

Biodiversity Management

for 2025

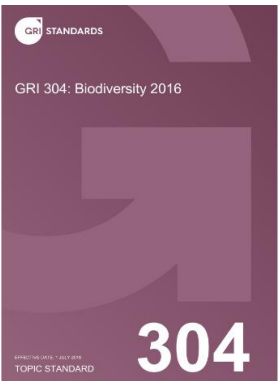
1. Performance Standards



The Company has adopted the “**Guidance for corporates on science based targets for nature**” framework, which was jointly developed by the TNFD (Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures) and SBTN (Science Based Targets Network). This framework enables effective integration of operations between the TNFD and SBTN guidelines, creating benefits for businesses that wish to disclose information in accordance with TNFD recommendations while simultaneously setting science-based targets.

https://tnfd.global/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Guidance_for_corporates_on_science_based_targets_for_nature_v1.pdf

Topic standard 304 Biodiversity

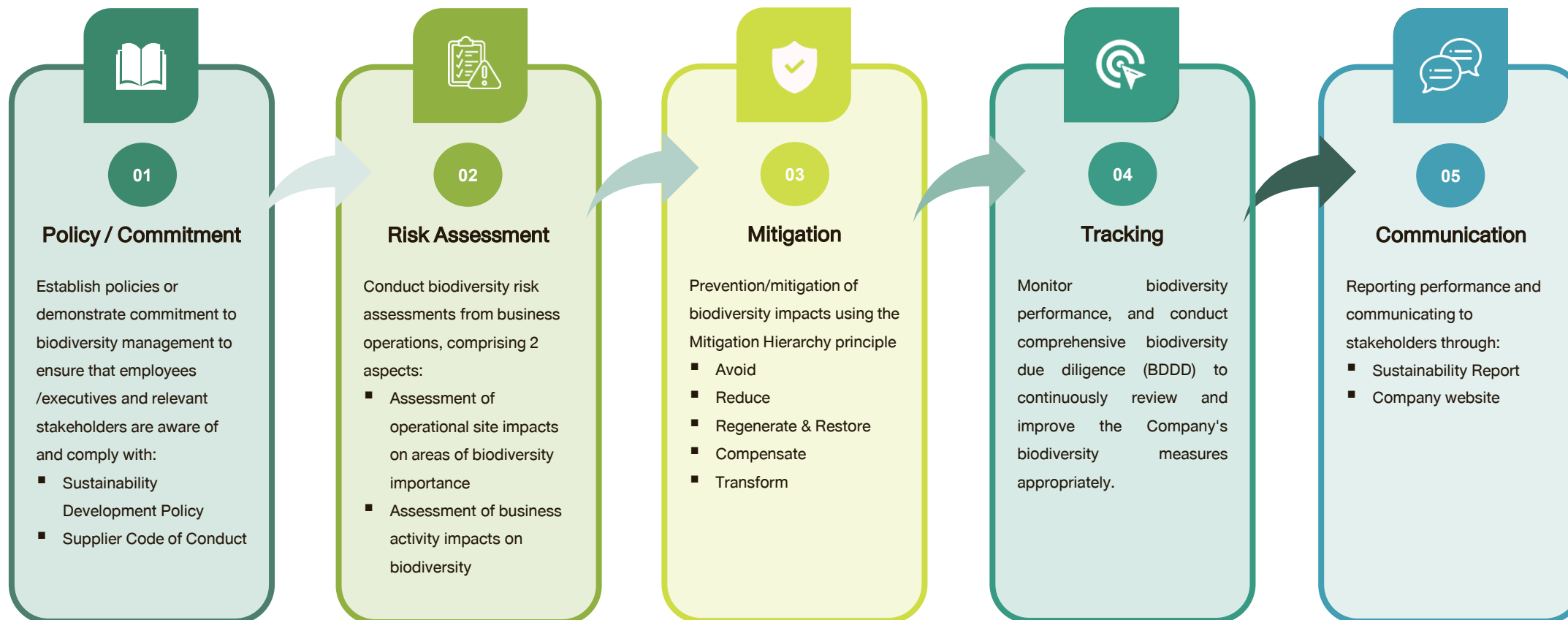


The Company collects data and assesses biodiversity risks, as well as reports information in accordance with **Topic Standard 304 Biodiversity** under the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards framework. The disclosure requirements cover the following topics:

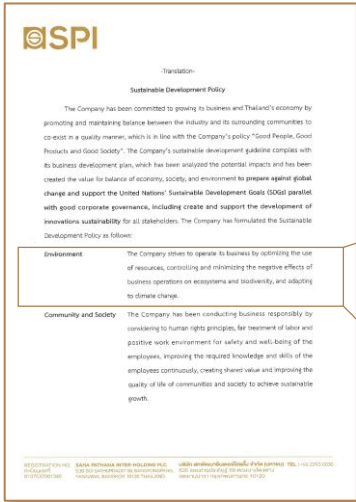
- **GRI 304-1** Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas
- **GRI 304-2** Significant impacts of activities, product and services on biodiversity
- **GRI 304-3** Habitats protected or restored
- **GRI 304-4** IUCN Red list species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations

2. Biodiversity Management Approach

The Company recognizes the impacts of its business operations on biodiversity in ecosystems and is committed to protecting and preventing damage or impacts on both ecosystems and biodiversity. In 2025, the Company has therefore established biodiversity management guidelines as follows:



3. Biodiversity Management Policy and Guidelines

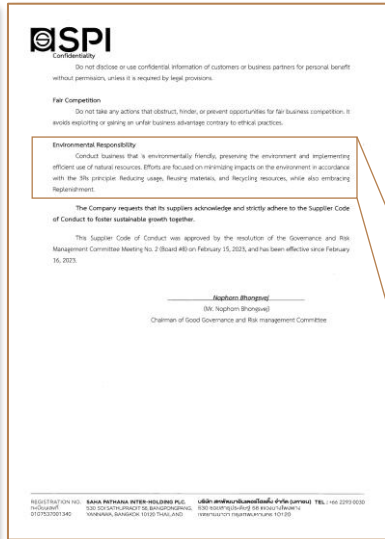


The Company places importance on creating and maintaining balance between industrial operations and surrounding communities to ensure quality coexistence. The Company has demonstrated its commitment to conducting business with consideration for impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity, as specified in the Company's Sustainability Development Policy and disclosed through public channels such as the Sustainability Report and Company website.

Environment The Company strives to operate its business by optimizing the use of resources, controlling and minimizing the negative effects of business operations on ecosystems and biodiversity, and adapting to climate change.

Sustainable Development Policy:

<https://sustainability.spi.co.th/en/document/viewer/54/sustainable-development-policy>



The Company has established guidelines for suppliers and contractors to follow the same principles as the Company in environmental matters through the implementation of the Group's "Supplier Code of Conduct." This emphasizes ethical operations alongside avoiding and reducing environmental impacts, particularly impacts on biodiversity that may arise from suppliers' operational processes. Additionally, the Company encourages suppliers to assess their commitments or policies related to biodiversity and forest conservation to ensure that suppliers have practices aligned with the Company's biodiversity conservation and promotion goals.

Environmental Responsibility
Conduct business that is environmentally friendly, preserving the environment and implementing efficient use of natural resources. Efforts are focused on minimizing impacts on the environment in accordance with the 3Rs principle: Reducing usage, Reusing materials, and Recycling resources, while also embracing Replenishment.

