

SUMMARY | ASSESSMENT | DO NO SIGNIFICANT HARM | MINIMUM SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS | APPEXDIX

BANGCHAK GROUP TAXONOMY 2023

OVERVIEW



3.890

Million Baht



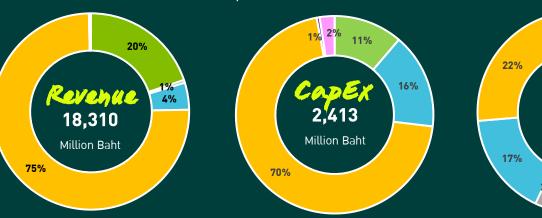
Bangchak group consider applying the EU Taxonomy disclosures on a voluntary basis

(Self Declaration Method) as its criteria will provide and important references point to demonstrate the positive impact of sustainability activities. The European Taxonomy is the classification system for economic activities that the European Union has adopted to direct financial flows towards environmentally sustainable projects.

Bangchak group mapped its *operated economic activities* eligible according to EU Taxonomy which compose first two environmental objectives, climate change adaptation and mitigation targets.

The Bangchak group activities apply with EU Taxonomy in 7 main eligibles as following,

- Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology
- 2. Electricity generation from wind power
- 3. Electricity generation from hydropower
- 6. Manufacture of biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids
- 5. Anaerobic digestion of sewage sludge (Production and Utilizations of biogas)
- 6. Transport by electrical motorbikes rental vehicles
- 7. Close to market research, development and innovation



Note: Financial Data based on Year 2023





SUMMARY TEMPLATE

An activity is "Taxonomy-eligible" if it is described in a delegated act adopted under the Taxonomy, irrespective of whether it complies with the technical screening criteria. Such an activity could potentially make a substantial contribution to a given environmental objective.

An activity is "Taxonomy-aligned" if it contributes substantially to one or more environmental objectives, does no significant harm "DNSH" to any of the other objectives, is carried out in compliance with minimum human and labor rights safeguards, and complies with the relevant technical screening criteria.

| 2023 | TURN | OVER (REVEN | UE) | | CAPEX | | OPEX | | | | |
|---|---------|--------------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|---------------------|--------|--|--|--|
| A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A.1: Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) | 4,587 | Million Baht | 1.15% | 720 | Million Baht | 5.53% | 2,992 Million Baht | 25.32% | | | |
| A.2: Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (non Taxonomy-aligned)* | 13,722 | Million Baht | 3.44% | 1,693 | Million Baht | 13.02% | 898 Million Baht | 7.60% | | | |
| TOTAL A.1+A.2 | 18,310 | Million Baht | 4.59% | 2,413 | Million Baht | 18.55% | 3,890 Million Baht | 32.92% | | | |
| B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES | 380,789 | Million Baht | 95.41% | 10,595 | Million Baht | 81.45% | 7,927 Million Baht | 67.08% | | | |
| TOTAL A+B | 399,099 | Million Baht | 100% | 13,008 | Million Baht | 100% | 11,816 Million Baht | 100% | | | |

Note: * Partially complies technical screening criteria of Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids, production based on palm oil, molasses, cassava chips and waste cooking oil feedstock without CCS



TURNOVER of Bangchak Group were determined on the basis of Revenues from contracts with customers (sales from operations)

CapEx of Bangchak Group were determined on the basis of Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets also covers additions to tangible and intangible assets resulting from business combinations.

OpEx of Bangchak Group were determined on the basis of fixed costs which, starting from accounting data relating to purchases of goods and materials, services, labour costs and other charges, and non-capitalized R&D cost excluding raw materials costs and own used fuel costs.



