

MITR PHOL GROUP

The Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosure: TNFD 2026

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF MITR PHOL GROUP

At Mitr Phol Group, sustainability is more than a goal. It is a principle that has shaped the way we do business and create value. **We believe that sugarcane is more than an economic crop, and sugar is more than a product for consumption.** They form the foundation of a circular resource system that creates value across food, energy, high-value bio-based products, and sustainable innovations. By unlocking the value of resources, we seek to enhance quality of life and contribute to a more sustainable economy and society.

Our principle of “**Grow Together**” reflects our belief in shared progress. We grow alongside farmers, communities, employees, business partners, customers, and other stakeholders, as sustainable growth depends on a strong and resilient value chain. We promote responsible water and irrigation management, modern farming practices, fresh-cut sugarcane to reduce burning, as well as education and knowledge development initiatives that strengthen the capabilities and income security of farmers and communities. At the same time, we remain committed to delivering high-quality products to our customers and consumers. Together, we strengthen the resilience of our value chain, creating positive impacts for our stakeholders and reinforcing the foundation for sustainable growth. Amid climate change, food and energy security challenges, the transition to a low-carbon economy, and geopolitical uncertainty, we continue to strengthen our readiness to manage risks, adapt to change, and create sustainable long-term value.

Mitr Phol Group remains committed to advancing the circular economy and supporting the transition to a low-carbon future. Through innovation, technology, and the development of our people, we will maximize the value of sugarcane, advance high-value bio-based products, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and contribute to the country's food and energy security.

On behalf of Mitr Phol Group, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to our farmers, employees, business partners, customers, communities, and all stakeholders for their continued trust and partnership. Meaningful and sustainable growth must create shared value for people, society, and the environment. We remain committed to conducting our business with transparency and responsibility, balancing economic, social, and environmental considerations to ensure that the progress we create today contributes to a stronger and more sustainable future for generations to come.

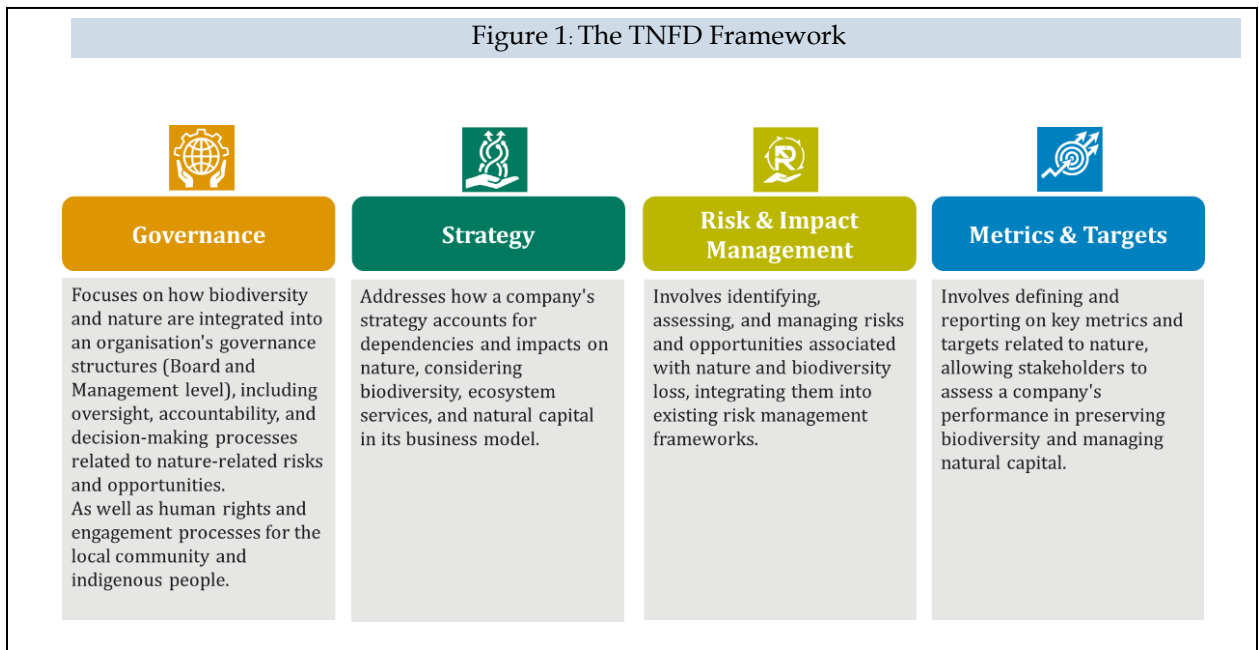
Mr. Buntoeng Vongkusolkrit
Chairman of Mitr Phol Group



