED LANDS, HOUSES AND BUSINESSES



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ABBREVIATIONS

GLAC	Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation
BAPF	Biodiversity Action Plan Framework
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ÇOK Inc.	Çanakkale Motorway and Bridge Construction Investment and Operation Inc.
EP4	Equator Principles 4
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFC PS5	IFC Performance Standard 5 – Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
EG	Expropriation Guide
GDH	General Directorate of Highways
KM	Kilometer
PPP	Public–Private Partnership
PPPRD	Public–Private Partnership Regional Directorate
LESA	Lenders' Environmental and Social Advisor
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction (Contractor)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
PAP	Project Affected Person
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
MoTI	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure
BOT	Build–Operate–Transfer
RAPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

About the Kınalı – Malkara Motorway Project

The Kınalı – Malkara Motorway Project ("the Project") is a section of the Kınalı–Tekirdağ–Çanakkale–Savaştepe Motorway, connecting to the Malkara–Çanakkale Motorway and the 1915 Çanakkale Bridge, which was officially opened for service on March 18, 2022.

The Project is being implemented under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model using the Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) framework. The public side is represented by the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure of the Republic of Türkiye (MoTI), through the General Directorate of Highways (GDH). The private sector entity is Çanakkale Otoyol ve Köprüsü İnşaat Yatırım ve İşletme A.Ş. ("ÇOK A.Ş." or the "Concessionaire Company").

The Project is located in the provinces of Istanbul and Tekirdağ, passing through a total of 5 districts and 39 neighborhoods: Silivri in Istanbul, and Marmaraereğlisi, Çorlu, Süleymanpaşa, and Malkara in Tekirdağ.

Authority under the BOT Contract

Under the BOT Implementation Contract, GDH serves as the Project Authority.

The PPP Regional Directorate (PPPRD) is the regional organizational unit responsible for the management, coordination, and supervision of PPP projects under GDH. PPPRD and GDH are responsible for carrying out the land acquisition and expropriation procedures required for the Project in accordance with the Expropriation Law of the Republic of Türkiye.

Assigned Company under the BOT

The company appointed under the BOT Implementation Contract is ÇOK A.Ş., a joint venture established by Limak Construction Industry and Trade Inc. (a subsidiary of Limak Holding), Yapı Merkezi, Daelim, and SK of South Korea. ÇOK A.Ş. serves as the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) established specifically for the Project.

International Standards Followed by the Project

The Project is financed by international financial institutions and commercial banks. The Financing Agreement between the Project Company and the Lenders was signed on 30 April 2026.

The following international standards are applicable to the Project:

- International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability (2012)
- Equator Principles (EP4) (2020)
- OECD Recommendation of the Council on Common Approaches for Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due

Diligence (originally adopted in 2012 and subsequently revised in 2016 and 2024)

Purpose and Implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

Land acquisition activities required for the Project may result in both physical and economic displacement.

Accordingly, a RAP has been prepared in accordance with international standards to identify and mitigate potential impacts on project-affected landowners, homeowners

, land users, businesses, employers, and employees.

In addition to the compensation provided by the GDH under the Expropriation Law, the RAP includes supplementary assistance measures, benefit entitlements, and livelihood restoration programmes.

These additional measures are financed through a dedicated RAP Fund administered by the SPV, independently of the GDH's expropriation budget.

The RAP is a living document and will be updated as necessary.

The Turkish and English versions of the RAP are published as part of the Project's Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) documentation package on the Project website (www.1915canakkale.com).

The RAP will be implemented by the SPV for a period of 36 months following the signing of the Financing Agreement. Nevertheless, the SPV has already commenced implementation of several key RAP commitments and principles.

Other Environmental and Social (E&S) Studies for the Project

The Project received a Positive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Decision in November 2016 in accordance with the applicable Turkish EIA Regulation.

In addition, the ESIA prepared in accordance with international standards comprises the following documents:

- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
- Non-Technical Summary (NTS)
- Biodiversity Action Framework Plan (BAFP)
- Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

These documents are available in both Turkish and English on the Project website (www.1915canakkale.com).

Independent Review of the RAP

In October 2024, the Project’s potential lenders appointed an independent Lenders' Environmental and Social Advisor (LESA). The role of the LESA is to conduct the Environmental and Social Monitoring Study.

The purpose of this study is to monitor the implementation of the site management plans developed within the scope of the ESIA.
Within this framework, the implementation of the RAP will be regularly monitored by the LESA throughout the Project lifecycle.

Purpose of the Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation (GLAC)

This Land Acquisition and Compensation Guide (GLAC) explains how the land acquisition processes carried out under the Project are implemented by the GDH within the framework of the Expropriation Law, and;

- A summary of the RAP;
- The additional entitlements, assistance measures, and support provided in addition to statutory cash compensation to meet international standards and lender requirements;
- How to apply to the SPV to benefit from the RAP assistance measures;
- How to submit project-related grievances, questions, and feedback.

PROJECT DEFINITION

Project Main Components

The Project has been designed as a 127 km-long divided (dual carriageway) road. It comprises:

- 105.2 km of main motorway with 2x3 lanes;
- 21.8 km of connecting roads with 2x2 lanes.

The main infrastructure components of the Project include:

- 9 major interchanges
- 52 overpasses
- 51 underpasses
- 158 culverts

The ancillary facilities are planned to include:

- Operation and Maintenance Centre
- 3 motorway service areas
- 9 toll collection stations
- Various temporary construction facilities.

Number and Types of Affected Parcels

Within the Project's expropriation corridor, a total of 2,646 parcels have been identified. Approximately 85.3% of these parcels are privately owned. In addition, 9.8% of the parcels are unregistered areas, 2.1% are owned by the Treasury of the Republic of Türkiye, 1.3% belong to legal entities, 1.0% are forest parcels, and 0.5% are pasture parcels. The majority of the affected parcels are classified as agricultural land.

Motorway Expropriation Corridor and Affected Settlements

The expropriation corridor refers to the boundaries within which land acquisition, expropriation, and construction activities required for the motorway and connecting roads are carried out. The width of the corridor varies along the alignment.

The corridor width ranges from:

- Approximately 55 metres in the narrowest sections;
- Up to approximately 450 metres in areas where service facilities are located.

Within the scope of the Project, land acquisition activities cover settlements comprising 5 districts and 39 neighbourhoods listed below:

Süleymanpaşa (18 Neighbourhoods)
Karaevli
Husunlu
Gazioğlu
Köseilyas
Gündoğdu
Kayı
Eskicami
Zafer
Aydoğdu
Yağcı
Seymenli
Güveçli
Nusratlı
Karahisarlı
Nusratfakı
İnecik
Akçahalil
Kınıklar

Malkara (3 Neighbourhoods)
Yenice
Hereke
Ahievren

Silivri (8 Neighbourhoods)
Alipaşa
Yolçatı
Semizkumlar
Çeltik
Sancaktepe
Balaban
Değirmenköy
Gümüşyaka

Marmaraereğlisi Neighbourhoods)
Sultanköy
Cedit Ali Paşa
Yakuplu
Türkmenli
Çeşmeli

Çorlu (5 Neighbourhoods)
Seymen
Şahpaz
Türkgücü
Yenice
Maksutlu

Temporary Facilities Required During Construction and Private Land Use

The following temporary facilities will be used during the construction phase:
Construction Sites

- Kınalı Satellite Construction Camp-1 (KM 16+000)
- Tekirdağ Main Construction Site (KM 60+000)
- Malkara Satellite Construction Camp-2 (KM 83+500)

Production Facilities

- 3 concrete batching plants
- 4 crushing and screening plants
- 4 asphalt production plants
- 1 precast beam production plant

Quarries and Storage Areas

- 3 borrow quarries (potential)
- 4 aggregate borrow areas (potential)
- 13 spoil disposal areas (potential)

Private parcels required for temporary facilities are secured by the SPV / EPC (Engineering, Procurement and Construction-Contractor) through:

- Lease agreements;
- Mutual agreements;
- Other arrangements made with landowners or shareholders.

Upon completion of the temporary use period, the land is rehabilitated in accordance with the agreed conditions and returned to the landowner.