OUR ASSESSMENT

| Number * | Activity Lists | Description |
|----------|---|--|
| 4.1 | Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology | wind, hydro, and natural gas power located in Thailand, Japan, Laos, Taiwan, the Philippines and the United States. |
| 4.3 | Electricity generation from wind power | BCPG generated a total of 1,261.7 megawatts of electricity and under development 776.5 MW, comprising solar power generation 748.5 MW in Thailand, Japan and Taiwan, wind power generation 318.7 MW in Nakhon Si Thammarat |
| 4.5 | Electricity generation from hydropower | Province, Thailand, Laos, and in Philippines and hydro power generation 114.0 MW in Laos, Nautral gas 857 MW in United States |
| 4.13 | Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids | BBGI Biodiesel Company Limited (BBGI-BI), biodiesel capacity 1,000,000 ML/D BBGI Bioethanol Public Company Limited (BBGI-BP), ethanol capacity 300,000 ML/D BBGI Bioethanol Public Company Limited (BBGI-NP), ethanol capacity 350,000 ML/D BBGI Bioethanol (Chachoengsao) Company Limited (BBGI-PS), ethanol capacity 150,000 ML/D DSGF Thailand's First and Only Producer and Supplier of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF), capacity of 1 million liters |
| 5.6 | Anaerobic digestion of sewage sludge (Production and Utilization of biogas) | BBGI Utility and Power Co., Ltd. (BUP), a company to produce and distribute bioenergy, electricity and public utilities (Group subsidiary) |
| 6.5 | Transport by electrical motorbikes rental vehicles | Winnonie, a startup within Bangchak Group that brings green energy innovations to electric motorcycles to improve the quality of life of public motorcycle riders. |
| 9.1 | Close to market research, development and innovation | Bangchak established Bangchak Initiative and Innovation Center (BiiC) to create a Green Ecosystem to drive innovation with a focus on climate change mitigation and decarbonization technology, green energy and bio-based businesses. |

^{*}Activity number by EU taxonomy guideline

Electricity Generation Using Solar, Wind and Hydro (1/3)

Substantial contribution to climate change mitigation as following,

- 4.1 The activity generates electricity using solar PV technology
- 4.3 Electricity generation from wind power
- 4.5 Electricity generation from hydropower

Climate change adaptation

The management has assessed the climate-related risk of exposure of the BCPG's assets to acute (solar, wind and hydropower) and chronic hazards (solar), setting generic criteria for DNSH to climate change adaptation, following the guidelines of TCFD report.

BCPG conducts context-specific qualitative and quantitative scenario analysis of climate-related risks in accordance with Enterprise Risk Management Framework - COSO ERM 2017

We used Think Hazard (qualitative assessment methodology) to identify hazard baseline and used CCKP (Climate Change Knowledge Portal by World Bank) to project change under SSP1-2.6 and SSP5-8.5 scenarios in 2030, 2040, and 2050 timeframes "

The outcome to define the action plan to achieve the objective of climate change adaptation:

- **Existing asset:** Prepare a natural disaster risk assessment and management plan before starting each investment, Obtain insurance to cover loss of income (All Risk and Business Interruption Program), Prepare a recovery plan for natural disasters, Weather forecast and closely monitor on a daily, monthly, and yearly basis as appropriate
- New Asset: Develop a business continuity plan (BCP) and business continuity management (BCM) system which cover major operations. Conduct training and create a crisis management plan to prepare situation and to limit the consequences of an emergency from getting out of control and disruption, Expand sources of water supply for hydro power business.



Nakhon Si Thammarat (1 Site

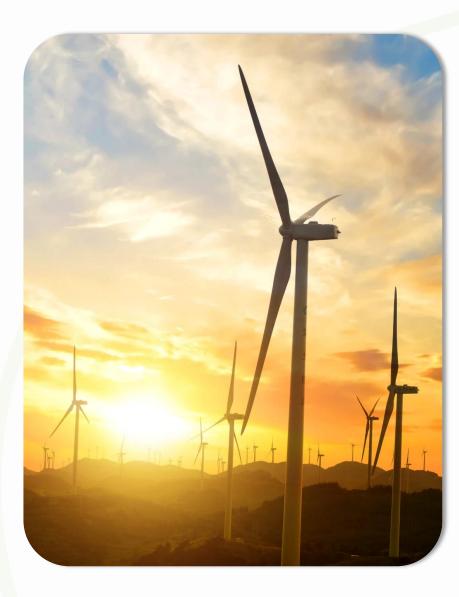
Hydro Power (2 Sites)



OVERVIEW SUMMARY ASSESSMENT DO NO SIGNIFICANT HARM MINIMUM SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS APPEXDI

Electricity Generation Using Solar, Wind and Hydro (2/3)





Transition to a circular economy

BCPG set target to Minimize environmental impacts from the operations and integrate the move with the principles of "Circular Economy" to reduce resource consumption and waste. We raise awareness through Circular Economy Project (edutainment workshop activities), Year 3, to solve problems on global warming with the 3Rs principles.