INTRODUCTION

TASKFORCE ON NATURE-RELATED FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Mitr Phol Group, as agriculturally based through the value chain business. It marks an important step in how we integrate nature-related risks and opportunities across our operations and value chain. The TNFD is not only focusing on four key areas: Governance, Strategy, Risk and Impact Management, and Metrics and Targets, but also supporting by the methodological approach and recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and closely aligned with the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards developed by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), reinforcing its applicability within global sustainability reporting methodologies.



GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND SCOPE OF DISCLOSURE

1) General Requirements

Topic	Summary
Application of Materiality	We identified material topics by assessing financial implications of nature-related risks and opportunities, including impacts and dependencies from our operations and supplier chain on communities and ecosystem services.
Scope of Disclosures	Covers direct operations in Thailand, with focus on areas where our activities interact significantly with ecosystem services.
Location of Nature-Related Issues	Assessed our Thailand operational footprint using biodiversity and nature related risk data to identify locations requiring heightened management attention.
Integration With Other Sustainability Disclosures	TNFD-aligned information is presented here; climate-related disclosures aligned with TCFD are provided separately. Future reporting will further integrate nature and climate topics.
Time Horizons Considered	Quantitative data covers Jan - Dec 2025, with forward-looking assessments across short-term, medium-term, and long-term.
Stakeholder Engagement	We engage regularly with key stakeholder groups, including shareholders, sugarcane Farmers, communities, customers and consumers, employees, suppliers, government and civil sector to identify and address nature-related impacts, dependencies, risks, and opportunities across the value chain.

2) Scope of Disclosure

This report presents Mitr Phol Group's assessment of nature-related issues across 65 companies and 70 locations in Thailand and 23 sites of value covering upstream, our own operations, and downstream activities. In alignment with TNFD recommendations, it outlines our analysis of how our business depends on and impacts nature, as well as the resulting risks and opportunities identified.

Figure 2: MITR PHOL's Value Chain



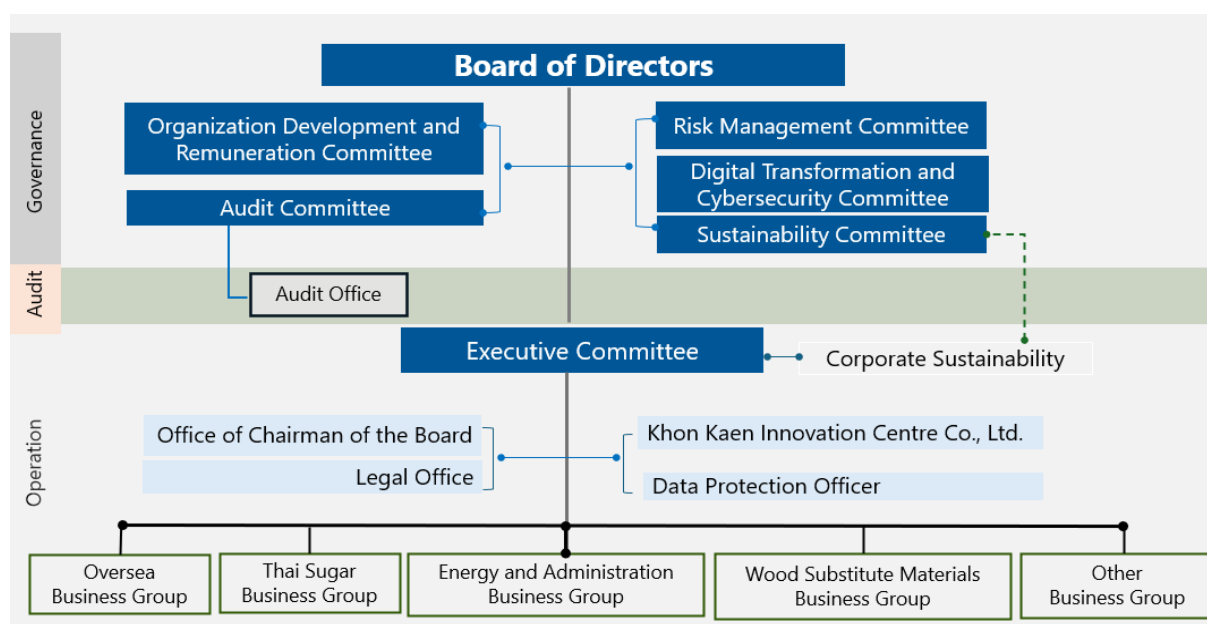
Scope of assessment	Companies	Sites
Mitr Phol Group	65	70
Upstream (Suppliers)	-	18
Downstream (Customers)	5	5

