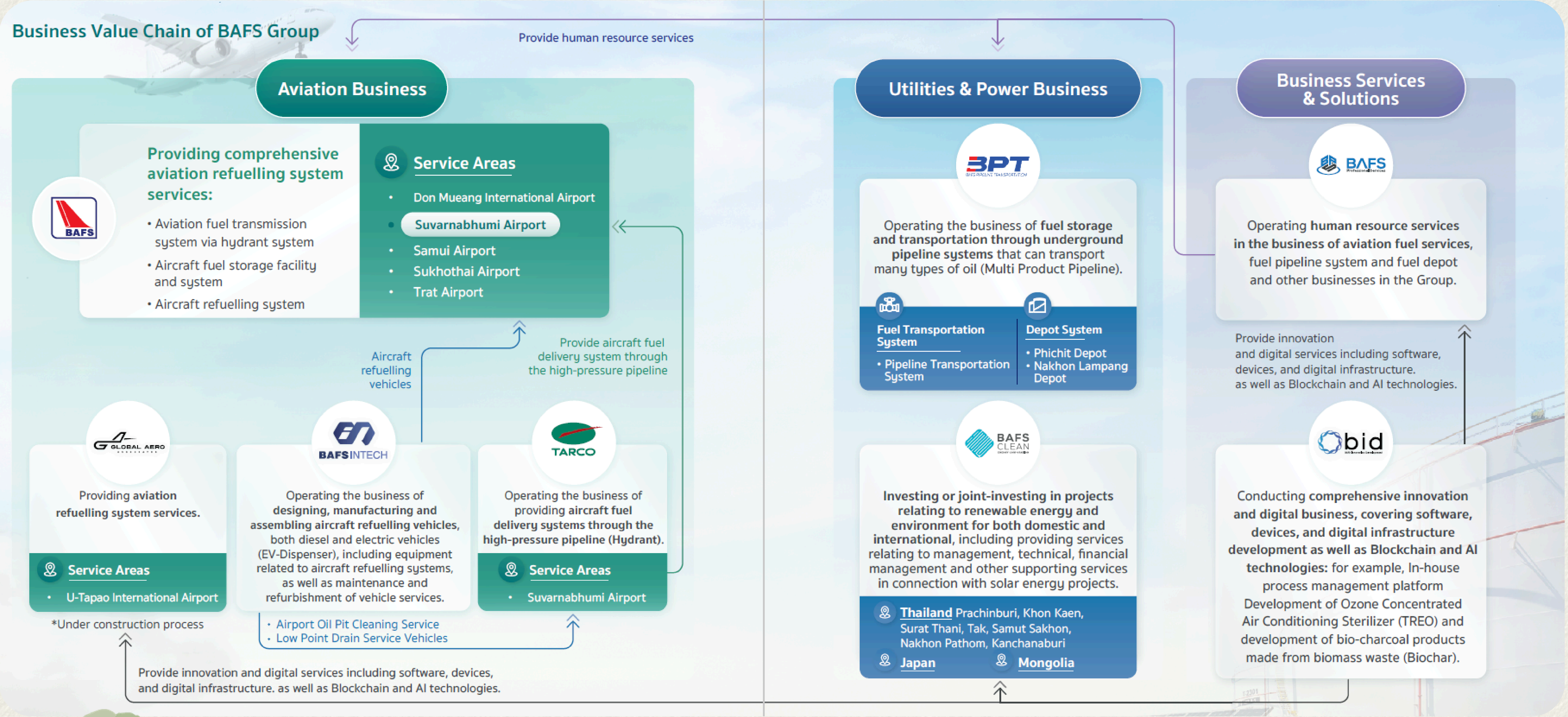
BAFS GROUP

Biodiversity Risk Assessment 2025

Contents

BAFS Group Business in Overview

Through advanced technology, service competency, and ongoing collaboration with experts in the aviation refuelling industry, BAFS has implemented a highly efficient aviation refuelling system.



BAFS Group - Biodiversity Management

BAFS Group believes that sustainability involves maintaining a balance across the three dimensions of business: economic, social, and environmental, throughout the entire value chain. We recognize the significant impact on biodiversity that may result from business activities. Therefore, the Company is committed to avoiding operations that may lead to biodiversity loss as its top priority and has implemented a biodiversity policy to ensure that its business activities create a NET POSITIVE IMPACT or result in NO NET LOSS of biodiversity. In cases where negative impacts are unavoidable, measures will be taken to mitigate the impact on biodiversity and restore affected areas to their original state as quickly as possible. This involves activities that may have both positive and negative impacts on the environment, as well as affect ecosystem services and biodiversity loss. Therefore, BAFS is committed to responsibly protecting and preserving the biodiversity of ecosystems through adequate and appropriate governance.

13 CLIMATE ACTION

15 LIFE ON LAND

Our commitment toward biodiversity

- Complete Biodiversity Risk Assessment on every business operation to determine any impacts on biodiversity and/or forested areas throughout the value chains of the business.
- Perform comprehensive biodiversity due diligence processes and form appropriate mechanisms for remediations in the event of involvement in or contribution to adverse impact on biodiversity and forested areas by applying Mitigation Hierarchy Principle which includes avoid causing sever impacts, minimize potential impacts by improving business operations, restore, and offset the losses incurred.
- Monitor and disclose performances, as well as identifying opportunities for continuous improvement.
- Enhance the engagement of communities and key stakeholders, including business partners and associates, while working in sync with external partners to promote the value of biodiversity.
- Provide official communication and reporting channels, tailoring to each stakeholder group as appropriate, opening to voice any concerns or grievances related to the impacts on biodiversity and forested areas from BAFS's business operations. This includes ensuring comprehensive impact assessment through whistleblowing processes and remediation mechanisms, with full confidentiality.
- Consistently review and disclose the result of impact assessments and performances regarding biodiversity and forested areas to ensure transparency

Biodiversity Policy

Biodiversity Risk Assessment

Methodology, Process and Result

Biodiversity Risk Assessment

BAFS Group uses **WWF BIODIVERSITY RISK FILTER** as a tool to identify and evaluate the most relevant biodiversity risk issues to the Group's operational sites in Thailand. The tool from WWF -World Wide Fund For Nature facilitates the process to evaluate the impact of both key physical & reputational risks.

Aims

- To assess biodiversity-related risks* response under location-specific company data.
- To establish a biodiversity and response management plan, grounded in location-specific company data

Remark: * Including Dependency-related biodiversity risks considered in the risk assessment Scope of Analysis

Scope of Analysis

- Own Operations (All operating properties)
- Adjacent areas (5 km around operating properties)

Methodology

- Scenario analysis of biodiversity risk is conducted to evaluate the impact of key physical & reputational risks under selected scenarios using information specific to BAFS Group operations.
- Coordination of BAFS Group operational sites is used in the evaluation tool (WWF BIODIVERSITY RISK FILTER) based on details of the underlying methodology of the WWF BRF tool, including a description of the risk assessment framework, underlying structure, data, and limitations.
- Site locations are considered to assess specific biodiversity risks and impacts related to critical biodiversity areas or the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) if any.

Biodiversity Risk Assessment Methodology

WWF

BAFS Group conducts biodiversity risk assessment using the WWF biodiversity risk filter (WWF BRF). The WWF BRF methodology consists of four modules and four steps of the assessment process. The assessment is directed throughout Two major biodiversity related business risk types : Physical and Reputational risk.

WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF)

INFORM MODULE	Offers insights into biodiversity dependencies and impacts across 25 industry sectors, using data (e.g., from UNEP ENCORE).
EXPLORE MODULE	Provides interactive maps, country risk profiles, and access to underlying data & methods
ASSESS MODULE	Assess biodiversity risks across your operations, supply chain, and investment sites by providing location-specific risk scores — login and data input (e.g., location, sector) are required
ACT MODULE	Guide users on how to respond to identified risks — such as prioritizing conservation/restoration actions, strategy development, and resilience planning — once launched

WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter levels

Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very High
(1.0-1.8)	(1.8-2.6)	(2.6-3.4)	(3.4-4.2)	(4.2-5.0)

Sources: WWF BIODIVERSITY RISK FILTER METHODOLOGY, AUGUST 2023

Biodiversity Risk Type

Physical Risk

company's operations and value chain

- located in a land that decline in ecosystem services
- heavily dependent upon ecosystem services or increase pressures on biodiversity with their activities

Reputational Risk

A company may face reputational risk if

stakeholders and local communities perceive that it does not conduct business in a sustainable , responsible and respect to biodiversity.
its operational performance and certain preconditions in the land that can make reputational risk more likely to manifest (e.g.,media scrutiny, conflict, protected areas).

Tool and Source of Data

Tool - Assessment	Explore Module	Assess Module
Biodiversity Risk Filter	Guidance A: Company Data	IUCN*: Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories

* International Union for Conservation of Nature : IUCN

Biodiversity risk assessment process

Biodiversity Risk Filter

The Scope of biodiversity risk assessment of BAFS Group includes all own operations sites in Thailand. To assess and prioritize biodiversity risks at the corporate and portfolio levels, The WWF biodiversity risk filter is applied (WWF BRF).

1 SCOPING THE ASSESSMENT

- Identifying industry materiality level of dependencies on ecosystem services and impacts on biodiversity
- Identifying the site to assess through the company value chain

2 COLLECTING LOCATION SPECIFIC COMPANY AND SUPPLY CHAIN DATA

- Collecting the data to assess the WWF BRF which includes
- Geographic location of sites
- Industry classification of sites
- Business importance of sites

3 ASSESSING BIODIVERSITY RELATED RISKS

- Scape risk score for each company location
- Interpret the risk assessment results

4 AGGREGATING BIODIVERSITY RISK TO THE COMPANY AND PORTFOLIO LEVEL

- Integrated biodiversity risks into multidisciplinary company wide risk management processes

Biodiversity risk assessment process

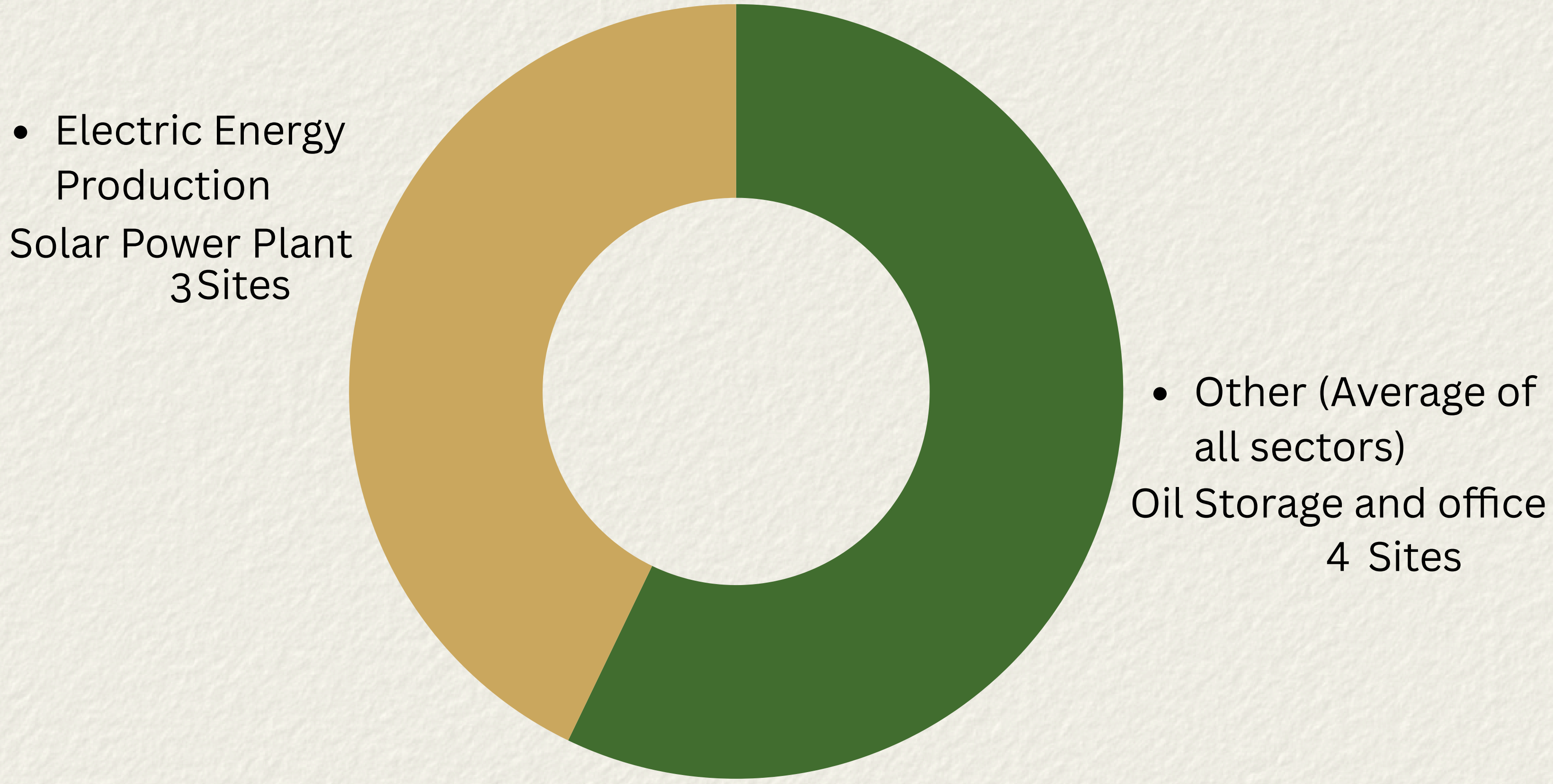
Biodiversity Risk Filter

STEP: 1 SCOPING THE ASSESSMENT

Own operation 7 Sites

- Don Mueang Storage (43.75 Rai) = 7.00 ha
- Suvarnabhumi Storage (83 Rai)= 13.28 ha
- Phichit Depot (120 Rai) = 19.20 ha
- Lampang Depot (112 Rai) = 17.92 ha
- Prachinburi - ATC Enviro 1,2 (102.25 Rai) = 16.36 ha
- Prachinburi - ATC Enviro 3 (50.5 Rai) = 8.08 ha
- Tak - Mae Ramat Solar (145.87 Rai) = 23.34 ha

Sector on Biodiversity*



*According to WWF BRF classification

Biodiversity risk assessment process

Biodiversity Risk Filter

STEP: 2 COLLECTING LOCATION SPECIFIC COMPANY DATA

Site Name	Industry	Latitude	Longitude	Country	Province	Land or Seascape
Suvarnabhumi Storage	Other - Oil Storage and office	13.6886939673878	100.773996405161	Thailand	Samut Prakan	Gulf of Thailand
Don Mueang Storage	Other - Oil Storage and office	13.9062151313876	100.592056870195	Thailand	Bangkok	Chao Phraya
Lampang Oil depot	Other - Oil Storage and office	17.9084431754964	99.3405910387545	Thailand	Lampang	Chao Phraya
Phichit Oil depot	Other - Oil Storage and office	16.5406391042203	100.223782632275	Thailand	Phichit	Chao Phraya
Prachinburi ATCE 1,2	Electric Energy Production - Solar, Wind	13.8836480299129	101.526625942931	Thailand	Prachin Buri	Gulf of Thailand
Prachinburi ATCE 3	Electric Energy Production - Solar, Wind	13.8607364499716	101.443619027717	Thailand	Prachin Buri	Gulf of Thailand
Mae Ramat Solar	Electric Energy Production - Solar, Wind	17.0174259804472	98.5351799203256	Thailand	Tak	Salween