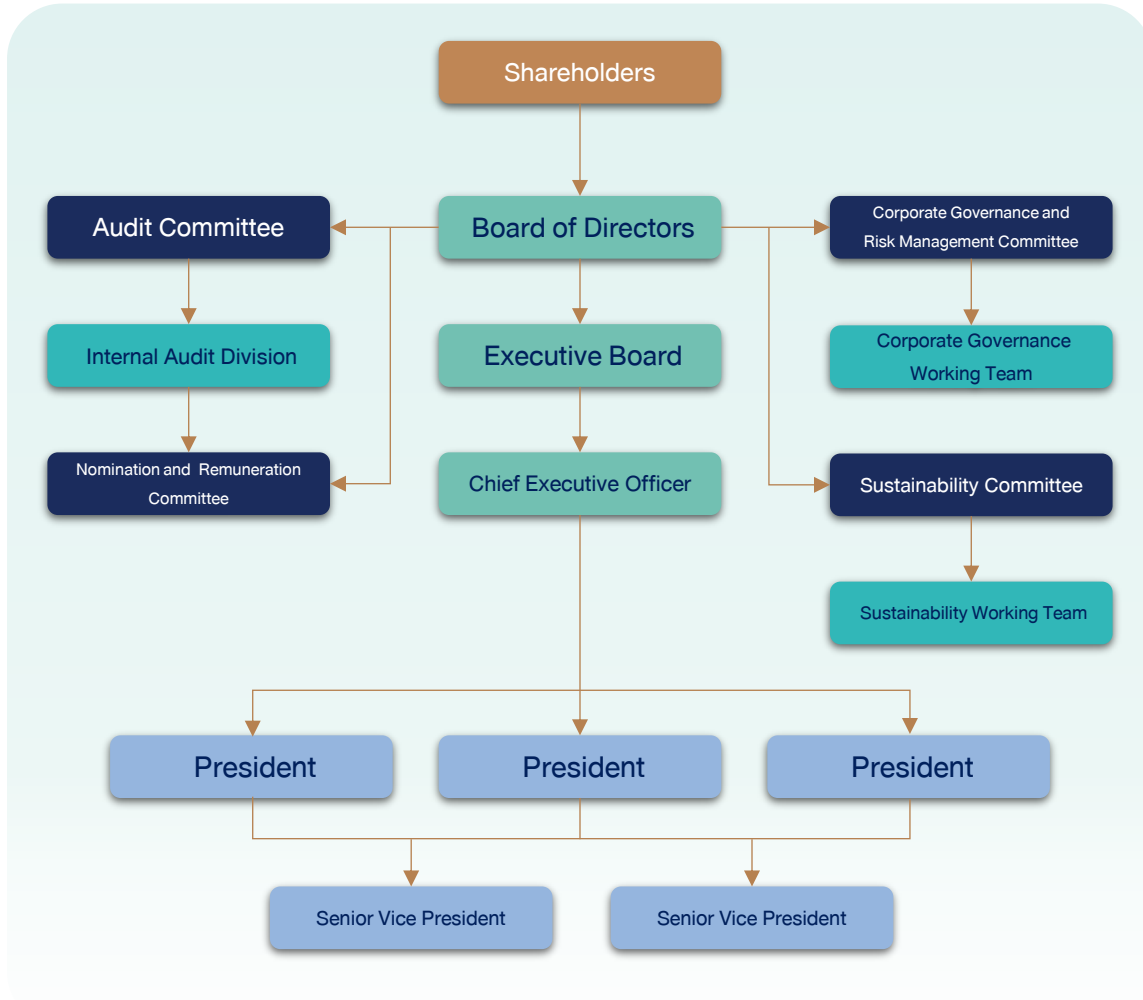
Supplier Code of Conduct:

<https://sustainability.spi.co.th/en/document/viewer/22/supplier-code-of-conduct>

Biodiversity Management Targets for 2025

- Maintain green areas in Saha Group Industrial Parks at not less than **10 percent** of the total area
- Conduct biodiversity risk assessments for **100 percent** of the Company's business operation sites under direct operational control (Direct Operation)
- Review and verify biodiversity measures (Biodiversity Due Diligence) for **100 percent** of the Company's business operation sites under direct operational control (Direct Operation)

4. Biodiversity Management Structure



Sustainability Governance

The Company places importance on creating participation in sustainability operations from all organizational units, believing that having a Board of Directors and management team with vision and responsibility will enable effective, transparent, and accountable corporate governance.

To drive sustainability operations effectively, the Board of Directors has appointed 2 **sub-committees**:

- **Sustainability Committee** comprising 2 Company directors and 3 executives
- **Good Governance and Risk Management Committee** comprising 3 Company directors, 1 executive, and 1 Company Secretary, with an independent director serving as Chairman

Both sub-committees are responsible for driving the Company's sustainability operations, supported by the Sustainability Working Group, which has direct responsibility for sustainability operations, and the Good Governance Working Group, which divides operations into 4 areas:

- Governance and Anti-Corruption
- Risk Management
- Social Responsibility
- Personal Data Protection

Representatives from various departments of the Company are involved in operations to develop and oversee the Company's sustainability.

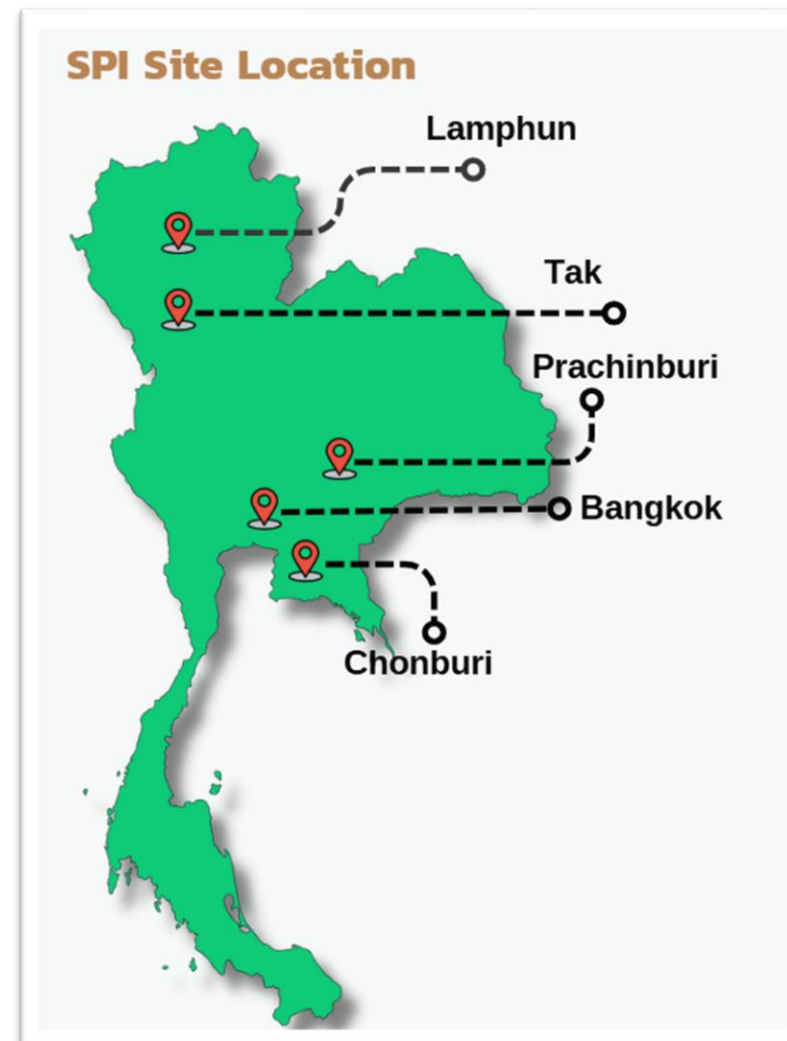
5. Biodiversity Risk Assessment Scope

In 2025, the Company defined the scope for biodiversity assessment across its business operation sites, totaling 7 locations, comprising:

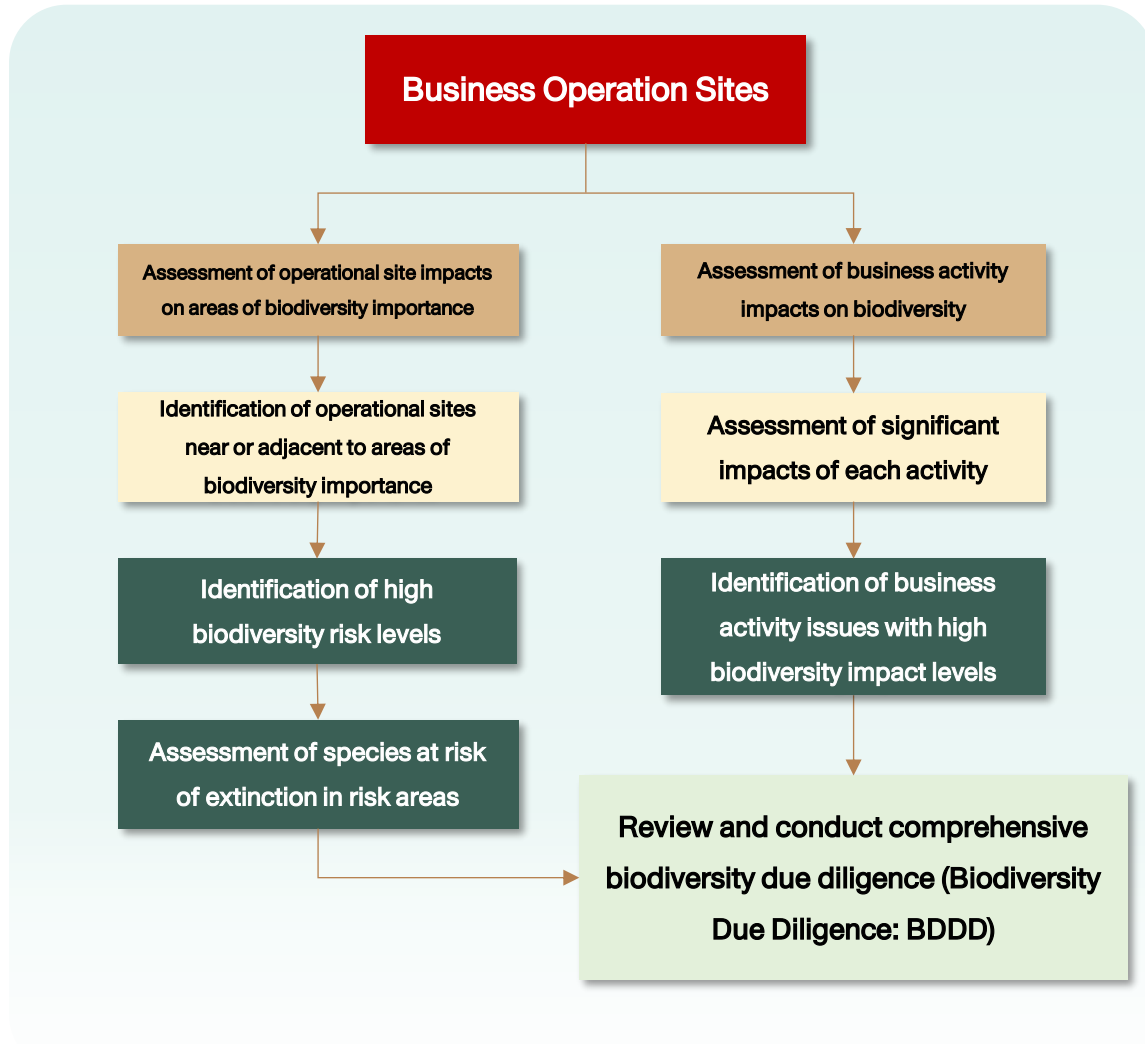
- 4 Saha Group Industrial Parks
- 2 Golf Club
- 1 Community Mall

The Company is committed to and plans to expand the assessment scope to cover the entire value chain going forward.

Business Operation Sites	Business Type	Location	Area (Hectares)
Saha Group Industrial Park Mae Sot	Industrial Park	Mae Sot, Tak	40.8
Saha Group Industrial Park Lamphun	Industrial Park	Mueang Lamphun, Lamphun	368
Saha Group Industrial Park Kabinburi	Industrial Park	Kabinburi, Prachinburi	624
Saha Group Industrial Park Sriracha	Industrial Park	Sriracha, Chonburi	288
Hariphunchai Golf Club	Golf Club	Mueang Lamphun, Lamphun	192
Kabinburi Sports Club	Golf Club	Kabinburi, Prachinburi	250.56
J-PARK Nihon Mura Sriracha	Community Mall	Sriracha, Chonburi	3.52



6. Biodiversity Risk Assessment Process



The Company has established a risk assessment process for business operation sites through analysis of two main aspects:

- **Step 1** Assessment of operational site impacts on areas of high biodiversity importance, such as forest areas, water sources, World Heritage Sites, or conservation areas and fragile ecosystems
- **Step 2** Assessment of business activity impacts on biodiversity, such as land use, natural resource utilization, climate change, waste discharge, or other disturbances
- **Step 3** Identification of operational site risks for each area to assess the number of threatened animal species according to the IUCN Red List in risk areas, as well as identification of significant business activity impacts on biodiversity at high priority levels
- **Step 4** Conduct comprehensive Biodiversity Due Diligence (BDDD) to appropriately improve the Company's existing biodiversity measures

The Company will use the assessment results to review and improve prevention and mitigation measures appropriately and effectively, applying the Mitigation Hierarchy principle. Additionally, the Company regularly reviews and develops biodiversity management approaches to ensure compliance with requirements and confidence that business operations in all areas will not cause negative impacts on biodiversity.

6.1 Assessment of Operational Site Impacts on Areas of High Biodiversity Value

The Company conducted an assessment of operational site impacts by considering the distance between business operation sites and Areas of High Biodiversity Value within a 5-kilometer radius around operational areas (Direct Operation). The assessment covers 4 types of important areas:

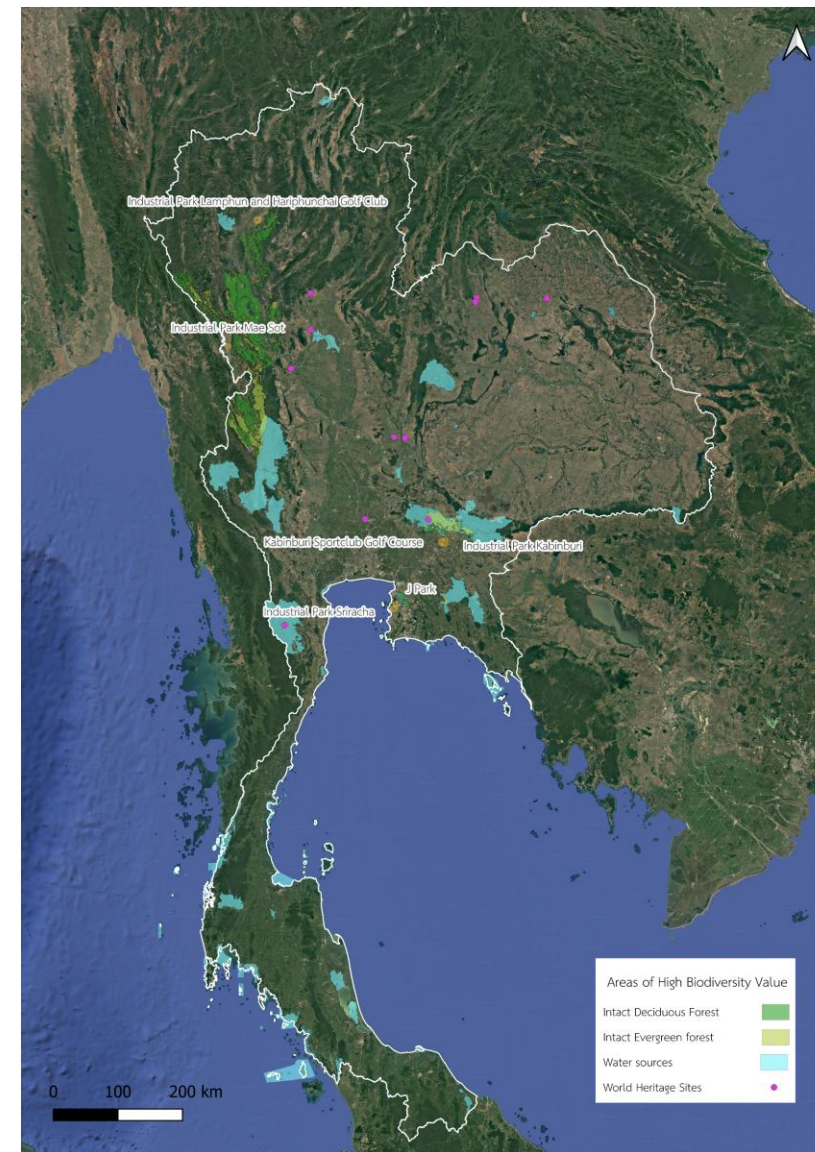
- Intact Deciduous Forest
- Intact Evergreen forest
- Water sources identified in the public water source registry
- World Heritage Sites registered by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)

The Company utilized Geographic Information Systems (GIS), employing QGIS (Quantum GIS) software as an assessment tool. The assessment results were used to calculate Risk Scores based on risk levels according to distance from Areas of High Biodiversity Value, as detailed in the table.

Distance	Biodiversity Importance	Risk Score
> 5 kilometers	Not significant	0
1.5 – 5 kilometers	Low	1
0.5 - < 1.5 kilometers	Medium	2
< 0.5 kilometers	High	3

Study the detailed criteria used to assess the biodiversity importance of each site based on its proximity to biodiversity areas.

Reference: <https://www.ibat-alliance.org/biodiversity-disclosure>



6.1 Assessment of Operational Site Impacts on Areas of High Biodiversity Value

Areas of High Biodiversity Value considered by the Company in the assessment include:

1. Intact Deciduous Forest

Deciduous forest areas that remain in complete, undegraded condition. Deciduous forests are forests that shed leaves seasonally, occurring in areas at elevations not exceeding 1,000 meters above sea level (except for deciduous dipterocarp-pine forests). They experience relatively dry climates with average annual rainfall of approximately 800–1,200 millimeters. Soils are typically sandy loam, gravelly soil, or laterite. Tree species covering these areas mostly shed leaves during the dry season and begin producing new leaves at the beginning of the rainy season. Trees in this forest type display clear growth rings. The average height of deciduous forest trees is approximately 20–25 meters, which is lower than evergreen forest trees. Forest fires occur regularly during the dry season. This forest type does not occur in the southern region. Deciduous forests in Thailand are divided into 2 main types¹:

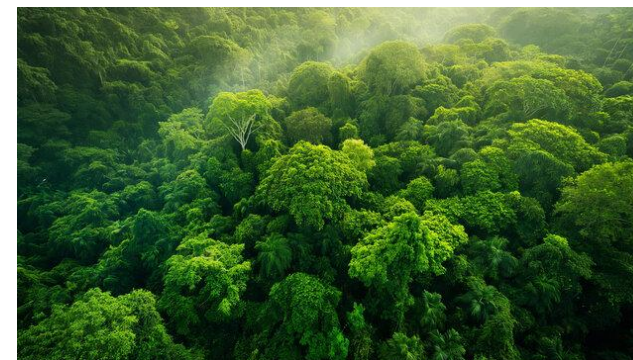
- 1.1 Mixed deciduous forest
- 1.2 Deciduous dipterocarps forest



2. Intact Evergreen forest

Evergreen forest areas that remain in complete, undegraded condition. Evergreen forests are forests with green canopies throughout the year because trees in this forest type do not shed all their leaves simultaneously. New leaves continuously replace old leaves. They can be classified into 5 major types¹:

- 2.1) Tropical evergreen forest
- 2.2) Pine Forest
- 2.3) Mangrove forest
- 2.4) Peat Swamp forest
- 2.5) Beach forest



Reference: 1. <http://reddplus.dnp.go.th/?p=5829>

6.1 Assessment of Operational Site Impacts on Areas of High Biodiversity Value

3. Water sources identified in the public water source registry

Based on the Water Resources Act B.E. 2561 (2018), which defines "public water sources" as water resources used jointly by the public. These areas also include wetlands that meet the definition under the Ramsar Convention, an international convention on the conservation of wetlands of international importance. These wetlands play a crucial role in maintaining biodiversity, serving as habitats for aquatic animals, aquatic plants, and migratory birds. Currently, Thailand has a total of 15 wetlands registered under the Ramsar Convention, which are part of the public water source registry, including:

1. Kuan KI Sian of the Thale Noi Non-Hunting Area Wetlands, Phatthalung Province



2. Bung Khong Long Non-Hunting Area, Bueng Kan Province



3. Don Hoi Lot, Samut Songkhram Province



4. Krabi Estuary, Krabi Province



5. Nong Bong Kai Non-Hunting Area, Chiang Rai Province



6. Princess Sirindhorn Wildlife Sanctuary (Pru To Daeng Wildlife Sanctuary), Narathiwat Province



7. Had Chao Mai Marine National Park - Ta Libong Island Non-Hunting Area - Trang River Estuaries, Trang Province



8. Kaper Estuary - Laemson Marine National Park - Kraburi Estuary, Phang Nga - Ranong Provinces



9. Mu Koh Ang Thong Marine National Park, Surathani Province



10. Pang Nga Bay Marine National Park, Pang Nga Province



11. Khao Sam Roi Yot Wetland, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province



12. Kut Ting Marshland, Bueng Kan Province



13. Ko Kra Archipelago, Nakhon Sri Thammarat Province



14. Ko Ra-Ko Phra Thong Archipelago, Phang Nga Province



15. Lower Songkhram River, Nakhon Phanom Province



Reference: <https://www.onep.go.th/open-data-ramsar/>

6.1 Assessment of Operational Site Impacts on Areas of High Biodiversity Value

4. World Heritage Sites registered by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)

Areas registered under the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972, by UNESCO, which defines them as cultural and natural heritage sites of outstanding universal value worthy of conservation. UNESCO categorizes World Heritage Sites into 3 types: Cultural World Heritage, Natural World Heritage, and Mixed Cultural and Natural World Heritage⁴. Currently, Thailand has a total of 8 registered World Heritage Sites⁵, covering both natural areas of biodiversity importance and cultural areas that reflect the historical value and identity of local communities, as follows:

Cultural World Heritage



Historic City of Ayutthaya



Historic Town of Sukhothai and Associated Historic Towns



Ban Chiang Archaeological Site



The Ancient Town of Si Thep and its Associated Dvaravati Monuments



Phu Phrabad, a testimony to the Sima stone tradition of the Dvaravati period

Natural World Heritage



Thungyai-Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuaries



Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai Forest Complex



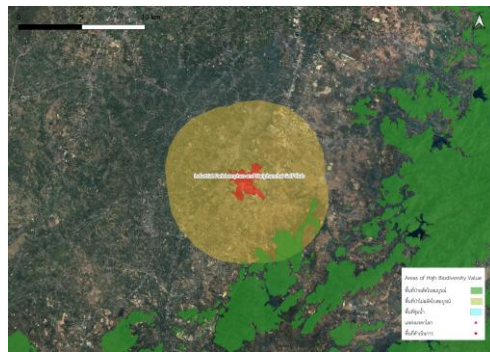
Kaeng Krachan Forest Complex

Reference: 4. <https://www.seub.or.th/blogging/knowledge/2024-334/>

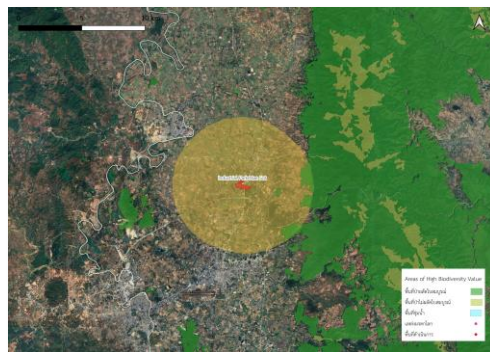
5. <https://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/th/>

6.2 Assessment Results of Operational Site Impacts on Areas of High Biodiversity Value

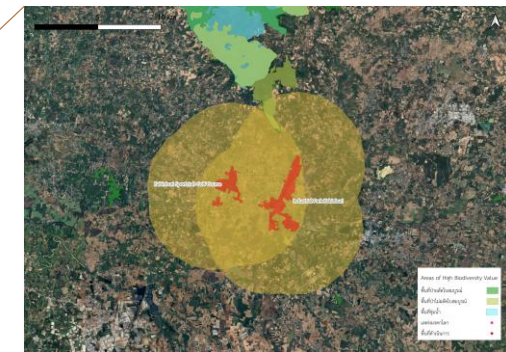
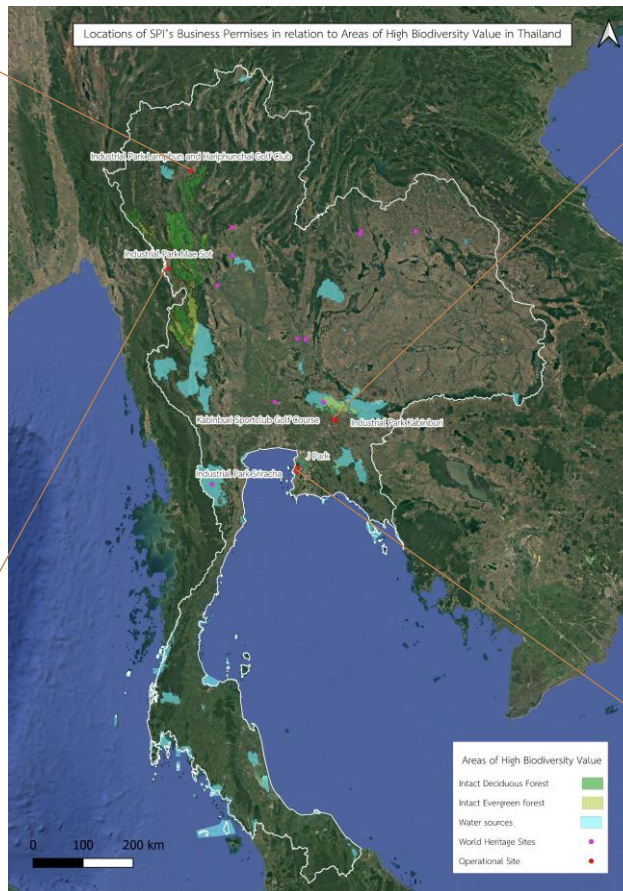
The Company found that all 7 business operation sites are located within a 5-kilometer radius from Areas of High Biodiversity Value. When considering the distance between business operation sites and the 4 types of Areas of High Biodiversity Value, all 7 operational sites are at **low-risk level (more than 0.5 kilometers)**. The Company has used these risk assessment results to conduct comprehensive Biodiversity Due Diligence (BDDD) to ensure the Company's operations are environmentally responsible and to continuously improve biodiversity measures for greater appropriateness and effectiveness.



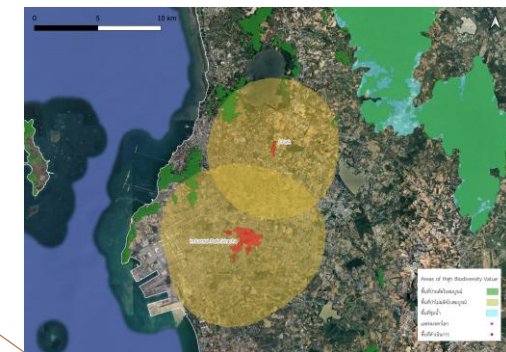
Saha Group Industrial Park Lamphun and Hariphunchai Golf Club, Lamphun



Saha Group Industrial Park Mae Sot, Tak



Saha Group Industrial Park Kabinburi and Kabinburi Sports Club, Prachinburi



Saha Group Industrial Park Sriracha and J-PARK Nihon Mura Sriracha, Chonburi

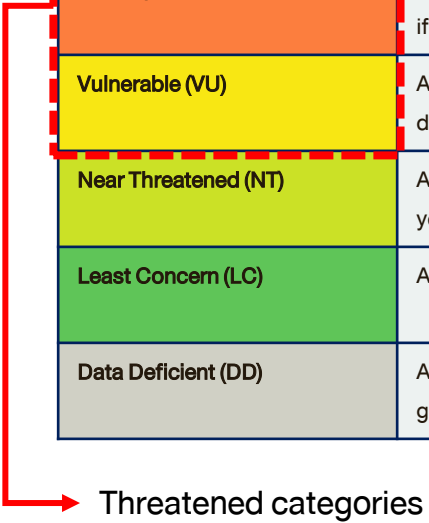
6.3 Assessment of Threatened Animal Species (IUCN Red List) in High-Risk Areas

Based on the assessment results of operational site impacts on Areas of High Biodiversity Value, the Company found that **Saha Group Industrial Park Mae Sot, Tak Province**, is an area at high-risk level. Therefore, the Company selected this site to assess threatened animal species using the IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool) program, which displays the extinction risk status of all species globally within a 50-kilometer radius around the operational area, according to the IUCN Red List criteria developed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). This is considered the most comprehensive source of information, classifying species into 8 status categories, of which **3 are Threatened categories**:

- **Critically Endangered (CR)**
- **Endangered (EN)**
- **Vulnerable (VU)**

Species Status Classification Using IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria:
Version 4.0 (2012)

Status	Definition and Terminology
Extinct (EX)	A species for which there is credible evidence of the death of the last individual of that species
Extinct in the Wild (EW)	A species not reported to be found living in its natural habitat
Critically Endangered (CR)	A species at extremely high risk of extinction in the wild at present
Endangered (EN)	A species facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild or from its distribution range if the factors causing extinction continue
Vulnerable (VU)	A species likely to become endangered in the near future if the factors causing its decline persist
Near Threatened (NT)	A species that may become threatened in the near future as various factors have not yet had significant impact
Least Concern (LC)	A species not currently threatened and commonly found
Data Deficient (DD)	A species with insufficient data to analyze direct or indirect extinction risk. This group requires additional knowledge from future research



6.3 ประเมินชนิดพันธุ์สัตว์ที่ถูกคุกคาม (IUCN Red List) ในพื้นที่เสี่ยงสูง

Based on the IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool) program assessment covering all 7 of the Company's business operation sites, threatened animal species according to IUCN Red List criteria were identified, including species in the Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), and Vulnerable (VU) categories, within a 50-kilometer radius of business operation sites, as shown in the following table:

Operation Sites	Number of Species Found (within a 50-kilometer radius)		
	CR	EN	VU
Saha Group Industrial Park Mae Sot	18	25	45
Saha Group Industrial Park Lamphun	13	30	56
Saha Group Industrial Park Kabinburi	18	34	50
Saha Group Industrial Park Sriracha	33	165	112
Hariphunchai Golf Club	13	30	56
Kabinburi Sports Club	18	36	52
J-PARK Nihon Mura Sriracha	33	165	112

These assessment results will be used as important data for consideration and analysis of potential impacts from the Company's operations, as well as for establishing conservation and restoration measures for biodiversity in relevant areas. Additionally, the assessment results can be used as Baseline Data for reference in future biodiversity surveys and monitoring in the Company's operational areas.