1 GOVERNANCE

1.1 THE BOARD'S OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Mitr Phol Group's Board of Directors ultimately oversees all ESG-related matters, including climate change and nature-related governance structures. To ensure effective oversight of these issues, Mitr Phol Group has established two committees, a Sustainability Committee and a Risk Management Committee (RMC) to provide support to the Board's policy. While their responsibilities differ; they share a common goal of managing climate and nature-related risks. The RMC acts as an independent advisory panel, supporting the Board in areas of enterprise risk management and governance. Meanwhile, the Sustainability Committee focuses on ESG strategic planning, risk and opportunity assessment, and disclosure.

To oversee enterprise risk and nature-related issues, the Board of Directors (BOD) has delegated operational decision-making responsibilities to executive committees to support the implementation of strategy and risk management across the organization. The Executive Committee is responsible for acting on risks and opportunities management, monitoring and ensuring alignment with the Group's overall strategy.



1.2 ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Governing Body	Role and Responsibility	Meeting Frequency
Board of Directors (BOD)^{1/}	The BOD is ultimately collectively responsible for oversight of all strategic matters, supervision and governance of all groups' business units via regular reporting system, risk management system, and annual strategy revision. The BOD has six committees, each with specific duties: the Organization Development Remuneration Committee, the Audit Committee, the Risk Management Committee, the Digital Transformation and Cybersecurity Committee, the Executive Committee, and the Sustainability Committee.	Every 2 months
Sustainability Committee	Develop and review sustainability policy, performance, risk and opportunity relating to ESG issues including strategies to mitigate negative environmental impacts and enhance positive contributions to nature conservation.	Quarterly

Governing Body	Role and Responsibility	Meeting Frequency
Sustainability Committee	• Provide advisory support to ensure effective implementation and ongoing improvement across the organization. • Report progress against goals and targets to address nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities to BOD. • Oversee and acknowledge on nature-related issues including major capital expenditure of business unit activities covering nature-related projects.	Quarterly
Risk Management Committee (RMC)	• The Risk Management Committee (RMC) was established to support the Board of Directors in overseeing the company's enterprise-wide risk management, including environmental and nature-related issues. • Implement policies, mitigate of enterprise risks associated with biodiversity, climate, monitoring process and other environmental factors. • Review key business risks semi-annually basis, including nature-related risks, and hold quarterly meetings to address enterprise risk issue. • Report on risk management matters to the Audit Committee for setting risk-based audit plan.	Quarterly
Executive Committee	• The Executive Committee is responsible for strategic planning and implementing risk management at the business unit level and ensuring continuous oversight, with strategic support from the governance body.	Monthly
Sustainability Management Sub-business group	• Manage day-to-day work of sustainability, governance, risk, and compliance. • Monitor and support Business Units to implement assessments of nature-related impacts, dependencies, risks and opportunities before reporting to the Sustainability Committee and related committee.	On an Ongoing Basis

1.3 HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY AND MANAGEMENT PROCESS

1.3.1 Human Rights Policy

Mitr Phol Group's human rights policy has consistently and strictly adhered to both laws and international human rights principles and standards. This commitment is in alignment with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) and The International Labor Organization's (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work as well as the principle of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) under United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

1.3.2 Human Rights Due Diligence

Mitr Phol's operations adhere to the UN's guiding principles on business framework and human rights issue and align with other international standards such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), and the International Labor Organization's (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

1.3.3 Review of Human Rights Policy and Human Rights Due Diligence

Accordingly, the Board of Directors has established the Human Rights Policy and Human Rights Due Diligence process incorporation with the relevant business activities and are reviewed every 3 years. The Sustainable Development Department under the Corporate Sustainability Division, is responsible for operation and coordination with other departments across all Mitr Phol's businesses in Thailand. They review and assess current human rights risk trends from business activities, suppliers, partners and vulnerable groups throughout the value chain to ensure compliance with laws and international human rights principle.