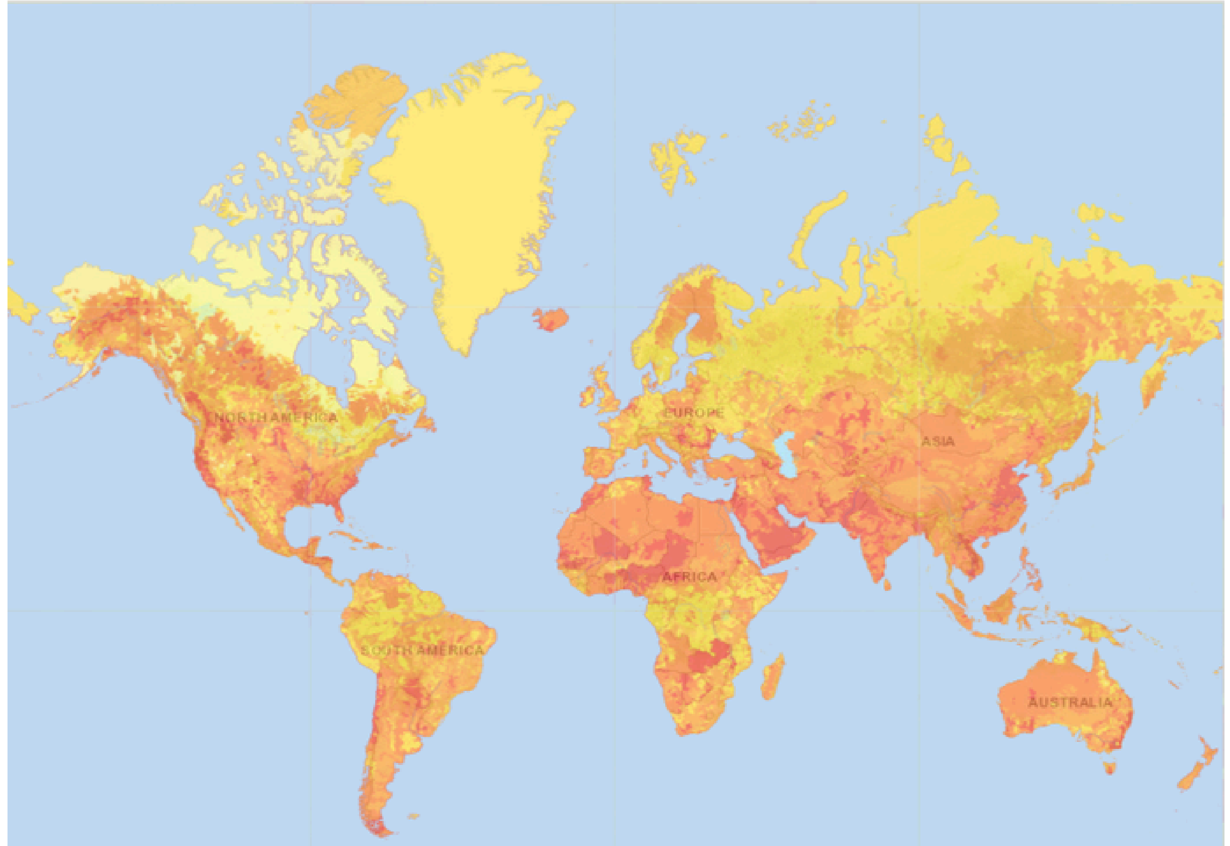
Biodiversity risk assessment process

Biodiversity Risk Filter

STEP: 3 ASSESSING BIODIVERSITY RELATED RISKS

Scape risk score for each company location

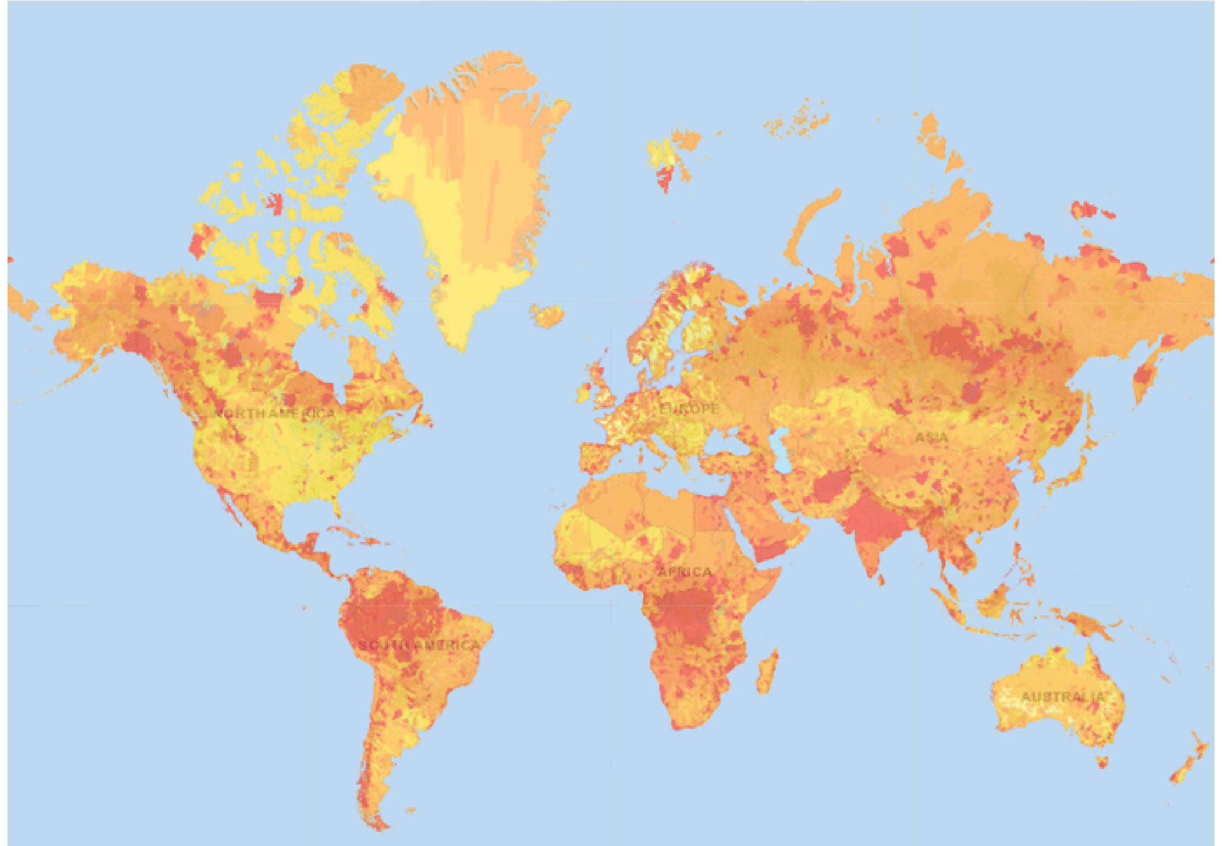
Physical Risks



Physical Biodiversity Risks categories:

1) Provisioning Services
2) Enabling Services
3) Mitigating Services
4) Cultural Services
5) Pressures on Biodiversity

Reputational Risks



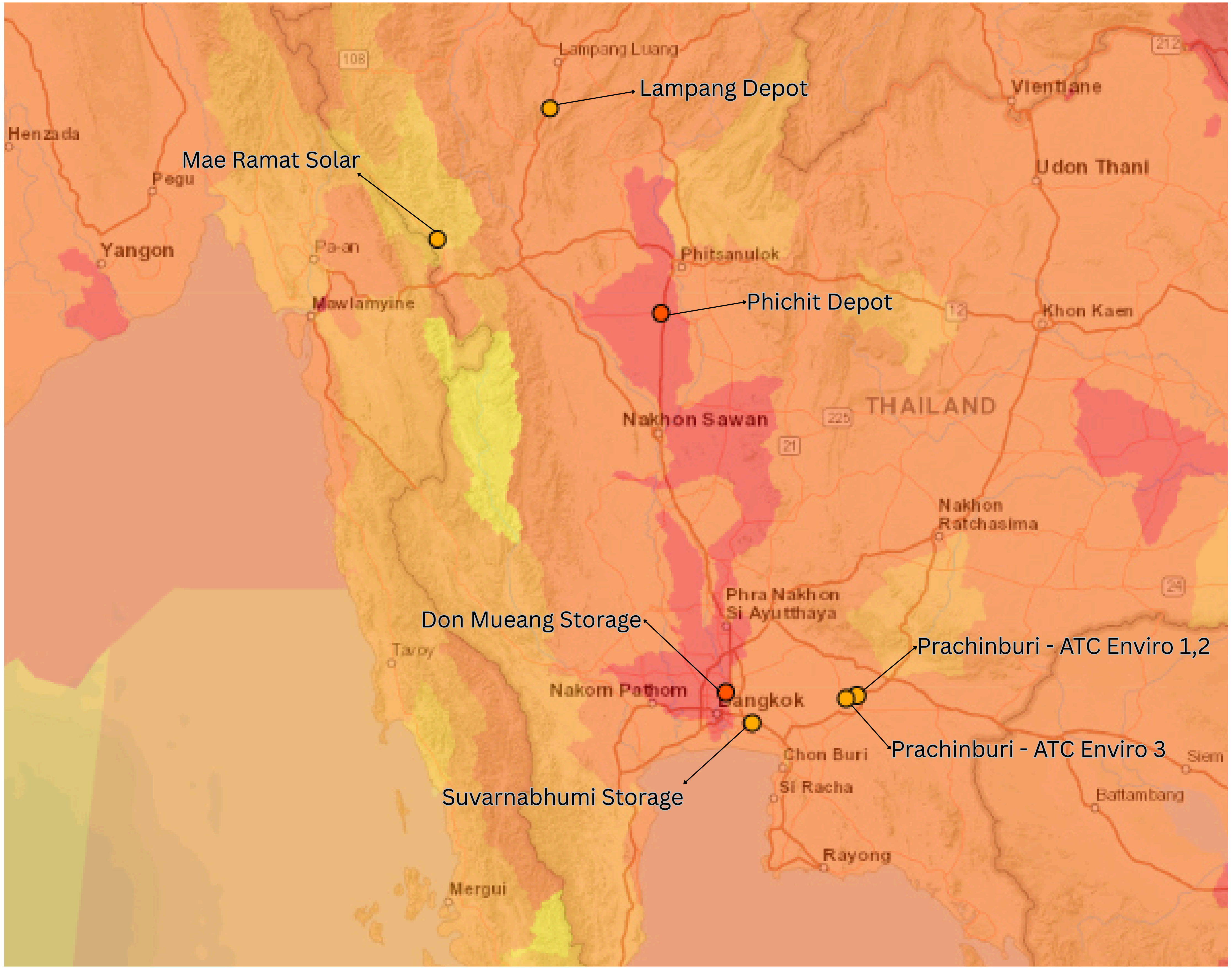
Reputational Biodiversity Risks categories:

1) Environmental Factors
2) Socioeconomic Factors
3) Additional Reputational Factors

Biodiversity risk assessment process

Biodiversity Risk Filter

STEP: 3 ASSESSING BIODIVERSITY RELATED RISKS



BAFS Group Physical Risk

Physical Risk is driven by the ways in which a business depends on nature and can be affected by both natural and human-induced conditions of land- and seascapes. It comprises the risk categories:

1) Provisioning Services
2) Regulating & Supporting Services - Enabling
3) Regulating Services - Mitigating
4) Cultural Services
5) Pressures on Biodiversity.

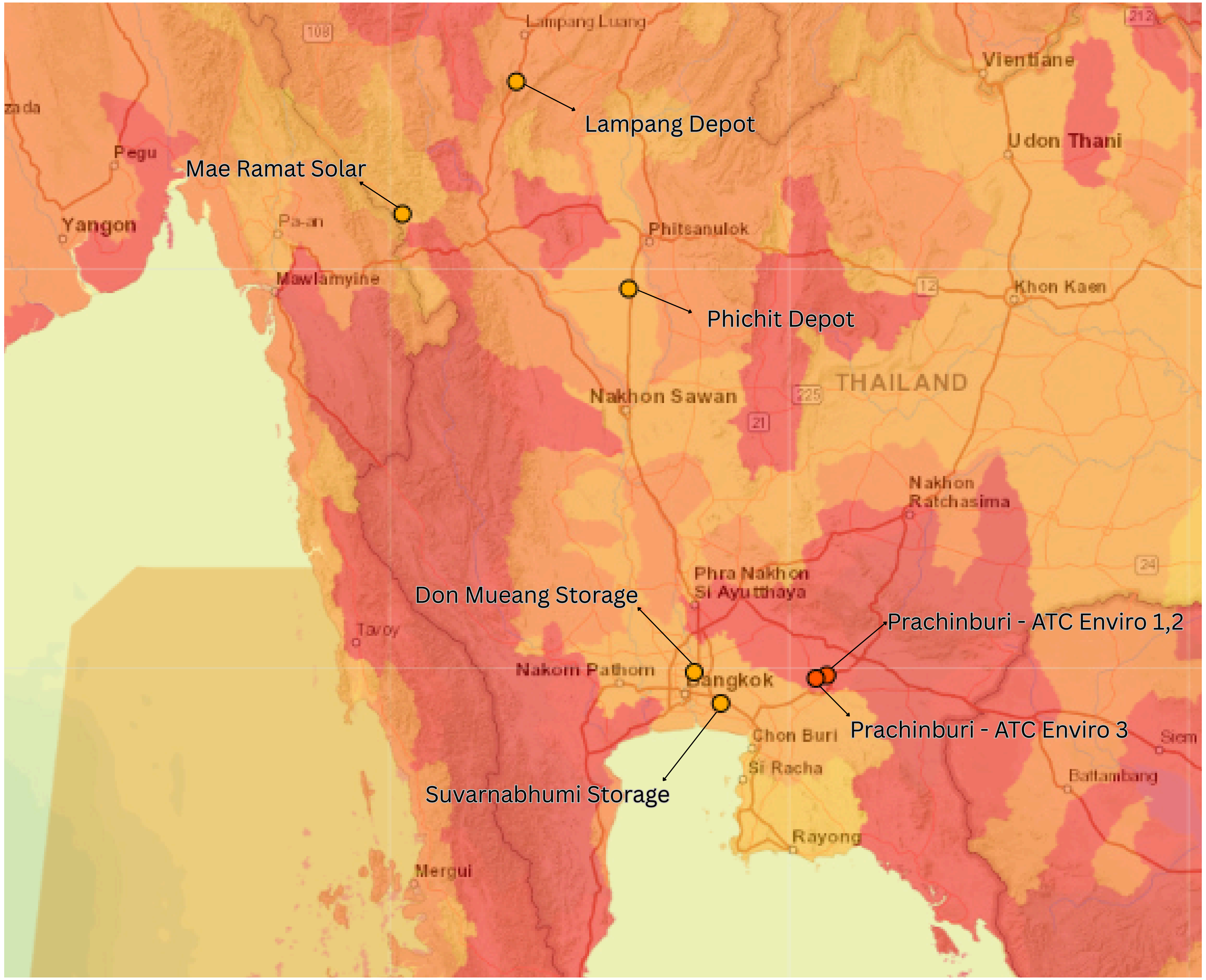
Therefore, physical risks account for the status of the ecosystem services that companies, or their suppliers, rely on.

WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter (2024)

Biodiversity risk assessment process

Biodiversity Risk Filter

STEP: 3 ASSESSING BIODIVERSITY RELATED RISKS



BAFS Group Reputational Risk

Reputational Risk can result from a company’s actual or perceived impacts on nature and people. Reputational risk represents stakeholders’ and local communities' perceptions on whether companies conduct business sustainably or responsibly with respect to biodiversity, and can ultimately affect brand value and market share, among other factors. While a considerable amount of reputational risk is operational (not scape-related), there are some pre-conditions that make reputational biodiversity risk more likely to manifest.

It comprises the risk categories:

1) Environmental Factors
2) Socioeconomic Factors
3) Additional Reputational Factors.