7. Assessment of Business Activity Impacts on Biodiversity

The Company recognizes the impacts of business activities that may affect biodiversity and has therefore conducted an assessment of significant issues by referencing the 5 Key Drivers according to the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)⁶, which include:

- **Changes in land and sea use**
- **Direct exploitation of natural resources**
- **Climate change**
- **Pollution**
- **Invasive alien species**

These 5 drivers can be broken down into 12 Pressure issues, which serve as guidelines for assessing the impacts of the Company's business activities to enable the establishment of appropriate management approaches aligned with international standards for biodiversity conservation (details shown in the table).

Key Drivers	Pressure
Land/Water/Sea Use Change	▪ Terrestrial ecosystem use
	▪ Freshwater ecosystem use
	▪ Marine ecosystem use
Resource exploitation	▪ Water Use
	▪ Other resource use
Climate Change	▪ GHG Emission
Pollution	▪ Non-GHG air pollutants
	▪ Water pollutants
	▪ Soil pollutants
	▪ Solid waste
Invasives and Other	▪ Disturbances
	▪ Biological alterations/interferences

Reference 6. Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, page 13: https://tei.or.th/file/library/IPBES_Global_Assessment_Report_44.pdf

7. Assessment of Business Activity Impacts on Biodiversity

The Company has utilized the SBTN Sectoral Materiality Tool for Step 1a to assess the materiality level of biodiversity impact issues. This tool was developed by the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)⁷ to help users conduct an initial screening of which issues are likely to have significant impacts on biodiversity from the business sector and the Company's business operations. The classification of economic activities in this tool is based on the ISIC (International Standard Industrial Classification) standard, which is an international business classification standard developed by the United Nations.

The assessment results can be classified according to the materiality level of business activity impacts on biodiversity, as shown in the following table:

Materiality Level	Symbol
■ No Data	ND
■ Very Low	VL
■ Low	L
■ Medium	M
■ High	H
■ Very High	VH

อ้างอิง 7.SBTN Sectoral Materiality Tool for Step 1a: <https://altirem.org/research/sbtn-sector-materiality-tool/>

7.1 Assessment Results of Business Activity Impacts on Biodiversity

Based on the assessment of business activity impacts on biodiversity, the Company has categorized all operational sites according to ISIC principles into 3 types:

- **Type 1 Business Sector:** Real estate activities with own or leased property, **Business Activity:** Real estate activities, Comprising:
 - Saha Group Industrial Park Mae Sot, Tak Province
 - Saha Group Industrial Park Kabinburi, Prachinburi Province
 - Saha Group Industrial Park Kabinburi, Prachinburi Province
 - Saha Group Industrial Park Sriracha, Chonburi Province
- **Type 2 Business Sector:** Sports activities, **Business Activity:** Infrastructure holdings, Comprising:
 - Hariphunchai Golf Club, Lamphun Province
 - Kabinburi Sports Club, Prachinburi Province
- **Type 3 Business Sector:** Retail sale in non-specialized stores, **Business Activity:** Infrastructure holdings, Comprising:
 - J-PARK Nihon Mura Sriracha Shopping Center, Chonburi Province

The Company identified 6 pressure issues with materiality levels ranging from high to very high, as follows:

Business Operation Sites	Business Sector (ISIC)	Business Activity	Material Pressure Issues	Materiality Level
Saha Group Industrial Park Mae Sot	Real estate activities with own or leased property	Real estate activities	Terrestrial ecosystem use Water use GHG emission Solid waste	Very High
Saha Group Industrial Park Lamphun				High
Saha Group Industrial Park Kabinburi				High
Saha Group Industrial Park Sriracha				High
Hariphunchai Golf Club	Operation of sports facilities	Leisure facility provision	No data found	No data found
Kabinburi Sports Club				
J-PARK Nihon Mura Sriracha	Other retail sale in non-specialized stores	Infrastructure holdings	Water use Water pollution Soil pollution	High High High

The Company will review and verify prevention and mitigation measures for these issues to ensure they are appropriate for the material pressures going forward.

8. Summary of Operational Site Impact Assessment and Business Activity Impact Assessment

Based on the operational site impact assessment using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) with QGIS (Quantum GIS) software as the assessment tool and calculating Risk Scores from these assessment results, along with the business activity impact assessment to identify material issues affecting biodiversity, the study findings can be summarized as follows:

Business Operation Sites	Operational Site Impact Assessment Results		Business Activity Impact Assessment Results	
	Distance from Areas of High Biodiversity Value (kilometers)	Risk Level	Material Pressure Issues	Materiality Level
Saha Group Industrial Park Mae Sot	1.86	Low	Terrestrial ecosystem use Water use GHG emission Solid waste	Very High
Saha Group Industrial Park Lamphun	2.60	Low		High
Saha Group Industrial Park Kabinburi	2.21	Low		High
Saha Group Industrial Park Sriracha	2.86	Low		High
Hariphunchai Golf Club	2.60	Low	No data found	No data found
Kabinburi Sports Club	4.29	Low		
J-PARK Nihon Mura Sriracha	3.61	Low	Water use Water pollution Soil pollution	High High High

8. Summary of Operational Site Impact Assessment and Business Activity Impact Assessment

Following the Company's understanding of risk issues related to operational sites and business activities in Saha Group Industrial Park, the Company conducted a study on impacts to Mean Species Abundance (MSA), which is an indicator reflecting the abundance level of plant and animal populations compared to their original state before human activities. In this study, the Company used the GLOBIO Model, a model developed by the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL), to assess impacts from human activities on biodiversity by measuring through the MSA indicator, which helps reflect ecosystem changes and effectively supports the formulation of future policies and management approaches.