Key Milestones in the Project Schedule

No	Key Milestones / Activities	Date
0	**BOT Contract and Design**	
0.1	Execution of the Implementation Agreement for the 1915 Çanakkale Motorway and Connecting Roads (Malkara–Çanakkale Section)	March 2017
0.2	Signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the Kınalı–Malkara Section	September 2022
0.3	Groundbreaking Ceremony for the Kınalı–Malkara Section	March 2025
1	**Eprorpiation**	
1.1	Commencement of Asset Inventory and Valuation Activities by the Authorized Valuation Contractor	April 2024
1.2	Initiation of Expropriation Proceedings by the GDH (Article 8 Notifications and Settlement Negotiations)	2025
1.2.1	Section 1: KM 0–35 and Section 2: KM 58–60	February 2026
1.2.2	Section 2: KM 35–70	2026 3. Quarter

No	Key Milestones / Activities	Date
1.2.3	Section 3: KM 70–105	January 2025
1.3	Completion of the Expropriation Process by the GDH	
1.3.1	Section 1: KM 0–35 and Section 2: KM 58–60	2026 1. Quarter – 2026 3. Quarter
1.3.2	Section 2: KM 35–70	2026 2. Quarter – 2027 2. Quarter
1.3.3	Section 3: KM 70–105	2024 – 2026 3. Quarter
2	**ES&S Studies and Financing Agreement**	
2.1	Initiation of ESIA Package Studies	April 2022
2.2	Initiation of RAP/RAP Preparation Studies	October 2025
2.3	Completion of RAP and Commencement of Implementation	December 2025
2.4	ESIA Public Disclosure and Consultation Meetings	February 2026
2.5	Signing of the Financing Agreement	April 2026
2.6	Financial Close	2026 2. Quarter
2.7	Preparation of the RAP	2026 2. Quarter
2.7.1	Section 1: KM 0–35 and Section 2: KM 58–60	2026 2. Quarter
2.7.2	Section 2: KM 35–70 (RAP update)	2026 3. Quarter
2.7.3	Section 3: KM 70–105	2026 2. Quarter
2.8	Finalization of the RAP and Commencement of Implementation	
2.8.1	Section 1: KM 0–35 and Section 2: KM 58–60	2026 2. Quarter
2.8.2	Section 2: KM 35–70	2026 3. Quarter
2.8.3	Section 3: KM 70–105	2026 2. Quarter
3	**Opening of the Motorway to Traffic**	2028 4. Quarter
4	**RAP Implementation and Monitoring**	**Until the RAP Completion Audit**

LAND ACQUISITION STATUS AND DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS

Land Acquisition Status

The Public Interest Decision for the Project (No. 2022/138) was issued by the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure in July 2022.

In addition, the Presidential Decision No. 7060, dated April 2023, was published in the Official Gazette in April 2023. This decision enables the GDH to carry out urgent expropriation of certain immovable properties located within the Project area in accordance with Article 27 of the Turkish Expropriation Law. However, the Project prioritises land acquisition through negotiated agreements, and urgent expropriation will only be applied where necessary.

For the parcels subject to acquisition under the Project, expropriation procedures are being implemented by the GDH.

In line with these procedures, land acquisition activities for the Project commenced in April 2024 and are being carried out across three sections:

Section 1 (KM 0–35):

This section includes a total of 1,069 privately owned parcels. Negotiation meetings under Article 8 of the Expropriation Law commenced in February 2026 and are continuing in parallel with the construction programme. No procedures have been implemented under Article 10 or Article 27 to date within this section.

Section 2 (KM 35–70):

This section includes a total of 749 privately owned parcels. In the area between KM 58–60, where the main construction site is located, negotiation meetings under Article 8 commenced in March 2026. The process will continue following the approval of the remaining plans and valuation studies. No urgent expropriation under Article 27 has been applied in this section; however, court proceedings under Article 10 have commenced for certain parcels.

Section 3 (KM 70–105):

This section includes a total of 439 privately owned parcels. Negotiation meetings under Article 8 were completed in 2025. Within the section between KM 81+360 and KM 88+300, expropriation procedures, judicial processes, and title deed transfers have been completed. No urgent expropriation under Article 27 has been applied in this section either.

Status of Access to Land and Construction Activities

The BOT Implementation Contract for the Project was signed between the GDH and the appointed company, ÇOK A.Ş., in March 2017. The Project site was handed over to the SPV by the GDH in 2026.

Site mobilisation activities for construction commenced in May 2026, primarily on agricultural land.

Following the completion of expropriation procedures for privately owned parcels and the provision of additional assistance by the SPV under the RAP, construction activities are being carried out in these areas by the SPV and the EPC Contractor.

Potential Displacement Impacts of the Project

Permanent or temporary land acquisition activities to be undertaken within the scope of the Project may result in physical and/or economic displacement of persons who formally or informally use, or own, the affected land and structures.
Impacts arising from land acquisition are assessed primarily under the following categories:

- Affected Land (including affected land and, where applicable, non-residential or non-commercial structures located on such land, such as storage areas, barns, wells, and similar structures)
- Affected Residential Structures
- Affected Businesses
- Vulnerable Persons and Households
- Temporary Losses and Impacts During the Construction Phase
- Impacts During the Operation Phase

Each of these impacts is assessed separately under the RAP and managed through appropriate mitigation, compensation, and assistance measures.

Additional Land Acquisition

During the construction phase of the Project, additional land requirements may arise outside the existing expropriation corridor, and in limited cases, additional land acquisition may also be required during the operation phase of the Project.
If additional land acquisition becomes necessary in the future, such land will be acquired by the GDH in accordance with the provisions of the Expropriation Law.
Potential impacts on individuals and households arising from additional land acquisition, as well as any restrictions that may be imposed on land use, will be managed by the SPV in accordance with the principles of the RAP.

Cumulative Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts of the Project

Some landowners or users may be affected not only by this Project but also by other projects implemented in the surrounding area. In addition, cases where multiple parcels belonging to the same person are affected within the same Project, or where land is affected by both the motorway and ancillary facilities, are considered as cumulative impacts.
Such situations are taken into consideration by the Project, as they may increase land and livelihood losses. Assessments have been conducted through

consultations with village/neighbourhood heads (Mukhtars) and affected households, as well as reviews of land records.

Based on the assessments undertaken, no significant cumulative physical displacement impacts have been identified in the area.

Prior to the financial close of the Project, the expropriation activities carried out under Section 3 (KM 70–105) will be further assessed, the eligibility of affected landowners will be reviewed, and appropriate assistance will be provided where deemed necessary.

EXPROPRIATION PROCESS

Basis of the Expropriation Process

In the Republic of Türkiye, expropriation procedures are carried out in accordance with Article 46 of the Constitution and the provisions of the Expropriation Law No. 2942.

Within this legal framework, the GDH is responsible for the acquisition of privately owned immovable properties and the coordination of allocation processes for publicly owned properties.

The Public–Private Partnership Regional Directorate (PPPRD) is the regional organisational unit within the GDH responsible for the management, coordination, and supervision of motorway projects implemented under the Public–Private Partnership (PPP) model. Within the scope of the Kınalı–Malkara Motorway Project, the PPPRD works in close cooperation with the SPV in project management processes, including expropriation activities and implementation of the RAP.

Processes Carried Out by the GDH under the Expropriation Law

Within the scope of the Project, land acquisition activities are carried out by the GDH in accordance with the provisions of the Expropriation Law No. 2942.

Under Article 8 (Purchase by Negotiation), the GDH initially engages with landowners and eligible rights holders to acquire properties through mutual agreement. Where an agreement is reached, an agreement protocol is signed between the parties, and the expropriation compensation is paid within a 45-day period.

Article 10 (Court Proceedings) applies in cases where an agreement cannot be reached or where legal obstacles arise due to ownership, inheritance, or land registry records. Under this process, the expropriation compensation is determined by the court, and the registration of the property in the name of the administration is decided.

Article 27 (Urgent Expropriation) may be applied for properties identified through a Presidential Decision. Under this procedure, the court determines the provisional expropriation compensation, which is deposited on behalf of the rights holders, and GDH is granted access to the land. Subsequently, the Article 10 process is initiated to determine the final expropriation compensation and complete the transfer of title deeds. If the final compensation amount determined by the court is higher than the initial urgent expropriation compensation deposited, the difference is paid to the rights holders. If the final compensation amount is lower than the initial urgent expropriation compensation amount, the difference is recovered from the rights holder in accordance with the applicable legislation.

The GDH prioritises negotiated agreements as the preferred method for land acquisition, while court proceedings and urgent expropriation procedures are only applied where necessary.