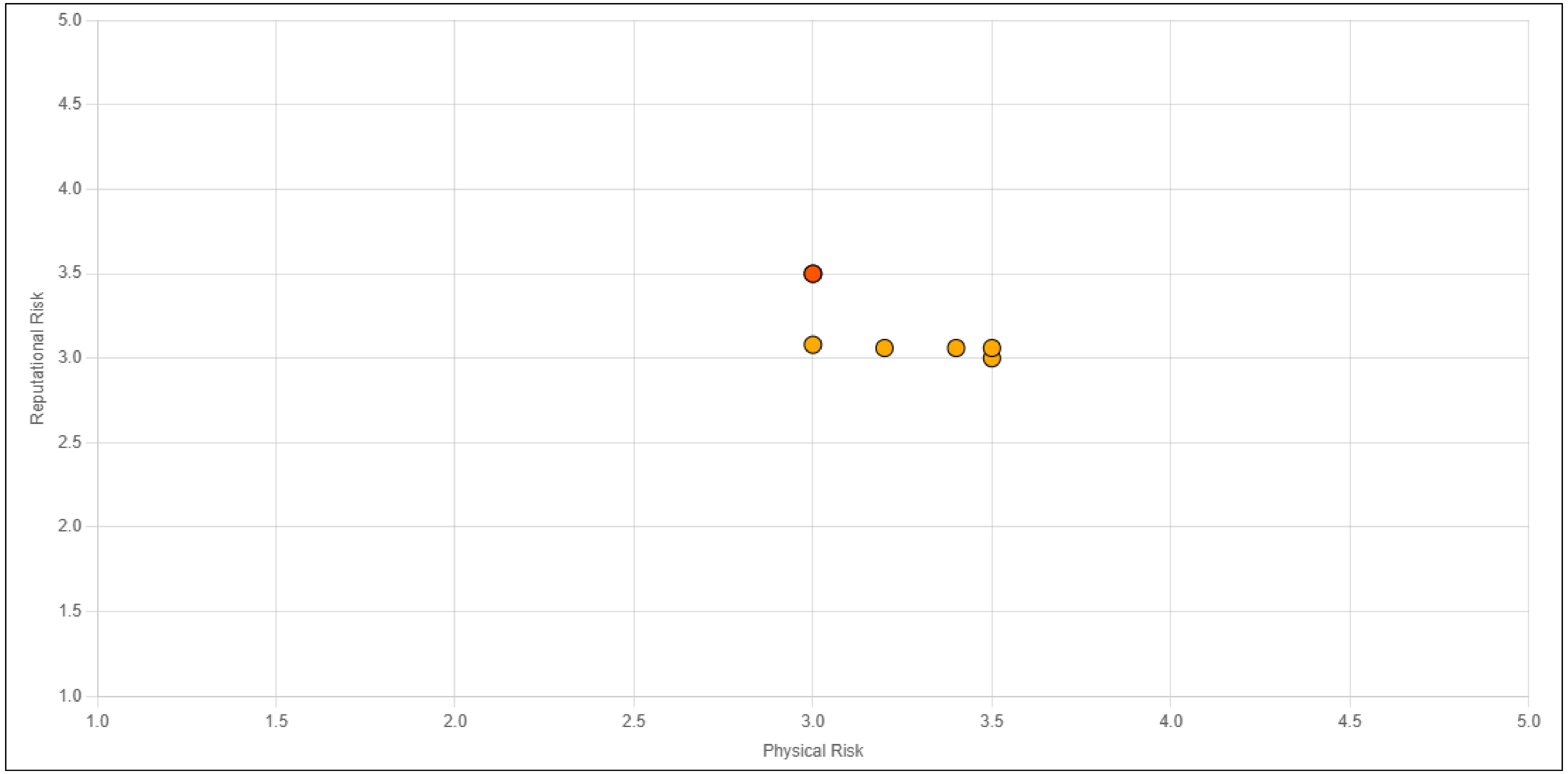
WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter (2024)

Biodiversity risk assessment process

STEP: 3 ASSESSING BIODIVERSITY RELATED RISKS

Biodiversity Risks Level (Own Operations)

Physical Risk vs. Reputational Risk



High

1. Prachinburi - ATC Enviro 3 (3.5,3)
2. Prachinburi - ATC Enviro 1,2 (3.5,3)

Medium

1. Don Mueang Storage (3.5,3)
2. Phichit Depot (3.5,3.06)
3. Suvarnabhumi Storage (3.4,3.06)
4. Lampang Depot (3.3,3.06)
5. Tak - Mae Ramat Solar (3,3.08)

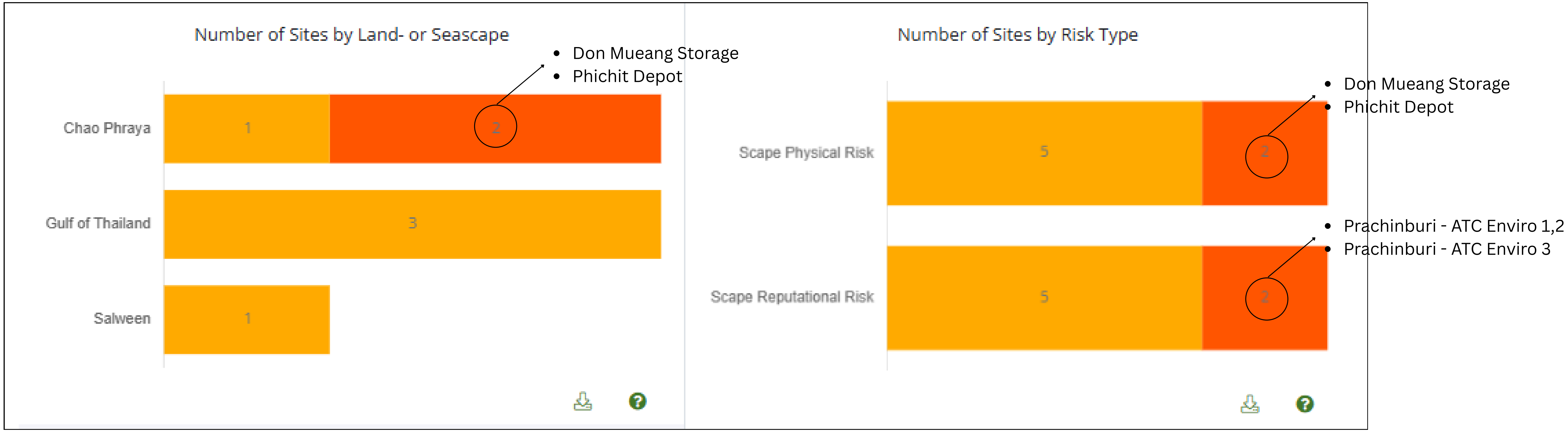
Source: WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter (2024)

Biodiversity risk assessment process

Biodiversity Risk Filter

STEP: 3 ASSESSING BIODIVERSITY RELATED RISKS

Interpret the Risk Assessment Results



<u>Biodiversity risk analysis for: BAFS Group 2025</u>

Result of impact of each risk type : Comparing both risks, by focusing on high impact, there are 2 sites reported for physical risk and 2 sites reported for reputation risk.

Prioritize of Location: Based on the analysis results above, two locations were identified as having high physical risk impacts, namely BPT-Phichit and BAFS-DMK. In addition, two locations were found to be exposed to high reputational risk, namely Prachinburi ATCE1,2 and Prachinburi ATCE3

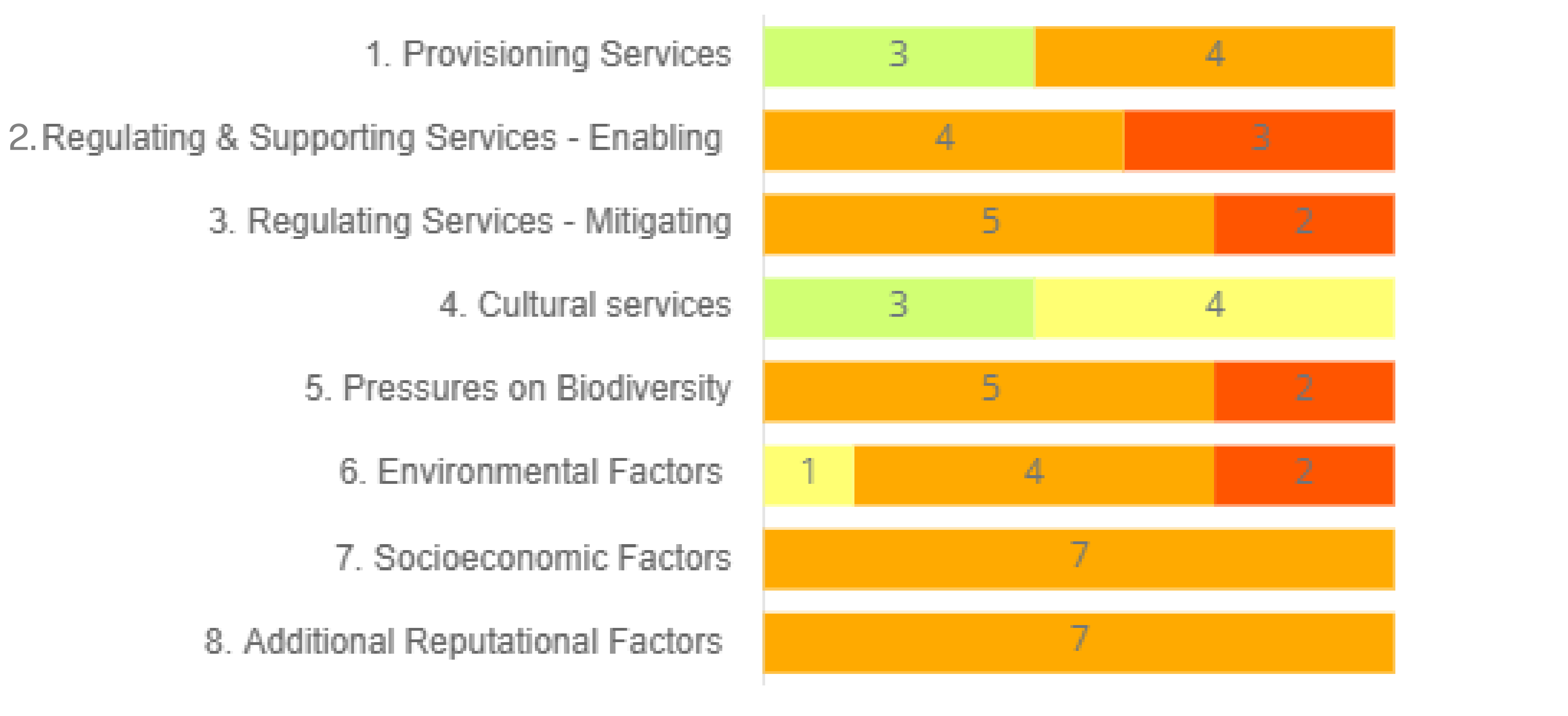
Biodiversity risk assessment process

STEP: 3 ASSESSING BIODIVERSITY RELATED RISKS

The 8 highest-ranking indicators within the properties of the Company from Physical risk* and Reputational risk**.

Number of Sites by Risk Category

Own Operations



*Physical risk is driven by the ways in which a company depends on nature and can be affected by both natural and human-induced changes to the condition of land-and seascapes.

**Reputational risk represents stakeholders' and local communities' perceptions of whether companies conduct business sustainably and responsibly with respect to biodiversity, and can ultimately affect brand value and market share, among other factors

Result of risk categories: Four categories that has **high risk** scores:

1) Enabling Services - 3 sites

(Don Mueang Storage, Suvarnabhumi Storage, Phichit Depot)

2)Mitigating services - 2 sites

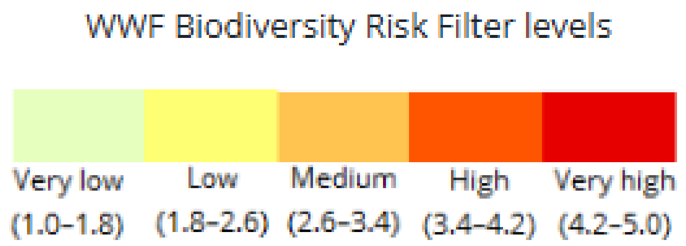
(Phichit Depot, Mae Ramat Solar)

3)Pressures on biodiversity - 2 sites

(Phichit Depot, Mae Ramat Solar)

4)Environmental Factors - 2 sites

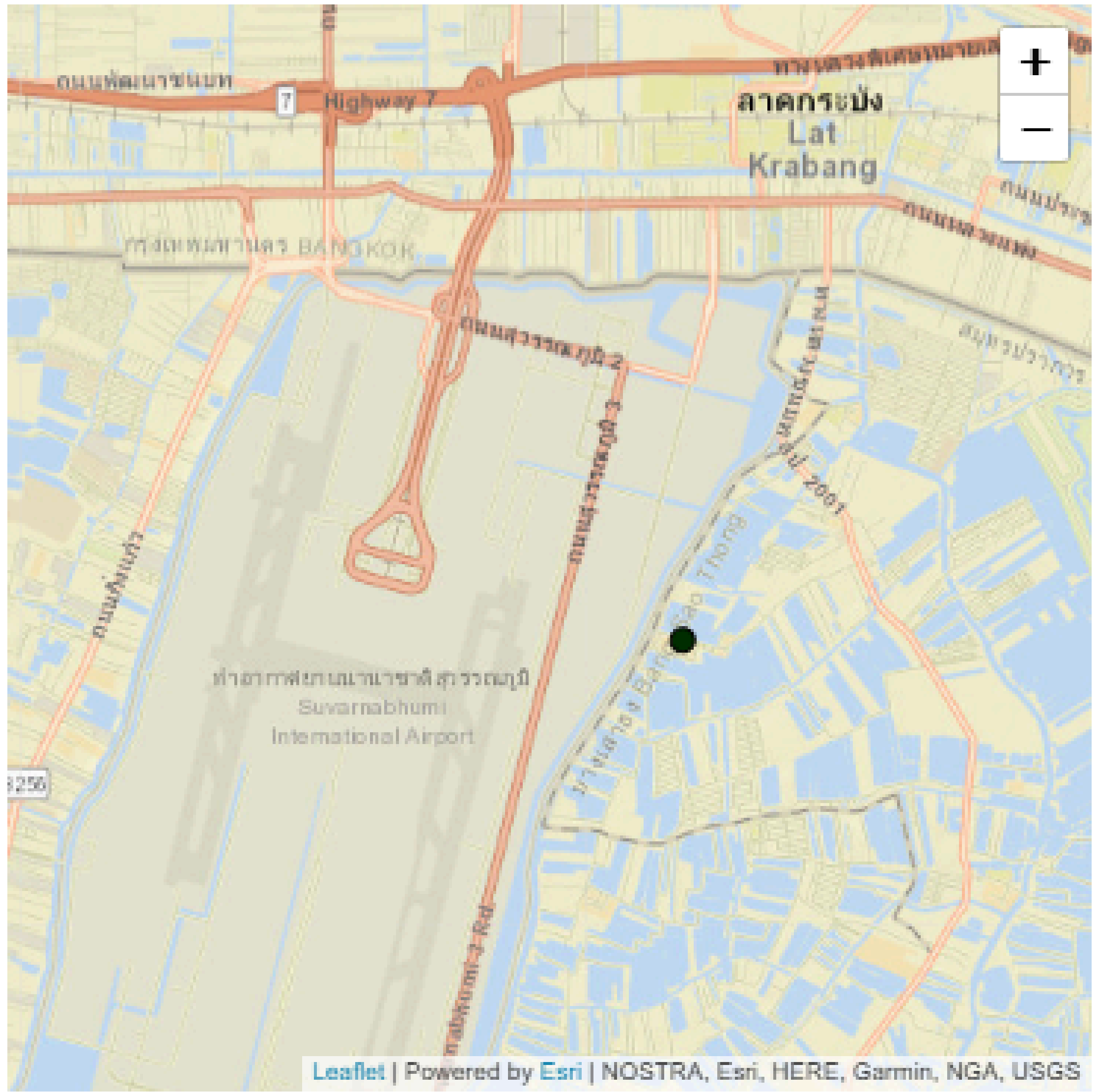
(Prachinburi - ATC Enviro 1,2, Prachinburi - ATC Enviro 3)