2.1 APPROACH TO NATURE RELATED FINANCIAL

Mitr Phol applied the LEAP methodology to identify nature related, **dependencies, impacts, risks** and **opportunities**. This approach is for assessing and managing nature-related issues and involves four phases of assessment: 1) Locate their interfaces with nature across geographies, sectors and supplier chains; 2) Evaluate their dependencies and impacts on nature; 3) Assess nature-related risks and opportunities; and 4) Prepare a response to nature-related risks and opportunities, including reporting on material nature-related issues to the primary users of financial reports and other stakeholders, aligned with the TNFD's recommended disclosures.

Figure 3: LEAP Methodology

L	Location 	- Interface with nature across geographies - Screening for the priority sites using 4 keys four key of nature-related dimensions—water stress, biodiversity importance, ecosystem integrity, and ecosystem service delivery importance. Tool: GIS Analysis
E	Evaluation 	- Assessment of nature-related impacts and dependencies at sector level and at the prioritized locations. - We prioritize 64 of 96 sites. Tool: ENCORE
A	Assess 	- Nature-Related Risk Identification - Nature-Related Opportunities Identification - Evaluate their potential on organization. Tool: World Wildlife Fund's Biodiversity Risk Filer (WWF BRF)
P	Prepare 	Develop strategies to respond to and mitigate the identified risks, and to capitalize on the identified opportunities.