Additional Information: waste-management-th.pdf (bcpggroup.com)

Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystem

BCPG Group is committed to managing and resolving environmental issues, environment quality, resource optimization, and reduction of impacts from climate change with due regard for biodiversity in its investment to ensure its stakeholders of its operations in compliance with the corporate governance code, minimization of environmental impacts and response to the sustainable development goals (SDGs), as seen in the Group's environmental management guidelines under the "Sustainable Business Development Policy"

Protecting biodiversity from potential impacts from the operations: Avoid any operation which might impact biodiversity, mitigate impacts, restore and compensate for any potential damage to prevent biodiversity loss

 ${\bf Additional\ Information:}\ \underline{bcpg-biodiversity-action-plan-en.pdf\ (bcpggroup.com)}$

Pollution prevention and control

BCPG is committed to environmental protection and conservation, pollution prevention, compliance with environmental laws and applicable requirements, and continuous improvement of environmental management system to enhance environmental efficiency (ISO 14001: 2015).

SUMMARY ASSESSMENT

DO NO SIGNIFICANT HARM

Electricity Generation Using Solar, Wind and Hydro (3/3)

Sustainable use and protection of water

BCPG Group recognizes the value of water resources and emphasizes its importance through site selection, construction preparation, and project operation in strict compliance with the code of practice (COP) for solar photovoltaic operators and operates the business in strict compliance with the environmental management standard (ISO 14001) in the monitoring and mitigation of impacts from the Group's operations.

Water storage for panel cleaning and water storage system

- Assess sufficiency of water for panel cleaning without causing any impacts on the community and the surrounding areas
- Inspect water storage levels regularly to ensure non-spillage

Systematic flood prevention

Prepare a flood prevention plan to mitigate flooding of surrounding areas Inspection of water drainage systems

Inspection of water drainage systems

- Maintain and inspect the systems to ensure smooth drainage
- Provide training for employees and contractors to ensure their work safety and reduce impacts on related parties, whether inside or around the community

Manufacture of biogas and biofuels (1/3)

Substantial contribution to climate change mitigation as following,

- 4.13 Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids
- 5.6 Anaerobic digestion of sewage sludge (Production and Utilization of biogas)

Climate change adaptation

BBGI core business relies on agricultural products as raw materials. The management has assessed the climate-related risk of exposure of the BBGI assets to droughts and floods, setting generic criteria for DNSH to climate change adaptation, following the guidelines of TCFD report,

The risk of drought affecting raw material procurement

BBGI has developed a risk management plan to address price volatility and the challenge of sourcing sufficient, quality raw materials at reasonable prices. This includes emphasizing production using a variety of raw materials to reduce dependence on any single primary material and conducting studies and research on producing biodiesel via innovative biotechnology processes. Furthermore, there are plans to expand the business into high-value bioproducts. For Transitional risk, BBGI also sees business opportunities from the issue of climate change impact. Bangchak Corporation Public Company Limited and BBGI Public Company Limited, along with Thanachok Oil Light Company Limited, a joint venture to establish BSGF Company Limited, with the investment proportion of 51% held by Bangchak, 29% by Thanachok Oil Light, and 20% by BBGI respectively. BSGF will be Thailand's first and only producer and supplier of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) from used cooking oil.

The risk of flooding impacting production

BBGI prepare a natural disaster risk assessment and management plan its operational province, where flooding area is a risk of operation. This risk of flooding in the operational area has been prevent by constructed dams to mitigate water inundation around the factory premises and has continuously improved.