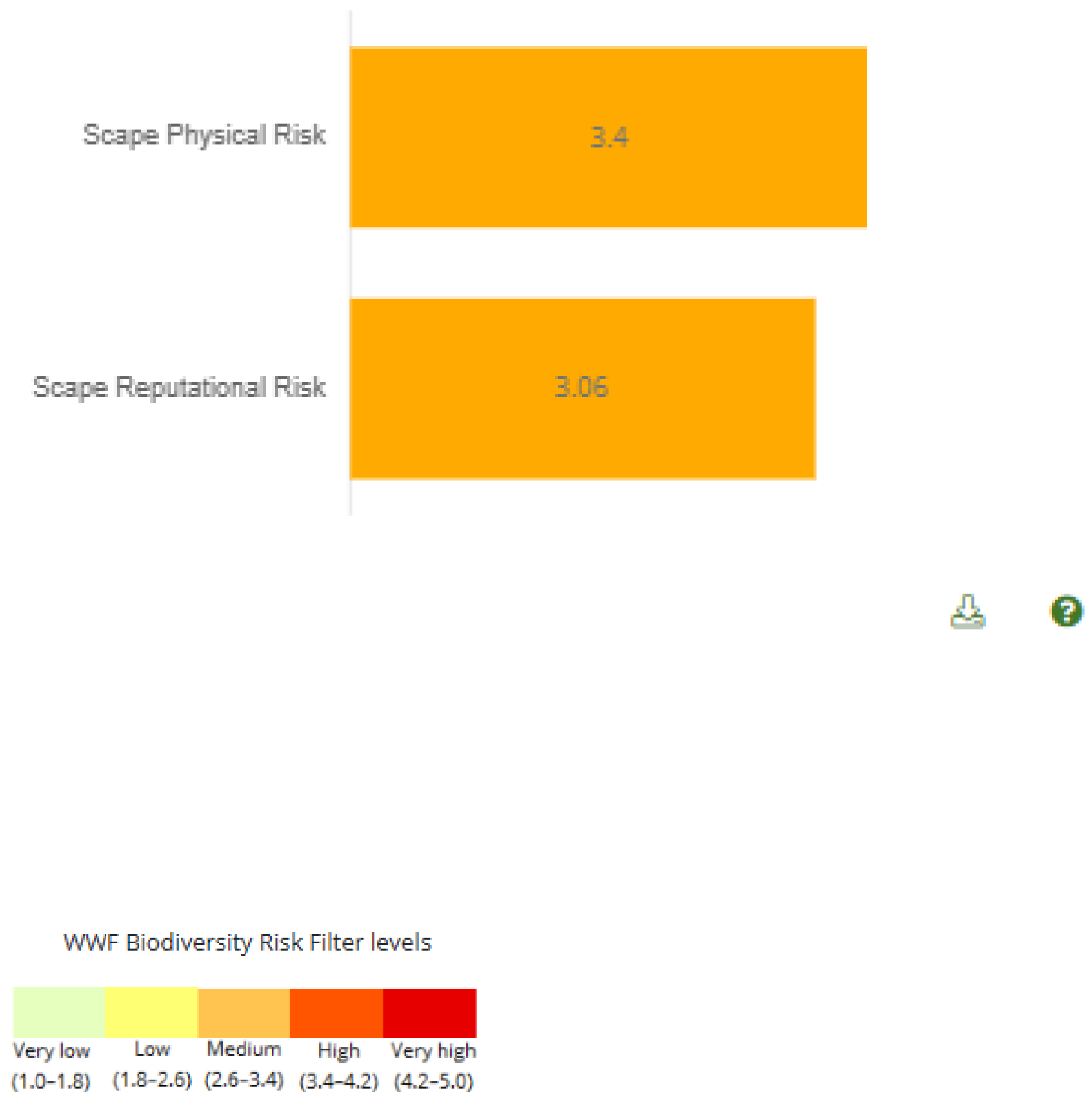
Source: WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter (2025)

Risk analysis for: Suvarnabhumi Storage

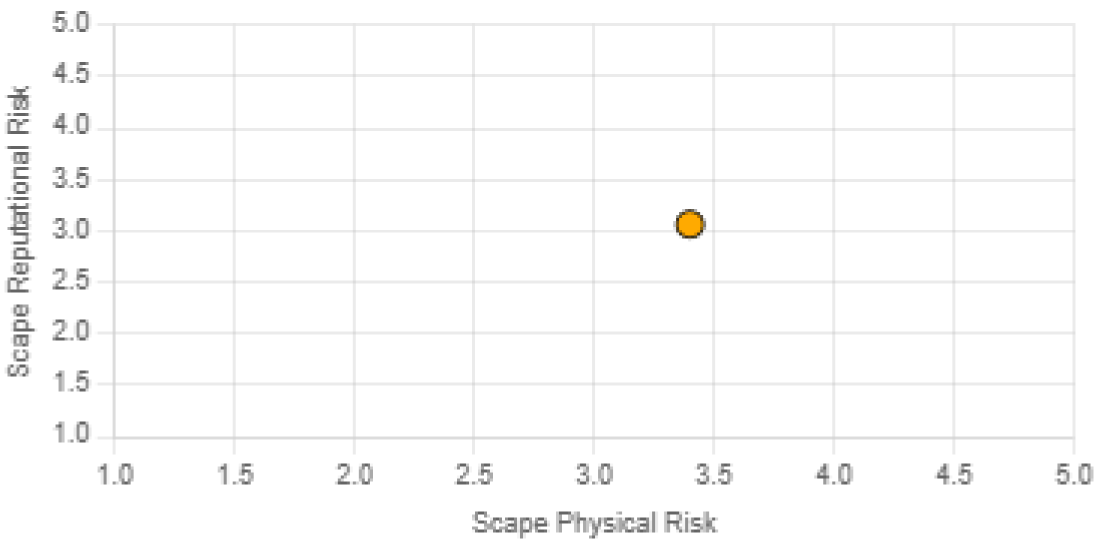
Site Location



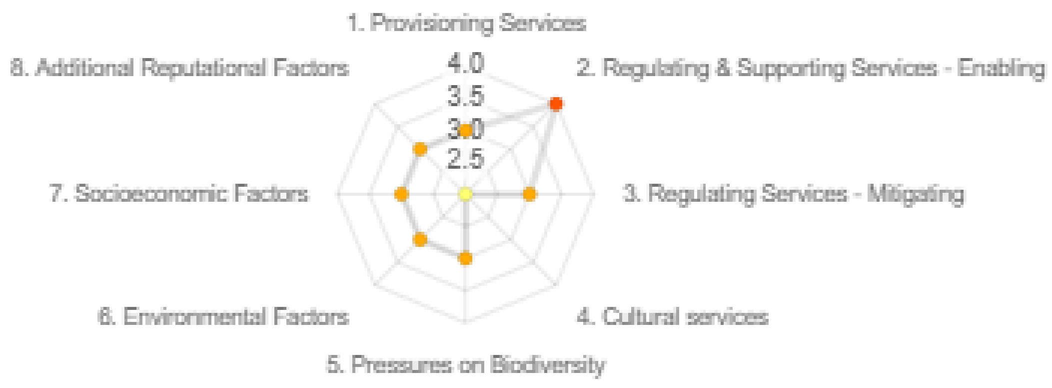
Scape Risk Scores



Physical Risk vs. Reputational Risk



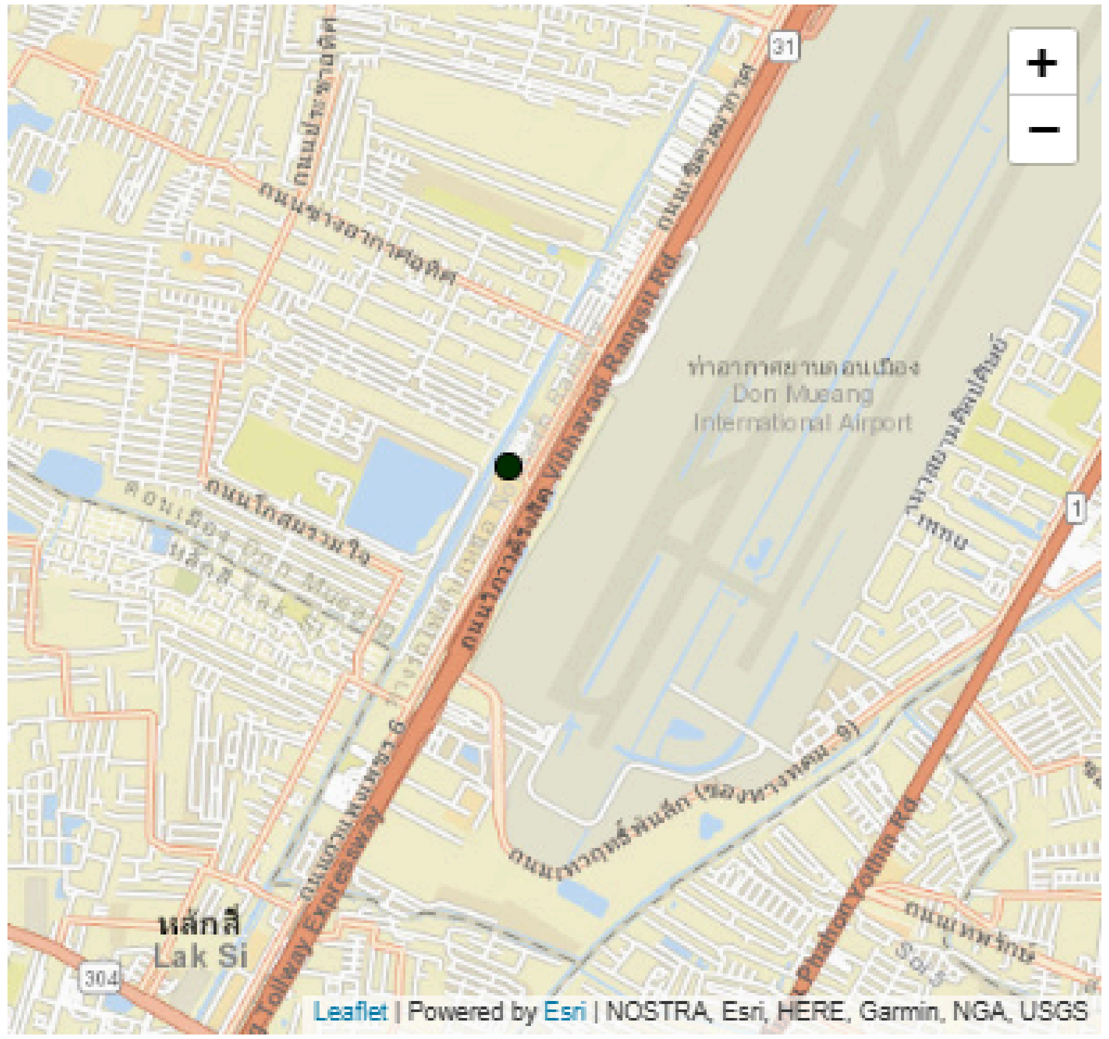
Risk Categories



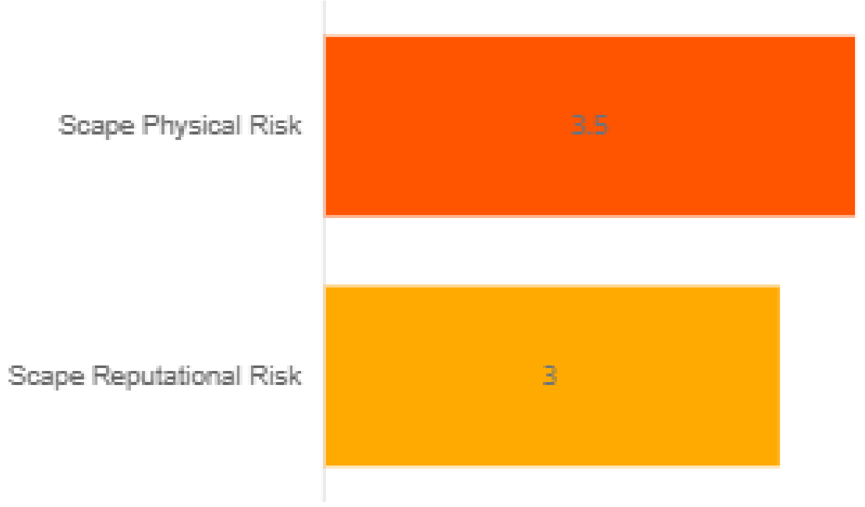
Risk Type	Risk Category	Indicator	Risk Score
Scape Physical Risk	1. Provisioning Services	1.1 Water Availability	3.8
		1.2 Forest Productivity and Distance to Markets	2.0
		1.3 Limited Wild Flora & Fauna Availability	3.0
		1.4 Limited Marine Fish Availability	-
	2. Regulating & Supporting Services - Enabling	2.1 Soil Condition	1.5
		2.2 Water Condition	3.8
		2.3 Air Condition	3.5
		2.4 Ecosystem Condition	2.0
		2.5 Pollination	2.5
	3. Regulating Services - Mitigating	3.1 Landslides	2.5
		3.2 Wildfire Hazard	3.5
		3.3 Plant/Forest/Aquatic Pests and Diseases	2.5
		3.4 Herbicide Resistance	1.5
		3.5 Extreme Heat	4.0
		3.6 Tropical Cyclones	3.0
	4. Cultural services	4.1 Natural & Cultural Resources	2.0
	5. Pressures on Biodiversity	5.1 Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	3.0
		5.2 Forest Canopy Loss	2.0
		5.3 Invasives	2.5
		5.4 Pollution	3.9
Scape Reputational Risk	6. Environmental Factors	6.1 Protected/Conserved Areas	2.0
		6.2 Key Biodiversity Areas	3.5
		6.3 Other Important Delineated Areas	2.0
		6.4 Ecosystem Condition	3.0
		6.5 Range Rarity	2.5
	7. Socioeconomic Factors	7.1 Indigenous Peoples (IPs); Local Communities (LCs) Lands and Territories	3.0
		7.2 Resource Scarcity: Food - Water - Air	2.5
		7.3 Labor/Human Rights	3.5
		7.4 Financial Inequality	2.0
	8. Additional Reputational Factors	8.1 Media Scrutiny	4.0
		8.2 Political Situation	2.5
		8.3 Sites of International Interest	1.5
		8.4 Risk Preparation	2.0

Risk analysis for: Don Mueang Storage

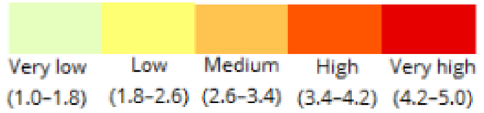
Site Location



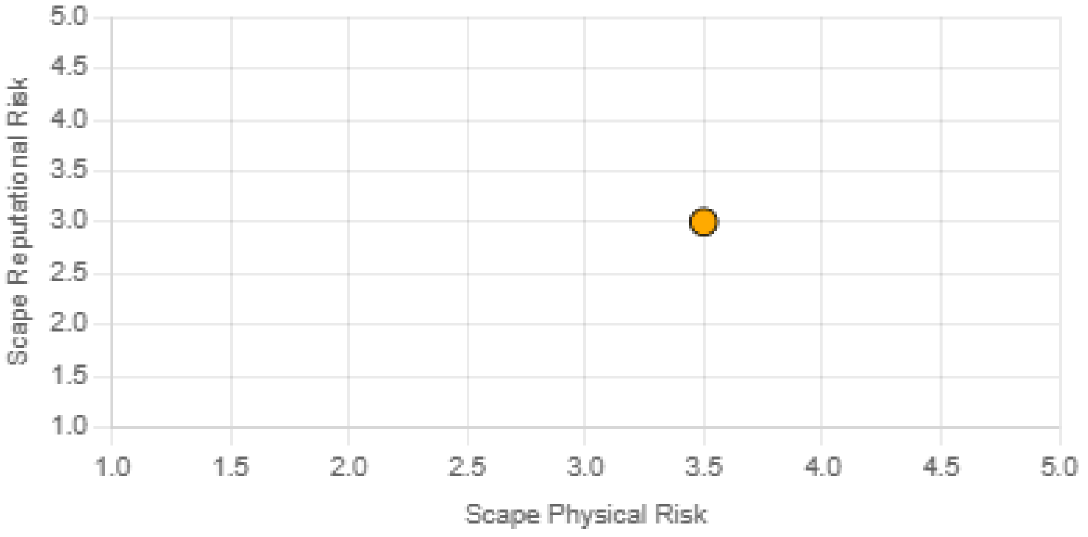
Scape Risk Scores



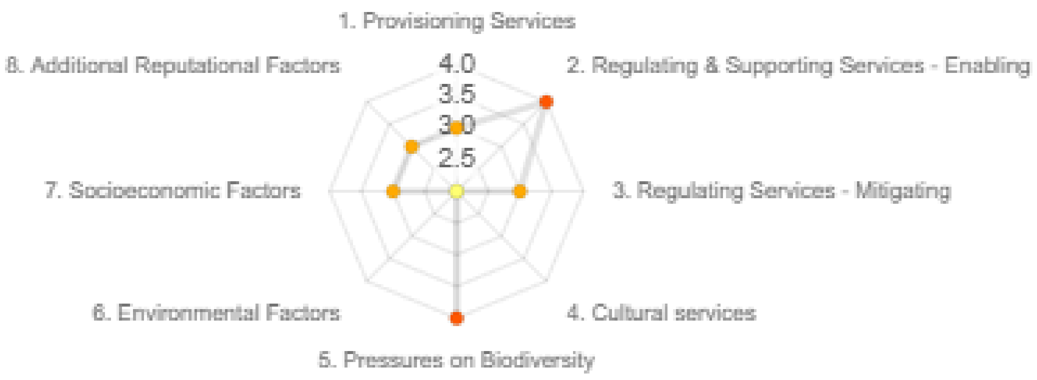
WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter levels