MSA = 1 indicates that the ecosystem is undisturbed and has complete biodiversity

MSA = 0 indicates complete loss of original biodiversity

(or may be replaced by invasive species from other areas)

MSA loss = 1 - MSA

The global area-weighted average MSA equals 0.56 in 2015 (Schipper et al., 2020)

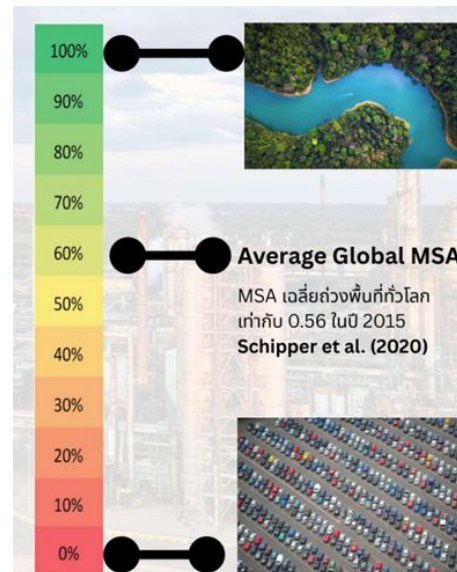


Table Classifying Biodiversity Change Scenarios (Biodiversity Aspects Scenario)

SSP 1	SSP 3	SSP 5
Sustainability	Regional Rivalry	Fossil-fueled Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focuses on a world that prioritizes sustainable development, with strong policies to promote environmental protection, reduce inequality, and drive the transition to renewable energy. - Anticipates a future with low barriers to climate change mitigation and adaptation. - Aims to limit global temperature increase to no more than 2°C, and strives to limit it to 1.5°C by the end of the 21st century. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Represents a fragmented world with geopolitical tensions, nationalism, and limited international cooperation. - This scenario presents high barriers to both climate change mitigation and adaptation, prioritizing regional development over global sustainability. - Projected to result in global temperature increase of approximately 2.5 to 3°C or more by the end of the 21st century. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Represents a scenario driven by rapid economic growth relying on fossil fuel energy, with emphasis on technological advancement. - This scenario presents low barriers to climate change mitigation but high barriers to adaptation due to environmental degradation and increasing climate impacts. - Projected to result in global temperature increase of 3°C or more by the end of the 21st century.

8. Summary of Operational Site Impact Assessment and Business Activity Impact Assessment



Assessment Results of Issues Affecting Mean Species Abundance in Business Operation Areas are as follows:

Site Name	Scenario	birds and mammals							Plants							
		Average MSA	Pressure contributing to MSA loss						Average MSA	Pressure contributing to MSA loss						
		2050	Climate change	Human encroachment	Infrastructure disturbance	Fragmentation	Nitrogen deposition	Land use change	2050	Climate change	Human encroachment	Infrastructure disturbance	Fragmentation	Nitrogen deposition	Land use change	
Industrial Park Kabinburi	SSP 1	0.241	-0.056	0	-0.241	0	0	-0.462	0.191	-0.101	0	0	0	0	0	-0.708
	SSP 3	0.201	-0.065	0	-0.240	0	0	-0.494	0.168	-0.124	0	0	0	0	0	-0.708
	SSP 5	0.200	-0.074	0	-0.212	0	0	-0.514	0.183	-0.139	0	0	0	0	0	-0.678
Industrial Park Lamphun	SSP 1	0.172	-0.050	0	-0.343	0	0	-0.435	0.132	-0.101	0	0	0	0	0	-0.708
	SSP 3	0.169	-0.060	0	-0.340	0	0	-0.431	0.128	-0.124	0	0	0	0	0	-0.748
	SSP 5	0.166	-0.067	0	-0.338	0	0	-0.429	0.125	-0.138	0	0	0	0	0	-0.737
Industrial Park Mae Sot	SSP 1	0.325	-0.058	0	-0.111	0	0	-0.506	0.133	-0.100	0	0	0	0	0	-0.767
	SSP 3	0.320	-0.069	0	-0.111	0	0	-0.500	0.127	-0.124	0	0	0	0	0	-0.749
	SSP 5	0.316	-0.077	0	-0.110	0	0	-0.497	0.125	-0.139	0	0	0	0	0	-0.736
Industrial Park Sriracha	SSP 1	0.180	-0.054	0	-0.261	0	0	-0.505	0.189	-0.101	0	0	0	0	0	-0.710
	SSP 3	0.169	-0.062	0	-0.315	0	0	-0.454	0.146	-0.124	0	0	0	0	0	-0.730
	SSP 5	0.176	-0.071	0	-0.257	0	0	-0.496	0.178	-0.139	0	0	0	0	0	-0.683
J Park Nihon Mura	SSP 1	0.245	-0.065	0	0.000	0	0	-0.690	0.321	-0.097	0	0	0	0	0	-0.582
	SSP 3	0.310	-0.065	0	-0.129	0	0	-0.496	0.127	-0.129	0	0	0	0	0	-0.744
	SSP 5	0.235	-0.086	0	0.000	0	0	-0.679	0.235	-0.140	0	0	0	0	0	-0.560
Kabinburi Sport Club	SSP 1	0.342	-0.057	0	-0.193	0	0	-0.408	0.144	-0.101	0	0	0	0	0	-0.755
	SSP 3	0.270	-0.067	0	-0.183	0	0	-0.480	0.128	-0.124	0	0	0	0	0	-0.748
	SSP 5	0.267	-0.074	0	-0.182	0	0	-0.477	0.126	-0.138	0	0	0	0	0	-0.736
Hariphunchai Golf Club	SSP 1	0.282	-0.055	0	-0.271	0	0	-0.392	0.144	-0.101	0	0	0	0	0	-0.755
	SSP 3	0.279	-0.065	0	-0.268	0	0	-0.388	0.139	-0.124	0	0	0	0	0	-0.737
	SSP 5	0.277	-0.072	0	-0.266	0	0	-0.385	0.136	-0.138	0	0	0	0	0	-0.726
Total		0.245	-0.065	0	-0.208	0	0	-0.482	0.158	-0.121	0	0	0	0	0	-0.715

8. Summary of Operational Site Impact Assessment and Business Activity Impact Assessment

Based on the assessment, the Company identified several factors affecting Mean Species Abundance (MSA), which reflects the overall ecosystem integrity. The main pressure issues can be classified as follows:

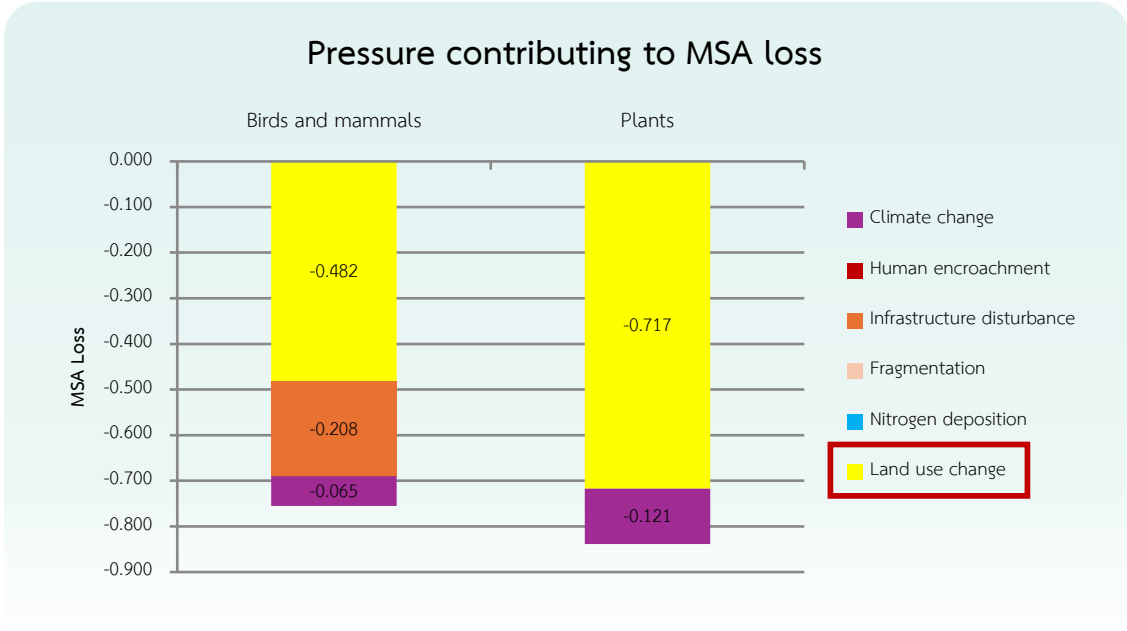
For plants, 2 impact issues were identified:

- 1. Land use
- 2. Climate change

For birds and mammals, 3 impact issues were identified:

- 1. Land use
- 2. Infrastructure disturbance
- 3. Climate change

When considering the overall pressure issues, "**land use**" was found to have the highest impact on Mean Species Abundance (MSA), which aligns with the Company's business activity impact assessment results. Therefore, the Company prioritizes responsible land use management and has adopted this issue as the main guideline for establishing measures to reduce and mitigate biodiversity impacts, ensuring the organization's growth goes hand in hand with sustainable ecosystem conservation.