For more detailed information regarding the expropriation process and the implementation steps carried out by the GDH, reference can be made to the "Expropriation Information Guide (EIG)" booklet shared by the SPV together with this Land Acquisition and Compensation Guide (GLAC). The Expropriation Information Guide is available on the Project website: https://www.1915canakkale.com/en-us/sustainability/kinali-malkara-section/environmental-and-social-impact-assessment

Eligibility Criteria for Compensation under the Expropriation Law

In accordance with the provisions of national legislation, the following Project Affected People (PAPs) are eligible to receive compensation under the expropriation process.

Accordingly, compensation is paid under the applicable legislation to eligible persons identified based on their ownership or usage rights over structures (such as buildings, wells, sheds, etc.) and other assets located on the affected properties subject to expropriation.

Affected Asset	Project Affected People (PAPs) Eligible for Compensation
Privately Owned Parcels	• Owners of affected land and the trees, crops, or structures located on the land • Formal users (tenants) holding official documentation for the trees, crops, or structures located on the land • Informal users who can prove ownership of structures or trees located on the land (entitled to rights under Article 19 of the Expropriation Law) • Owners or users (formal or informal) of disputed (litigated) parcels
Public Lands	• Formal users (tenants) holding official documentation for trees, crops, or structures (e.g., ecrimisil payment documents or lease agreements) • Informal users who can prove ownership of structures or trees located on the land (entitled to rights under Article 19 of the Expropriation Law)

Affected Asset	Project Affected People (PAPs) Eligible for Compensation
Commercial Structures	• Owners of affected commercial structures • Formal users (tenants) or informal users of affected commercial structures (provided that they can prove ownership of the structure)
Residential Buildings	• Owners of affected residential buildings (in cases where there are multiple shareholders, the actual occupant/owner of the residence shall be considered, provided that the other shareholders acknowledge the actual ownership) • In cases of ownership with multiple shareholders, if the other shareholders do not recognize the actual owner of the structure, all land shareholders shall be considered entitled to rights in proportion to their respective shares.

COMPENSATION AND ENTITLEMENTS PROVIDED UNDER THE RAP TO MEET INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

Additional Compensation and Entitlements Provided under the RAP in Addition to the Rights Granted by the GDH under the Expropriation Law

In addition to the expropriation compensation payments made by the GDH, SPV will provide additional compensation and livelihood restoration support under the RAP not only to landowners but also to formal and informal users of the affected properties. A fund has been established by SPV for the provision of these supports. The fund is managed by SPV.

What Are the Key Compensation and Assistance Principles Defined in the RAP?

No Forced Eviction

As a principle, forced eviction will be avoided under the Project. However, for lands or residences that remain unvacated despite the completion of compensation, information disclosure, and consultation processes, the necessary procedures will be carried out by the GDH in accordance with the applicable legislation. The SPV will continue to provide the necessary support to affected persons under the RAP.

Prioritization of Land Acquisition through Negotiation

The GDH prioritizes negotiated agreements conducted under Article 8 of the Expropriation Law for land acquisition. The use of urgent expropriation under Article 27 will be avoided to the extent possible.

Compensation Based on Full Replacement Cost

In accordance with lender requirements, affected persons will be compensated based on the full replacement cost principle. In this context, depreciation deductions applied by the GDH for buildings and structures will be provided as additional payments by the Project under the RAP to eligible affected persons identified in accordance with the RAP.

Livelihood Restoration Support in Addition to Compensation

SPV will implement additional livelihood restoration and support programs covering eligible affected persons, formal and informal users of land, formal and informal users of residences, employers of affected businesses and their formal and informal employees, as well as vulnerable groups, in accordance with the eligibility criteria.

Early Information Disclosure and Notification Prior to Land Acquisition

- **For Affected Lands:**

SPV will inform users of affected lands at least three months prior to access to the land. Access to the land will only take place after completion of the expropriation process and related payments, or upon mutual agreement between the parties. Under the RAP, land users who are not entitled to compensation under the Expropriation Law but who experience income losses due to the Project may also be supported subject to eligibility criteria.

- **For Affected Residences:**

In line with the GDH's expropriation program, SPV will inform owners and formal and informal users of affected residences at least six months prior to access to the land. This practice aims to enable affected persons to make necessary arrangements and prevent the risk of forced eviction. As a principle, forced eviction will be avoided under the Project. During the eviction process, the principles and procedures described under the section titled "Forced Eviction" will be applied.

Following completion of the expropriation procedures, additional support to be provided under the RAP for persons whose entitlement assessments have been completed will be documented through an agreement signed before a notary between SPV and the eligible person.

Residence owners will be informed about the Project schedule and will be granted a six-month period to vacate the property unless a different period is mutually agreed between the parties.

- **For Affected Businesses:**

In line with the GDH's expropriation program, SPV will inform owners and formal and informal users of affected structures at least six months prior to access to the land. The purpose is to assist businesses in planning their activities, preparing for relocation, and preventing the risk of forced eviction. As a principle, forced eviction will be avoided under the Project. During the eviction process, the principles and procedures described under the section titled “Forced Eviction” will be applied.

Following completion of the expropriation procedures, additional support to be provided under the RAP for persons whose entitlement assessments have been completed will be documented through an agreement signed before a notary between SPV and the eligible person.

Unless a different period is mutually agreed between the parties, businesses will be granted a six-month period from the date of notification to relocate or cease their activities.

Support for Vulnerable Groups

SPV will give particular attention to vulnerable individuals and households and will provide support mechanisms tailored to their needs under the RAP. In addition, in-kind support will be provided to vulnerable households.

Studies to identify vulnerable households have already commenced as part of the RAP process. The final list of households eligible for support will be determined by SPV during the RAP implementation process, taking into account vulnerability levels and with the contributions of third-party consultants and implementation partners.

Persons who cannot be contacted by SPV or who believe they are eligible for support under the RAP may apply to SPV through the “Project Grievance Mechanism and Contact Information” section provided at the end of this ESAP.

Cut-Off Date For Eligibility

The “cut-off date for eligibility” refers to the date after which newly constructed or established structures, trees, crops, and other immovable assets will not be considered eligible for compensation.

This date is determined based on the completion date of asset inventory studies conducted in each settlement and may vary from one settlement to another.

PPPRD publishes announcements explaining the list of affected parcels and the conditions related to the cut-off date for eligibility. These announcements are displayed at local mukhtar offices.

Updated lists of affected parcels and cut-off dates for eligibility are published on the 1915 Çanakkale website under Sustainability > Kınalı–Malkara Motorway Project > Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) document.

https://www.1915canakkale.com/en-us/sustainability/kinali-malkara-section/environmental-and-social-impact-assessment

Eligibility for Compensation and Support under the RAP

All Project Affected People (PAPs) who own or formally or informally use the affected land and assets prior to the cut-off date for eligibility defined in the RAP are entitled to benefit from the compensation and support provided under the RAP. Persons who settle in or begin using the project area after the cut-off date for eligibility are not entitled to receive any compensation or support under the RAP.

For affected agricultural lands, all users (formal or informal) who derive income from the land, regardless of the size of the production areas, will be eligible for the entitlements under the RAP and measures for livelihood restoration and improvement.

Project Affected People who believe that they have not been considered under the RAP or that they are entitled to receive support may apply to the Project Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) with the required documents and an application petition. SPV will assess the application, review the eligibility status, notify the applicant of the outcome, and, if deemed eligible, facilitate access to the relevant compensation and/or support.

The entitlement categories identified under the RAP are presented below:

Entitlement Category	Eligible Groups under the RAP
Affected Lands	• Landowners (privately owned parcels) • Formal and informal users of private or public lands used for agricultural and livestock activities • Owners and users of disputed (litigated) properties • Owners of residential and non-residential structures (e.g., fences, barns, sheds, etc.) located on affected lands (who may also be formal or informal users of the affected land) • Vulnerable landowners and land users • Owners and formal and informal users of ownerless and fragmented parcels • Persons using forest parcels for economic activities
Lands Subject to Temporary Losses and Impacts During the Construction Period	• Owners of temporarily affected lands and structures • Formal and informal users of temporarily affected lands and structures • Persons benefiting from infrastructure and services temporarily affected due to construction activities
Affected Businesses	• Formal employers operating in affected business structures (owners or tenants)

Entitlement Category	Eligible Groups under the RAP
	• Informal employers operating in affected business structures (owners or users) • Formal and informal employees working in affected businesses • Vulnerable employers and employees
Lands and Structures Subject to Impacts During the Operation Period	• Owners or formal/informal users of residences affected by impacts that cannot be reduced to levels compliant with Project standards through the mitigation measures to be implemented under the Operation Phase Environmental and Social Management Plans.
Affected Residences	• Owners of affected residences • Formal users (tenants) of affected residences • Informal users of affected residences • Vulnerable households

RAP ENTITLEMENTS FOR OWNERS AND USERS OF AFFECTED PARCELS

Owners of Affected Private Parcels

Under the Expropriation Law, owners and shareholders of affected privately owned parcels are entitled to receive the expropriation compensation (cash compensation) determined by the GDH for their lands, structures, trees, and crops located on the land. The expropriation process is primarily carried out through negotiation meetings under Article 8; if an agreement cannot be reached, the compensation amount is determined by the court in accordance with Article 10.