Physical Risk vs. Reputational Risk



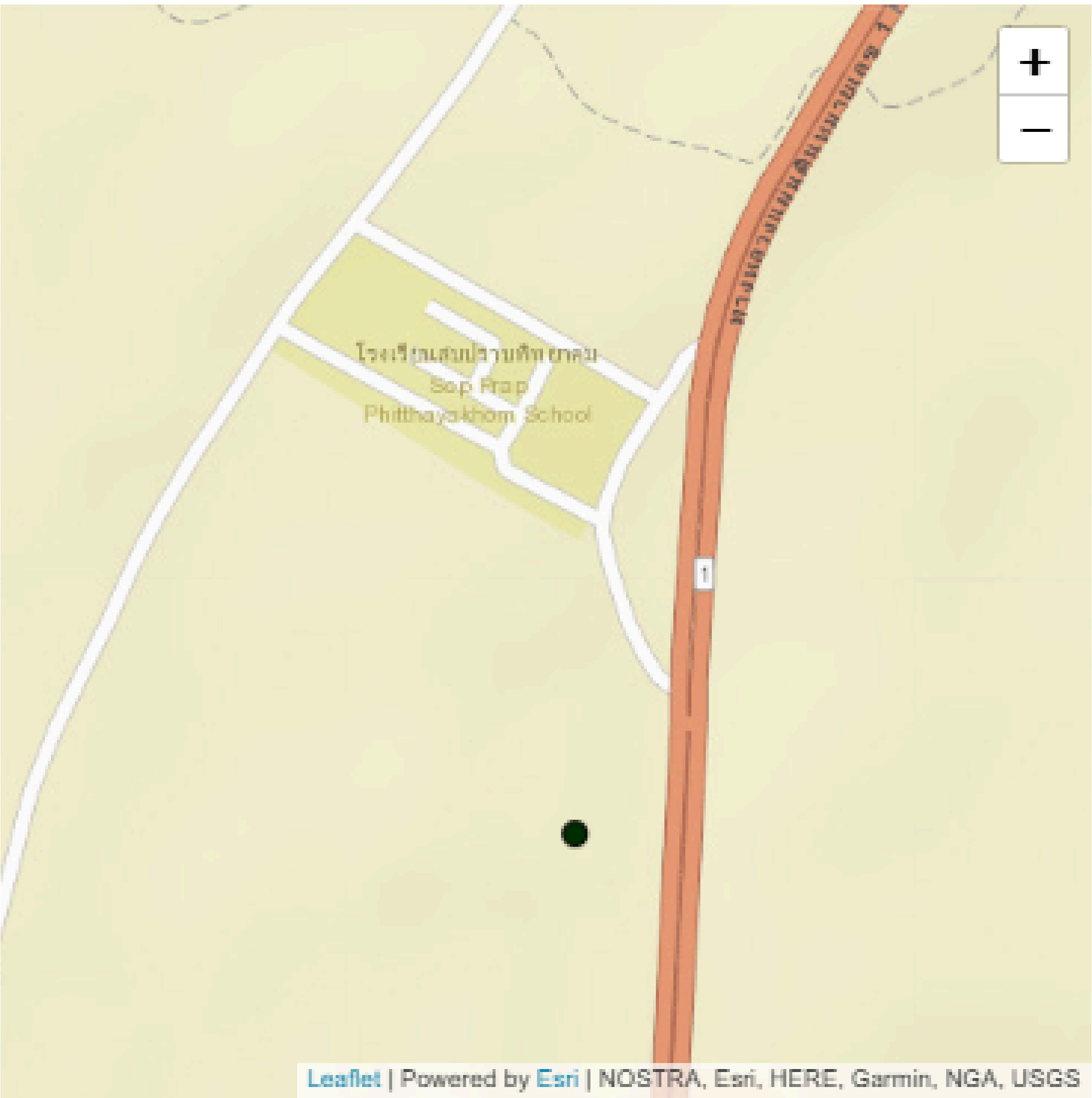
Risk Categories



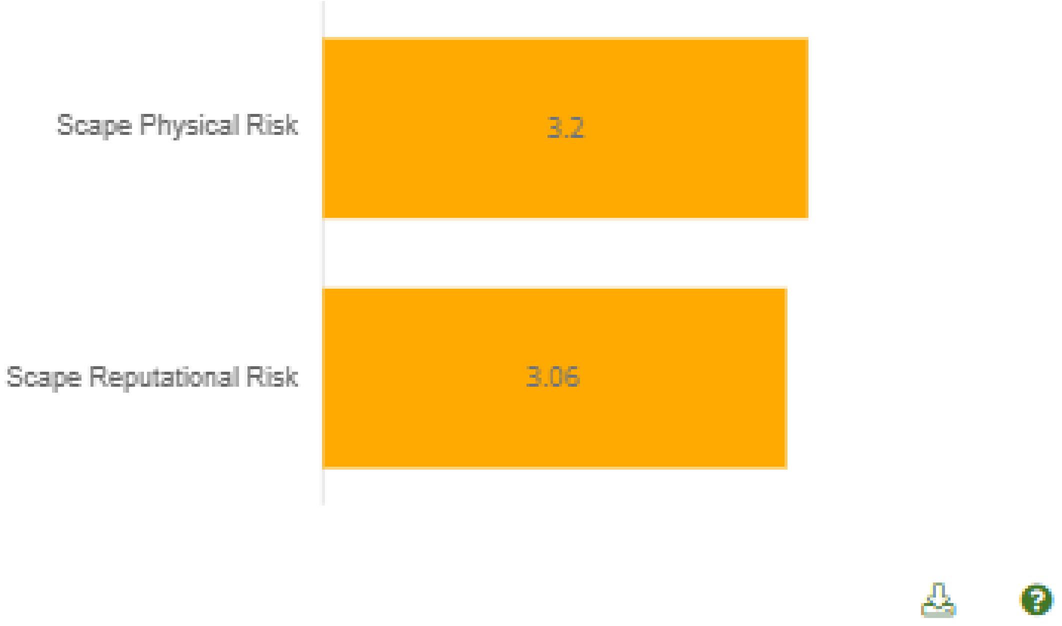
Risk Type	Risk Category	Indicator	Risk Score
Scape Physical Risk	1. Provisioning Services	1.1 Water Availability	3.8
		1.2 Forest Productivity and Distance to Markets	2.0
		1.3 Limited Wild Flora & Fauna Availability	3.0
		1.4 Limited Marine Fish Availability	-
	2. Regulating & Supporting Services - Enabling	2.1 Soil Condition	1.5
		2.2 Water Condition	3.8
		2.3 Air Condition	3.5
		2.4 Ecosystem Condition	2.9
		2.5 Pollination	2.5
	3. Regulating Services - Mitigating	3.1 Landslides	2.5
		3.2 Wildfire Hazard	3.5
		3.3 Plant/Forest/Aquatic Pests and Diseases	2.5
		3.4 Herbicide Resistance	1.5
		3.5 Extreme Heat	4.5
		3.6 Tropical Cyclones	3.0
	4. Cultural services	4.1 Natural & Cultural Resources	2.0
	5. Pressures on Biodiversity	5.1 Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	3.5
		5.2 Forest Canopy Loss	2.0
		5.3 Invasives	2.5
		5.4 Pollution	3.9
Scape Reputational Risk	6. Environmental Factors	6.1 Protected/Conserved Areas	2.0
		6.2 Key Biodiversity Areas	4.0
		6.3 Other Important Delineated Areas	2.0
		6.4 Ecosystem Condition	2.1
		6.5 Range Rarity	2.5
	7. Socioeconomic Factors	7.1 Indigenous Peoples (IPs); Local Communities (LCs) Lands and Territories	3.0
		7.2 Resource Scarcity: Food - Water - Air	2.5
		7.3 Labor/Human Rights	3.5
		7.4 Financial Inequality	2.0
	8. Additional Reputational Factors	8.1 Media Scrutiny	4.0
		8.2 Political Situation	2.5
		8.3 Sites of International Interest	1.5
		8.4 Risk Preparation	2.0

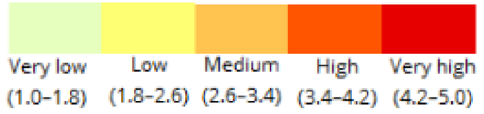
Risk analysis for: Lampang Depot

Site Location

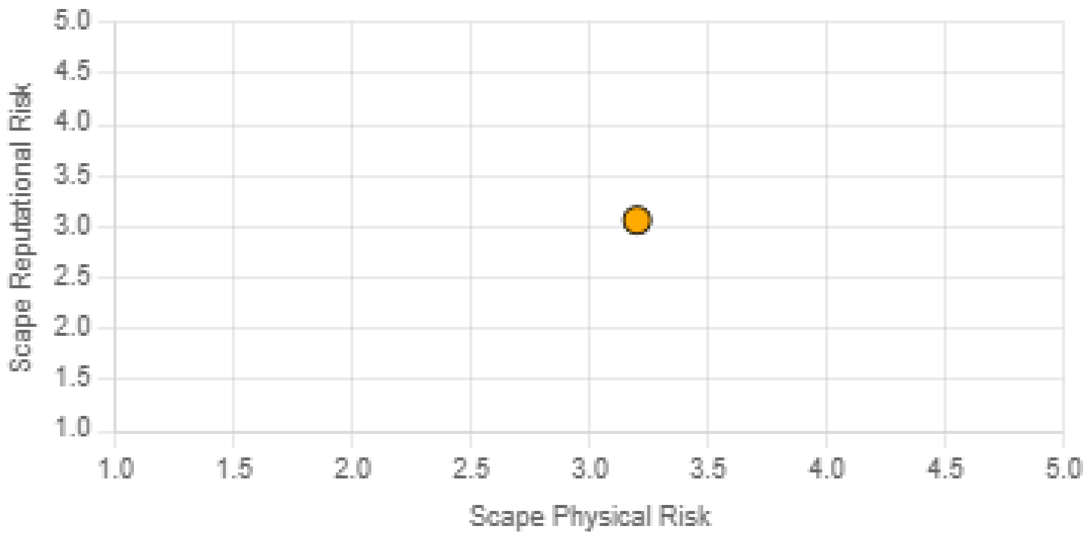


Scape Risk Scores

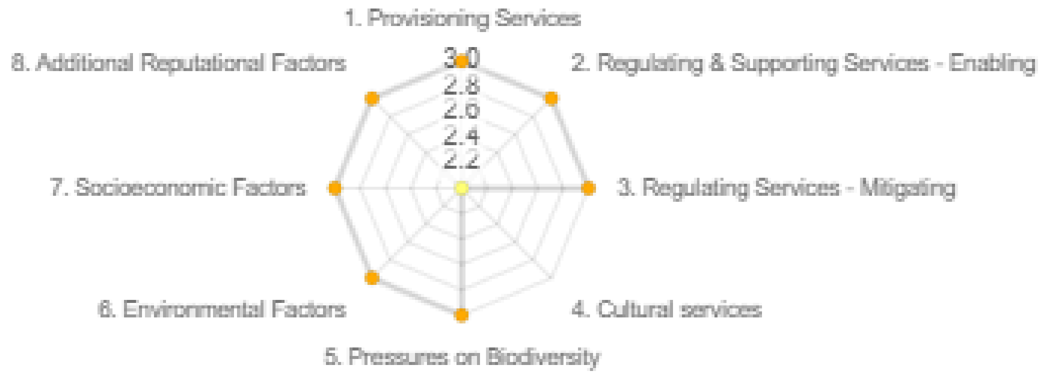




Physical Risk vs. Reputational Risk



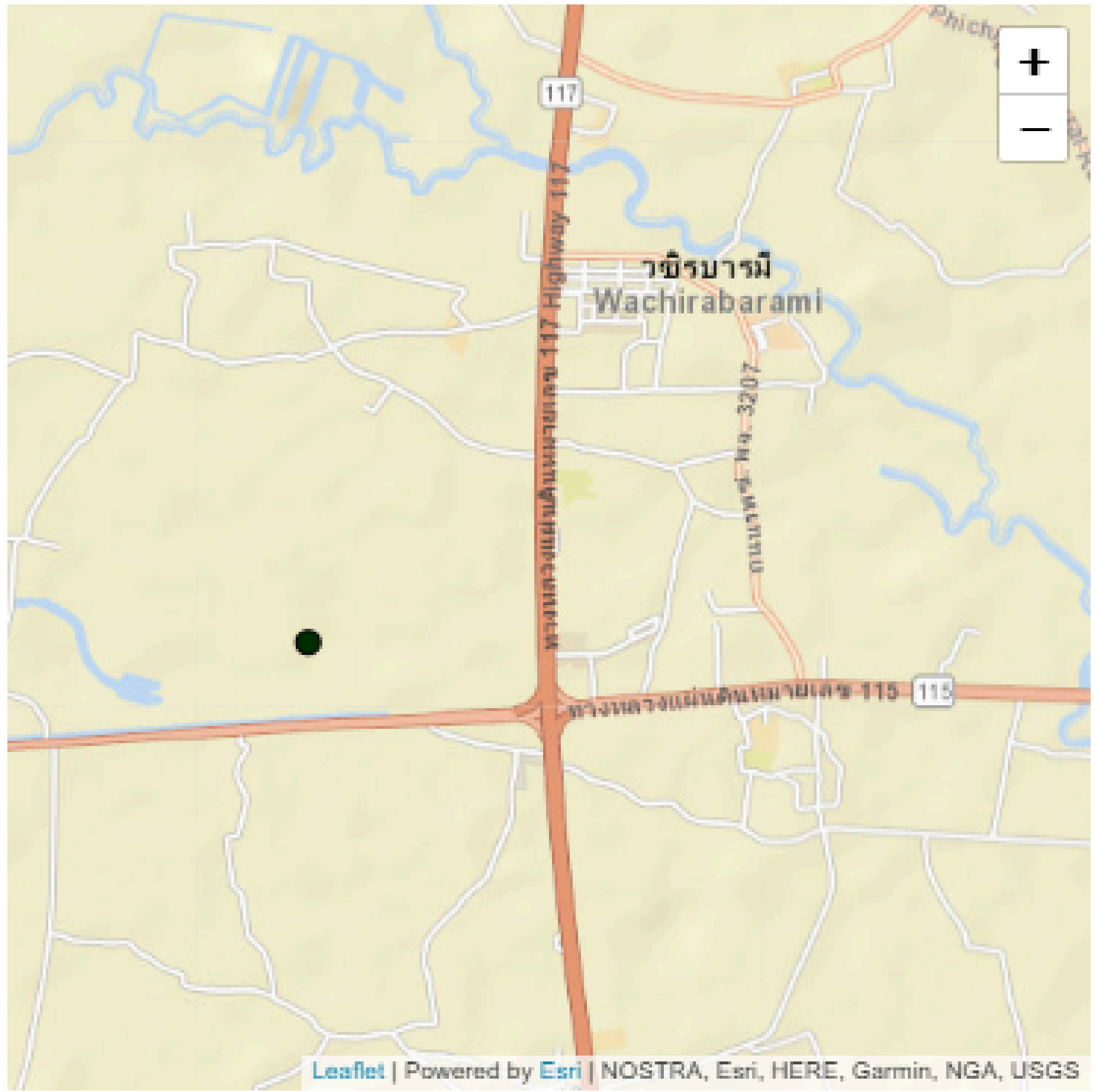
Risk Categories



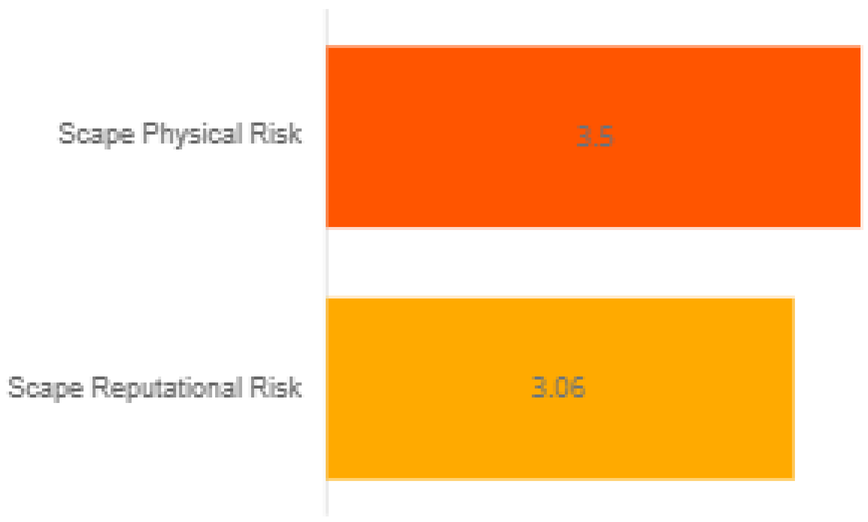
Risk Type	Risk Category	Indicator	Risk Score
Scape Physical Risk	1. Provisioning Services	1.1 Water Availability	3.4
		1.2 Forest Productivity and Distance to Markets	1.0
		1.3 Limited Wild Flora & Fauna Availability	3.0
		1.4 Limited Marine Fish Availability	-
	2. Regulating & Supporting Services - Enabling	2.1 Soil Condition	2.0
		2.2 Water Condition	3.0
		2.3 Air Condition	3.5
		2.4 Ecosystem Condition	2.1
		2.5 Pollination	2.0
	3. Regulating Services - Mitigating	3.1 Landslides	2.5
		3.2 Wildfire Hazard	3.5
		3.3 Plant/Forest/Aquatic Pests and Diseases	2.5
		3.4 Herbicide Resistance	1.5
		3.5 Extreme Heat	4.0
		3.6 Tropical Cyclones	3.0
	4. Cultural services	4.1 Natural & Cultural Resources	2.0
	5. Pressures on Biodiversity	5.1 Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	3.0
		5.2 Forest Canopy Loss	3.0
		5.3 Invasives	2.5
		5.4 Pollution	3.8
Scape Reputational Risk	6. Environmental Factors	6.1 Protected/Conserved Areas	3.5
		6.2 Key Biodiversity Areas	3.0
		6.3 Other Important Delineated Areas	3.0
		6.4 Ecosystem Condition	2.9
		6.5 Range Rarity	3.0
	7. Socioeconomic Factors	7.1 Indigenous Peoples (IPs); Local Communities (LCs) Lands and Territories	3.0
		7.2 Resource Scarcity: Food - Water - Air	2.5
		7.3 Labor/Human Rights	3.5
		7.4 Financial Inequality	2.0
	8. Additional Reputational Factors	8.1 Media Scrutiny	4.0
		8.2 Political Situation	2.5
		8.3 Sites of International Interest	1.5
		8.4 Risk Preparation	2.0