9. Biodiversity Impact Prevention and Mitigation

The Company has adopted the Mitigation Hierarchy principle as a framework for risk prevention and biodiversity impact mitigation by integrating the concepts of IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) and SBTN's Action Framework: AR3T, comprising 5 approaches:

- Avoid
- Reduce
- Restore & Regenerate
- Compensate
- Transform



- 1 Avoid : Evaluating direct and indirect negative impacts to avoid business activities that affect biodiversity
- 2 Reduce : Minimizing disturbance or reducing the duration and severity of negative impacts from unavoidable activities
- 3 Restore & Regenerate : Developing and emphasizing the restoration of degraded ecosystems from business activities through various projects
- 4 Compensate : Creating development and compensation plans for the negative impacts on biodiversity that are lost or disturbed
- 5 Transform : Drive systemic and supply chain transformation by integrating strategies, policies, and business processes to shift the drivers causing biodiversity loss.

9.1 Biodiversity Performance

The Company has therefore reviewed and monitored biodiversity impact mitigation measures to align with all the aforementioned material pressure issues, comprising the following actions:

Material Pressure Issues	Biodiversity Impact Mitigation Measures	Actual Implementation Details	Performance Monitoring
Terrestrial ecosystem use	Avoid		
	- Avoid development and expansion of operational areas in ecologically sensitive or important areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verify land location, land acquisition, and encroachment on public land according to the Company's procedures for purchasing and applying to register land title transfer before acquiring new land. 	No related complaints
	Reduce		
	- Supplier Code of Conduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage suppliers to have commitments or policies related to biodiversity and forest conservation through assessment surveys based on the Company's Supplier Code of Conduct. 	No related complaints
	Restore & Regenerate		
	- Forest plantation area of 472 rai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented forest plantation measures since 1993, with forest plantation areas currently under the responsibility of the 12th Military District. 	Fully implemented. No related complaints.
	- Public park improvement area of 50 rai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed a public park in the Phrom Sathan Thao Maha Phrom area, covering 50 rai, as specified in the prevention and mitigation measures of the Environmental Impact Assessment report. 	
	- Additional forest plantation covering 300 rai in government areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planted forests in both project areas and government areas as per the prescribed measures since 1993. Additionally, established green spaces in various parts of the project. 	
	- Tree planting and landscaping total area of 104.305 rai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project has planted trees, including both perennial and ornamental plants, primarily using local plant species, covering a total area of approximately 190 rai. 	
- Using local plant species to enhance some areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used local plant species to enhance the public park area in Phrom Sathan Thao Maha Phrom and planted teak gardens at the front of the project. 		

9.1 Biodiversity Performance

Material Pressure Issues	Biodiversity Impact Mitigation Measures	Actual Implementation Details	Performance Monitoring
Water use	Avoid		
	- Establish sufficient water storage systems within the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installed water storage ponds with a total capacity ranging from 120,000 to 1,000,000 cubic meters to ensure sufficient water supply for the needs within Saha Group Industrial Park. 	No related complaints
	Reduce		
	- Install high-efficiency water treatment systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop high-quality water treatment innovation within the Saha Group Industrial Park, Sriracha, in collaboration with the National Metal and Materials Technology Center (MTEC) and the National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA) to reduce external water purchases and increase the reuse ratio of treated water within the industrial park 	Fully implemented. No related complaints
	- Promote water circulation within the Saha Group Industrial Park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reuse treated water for the Company's operational activities or green areas within Saha Group Industrial Parks, golf courses, and the Sufficiency Agriculture Project Dr. Thiam Chokwatana 	
GHG emission	Avoid		
	- Air Quality Monitoring in Sensitive Areas and Communities Surrounding Saha Group Industrial Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish monitoring frequency every 6 months and prepare compliance reports on environmental impact prevention and mitigation measures, as well as environmental impact monitoring measures, for relevant agencies. 	Environmental indicators meet legal standards. No complaints from surrounding communities.
	Reduce		
	- Installation of Solar Panels within Saha Group Industrial Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote increased use of renewable energy in Saha Group Industrial Parks. At Saha Group Industrial Park Sriracha, additional solar energy systems have been implemented, including both rooftop Solar Rooftop and Solar Floating. 	Fully implemented. No related complaints
	- Clean Energy Vehicle Usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transition from fuel combustion vehicles to hybrid or electric vehicles to reduce fuel consumption and directly reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the Company's transportation activities. 	
	- How to ทิ้ง (How to Discard) Recycling Management Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement waste segregation and recycling project based on 3Rs principles in collaboration with external private organizations under the Recycle Day project, which has received certification for greenhouse gas reduction assessment under the Low Emission Support Scheme (LESS) by the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO). 	
	Transform		
	- Promotion of renewable energy use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install solar rooftop panels to replace electricity consumption from the Provincial Electricity Authority in office buildings at Saha Group Industrial Park Kabinburi, the driving range, and the maintenance building at Kabinburi Sports Club, Prachinburi Province. 	Fully implemented. No related complaints

9.1 Biodiversity Performance

Material Pressure Issues	Biodiversity Impact Mitigation Measures	Actual Implementation Details	Performance Monitoring
Solid waste	Avoid		
	- Organic Waste Composting Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convert organic waste and animal manure collected from the Clubhouse at Hariphunchai Golf Club, Sufficiency Agriculture Project Dr. Thiam Chokvattana, and the Company's office building at Saha Group Industrial Park Lamphun into compost components instead of disposal. 	Fully implemented. No related complaints
	Reduce		
	- How to "ทิ้ง" (How to Discard) Recycling Management Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented the "How to Discard" waste management project (general waste) for recycling or reuse based on 3Rs principles, reducing the amount of waste sent for landfill disposal 	Fully implemented. No related complaints
Water pollution	Reduce		
	- Wastewater Quality Management Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish central wastewater quality standards for all factories within Saha Group Industrial Parks before entering the efficient central wastewater treatment system and undergoing chemical and biological treatment processes to comply with wastewater standards specified by the Department of Industrial Works, Ministry of Industry, and other relevant standards before discharge into natural receiving waters. 	Wastewater quality meets standards in all areas. No related complaints.
	- Install High-Efficiency Water Treatment Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop high-quality water treatment innovation at Saha Group Industrial Park Sriracha, expanding capacity to 30 m³/hr, or approximately 4 percent per day, to produce water quality equivalent to raw water entering the system or meeting tap water quality standards according to the Provincial Waterworks Authority standards. 	
	- Control, Maintain, and Ensure Wastewater Treatment System Efficiency at All Times	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish regular wastewater treatment system efficiency inspections, monitor treated wastewater quality to ensure compliance with standards, and properly maintain the treatment system. 	
Soil pollution	Reduce		
	- Inspect and Monitor Measures to Prevent Chemical and Contaminant Leakage into Operational Areas and Neighboring Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store chemicals in leak-proof areas to prevent contamination at the source, and store hazardous waste in sturdy containers that are corrosion-resistant and tightly sealed while awaiting transport to the Department of Industrial Works' waste disposal center. 	No related complaints