2.2 LOCATIONS

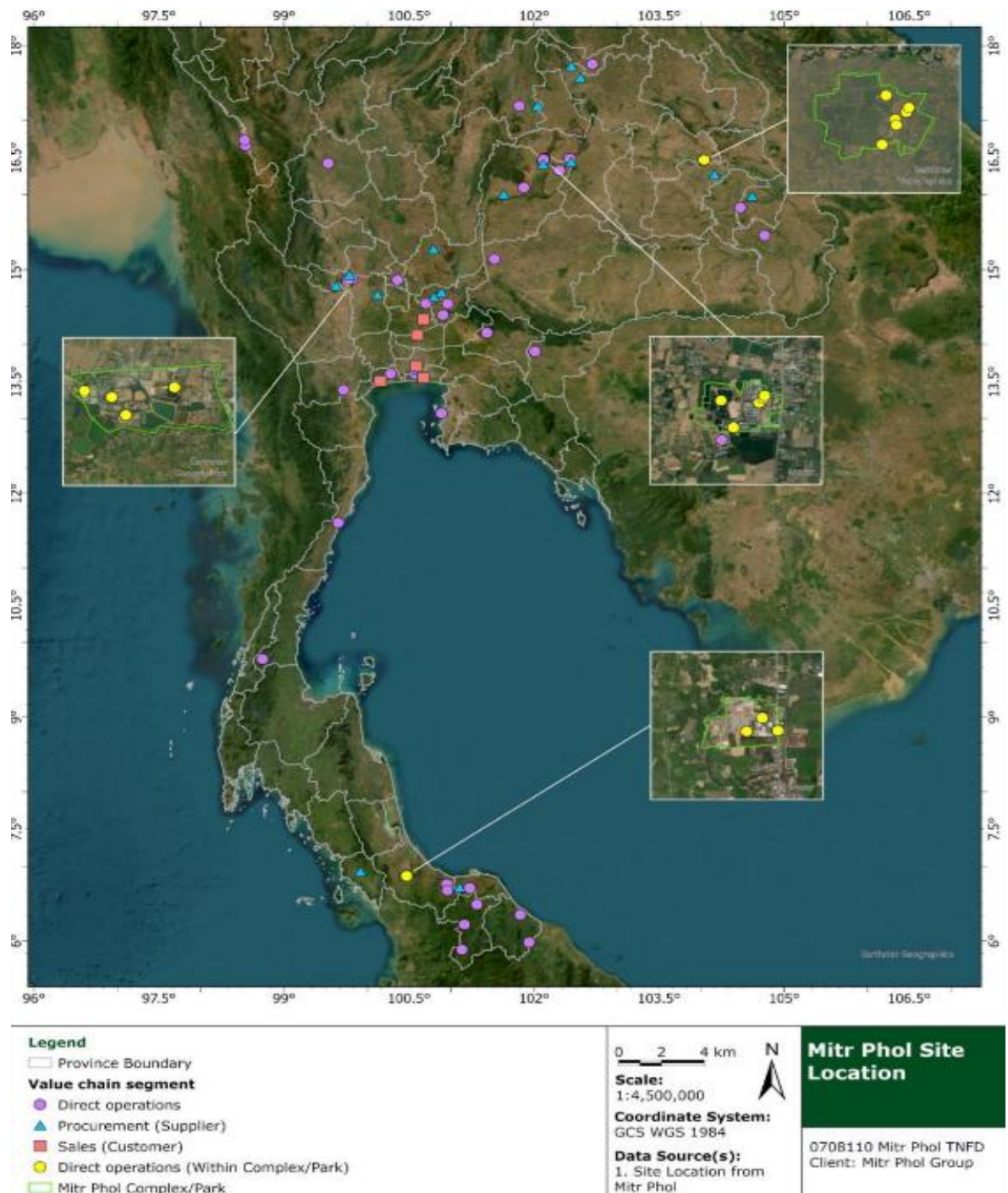
2.2.1 Location Analysis

For the Location Analysis, Mitr Phol Group mapped all 93 sites in Thailand using a Geographic Information System (GIS) to identify where its operations interface with nature. The mapped locations include 65 companies with 70 sites/locations owned-operation facilities, 18 first-tier upstream supplier sites, and 5 customer sites, providing a comprehensive view of geographic exposure across the value chain. To analyze the location, four biological and social-sensitivity criteria are integrated and overlaid onto the map as:

1. Biodiversity importance
2. Ecosystem integrity
3. Water stress
4. Ecosystem service delivery importance

These layers are combined to identify and prioritize areas with high sensitivity. A **10-kilometer buffer zone** is applied around each criterion to capture the surrounding influence area and ensure that any locations falling within or overlapping these buffers are categorized as having the highest potential impact.

Location Analysis Map



Upstream Site	Own Operation-Site	Downstream Site	Total (site)
18	65 Companies 70 Sites/Location	5	93

2.2.2 Sensitive Location

This map is used to interface with four biological criteria to prioritize sensitivity locations. Four key indicators and sensitivity scale are mentioned below:

Four Keys Criteria			Own Operation priority site Criteria	Sensitivity Scale
Four criteria to be evaluated:	 Biodiversity Importance	 Ecosystem Integrity	Medium – High sensitivity	Low
	 Water Stress	 Ecosystem service delivery importance	High Financial impact and high environment impact and the importance of suppliers	Medium
	Distance /Sensitive level (Adjacent Area)		Mitr Phol Group Key Materiality	High
	Low Impact Operation	5 km buffer		
	Medium impact Operation	10 km buffer		

Consolidated Sensitive Locations across the Value Chain

The sensitive-location results were further consolidated by grouping individual assessment layers into 4 criteria: (1) Biodiversity Importance, (2) Ecosystem Integrity, (3) Water Stress, (4) Ecosystem Services and Ethnic Group. Sites were then grouped by value-chain segment—upstream suppliers, direct operations, and downstream locations and evaluated using a low, medium, and high sensitivity scale. The consolidated results are summarized below.

Upstream Supplier			Direct Operation			Downstream			Total		
18 Locations			70 Locations			5 Locations			93 Locations		
8	9	1	14	55	1	0	4	1	22	68	3

2.3 EVALUATION

2.3.1 Prioritize Site

Focusing on direct operations, the analysis covers **70 locations** across all business units. Most sites are medium sensitivity (54), with 15 sites classified as low and 1 as high. Medium sensitivity is concentrated in Energy (25) and spread across Logistics, Others, Sugar, and Wood Substitute, while High sensitivity appears in others business unit. This distribution highlights the need to prioritize **focused oversight and mitigation** for medium-sensitivity clusters and the high-sensitivity site, ensuring that environmental risks are effectively managed across direct operations.