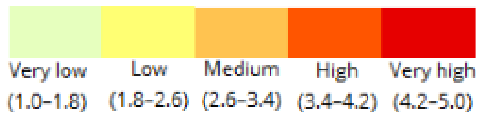
Risk analysis for: Phichit Depot

Site Location

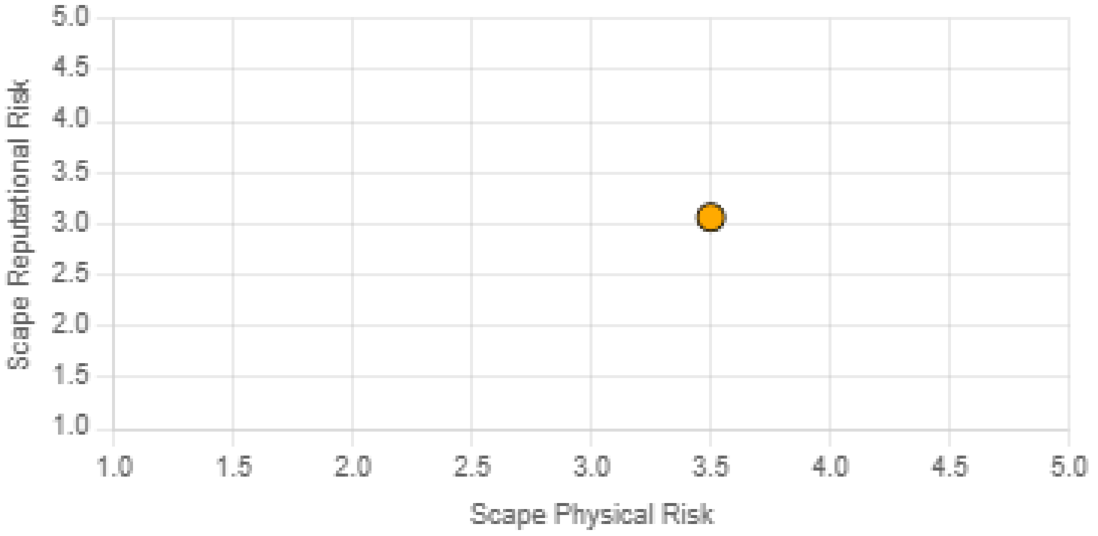


Scape Risk Scores

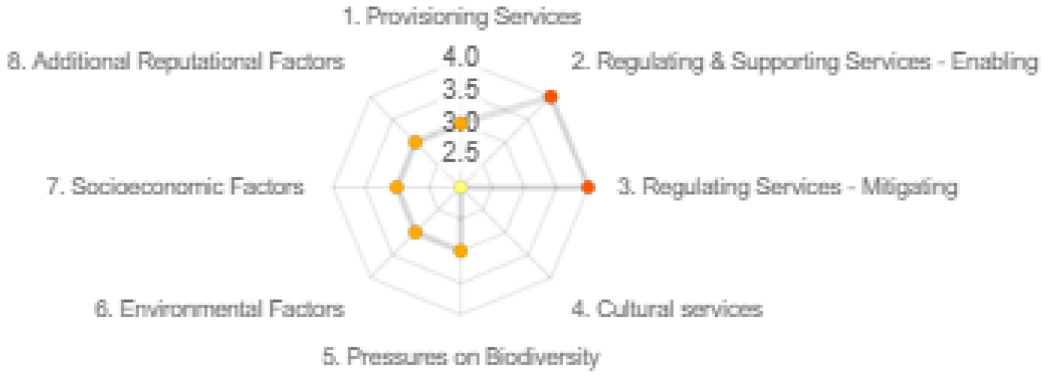




Physical Risk vs. Reputational Risk



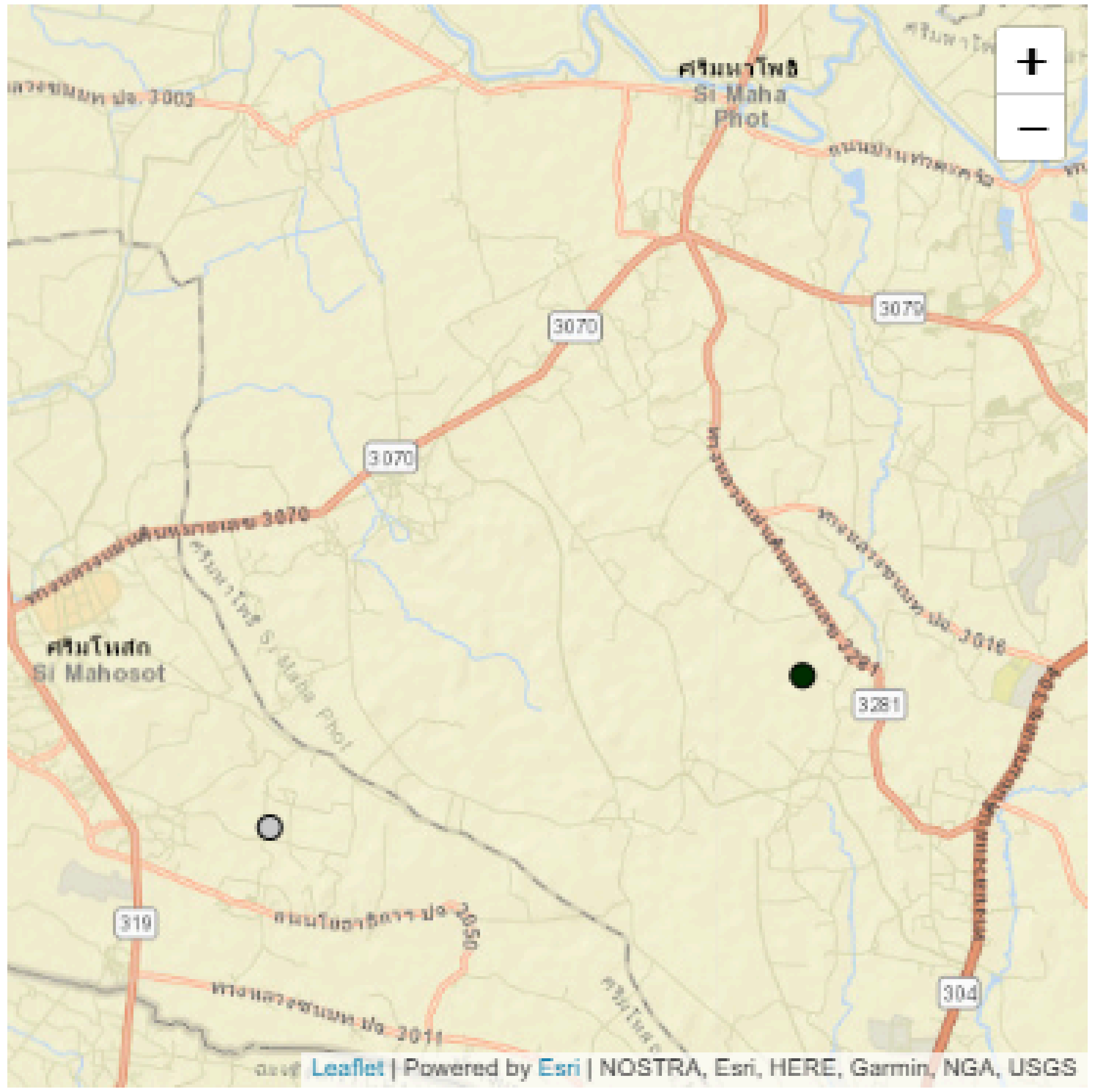
Risk Categories



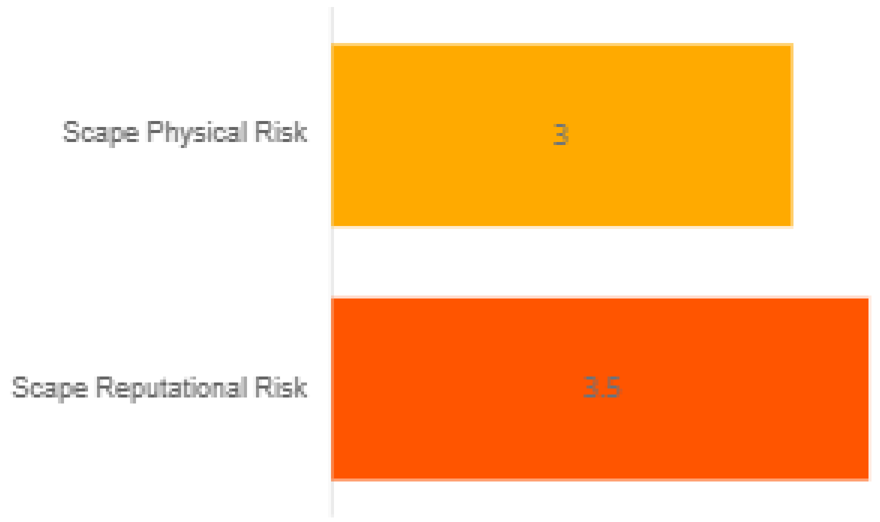
Risk Type	Risk Category	Indicator	Risk Score
Scape Physical Risk	1. Provisioning Services	1.1 Water Availability	3.4
		1.2 Forest Productivity and Distance to Markets	1.0
		1.3 Limited Wild Flora & Fauna Availability	3.0
		1.4 Limited Marine Fish Availability	-
	2. Regulating & Supporting Services - Enabling	2.1 Soil Condition	2.0
		2.2 Water Condition	3.0
		2.3 Air Condition	3.5
		2.4 Ecosystem Condition	2.1
		2.5 Pollination	2.0
	3. Regulating Services - Mitigating	3.1 Landslides	2.5
		3.2 Wildfire Hazard	3.5
		3.3 Plant/Forest/Aquatic Pests and Diseases	2.5
		3.4 Herbicide Resistance	1.5
		3.5 Extreme Heat	4.0
		3.6 Tropical Cyclones	3.0
	4. Cultural services	4.1 Natural & Cultural Resources	2.0
	5. Pressures on Biodiversity	5.1 Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	3.0
		5.2 Forest Canopy Loss	3.0
		5.3 Invasives	2.5
		5.4 Pollution	3.8
Scape Reputational Risk	6. Environmental Factors	6.1 Protected/Conserved Areas	3.5
		6.2 Key Biodiversity Areas	3.0
		6.3 Other Important Delineated Areas	3.0
		6.4 Ecosystem Condition	2.9
		6.5 Range Rarity	3.0
	7. Socioeconomic Factors	7.1 Indigenous Peoples (IPs); Local Communities (LCs) Lands and Territories	3.0
		7.2 Resource Scarcity: Food - Water - Air	2.5
		7.3 Labor/Human Rights	3.5
		7.4 Financial Inequality	2.0
	8. Additional Reputational Factors	8.1 Media Scrutiny	4.0
		8.2 Political Situation	2.5
		8.3 Sites of International Interest	1.5
		8.4 Risk Preparation	2.0

Risk analysis for: Prachinburi - ATC Enviro 1,2

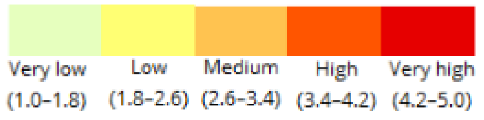
Site Location



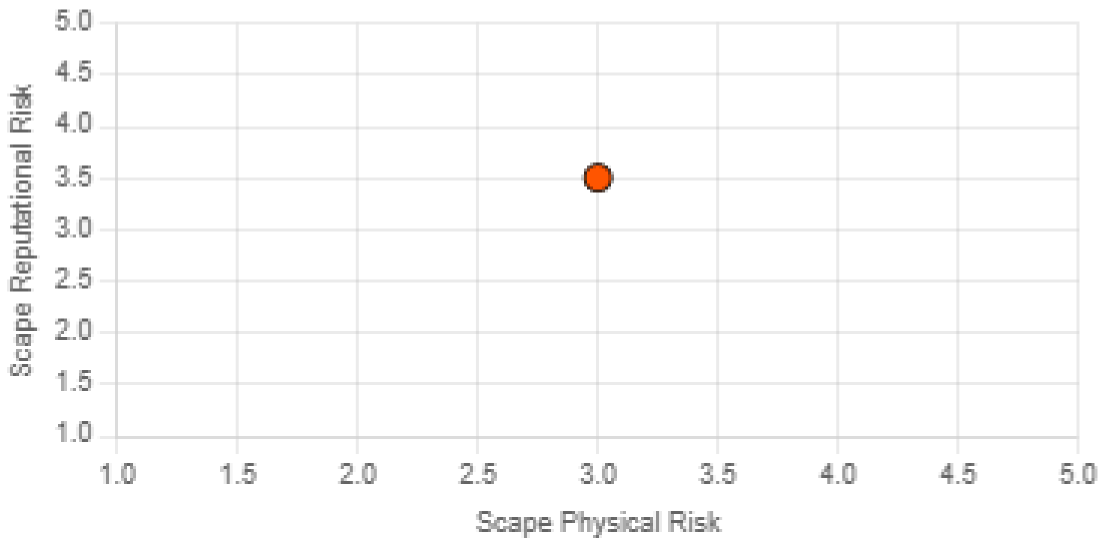
Scape Risk Scores



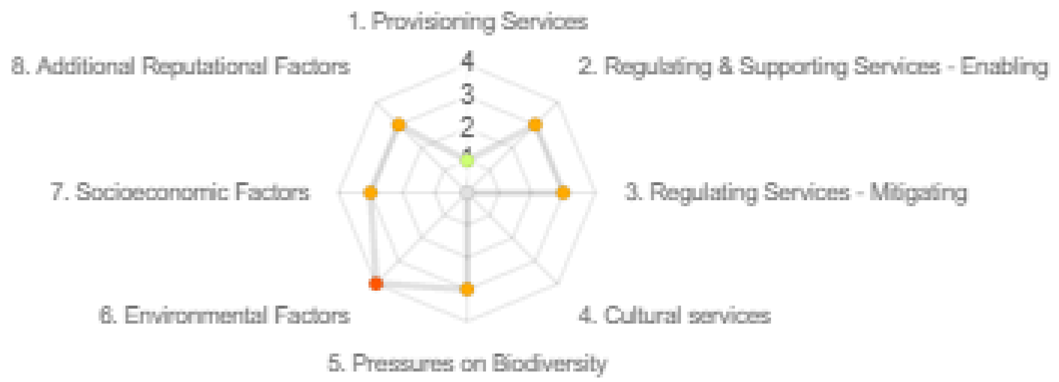
WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter levels