Owners of private parcels are entitled to receive the following additional compensation support under the RAP:

- SPV will inform the user at least 3 months prior to access to the land.
- Support will be provided in case of seeking replacement land of similar quality, size, and location.
- If the Project Affected People (PAP) identifies replacement land of similar quality, size, and location, all transaction costs applicable for the acquisition of this land (land registry fees, revolving fund fees, etc.) will be covered by SPV.

- SPV will provide support for various expenses related to title deed transfer (power of attorney costs, revolving fund fees for title deed transactions, inheritance costs, and urban/intercity transportation costs; these costs will be paid per parcel rather than individually).
- If the owner or shareholder uses the affected land for agricultural production (where livelihoods are affected), they will be eligible for livelihood restoration, improvement, and/or assistance measures.
- SPV will distribute a Land Acquisition and Compensation Guide to inform affected persons about their rights and compensation under the RPF and subsequent RAPs and to ensure transparency.

Formal and Informal Users of Affected Private Parcels

Formal and informal land users are not entitled to receive any compensation payment from the GDH for the land itself under the Expropriation Law.

Formal and informal land users are entitled to receive compensation from the GDH for crops, trees, and any assets or fixed improvements/investments (such as structures) located on the land, provided that they can prove ownership of these crops and assets, after deduction of depreciation.

Pursuant to Article 20 of the Expropriation Law, the evacuation of cultivated lands subject to expropriation should normally take place after the harvest period. If access to the land is required before harvesting, crop owners are entitled to receive compensation for the value of these crops.

The GDH provides cash compensation for trees located on privately owned lands or formally used public lands. Pursuant to Article 19 of the Expropriation Law, if trees are located on titled land belonging to another person, ownerless lands, or lands not legally acquired by the possessor, the compensation for the trees is paid to the possessor of these trees. This rule does not legally apply to trees located on forest or pasture parcels.

Formal and informal users of private parcels are entitled to receive the following additional compensation and support under the RAP:

- SPV will inform the user at least 3 months prior to access to the land.
- Support will be provided in case of seeking replacement land of similar quality, size, and location.
- If access to the land is required before the harvest period, SPV will ensure that payments for crops, trees, and produce (e.g., fruits) are made to the owners of crops and trees prior to access to the land. These payments will be documented through protocols and bank transactions.
- Tree owners may request the relocation and transplantation of their trees. In such cases, support will be provided by MTI teams for the transplantation of the trees to a suitable location identified by the owner.

If relocation is not requested, tree residues will be left to the tree owner upon request.

- To compensate for the depreciation amount deducted from the mandatory cash compensation paid by the GDH to formal and informal users, SPV will provide completion cash compensation from the RAP Fund to the actual owners of main structures (based on proof of ownership of the structure).
- If the user obtains replacement land through a formal lease arrangement, SPV will provide a one-time transition support equivalent to one year's rent of the lost agricultural land (including transaction costs such as registration of the new lease, fees paid to official authorities, transportation costs, etc.).
- SPV will distribute a Land Acquisition and Compensation Guide to inform affected persons about their entitlements and compensation under the RAP and to ensure transparency.
- Formal or informal land users whose livelihoods are affected will be provided with livelihood restoration, improvement, and/or assistance measures by SPV.

Owners, Formal and Informal Users of Structures on Affected Private Parcels

Under the Expropriation Law, cash compensation for non-residential structures (e.g., fences, barns, sheds, etc.) and infrastructure is provided by the GDH.

Depreciation is applied in accordance with the rates stipulated under the applicable Turkish legislation.

In cases of shared ownership, payment is made to the actual owner of the structure, provided that official consent confirming the transfer of ownership rights has been obtained from the other shareholders.

Under Article 19 of the Expropriation Law, compensation may be paid to the actual owners (possessors) of structures located on land belonging to others, ownerless land, or land without legally recognized ownership, based on the minimum salvage/material value of the structure.

If such consent is not available, cash compensation is distributed among all landowners in proportion to their registered shares.

Owners and formal users of structures on private parcels are entitled to receive the following additional compensation and support under the RAP:

- SPV will inform the relevant PAPs at least 3 months prior to access to the land.
- Additional cash support will be provided by SPV under the RAP Fund to the actual owners of main structures on affected lands (based on proof of ownership of the structure) to compensate for the depreciation applied in the valuation conducted by the GDH. This support will be paid to eligible

persons in accordance with the defined eligibility criteria following the finalization of the expropriation compensation amount and completion of the relevant expropriation process (Article 8, Article 10, or the Article 10 process following Article 27).

- For main structures belonging to informal users on affected land (without title deeds but able to prove ownership of the structure), the GDH provides the minimum material value of the structure under Article 19 of the Expropriation Law. To ensure that the structure reaches full replacement cost, the additional compensation amount will be determined by an independent valuation expert and paid by SPV to the structure owner under the RAP Fund.
- If structure owners are unable to provide documentation proving ownership or usage rights, the relevant structure will be assessed by an independent valuation expert, and compensation determined based on the full replacement cost of the structure will be paid by SPV to the structure owner under the RAP Fund.
- If affected structures are movable and upon the request of structure owners, SPV will provide assistance for relocating these structures to new land or another suitable location identified by the PAP.
- Asset owners will be granted the right to salvage/recover removable materials (debris) prior to the demolition of immovable assets.

Formal and Informal Users of Affected Public Parcels and Pastures

Under the Expropriation Law, no compensation is paid to land users for the land itself.

However, formal and informal users of state-owned lands (e.g., treasury parcels) are entitled to receive compensation for crops, trees, and any assets or fixed improvements/investments (such as structures), provided that they can prove ownership of these crops and assets.

Depreciation will be applied to structures in accordance with the rates determined under the applicable Turkish legislation.

Payments required for pasture lands under the Pasture Law are made by the GDH to the Treasury.

Informal users of forest and pasture lands are considered “occupiers”; therefore, they have no legal entitlement to compensation for either the land or the assets located on it.

Pursuant to Article 19 of the Expropriation Law, for buildings or structures located on titled land belonging to others, ownerless land, or land not legally acquired by the possessor (actual user), the minimum salvage/material value of the structure is paid to the possessor of the structure.

Formal and informal users of state-owned parcels and pastures are entitled to receive the following additional compensation and support under the RAP:

- SPV will inform the user at least 3 months prior to access to the land.
- Support will be provided in case of seeking replacement land of similar quality, size, and location.
- If a structure belonging to an informal user exists on the affected land, the GDH will only pay the minimum material value; the difference between the market value and the full replacement cost will be determined by a third-party valuation expert and paid by SPV to the structure owner from the RAP Fund.
- If the informal user cannot prove ownership or if the GDH does not provide compensation for the structure, the value of the structure will be determined by a third-party expert, and cash compensation based on the full replacement cost will be provided by SPV to the structure owner from the RAP Fund.
- If the user obtains replacement land through a formal lease arrangement, SPV will provide a one-time transition support equivalent to one year's rent of the lost agricultural land (including transaction costs such as registration of the new lease, fees paid to official authorities, transportation costs, etc.).
- SPV will provide individual information and distribute a Land Acquisition and Compensation Guide to inform affected persons about their entitlements and compensation under the RAP and to ensure transparency.
- Formal and informal users of public lands will receive the same entitlements as those provided to formal and informal users of affected private lands.
- Impacts on users of pasture lands will be analyzed under subsequent RAPs based on a review of expropriation plans (identification of parcels registered as pasture lands) and RAP field studies to determine the actual use of these pasture lands.
- In case of impacts on pasture areas, SPV will assist communities, through mukhtars and community representatives and in coordination with the relevant authorities, in identifying alternative pasture areas of similar quality, size, and location.