Manufacture of biogas and biofuels (2/3)

Sustainable use and protection of water

BBGI has short-term, medium-term, and long-term plans to enhance water efficiency based on the principles of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle (3R). Additionally, significant strategies for reducing water usage are being studied. BBGI set The long-term goal to reduce cumulative water usage by 10% by the year 2530 compared to the baseline year 2020. The intermediate target aims to reduce cumulative water usage by 5% by the year 2025 compared to the baseline year 2020. The projects as following,

- Increasing the concentration of alcohol in fermentation process without affecting the distillation tower
- Cleaning In Place (CIP): Using vacuum water and spent lees for cleaning purposes
- Reusing water that has undergone treatment back into the process of washing fresh cassava
- Using the leftover water from the filtration process (RO reject) for cleaning purposes

Additional information: BBGI Sustainability report 2023 Page. 70-71, https://www.bbgigroup.com/en/sustainability/document/sustainability-reports

Transition to a circular economy

BBGI has established short-term, medium-term, and long-term plans to manage waste from production processes in strict compliance with the law and the principles of the 3Rs: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle. These plans aim to minimize waste generation to the lowest possible level. Additionally, the company is studying advancements towards a Circular Economy.

Additional information: BBGI Sustainability report 2023 Page. 71-73, https://www.bbgigroup.com/en/sustainability/document/sustainability-reports

Pollution prevention and control

BBGI conducts environmental quality assessments in offices and around operational facilities twice a year, in office such as air quality, odor, sound, and brightness, in production such as hazardous chemical leakage, particularly concerning hydrocarbon leakage. Additional, BBGI sets targets for air pollutant emissions and the quantity of contaminants in the air discharged from the factory to meet the standards as prescribed by the Ministry of Industry's announcement.



Manufacture of biogas and biofuels (3/3)

Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems)

BBGI prepared the "Biodiversity Management and Anti-Deforestation Policy" with firm commitments to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar), the World Heritage Convention (WHC) and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food in order to demonstrate its responsibility to and boost business confidence in operating with mindfulness toward biodiversity and forests. Thus, the following objectives and practice guidelines were set:

Biodiversity Management and Anti-Deforestation Objectives

- Avoid conducting business in areas that are crucial for biodiversity, namely the World Heritage areas according to UNESCO criteria, wetlands under the Ramsar Convention, and conservation areas designated by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).
- Avoid creating negative impacts on the environment and biodiversity from business operations.
- Avoid creating impacts on forest areas, and if there are impacts on forest areas caused by business operations, restoration or afforestation must be carried out to compensate for forest loss (No Net Deforestation).
- Operate in accordance with the framework of achieving the goal of zero greenhouse gas emissions in 2050 (Net Zero GHG Emission in 2050) of the Company.

Additional Information: https://www.bbgigroup.com/storage/document/sustainability/biodiversit-non-deforestation-policy-th.pdf



BBGI Bioethanol Public Company Limited, Nam Phong Branch, has assessed the area and found that it is at low risk. There is also a variety of living things in the surrounding water sources. The company has projects and measures to promote the ecosystem and biodiversity to the surrounding area.



MINIMUM SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS: MSS

Bangchak group complies with MMS criteria as below,



Laws, standards and regulations

- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
- Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) (and its 2014 Protocol)
- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
- Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)

Human Rights

Bangchak group recognizes the importance of human rights and environmental management in systematic business operations. The company contacts its business by adhering to the rights of stakeholders and accepts differences of opinion as well as social equality such as religion, skin color and ethnicity, including vulnerable groups such as disabled persons, children, women, LGBTQ+ group and indigenous people. To build confidence in doing business with respect to human rights, "Bangchak's human rights policy" has been established in accordance to the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the Women's Empowering Principles (WEPs). The company set a framework on this by setting guidelines for the Board of Directors, management executives, and employees at all levels, for the compliance of everyone



MINIMUM SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS: MSS

Human Rights Procedure Process

1. Policy Commitment

- Develop a policy on business responsibility for respecting human rights and the environment throughout the supply chain to guide the board of directors and employees.
- Policy Announcement through: BCP Website, Developed in accordance with
 - UNGC
- WEPs
- UNGP

- UDHR
- ISO 26000



5. Performance Tracking & Reporting

- Monitor operating performance
- Report management and disclose to the stakeholders

Announce through: BCP Website



2. Human Rights Impact Self Assessment

- Conduct an impact assessment at every stage of the business operation that affect human rights.
- Review the process to improve and minimize the chance of violations.