Physical Risk vs. Reputational Risk



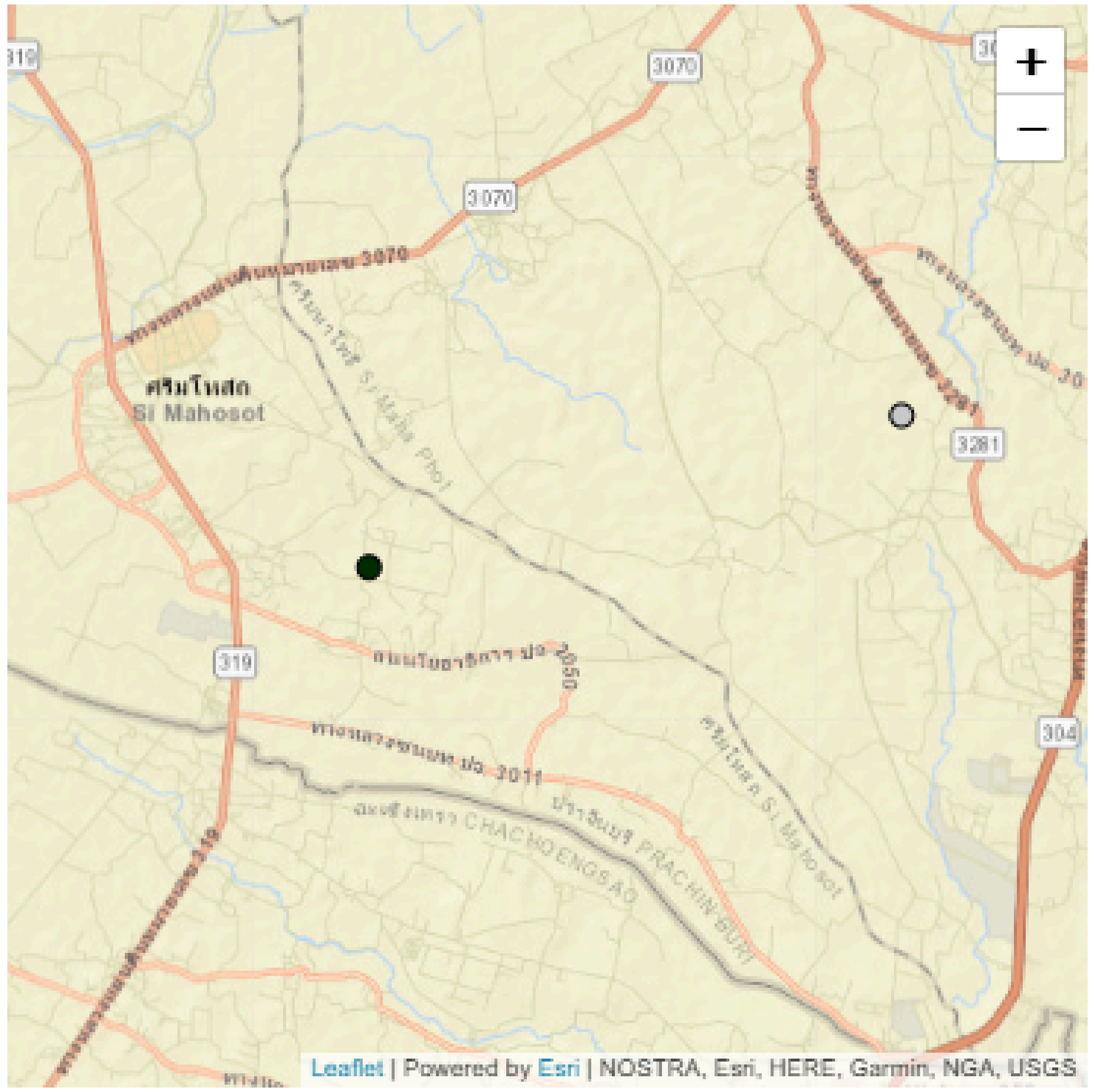
Risk Categories



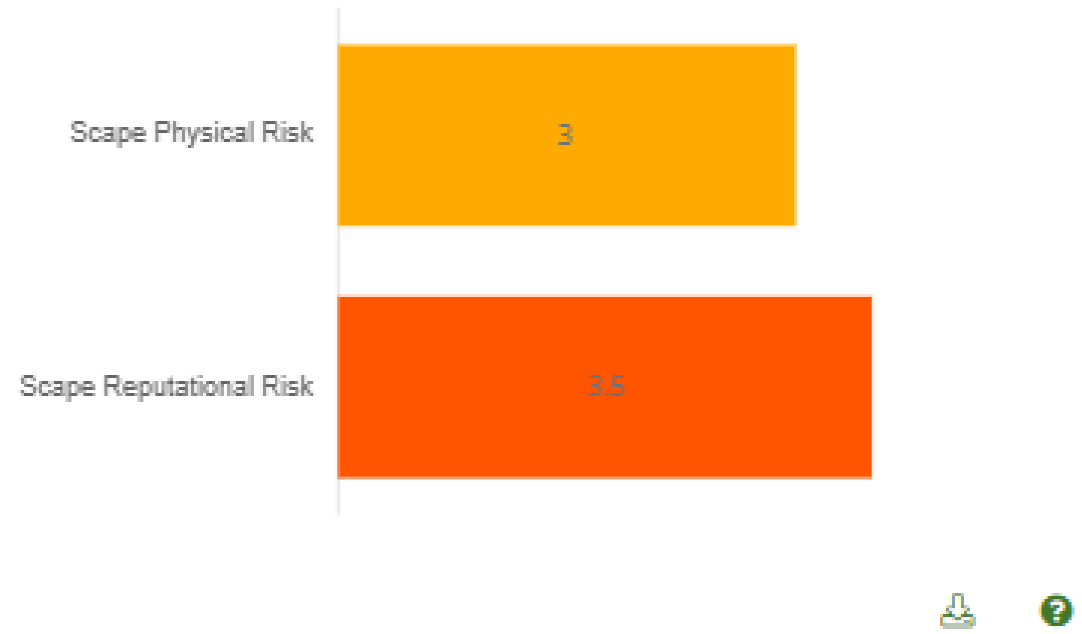
Risk Type	Risk Category	Indicator	Risk Score
Scape Physical Risk	1. Provisioning Services	1.1 Water Availability	2.9
		1.2 Forest Productivity and Distance to Markets	-
		1.3 Limited Wild Flora & Fauna Availability	-
		1.4 Limited Marine Fish Availability	-
	2. Regulating & Supporting Services - Enabling	2.1 Soil Condition	-
		2.2 Water Condition	3.0
		2.3 Air Condition	3.0
		2.4 Ecosystem Condition	-
		2.5 Pollination	-
	3. Regulating Services - Mitigating	3.1 Landslides	2.5
		3.2 Wildfire Hazard	4.0
		3.3 Plant/Forest/Aquatic Pests and Diseases	-
		3.4 Herbicide Resistance	-
		3.5 Extreme Heat	3.5
		3.6 Tropical Cyclones	3.0
	4. Cultural services	4.1 Natural & Cultural Resources	-
	5. Pressures on Biodiversity	5.1 Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	2.8
		5.2 Forest Canopy Loss	2.0
		5.3 Invasives	-
		5.4 Pollution	3.8
Scape Reputational Risk	6. Environmental Factors	6.1 Protected/Conserved Areas	4.0
		6.2 Key Biodiversity Areas	3.5
		6.3 Other Important Delineated Areas	3.5
		6.4 Ecosystem Condition	2.8
		6.5 Range Rarity	4.0
	7. Socioeconomic Factors	7.1 Indigenous Peoples (IPs); Local Communities (LCs) Lands and Territories	3.0
		7.2 Resource Scarcity: Food - Water - Air	-
		7.3 Labor/Human Rights	3.0
		7.4 Financial Inequality	2.0
	8. Additional Reputational Factors	8.1 Media Scrutiny	3.5
		8.2 Political Situation	2.5
		8.3 Sites of International Interest	1.5
		8.4 Risk Preparation	2.0

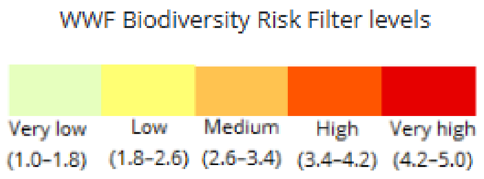
Risk analysis for: Prachinburi - ATC Enviro 3