Restriction of Access to Grazing Areas Outside the Project Expropriation Corridor

No compensation is paid to communities for access restrictions under the Expropriation Law.

Users of grazing areas outside the Project expropriation corridor are entitled to receive the following additional compensation and support under the RAP:

- Impacts on grazing area users (including land fragmentation) will be assessed considering expropriation plans and the locations of engineering (crossing) structures such as underpasses, overpasses, and bridges. Potential impacts or issues will be identified through regular monitoring activities, ongoing communication with land users, and the Project Grievance Mechanism. Where necessary, SPV will plan and implement corrective measures on a case-by-case basis and construct additional crossing structures where technically feasible and required.
- In cases of impacts arising from access restrictions, affected persons will be entitled to benefit from livelihood restoration, improvement, and/or assistance measures specifically designed to compensate for such impacts.

Users of Forest Parcels

Forest permits are obtained by the GDH in accordance with the provisions of the Forest Law.

Users of forest parcels located within the expropriation corridor or within areas occupied by facilities outside the corridor (such as construction sites, storage areas, etc.) are entitled to receive the following additional compensation and support under the RAP:

- Impacts on grazing area users (including land fragmentation) will be assessed considering expropriation plans and the locations of engineering (crossing) structures such as underpasses, overpasses, and bridges. Potential impacts or issues will be identified through continuous monitoring activities, ongoing communication with land users, and the Project Grievance Mechanism. Where necessary, SPV will plan and implement corrective measures on a case-by-case basis and provide additional crossing structures (underpasses/overpasses) where technically feasible and required.
- In cases of access restrictions, forest users whose livelihoods are affected (e.g., grazing, collection of forest products, etc.) will be entitled to benefit from livelihood restoration, improvement, and/or assistance measures specifically designed to compensate for the impacts.

Owners of Disputed Properties on Affected Private Parcels

If there is a dispute regarding the ownership of a parcel before the court, the actual owners or shareholders entitled to receive compensation are determined by the court in accordance with Article 18 of the Expropriation Law.

Owners of disputed properties are entitled to receive the following additional compensation and support under the RAP:

- SPV will organize individual consultation meetings to inform the parties claiming entitlement to disputed properties. SPV will distribute a Land Acquisition and Compensation Guide to inform them about their entitlements and compensation under the RAP and to ensure transparency.
- SPV will monitor court proceedings in order to mitigate potential adverse impacts that may arise from prolonged legal procedures.
- Upon completion of the court proceedings, if the case is resolved in favor of the disputed property owner, support including compensation and/or assistance under the RAP framework will be provided by SPV.

Remaining Portions of Expropriated Parcels

To minimize the creation of ownerless parcels or parcels remaining in economically unusable sizes and shapes, expropriation boundaries have been assessed by the GDH on a parcel-by-parcel basis. Where deemed necessary, the expropriation boundary has been adjusted to cover the entire parcel for parcels where the remaining portion cannot be used economically.

For portions not included in the GDH's expropriation plan, the owner or shareholder of the affected parcel has the right to formally apply to the GDH, pursuant to Article 12 of the Expropriation Law, requesting the expropriation of the remaining portion on the grounds that it is economically unusable or cannot be developed.

The GDH accepts formal applications submitted within 30 days following receipt of the expropriation notification through negotiation and evaluates each application on a case-by-case basis.

Owners of remaining portions of expropriated parcels are entitled to receive the following additional compensation and support under the RAP:

- Pursuant to the Expropriation Law, the owner/shareholder of the affected parcel has the right to formally apply to the GDH for the acquisition of the remaining portion of the expropriated parcel. SPV will distribute the GDH Expropriation Procedure Steps Brochure and the Land Acquisition and Compensation Guide to Project Affected People for informational purposes. Upon request by Project Affected People, SPV will provide support for formal applications to be submitted to the GDH and other required procedures.

Owners of Parcels Subject to Expropriation through the Establishment of Easement Rights

Pursuant to Article 4 of the Expropriation Law, instead of acquiring full ownership of an immovable property, an easement right may be established through expropriation over a specific part, height, depth, or resource of the property to the extent necessary for the intended service.

The cash compensation for the easement right, which reflects the value of potential restrictions on land use, is determined by the GDH's asset valuation experts and paid to property owners/shareholders along the routes. As stipulated by law, ownership rights remain with the landowner, subject to the implementation of the necessary safety measures.

Owners of parcels subject to expropriation through the establishment of easement rights are entitled to receive the following additional compensation and support under the RAP:

- SPV will conduct consultations with affected owners or users (if any) to identify potential grievances and/or risks (e.g., loss of property value).
- Users of affected lands whose livelihoods are impacted will be entitled to access livelihood restoration, improvement, and/or assistance measures.

RAP ENTITLEMENTS FOR OWNERS AND USERS OF AFFECTED RESIDENCES

Owners of Formal Residences on Affected Private Parcels

Under the Expropriation Law, cash compensation for residences located on private parcels is paid by the GDH as part of the expropriation process, and the valuation is conducted by experts based on official criteria. Depreciation is applied in accordance with the applicable legislation during this process. In cases of shared ownership, compensation is paid to the structure owner if written consent has been obtained from the other shareholders; otherwise, the compensation is distributed among the shareholders in proportion to their respective shares.

- If the expropriation process has been completed, SPV will inform the property owner about the Project schedule and provide a six-month period for vacating the property. Where this period is insufficient, additional case-specific support will be provided in agreement with the households.
- Completion cash compensation will be provided by SPV from the RAP Fund to compensate for the depreciation amount deducted from the mandatory cash compensation paid by the GDH.
- For residences on shared ownership lands, it will be verified whether the person actually residing in the house has obtained written consent from the other shareholders. If consent is available, compensation will be paid directly to the house owner; if not, the Project team will support the house

owner in reaching an agreement with the other shareholders. If, despite these efforts, the house owner cannot legally receive full compensation and this creates difficulties in constructing a new house or relocating, the remaining amount will be covered under the RAP.

- Prior to relocation, SPV will provide the house owner with a cash support package to cover expenses that may arise during the relocation process. This package will cover costs such as title deed and real estate transactions, new property acquisition procedures, utility subscriptions, address change procedures, and will also include a fixed support payment. During the land acquisition process, the house owner will be provided with written information regarding the scope, amount, and payment schedule of this support package.
- To receive the cash support payment, the house owner will be required to sign a Relocation Protocol confirming acceptance of relocation to a new residence within the specified period. This process will be planned in accordance with the expropriation program and construction schedule. Requests or objections regarding the support package will be assessed through the Project Grievance Mechanism. Following the signing of the protocol, the support package will be paid in a lump sum within 15 days.
- SPV will provide support to house owners during the relocation process to find a new residence or construct a new house on a suitable plot of land. In this context, SPV will coordinate with relevant institutions to assist in identifying suitable locations. For those wishing to construct their own houses, technical support will be provided; engineers will offer consultancy and, where necessary, equipment support may be provided for the construction process.
- SPV will cover relocation and travel expenses based on submitted documents and evidence; payments may be made directly to service providers or, where appropriate, provided as reimbursement to the property owner.
- The house owner will be granted the right to remove and salvage recoverable construction materials from the building prior to demolition.
- During the relocation process, the needs of households with vulnerable individuals, particularly elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and children, will be identified and necessary support will be provided. This includes assistance with children's enrollment in new schools, official procedures, utility subscription processes, and additional household-specific support for special circumstances.
- If the livelihoods of house owners using the lands where the affected residences are located are adversely affected, they will be entitled to

benefit from the livelihood restoration, improvement, and support programs defined under the RAP.

Formal and Informal Users of Formal Residences on Affected Private Parcels

Under the law, no compensation is paid under the expropriation process to formal or informal tenants. However, formal tenants may enter into a separate agreement with the property owner based on the lease agreement.

Under the Expropriation Law, for structures located on land belonging to others or on unregistered land, only the salvage/material value of the structure is paid, and no compensation is provided for the land. In addition, no compensation is paid for informal residences located on forest or pasture lands, either for the residence or the land.