Remark: Review annually



More information available in



4. Human Rights Due Diligence

• Check and assess human right in all aspects

Announce through: BCP Website

3. Access to Remedy

- Establish a grievance mechanism for when negative human rights impact occur.
- Use a participatory process with stakeholders in cases where remediation is required.

Remark: Assess annually



Obangchak group

TURNOVER (REVENUE)

| | | | | | | Substantial Co | ntribution Criteria | | | | DNS | 6H criteria ('Does 1 | Not Signifcantly H | arm') | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Economic Activities [1] | Code (2) | Absolute turnover (3) | Proportion of Turnover (4) | Climate Change Mitigation (5)* | Climate Change Adaptation (6) | Water [7] | Pollution [8] | Circular Economy (9) | Biodiversity and ecosystems (10) | Climate Change Mitigation (11) | Climate Change Adaptation [12] | Water (13) | Pollution (14) | Circular Economy [15] | Biodiversity [16] | Minimum Safeguards (17) | Taxonomy aligned proportion oftotal turnover, year N [18]** | Category (enabling activity) (20) | Category (transitional activity) (21) |
| Text | | Millions, Baht | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | Y/N | Y/N | Y/N | Y/N | Y/N | Y/N | Y/N | % | Е | T |
| A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES | | | 4.59% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anaerobic digestion of sewage sludge | 5.6 (Annex I) | 34 | 0.01% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | 0% | | |
| Electricity generation from hydropower | 4.5 (Annex I) | 815 | 0.20% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | 0% | | |
| Electricity generation from wind power | 4.3 (Annex I) | 86 | 0.02% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | 0% | | |
| Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology | 4.1 (Annex I) | 3,625 | 0.91% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | 1% | | |
| Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles | 6.5 (Annex I) | 27 | 0.01% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | Y | 0% | | Т |
| Turnover of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) | (A.1) | 4,587 | 1.15% | 1.15% | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.15% | 0.00% | 0.01% |
| A.2 Taxonomy-Eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (| not Taxonomy-alig | ned activities) | ı | I. | | 1 | l. | l | | I | | | | | | | ı | ı | |
| Close to market research, development and innovation | 9.1 (Annex I) | 2 | 0.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| bioliquids | 4.13 (Annex I | 13,720 | 3.44% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turnover of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not 13,722 Taxonomy-aligned activities) [A.2] | | 3.44% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total (A.1+A.2) | | 18,310 | 4.59% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turnover of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities | | 380,789 | 95.41% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

^{*} For the purposes of this illustrative template, this figure shows the: Taxonomy-aligned turnover of the activity / Total Taxonomy eligible turnover of the activity.

^{**} Taxonomy-aligned turnover of the activity/ Total turnover of undertaking

CAPEX



| | | | | | | Substantial Cor | ntribution Criteria | | | | DN: | SH criteria ('Does I | Not Significantly F | larm') | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Economic Activities (1) | Code (2) | Absolute CapEx (3) | Proportion of CapEx (4) | Climate Change Mitigation (5)* | Climate Change Adaptation (6) | Water [7] | Pollution (8) | Circular Economy [9] | Biodiversity and ecosystems [10] | Climate Change Mitigation [11] | Climate Change Adaptation [12] | Water (13) | Pollution (14) | Circular Economy (15) | Biodiversity (16) | Minimum Safeguards (17) | Taxonomy aligned proportion oftotal CapEx, year N (18)** | Category (enabling activity) (20) | Category (transitional activity) (21) |
| Text | | Millions, Baht | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | Y/N | Y/N | Y/N | Y/N | Y/N | Y/N | Y/N | % | Ε | Т |
| A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES | | | 19% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A.1. CapEx of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-alig | jned) | | | • | | • | • | | • | • | | | | | | | | | |
| Anaerobic digestion of sewage sludge (CapEx A) | 5.6 (Annex I) | 12 | 0.09% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | Υ | Y | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | 0% | | |
| Electricity generation from hydropower (CapEx A) | 4.5 (Annex I) | 377 | 2.90% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | Y | Υ | 3% | | |
| Electricity generation from wind power (CapEx A) | 4.3 (Annex I) | 0 | 0.00% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | Y | Υ | 0% | | |
| (Cap Ex A) | 4.1 (Annex I) | 272 | 2.09% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | Υ | Y | Υ | Υ | Y | Υ | 2% | | |
| Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| vehicles (CapEx A) | 6.5 (Annex I) | 59 | 0.45% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | Υ | Y | Υ | Y | Y | Υ | 0% | | Т |
| CapEx of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned | (A.1) | 720 | 5.53% | 5.53% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | | | | | | | 5.53% | 0.00% | 0.45% |
| A.2 Taxonomy-Eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities | s (not Taxonom | y-aligned) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Close to market research, development and innovation (CapEx A) | 9.1 (Annex I) | 0 | 0.00% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of | 4.13 (Annex I) | 206 | 1.59% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids (CapEx B) | 4.13 (Annex I) | 1,487 | 11.43% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CapEx of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2) | | 1,693 | 13.02% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total (A.1+A.2) | | 2,413 | 18.55% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | _ |
| B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | | |
| Capex of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities | _ | 10,595 | 81.45% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| () | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