Site Location

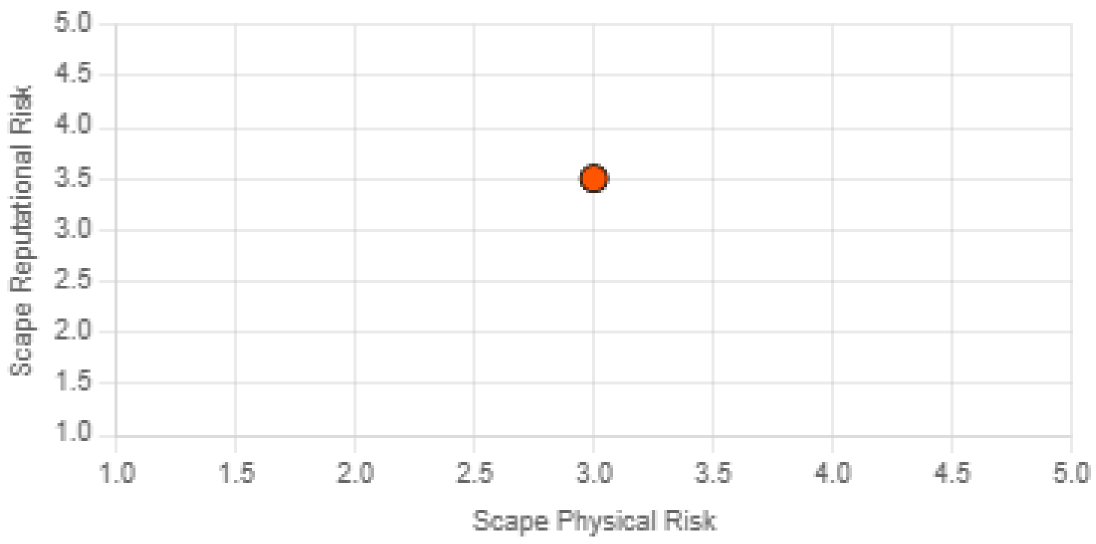


Scape Risk Scores

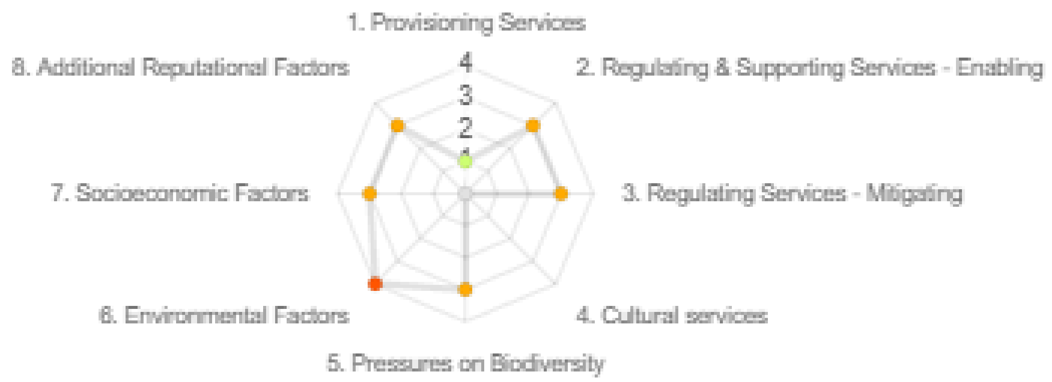




Physical Risk vs. Reputational Risk



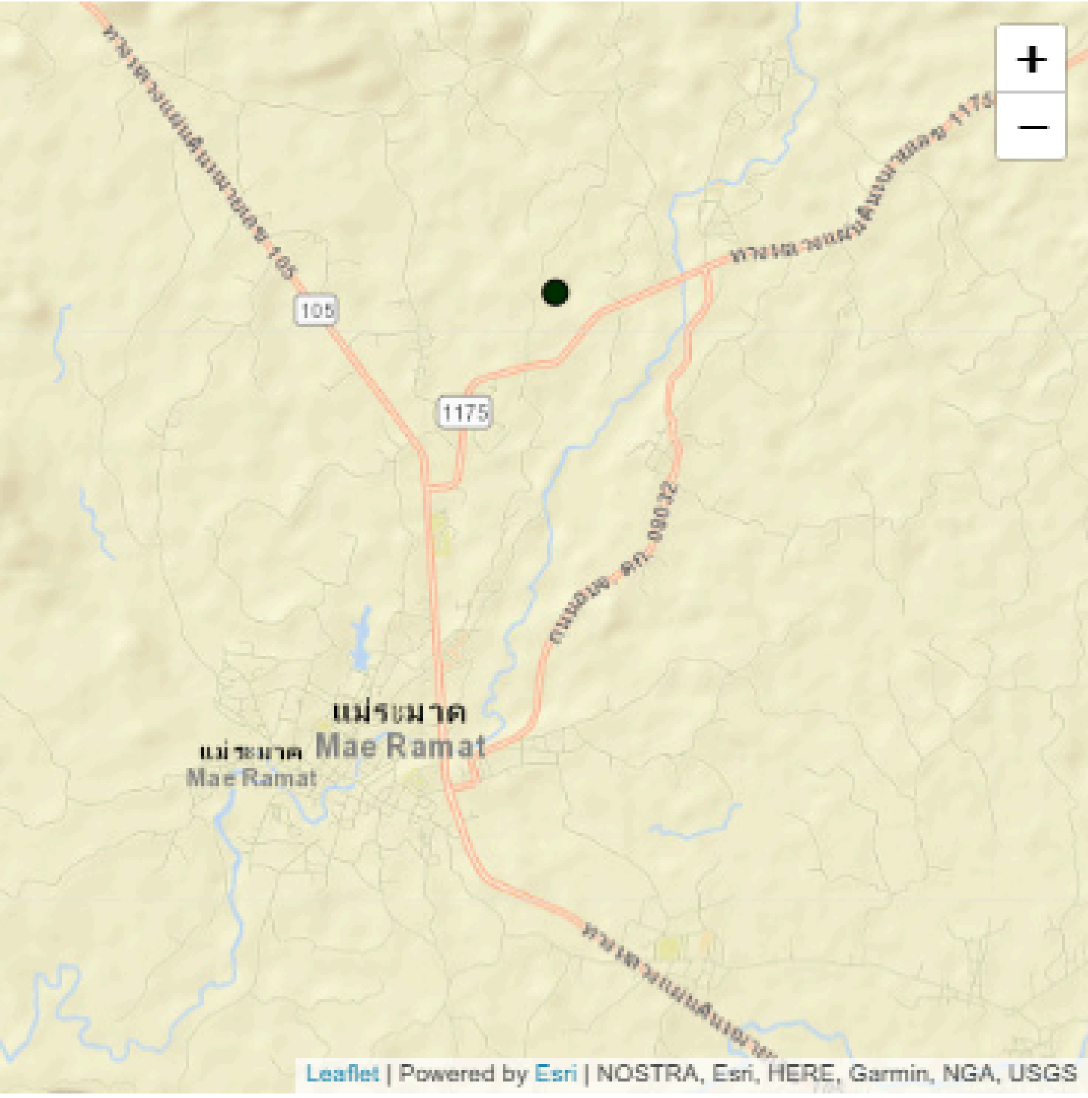
Risk Categories



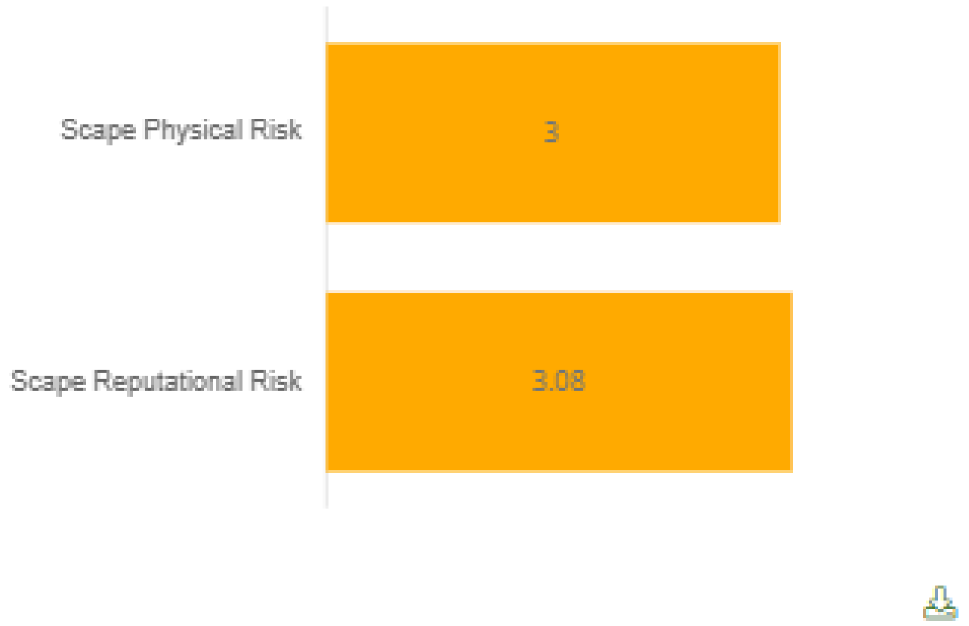
Risk Type	Risk Category	Indicator	Risk Score
Scape Physical Risk	1. Provisioning Services	1.1 Water Availability	2.9
		1.2 Forest Productivity and Distance to Markets	-
		1.3 Limited Wild Flora & Fauna Availability	-
		1.4 Limited Marine Fish Availability	-
	2. Regulating & Supporting Services - Enabling	2.1 Soil Condition	-
		2.2 Water Condition	3.0
		2.3 Air Condition	3.0
		2.4 Ecosystem Condition	-
		2.5 Pollination	-
	3. Regulating Services - Mitigating	3.1 Landslides	2.5
		3.2 Wildfire Hazard	4.0
		3.3 Plant/Forest/Aquatic Pests and Diseases	-
		3.4 Herbicide Resistance	-
		3.5 Extreme Heat	3.5
		3.6 Tropical Cyclones	3.0
	4. Cultural services	4.1 Natural & Cultural Resources	-
	5. Pressures on Biodiversity	5.1 Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	2.8
		5.2 Forest Canopy Loss	2.0
		5.3 Invasives	-
		5.4 Pollution	3.8
Scape Reputational Risk	6. Environmental Factors	6.1 Protected/Conserved Areas	4.0
		6.2 Key Biodiversity Areas	3.5
		6.3 Other Important Delineated Areas	3.5
		6.4 Ecosystem Condition	2.8
		6.5 Range Rarity	4.0
	7. Socioeconomic Factors	7.1 Indigenous Peoples (IPs); Local Communities (LCs) Lands and Territories	3.0
		7.2 Resource Scarcity: Food - Water - Air	-
		7.3 Labor/Human Rights	3.0
		7.4 Financial Inequality	2.0
	8. Additional Reputational Factors	8.1 Media Scrutiny	3.5
		8.2 Political Situation	2.5
		8.3 Sites of International Interest	1.5
		8.4 Risk Preparation	2.0

Risk analysis for: Mae Ramat Solar

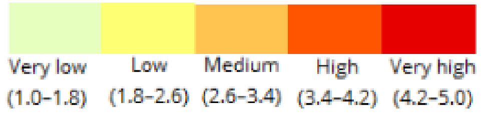
Site Location



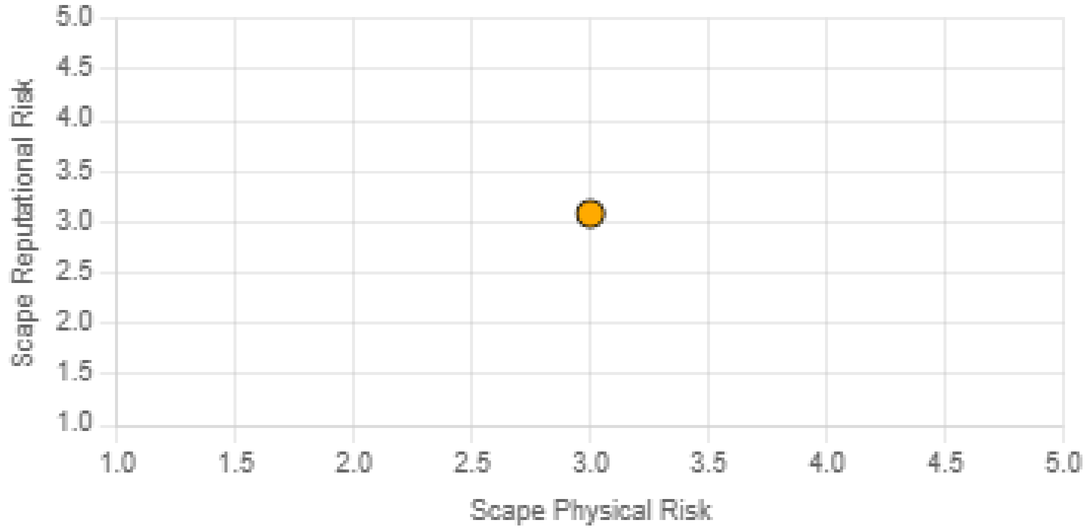
Scape Risk Scores



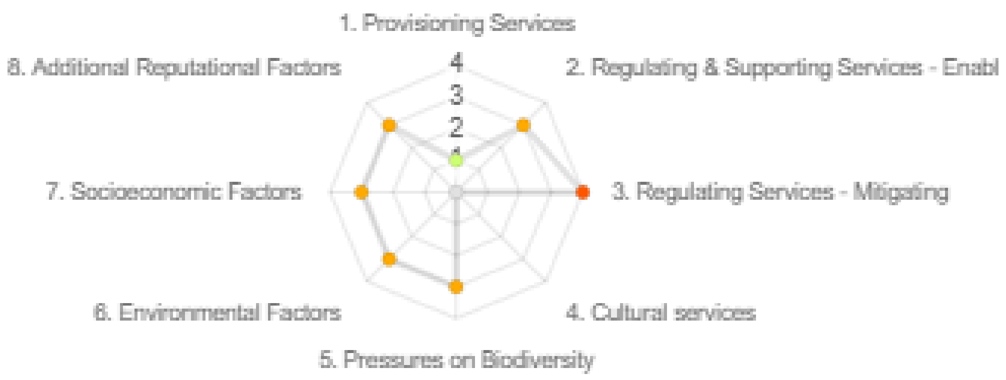
WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter levels



Physical Risk vs. Reputational Risk



Risk Categories



Risk Type	Risk Category	Indicator	Risk Score
Scape Physical Risk	1. Provisioning Services	1.1 Water Availability	2.4
		1.2 Forest Productivity and Distance to Markets	-
		1.3 Limited Wild Flora & Fauna Availability	-
		1.4 Limited Marine Fish Availability	-
	2. Regulating & Supporting Services - Enabling	2.1 Soil Condition	-
		2.2 Water Condition	3.0
		2.3 Air Condition	3.0
		2.4 Ecosystem Condition	-
		2.5 Pollination	-
	3. Regulating Services - Mitigating	3.1 Landslides	4.0
		3.2 Wildfire Hazard	4.0
		3.3 Plant/Forest/Aquatic Pests and Diseases	-
		3.4 Herbicide Resistance	-
		3.5 Extreme Heat	3.0
		3.6 Tropical Cyclones	3.0
	4. Cultural services	4.1 Natural & Cultural Resources	-
	5. Pressures on Biodiversity	5.1 Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	2.5
		5.2 Forest Canopy Loss	2.5
		5.3 Invasives	-
		5.4 Pollution	3.6
Scape Reputational Risk	6. Environmental Factors	6.1 Protected/Conserved Areas	4.0
		6.2 Key Biodiversity Areas	3.0
		6.3 Other Important Delineated Areas	2.5
		6.4 Ecosystem Condition	3.1
		6.5 Range Rarity	3.0
	7. Socioeconomic Factors	7.1 Indigenous Peoples (IPs); Local Communities (LCs) Lands and Territories	3.0
		7.2 Resource Scarcity: Food - Water - Air	-
		7.3 Labor/Human Rights	3.2
		7.4 Financial Inequality	2.0
	8. Additional Reputational Factors	8.1 Media Scrutiny	3.3
		8.2 Political Situation	2.7
		8.3 Sites of International Interest	1.5
		8.4 Risk Preparation	2.3

Summary of Biodiversity Exposure and Assessment

Biodiversity Exposure and Assessment

We have assessed own operational sites to identify sites with significant biodiversity impacts

Items	Number of Sites	Area (Hectares)
Overall: total number of sites used for operational activities	**7**	**105.18**
Assessment: biodiversity impact assessment for sites used for operational activities	**7**	**105.18**
Exposure: number of sites that are in proximity to *critical biodiversity area	**0**	**0**
Management Plans: number of sites that have a biodiversity management plan	**4**	**50.64**

***Critical Biodiversity Areas:**

- Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex: This area in western Thailand is the largest protected area in the country and a UNESCO World Heritage Site, critical for biodiversity.
- Tenasserim Corridor: This region includes national parks like Sai Yok and wildlife sanctuaries such as Maenam Pachee, highlighting the importance of connected ecosystems for wildlife.
- Northern Highland: Known for its unique bird and mammal species with Chinese affinities, this area is a significant biogeographical unit within Thailand.
- Southern Peninsula: This region is characterized by species with ties to the Sundaic regions and is crucial for its unique fauna.
- Indochinese and Sundiac Regions: Thailand sits at the juncture of these two major biogeographical regions, leading to a rich mix of tropical plant and animal species, with unique flora and fauna found in different mountain ranges and watersheds.

Biodiversity risk assessment process

Biodiversity Risk Filter

STEP: 4 AGGREGATING BIODIVERSITY RISK TO THE COMPANY AND PORTFOLIO LEVEL

The Company places strong emphasis on sustainable risk management at both organizational and operational levels, implemented through the establishment of the Enterprise Risk Management Framework. In line with the biodiversity assessment process, the Company has identified biodiversity-related risks to be integrated into the risk management framework from the initial stage. This ensures that all employees, governance bodies, as well as the Company's partners and suppliers, maintain oversight of biodiversity-related impacts and develop mitigation plans to reduce dependencies and potential impacts. Furthermore, operations are aligned with the Company's goals and strategies under the principles of Good Corporate Governance, with oversight provided by the Company's Sustainability Management Working Group (SWG).

Location	Site Name	Management Plan
Bangkok	Don Mueang Storage	Farm Hug by BAFS Group Project
Phichit	Phichit Depot	Farm Hug Organic PGS standards Project
Prachinburi	Prachinburi ATCE 1,2	Eco-Forest project
Prachinburi	Prachinburi ATCE 3	

Biodiversity Mitigation Actions

Biodiversity Mitigation Actions

BAFS Group have adopted the Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTs) to guide the minimization and mitigation of the impacts on critical environmental pressures. This approach also identifies opportunities for investment in regenerative and restorative solutions that enhance the health and resilience of nature. The response strategies enabled by the SBT-setting process are aligned with the mitigation hierarchy and the SBTN Action Framework 'AR3T,' first introduced in the Initial Guidance for Business in 2020.

Action Framework 'AR3T'

1. **Avoid:** Measures taken to prevent impact or dependency from happening in the first place, eliminate the impact entirely
2. **Reduce:** Measures that minimize impact and dependency on nature, but without necessarily eliminating them
3. **Regenerate:** Measures to improve existing processes' biophysical function and productivity of an ecosystem or its components
4. **Restore:** Measures aim to accelerate the recovery of an ecosystem with respect to its health, integrity, and sustainability, with a focus on permanent changes in state
5. **Transform:** Measures contributing to system-wide change, notably to alter the drivers of nature loss

Source: https://sciencebasedtargetsnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Science-Based-Targets-for-Nature-Initial-Guidance-for-Business.pdf

Biodiversity Mitigation Actions (AR3T)

Avoid & Restore

Avoid Burning rice straw and Soil Restoration

BAFS Group places great importance on sustainable agriculture by supporting and encouraging farmers to cultivate organic rice farming in accordance with the Farm Hug Organic PGS standards. This initiative aims to promote environmental conservation, mitigate risks of fire incident from rice stubble and straws burning practices in traditional rice farming, preserve biodiversity and ecosystems, enhance the quality of life and well-being of local communities, and build confidence in the production of safe, high-quality organic rice for consumers.

Proposed Actions

Promote environmental conservation, biodiversity preservation, and the reduction of rice straw burning through sustainable agricultural practices.

Target and Indicator

Target 1: Eliminate the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides on 100% of participating rice farming areas within 2 years (by 2028).
Indicator: Quantity of chemical inputs
Method: Verification of chemical usage through soil analysis

Target 2: Increase soil organic matter to ≥ 2.5% within 2 years (by 2028).
Indicator: Percentage of organic matter in soil
Method: Collect soil samples from participating agricultural plots

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Target 3: Achieve 100% PGS certification for participating farmers within 2 years (by 2028).
Indicator: Number of farmers certified
Method: Verification of certification documents and assessment reports

Farm Hug Organic PGS Project

Biodiversity Mitigation Actions (AR3T)

Reduce

Reduce the amount of organic waste.

Farm Hug by BAFS Group initiates based on the principles of Circular Economy, emphasizing the use of natural cultivation materials. Organic waste such as grass clippings and fallen leaves from the Company's landscape maintenance, as well as food waste from office waste management, is processed into soil and organic fertilizer for use in the project. Additionally, wastewater from the office is treated through a nature-inspired treatment system and tested to meet water quality standards before being reused within the project. This approach not only maximizes resource efficiency but also reduces cultivation costs by recycling and repurposing leftover materials.

Proposed Actions

Convert organic waste — such as grass clippings, fallen leaves from landscape maintenance, and food waste from office waste management — into soil and organic fertilizer for use in the project.

Target and Indicator

Target 1: Reduce organic waste disposal to landfill by ≥ 80% within 2 years (by 2028).
Indicator: Percentage of organic waste diverted from landfill and processed into fertilizer.
Method: Collect organic waste (grass clippings, leaves, food waste) from office and landscape areas, and direct to composting process instead of disposal.

Target 2: Produce ≥ 80 tons of soil and organic fertilizer annually from organic waste.
Indicator: Quantity (tons) of soil and fertilizer produced and utilized in project areas.
Method: Process organic waste through composting to produce fertilizer, and apply in project areas while monitoring utilization.

Farm Hug by BAFS Group Project

Biodiversity Mitigation Actions (AR3T)

Restore

Reuse treated water for irrigating organic vegetable farms.

Farm Hug by BAFS Group initiates based on the principles of Circular Economy, emphasizing the use of natural cultivation materials. Organic waste such as grass clippings and fallen leaves from the Company's landscape maintenance, as well as food waste from office waste management, is processed into soil and organic fertilizer for use in the project. Additionally, wastewater from the office is treated through a nature-inspired treatment system and tested to meet water quality standards before being reused within the project. This approach not only maximizes resource efficiency but also reduces cultivation costs by recycling and repurposing leftover materials.

Proposed Actions

Treat office wastewater through a nature-based treatment system, ensuring compliance with water quality standards before reusing it in organic vegetable cultivation.

Target and Indicator

Target: Treated water is safe and suitable for irrigating organic vegetables.
Indicator: pH 6.5–7.5
Method: Store treated water in a covered tank to prevent contamination; test water quality once a month.

Farm Hug by BAFS Group Project

Biodiversity Mitigation Actions (AR3T)

Restore

Restore green areas around the solar power plant.

BAFS Group has a policy to promote environmental sustainability and net positive impact by creating green spaces for communities surrounding the solar power plants of BAFS Clean Energy Corporation Co., Ltd. This initiative includes the Prachinburi 1-2 project in Sri Maha Phot District, Prachinburi Province, covering approximately 45 rai, and the Prachinburi 3 project in Sri Mohosot District, Prachinburi Province, covering approximately 10 rai. The initiative aims to enhance sources of clean air and carbon storage while fostering environmental awareness. It involves the development of forests through the Eco-Forest project

Proposed Actions

Increase biodiversity by restoring and maintaining green spaces surrounding solar power plants.

Target and Indicator

Target: Restore and expand green areas around the solar power plant to cover at least 80% of the available open space.
Indicator: Vegetation cover: Percentage of the area covered by trees, Tree survival rate: ≥ 80% once a year.
Method: Measure the percentage of area covered by trees once a year, Assess the tree survival rate annually and replant or improve areas where trees have died.

Eco-Forest project