- SPV will inform tenants living in affected residences at least 6 months prior to access to the land. Access to the land will only take place after completion of the expropriation process, payment of compensation, or reaching the necessary agreements with the relevant persons.
- Prior to relocation, SPV will provide tenants with a cash support package to cover expenses that may arise during the relocation process. This package will include 3 months' rental assistance, real estate agency fees, utility subscription and similar expenses, as well as additional payments for fixed investments in certain cases. Tenants will be informed in writing about the scope of these supports and the payment process. To benefit from the support, tenants are required to sign a protocol confirming their acceptance of relocation; requests and objections will be assessed through the grievance mechanism. Following the signing of the protocol, the payment will be made as a lump sum within 15 days.
- In addition to the relocation support package, upon request, SPV will assist tenants in finding a new rental residence with equivalent or better characteristics.
- SPV will cover tenants' relocation and travel expenses based on submitted documents and evidence; payments may be made directly to service providers or provided as reimbursement to the tenant.
- The tenant will be granted the right to remove usable materials from the residence prior to demolition, provided that this is in accordance with the lease agreement and the materials belong to the tenant.
- During the relocation process, the needs of households with vulnerable individuals, particularly elderly persons, persons with disabilities, or individuals with chronic illnesses, will be identified and necessary support will be provided. This includes assistance with children's enrollment in new schools, official procedures, utility subscription processes, and additional support for special circumstances.

- If the livelihoods of informal users occupying the lands where affected residences are located are impacted, they will be entitled to benefit from livelihood restoration, improvement, and support programs under the RAP.

Owners and Users of Informal Residences on Affected Public Parcels

Under the Expropriation Law, for structures located on land belonging to others or on unregistered land, only the salvage/material value of the structure is paid, and no compensation is provided for the land. In addition, no compensation is paid for informal residences located on forest or pasture lands, either for the residence or the land.

- SPV will notify the owners of affected residences at least six months prior to access to the land.
- If the GDH provides only the minimum material value for the structure, the remaining amount will be covered under the RAP and paid to the house owner. In cases where the GDH does not provide any compensation, payment corresponding to the full value of the structure will be provided by SPV. These payments will be made together with the relocation support package.
- Prior to relocation, SPV will provide informal residence owners with a cash support package to cover expenses that may arise during the relocation process. This package will include a fixed payment for expenses such as utility subscriptions and address changes, as well as additional costs where applicable. The scope of the support and the payment process will be communicated in writing. To benefit from the support, the house owner must sign a protocol confirming acceptance of relocation; requests and objections will be assessed through the grievance mechanism. Following the signing of the protocol, the payment will be made as a lump sum within 15 days.
- SPV will provide support to affected persons in finding a new residence or constructing a new house on suitable land and will assist in coordination with relevant institutions during this process. Technical support will be provided for those wishing to construct their own houses; engineers will provide consultancy and, where necessary, equipment support may be provided for the construction process.
- SPV will cover relocation and travel expenses based on submitted documents and evidence; in this context, it may directly organize transportation, make payments to service providers, or reimburse expenses incurred by the house owner.

- Informal house owners will be granted the right to remove and salvage usable materials, such as doors and windows, from the residence prior to demolition.
- During the relocation process, the specific needs of households will be identified and necessary support will be provided. This includes assistance with children's enrollment in new schools, official procedures, utility subscription processes, and additional support for vulnerable individuals.
- If the livelihoods of informal house owners using the lands where affected residences are located are impacted, they will be entitled to benefit from livelihood restoration, improvement, and support programs under the RAP.

RAP ENTITLEMENTS FOR OWNERS AND USERS OF AFFECTED BUSINESSES

Owners, Formal and Informal Users of Business Structures on Affected Private Parcels

In this context, the affected parties may include persons who own the affected business (formally or informally), persons operating as tenants in the business, and persons who do not own the business but own the affected structure.

Compensation for structure owners is paid by the GDH under the expropriation process based on valuations conducted according to official unit prices, with depreciation deducted in accordance with the applicable legislation. If tenants are operating within business structures, compensation for assets belonging to the tenant may be paid directly to the tenant upon agreement between the parties. In cases of disputes regarding asset ownership, compensation will be paid to the identified eligible person.

- SPV will inform business owners (owners or tenants) at least 6 months prior to access to the land. Access to the land will take place after completion of the expropriation process and necessary payments, or after agreements have been reached with the relevant parties. During the evacuation process, SPV will coordinate with the GDH and act in a manner that prevents forced eviction.
- If depreciation is deducted from the compensation paid by the GDH for business structures, the remaining amount will be covered by SPV under the RAP. Compensation for the land will be paid separately by the GDH. Payments will be made within the specified period following the title deed transfer and GDH payment in cases where an agreement is reached, and following the finalization of the court decision in cases of dispute.

- SPV will provide a support package to affected business owners to cover costs that may arise during the relocation process. This package will cover expenses such as compensation for fixed investments, relocation costs, rental or title deed transaction costs, permits, and utility subscriptions, and may also include additional income support or assistance for establishing new business opportunities where necessary. The scope of support will be determined according to the circumstances of the business, and the process will be communicated in writing. Payments will be made either as a lump sum or in installments, depending on the agreement between the parties.
- The business owner will be granted the right to remove and salvage usable materials from the structure prior to demolition, provided that the materials belong to the owner.

Etkilenen Kamu Parselleri Üzerindeki İşletme Yapılarının Sahipleri ile Resmî ve Kayıt Dışı Kullanıcıları

Kanuna göre, başkasına ait veya kayıtlı olmayan araziler üzerindeki yapılar için yalnızca yapının enkaz/malzeme bedeli ödenir, arazi için tazminat verilmez. Ayrıca orman veya mera arazileri üzerindeki kayıt dışı işletme yapıları için yapı ve araziye yönelik herhangi bir tazminat ödenmemektedir.

Kamulaştırma kapsamında tazminat, GDH tarafından resmî birim fiyatlara göre yapılan değerlemeler doğrultusunda nakdi olarak ödenir. Kiracılara ait yapılar için ise tazminat, Kamulaştırma Kanunu'nda belirtilen şartlara göre sağlanır

- SPV, işletme sahibine araziye girişten en az altı ay önce bildirimde bulunacaktır.
- Konut yapısı için, gerekli belgelerin sunulması halinde tam yerine koyma değerine karşılık gelen nakdi tazminat SPV tarafından YYEP kapsamında yapı sahibine ödenir ve bu ödeme konut taşınma destek paketi ile birlikte yapılır.
- SPV, kayıt dışı işletme sahiplerine taşınma öncesinde nakdi bir destek paketi sağlar ve bu paket, resmî işletme sahiplerine sunulan desteklerle aynı kapsamda uygulanır. Bu kapsamda; sabit yatırımların karşılanması, taşınma giderleri, kira veya tapu işlemleri ile ruhsat ve abonelik masrafları gibi giderler desteklenir ve gerekli durumlarda ek gelir veya yeni iş imkanlarına yönelik destekler de sağlanabilir. Desteklerin kapsamı işletmenin durumuna göre belirlenir, süreç yazılı olarak bildirilir ve ödemeler anlaşmaya bağlı olarak tek seferde veya aşamalı olarak yapılır.
- SPV, etkilenen işletme sahiplerine yeni bir iş yeri bulmaları veya uygun bir arazide yeni bir işletme kurmaları için destek sağlar. Bu kapsamda, kullanım güvencesi olan uygun bir yerin belirlenmesi için ilgili kurumlar ve yerel yetkililerle koordinasyon kurularak süreç desteklenir.

- Paketin içeriği; sabit yatırımların karşılanması, taşınma giderleri, kira veya tapu işlemleri, ruhsat ve abonelik masrafları gibi giderler ile gerekli durumlarda ek gelir ve yeni iş imkanlarına yönelik destekleri kapsar.
- İşletme sahibine, yıkım işleminden önce —söz konusu malzemelerin işletme sahibine ait olması kaydıyla— geri kazanılabilir inşaat malzemelerini söküp alma hakkı tanınacaktır.
- Etkilenen yapıların tazminatının tam değerine ulaşması için, GDH tarafından yapılan ödemelerde düşülen yıpranma payı SPV tarafından YYEP kapsamında tamamlanır. Bu tutar, uzlaşma durumlarında anlaşma değerine, mahkeme süreçlerinde ise mahkeme kararlarına göre belirlenir. GDH'nin tazminat ödemediği durumlarda ise, yapıların tam değerine karşılık gelen ödeme SPV tarafından sağlanır.
- SPV ve yüklenici ekipler, uygun durumlarda sahaya erişimin korunması ve taşınabilir yapıların yeniden düzenlenmesi için destek sağlar. Gerekirse bu yapıların mevcut alan içinde veya yakın bir yere taşınmasına yardımcı olunur ve süreç, işletme sahibinin faaliyetlerinin en az etkilenmesi için birlikte planlanır.
- SPV, proje kapsamında iletilen talep ve şikayetleri Şikayet Mekanizması aracılığıyla toplar, takip eder ve değerlendirir. Ticari faaliyetleri etkileyen durumlar (örneğin erişim kısıtlamaları) her bir durum için ayrı ayrı incelenir ve işletme sahipleriyle birlikte uygun çözüm ve düzeltici önlemler geliştirilerek uygulanır.