13,008

100%

Total (A+B)

^{*} For the purposes of this illustrative template, this figure shows the: Taxonomy-aligned turnover of the activity / Total Taxonomy eligible turnover of the activity.

^{**} Taxonomy-aligned CapEx of the activity/ Total CapEx of undertaking



| | | | | | Substantial Contribution Criteria DNSH criteria ('Does Not Signifcantly Harm') | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------|------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---|--|--|
| Economic Activities (1) | Code [2] | Absolute OpEx (3) | Proportion of OPEx (4) | Climate Change Mitigation (5)* | Climate Change Adaptation (6) | Water [7] | Pollution [8] | Circular Economy (9) | Biodiversity and ecosystems (10) | Climate Change Mitigation [11] | Climate Change Adaptation [12] | Water (13) | Pollution [14] | Circular Economy (15) | Biodiversity (16) | Minimum Safeguards (17) | Taxonomy aligned proportion oftotal OpEx, year N (18)** | Category (enabling activity) (20) | Category (transitional activity) (21) |
| Text | | Millions, Baht | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | Y/N | Y/N | Y/N | Y/N | Y/N | Y/N | Y/N | % | Е | T |
| A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES | | | 32.91% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anaerobic digestion of sewage sludge (Op Ex A) | 5.6 (Annex I) | 72 | 0.61% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | 1% | | |
| Electricity generation from hydropower (OpEx A) | 4.5 (Annex I) | 647 | 5.48% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | Υ | Y | 5% | | |
| Electricity generation from wind power (OpEx A) | 4.3 (Annex I) | 65 | 0.55% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | Y | Υ | Υ | Y | Υ | Y | 1% | | |
| Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology (OpEx A) | 4.1 (Annex I) | 2,151 | 18.20% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 18% | | |
| Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles (OpEx A) | 6.5 (Annex I) | 57 | 0.48% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | 0% | | Т |
| OpEx of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (| A.1) | 2,992 | 25.32% | 25.32% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | | | | | | | 25.32% | 0.00% | 0.48% |
| A.2 Taxonomy-Eligible but not environmentally sustainable activitie | s (not Taxonom | y-aligned activities | 5) | • | | • | | | • | • | • | • | • | • | | | | | • |
| Close to market research, development and innovation (Op Ex A) | 9.1 (Annex I) | 26 | 0.22% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids (OpEx A) | 4.13 (Annex I) | 871 | 7.37% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids (OpEx B) | 4.13 (Annex I) | 1.2 | 0.01% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OpEx of Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activ Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2) | vities (not | 898 | 7.59% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total (A.1+A.2) | | 3,890 | 32.91% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES | | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <u>I</u> |
| | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

7,927

11,816

67.09% 100%

OpEx of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities

Total (A+B)

^{*} For the purposes of this illustrative template, this figure shows the: Taxonomy-aligned turnover of the activity / Total Taxonomy eligible turnover of the activity.

^{**} Taxonomy-aligned OpEx of the activity/ Total OpEx of undertaking