Formal and Informal Employees of Businesses on Affected Parcels

Under the Turkish Expropriation Law, no compensation is required to be paid for income losses of insured or uninsured employees of affected businesses.

- SPV may provide financial support to eligible employees for a specified period, if required; the scope and payment conditions of this support will be determined under the RAP.
- Necessary specific support measures for vulnerable employees and employees with vulnerable individuals in their households will be identified based on their needs and implemented on a case-by-case basis.

VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS

All households that are physically and economically displaced and have vulnerable members are included within this scope.

- SPV provides in-kind and/or cash support to vulnerable households under the RAP.

- The level of vulnerability of households is assessed, and the scope and level of support are determined accordingly.
- Vulnerable households are provided with support for information disclosure, official procedures, relocation, and resettlement processes.
- Special and needs-based support is provided to households with elderly persons, persons with disabilities, individuals living alone, or low-income members.
- Vulnerable households whose livelihoods are affected are prioritized in support programs.
- Where appropriate, priority for employment within the Project is provided to at least one member of vulnerable households.

Temporary Losses/Impacts During Construction

Facility areas that will also be used during the operation phase are expropriated by the GDH. For areas that will only be used during the construction period, land acquisition is carried out through lease agreements or mutual agreements with the owners or shareholders.

- For lands that will be temporarily used during construction, agreements will be made with eligible rights holders, and any losses of crops, trees, and other assets resulting from land use will be compensated in cash by SPV based on market value.
- For movable non-residential structures (such as fences, barns, and sheds), SPV will provide support for relocating these structures to a suitable location upon request.
- SPV will ensure that areas used during construction are restored in accordance with environmental and social standards after completion of the works. Necessary measures will be taken to ensure safe access during construction, and the process will be carried out in communication with local communities. At the end of the temporary use period, the land will be restored and returned to the owner.
- SPV will collect, assess, and monitor the resolution process for grievances related to temporary land loss and access issues that may arise during construction through the Project Grievance Mechanism.

No land compensation is paid to formal users for temporary land use; however, tenants may receive compensation for crops, trees, and fixed investments that they can prove belong to them. Depreciation will be deducted in accordance with the applicable legislation when calculating such compensation.

- Project Affected People may benefit from the entitlements defined for formal tenants and have access to livelihood restoration and improvement support measures. Necessary measures will be taken to ensure safe access during construction, and the process will be carried out in communication with local communities. At the end of the temporary use period, the land will be restored and returned to the owner.

Treasury and unregistered lands are allocated to the GDH free of charge. For lands belonging to other public institutions, compensation is paid by the GDH under the established protocols, and ownership is transferred to the GDH.

Land designated for temporary use is allocated without being subject to expropriation procedures.

- SPV will implement the necessary measures to minimize environmental impacts during the construction process, and these activities will be carried out in accordance with the Project ESIA. In areas where blasting will be conducted, the existing condition of structures will be assessed in advance and potential impacts will be monitored. In addition, areas used during construction will be appropriately restored after completion of the works.
- SPV will ensure that claims related to property damage are reviewed by independent experts, and cash compensation will be provided for verified damages. Environmental and social impacts will be regularly monitored, and grievances will be managed through the Project Grievance Mechanism. If livelihood losses are identified, such losses will be compensated by the relevant contractor under the RAP.
- SPV will coordinate with relevant institutions and take necessary measures to minimize the duration and impact of potential service interruptions during construction.
- SPV will inform users in advance about possible service interruptions and provide information on the Grievance Mechanism. Affected infrastructure and services will be promptly restored after construction, and the process will be monitored. Grievances will be managed through the Project Grievance Mechanism, and any damages incurred will be remedied by the contractor.

Impacts During Operation

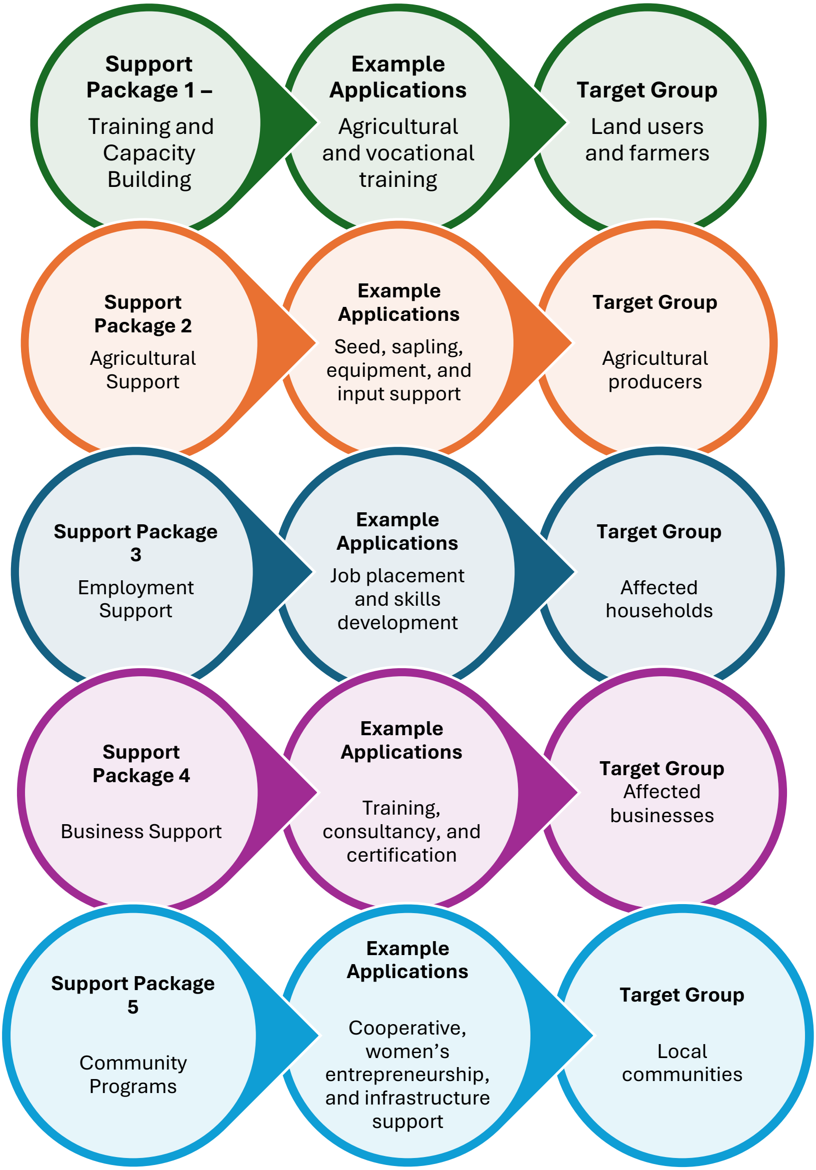
- SPV will ensure the implementation of measures in accordance with the Project ESIA and relevant topic-specific management plans and procedures.
- Construction and operation impacts on these residences (such as noise, vibration, property value, and livelihood impacts) will be monitored through regular monitoring activities and stakeholder consultations. Any

identified impacts will be assessed and managed through the Project Grievance Mechanism.

LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT

Support programs for livelihood restoration and improvement under the RAP will be designed through consultations with affected persons and relevant institutions for land users, business owners, and employees who experience income loss or economic impacts due to the Project. Support packages will be determined by considering the needs of affected persons and the level of impact they experience, and will be monitored throughout the RAP implementation period and updated when necessary.

SUPPORT PACKAGES



ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT FOR ACCESSING LIVELIHOOD SUPPORTS

The eligibility of persons who may benefit from additional compensation, support measures, and livelihood restoration programs provided under the RAP will be assessed through field assessments, socio-economic studies, and stakeholder consultations conducted during RAP implementation. The assessment process will consider ownership or usage rights, the scope of Project impacts, effects on income and livelihoods, and vulnerability status. The documents and information listed below may be requested to support the eligibility assessment.

The documents required during the eligibility assessment may vary depending on the type of impact and the entitlement status of the affected person. Where formal documents are not available, on-site assessments and alternative verification methods may be applied under the RAP. During the eligibility assessment process, information and documents, including but not limited to those listed in the table below, may be requested.

Entitlement Group	Example Documents / Evidence
Landowners and shareholders	Title deed records, shareholder documents, inheritance certificates, or other ownership documents.
Formal land users	Lease agreements, ecrimisil payment documents, usage permits, or other official records.
Informal land users	Mukhtar confirmation, on-site assessments, community verification, or other evidence demonstrating land use.
Agricultural producers and livestock owners	Farmer Registration System (ÇKS) records, livestock registration records, production records, or other documents demonstrating agricultural activities.
Business owners and employees	Tax certificate, chamber of commerce registration, Social Security Institution (SGK) records, or other documents demonstrating business activities.
Vulnerable individuals and households	Information and documents that may assist in assessing the relevant circumstances.
Persons unable to provide documentation	On-site assessments, stakeholder consultations, mukhtar verification, and other alternative verification methods.

PROJECT GRIEVANCE MECHANISM AND CONTACT INFORMATION

The Project Grievance Mechanism established under the Project enables stakeholders to submit their opinions, requests, concerns, and grievances through various communication channels. Communication with stakeholders is maintained throughout the grievance resolution process, and measures are implemented to support access to the mechanism for vulnerable groups.

Channels through which requests, grievances, and feedback can be submitted:

- Grievance boxes (existing boxes and forms available at mukhtar offices)
- • Through the QR code provided on Project posters
- • Email: **info@1915canakkale.com**
- • Website: **www.1915canakkale.com**
- • Project Information Hotline: **0850 399 1915**
- • Face-to-face communication with Community Liaison Officers
- • Phone numbers of Community Liaison Officers provided on Project posters: **0536 625 20 70 / 0536 625 20 93**

Şikayetler eğitimli Sorumlu Kişi tarafından kaydedilir ve şikayet sahibine şikayetin alındığına ve kaydedildiğine dair geri bildirim verilir.

↓

Şikayeti takip eden Sorumlu Kişi, şikayetin konusuna göre, şikayeti takip edecek ve sonuçlandıracak birimi görevlendirir.

↓

Görevlendirilen birim tüm süreci kayıt altına alır, şikayeti inceler ve çözüm geliştirir. Süreç ile ilgili tüm gelişmeler şikayet yönetimi günlüğüne kaydedilir.

↓

İlk inceleme ve çözüm önerisi 3 gün içinde sonuçlandırılır. Şikayet sahibi düzeltici faaliyet (şikayete ilişkin çözüm önerisi) hakkında bilgilendirilir.

↓

Düzeltici faaliyet (çözüm önerisi) paydaş ile istişare edilir.

↓

Paydaş ile istişare edilen ve karşılıklı mutabık kalınan çözüm yöntemi uygulanır ve sonuçlar sisteme kaydedilir.

↓

Şikayetin kapatılması için son tarih, kayıt tarihinden itibaren 30 gündür. Şikayet çözüldükten sonra paydaş ile bir görüşme yapılır ve Şikayet Kapatma Formu doldurulur.

Şikayet yönetimi iş akışı tablosu

Official Channels for Requests, Grievances, and Feedback

Formal applications related to land acquisition, expropriation compensation, entitlement status, negotiation processes, and similar matters may be submitted directly to the relevant unit of the PPPRD under the GDH:

🏛 Contact Information for Applications Related to Expropriation

Channel	Information
🏢 Office	Public Private Partnership Regional Directorate (PPPRD)
📍 Address	Armutköy Mah. Nil Cad. No: 22, 16180 Osmangazi / Bursa
☎ Telephone	0224 275 78 00
📠 Fax	0224 267 09 45
🖂 E-mail	kosob@GDH.gov.tr

GDH Grievance and Feedback System:

Stakeholders may submit their grievances, requests, and opinions regarding expropriation and Project implementation through the GDH system.
https://www.GDH.gov.tr/Sayfalar/GDH/SiteTr/Root/SikayetGeriBildirim.aspx

CİMER (Presidency Communication Center):

Stakeholders may also submit their grievances, requests, and opinions regarding expropriation and Project implementation through CİMER.
https://www.cimer.gov.tr/

This Land Acquisition and Compensation Guide (LACG) has been prepared for information purposes only. The information provided in this Guide does not constitute any rights, obligations, commitments, or guarantees. Compensation, support measures, and other entitlements will be assessed in accordance with applicable legislation, the provisions of the RAP, eligibility criteria, and decisions of the authorized institutions. SPV reserves the right to update or amend the content of this Guide where necessary.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

This section has been prepared to answer the most frequently asked questions by landowners and rights holders regarding the expropriation process carried out under the Expropriation Law No. 2942. Information regarding additional support provided under the RAP is included in the relevant sections of this brochure.

1. What is expropriation?

Expropriation is the acquisition of privately owned immovable properties by the public authority for public interest purposes, with compensation paid in advance or through the procedures stipulated by law.

2. How does the expropriation process work?

The expropriation process consists of the following stages: obtaining a public interest decision, determining the value of the property, conducting negotiation meetings, and, if no agreement is reached, proceeding with the judicial process.

3. What are the differences between Article 8, Article 10, and Article 27?

- **Article 8:** Negotiation meetings are conducted between the administration and rights holders.
- **Article 10:** If an agreement cannot be reached, the expropriation value is determined by the court.
- **Article 27:** Urgent expropriation may be applied in cases requiring immediate action. Afterwards, the Article 10 process continues for the determination of the final compensation amount.

4. How is the expropriation compensation determined?

The expropriation compensation is determined by experts based on the valuation principles specified in the Expropriation Law.

5. What happens if I do not accept the expropriation compensation?

If an agreement cannot be reached, legal proceedings are initiated to determine the expropriation compensation. The final amount is determined by the court.

6. Can the amount determined by the court differ from the urgent expropriation amount?

Yes. The final expropriation compensation is determined by the court. If there is a difference between the temporarily determined urgent expropriation amount and the final compensation amount, the necessary procedures are carried out in accordance with the applicable legislation.

7. When will access to the land take place?

Access to the land takes place after completion of the expropriation procedures or upon mutual agreement between the parties.

8. Can I harvest my crops?

To the extent possible, land access dates are communicated in advance to allow crops to be harvested.

9. When will the title deed transfer take place?

Following an agreement or the finalization of a court decision, title deed transfer is carried out in accordance with the applicable legislation.

10. What happens if I cannot attend the expropriation meeting?

If you cannot attend the meeting on the specified date, the expropriation process continues in accordance with the applicable legislation. If you notify your excuse in advance, a new meeting date may be scheduled.

11. I live abroad. What should I do?

You may contact the GDH through telephone, email, or other communication channels. Where necessary, you may appoint a representative through a notarized power of attorney.

12. Can my representative carry out transactions on my behalf?

Yes. A person authorized through a notarized power of attorney may participate in expropriation meetings and carry out the necessary procedures on your behalf.

13. My inheritance transfer procedures have not been completed. What should I do?

Completion of inheritance transfer procedures is important to ensure that expropriation compensation is paid to the correct rights holders. Therefore, it is recommended that inheritance procedures be completed as soon as possible.

14. How is expropriation compensation paid for jointly owned properties?

Expropriation compensation is paid in accordance with the applicable legislation, taking into account the shares of each shareholder.

15. When will I receive my expropriation compensation?

If an agreement is reached through negotiation, the agreed expropriation compensation will be made ready for payment by the GDH within **45 days** and transferred to the landowner's bank account following the completion of the procedures at the Land Registry Office. Where the expropriation compensation is determined by the court, payment will be made following the completion of the court proceedings in accordance with the applicable legislation.

16. Can I reclaim an expropriated property if it is not used?

If the expropriated property is not used for the public interest purpose specified by law, a right of repurchase may arise under the conditions set out in the Expropriation Law.

17. Where can I obtain further information?

For information regarding the expropriation process, you may contact GDH and SPV or use the communication channels provided at the end of this brochure.