To prioritize site, “**the material locations**”, where nature has an influence on the overall operation and have effect on financial, are combined with **sensitive location (high and medium)**. The **intersection** of these two groups represents “**priority locations**”.

Business Unit	High	Medium	Low
Energy	0	24	8
Sugar	0	5	3
Sugarcane Farming	0	2	0
Wood Substitute Material	0	9	0
Fertilizer	0	4	0
Logistics	0	5	0
Others	1	6	3
Total	1	55	14
Total sensitive site by material location (Medium to High) - 56 site			

Priority Sites across the Supplier Chain

Upstream Supplier	Direct Operation	Downstream	Total (sites)
10	56	5	71

Summary of Priority Site

The sensitive location assessment focused on 70 direct operation sites across all business units. Of these, 55 sites were classified as medium sensitivity, 14 as low sensitivity, and 1 as high sensitivity. Medium-sensitivity sites are primarily concentrated in the Energy business unit (24 sites), sugar (5), with additional sites distributed across Wood Substitute Material (9), Others (6), Sugarcane Farming (2), Fertilizer (4), and Logistics (5). The only high-sensitivity site was identified within the others business unit.

To identify priority locations, the Company overlaid the results of the sensitive location assessment (medium and high sensitivity sites) with material locations, defined as sites where nature-related dependencies and impacts could significantly influence operations and financial performance. The intersection of these two groups was designated as priority locations.

As a result, 56 direct operation sites were identified as priority locations. When combined with priority sites identified in the value chain, the assessment covered a total of 71 priority sites, comprising 10 upstream supplier sites, 56 direct operation sites, and 5 downstream sites. These locations represent the Company's key focus areas for nature-related risk management, mitigation actions, and ongoing monitoring.

2.3.2 Impact and Dependency

With using ENCORE, Mitr Phol evaluates both **Impact Materiality** (how the company affects nature) and **Dependency Materiality** (how the company relies on ecosystem services), covering multiple environmental topics and with scope of assessment own operation of sugar, energy, wood substitute materials and sugarcane farming. In addition, it identifies relevant nature-related issues for both **Upstream** and **Downstream** parts of the value chain.

Result of the Evaluation of Mitr Phol Group's on Nature-related Impact and Dependencies

Mitr Phol Group Businesses	Impacts Materiality Level								Dependency Materiality Level																
	Terrestrial	Water use	GHG emissions	Non-GHG air pollutants	Water pollutant	Soil pollutant	Solid waste	Disturbances	Ground water	Surface water	Soil quality	Ventilation	Water flow maintenance	Water quality	Bioremediation	Dilution by atmosphere and ecosystems	Filtration	Mediation of sensory impacts	Buffering and attenuation of	Climate regulation	Disease control	Flood and storm protection	Mass stabilization and erosion control	Pest Control	
Own Operation																									
Sugar																									
Energy																									
Wood Substitute Materials																									
Sugarcane Farming																									
Prioritization	Low	High	High	Medium	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High ^{1/}	Low	Medium	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	
Value Chain																									
Upstream	*	*	*						*	*			*							*					
Downstream		*	*				*		*	*															

Remark: ■ High Materiality Level ■ Medium Materiality Level ■ Low Materiality Level,

* refer to the impacts and dependencies that are prioritized as high materiality for upstream and downstream 1/ the materiality level of surface water dependency, based on the calculation, is medium. However, Mitr Phol Group considers surface water dependency to be crucial and important to our core business and therefore has adjusted the level to high.

Key Observations by Prioritized Own Operation

Business Unit	Key Observations (Impact & Dependency Materiality)
Sugar	- High impact on water use, GHG emissions, and solid waste. - High dependency on surface water, water flow maintenance, water quality, bioremediation, and climate regulation.
Energy	- High impact on water use, GHG emissions, non-GHG air pollutant, water pollution, soil pollution, and solid waste. - High dependency on surface water, water flow maintenance, water quality, bioremediation, dilution by atmosphere and ecosystems, and climate regulation.
Wood Substitute Materials	- High impact on water use, GHG emissions, and solid waste. - High dependency on groundwater, water quality, and dilution by atmosphere ecosystem.
Sugarcane Farming	- Highest impact on terrestrial ecosystems, water use, GHG emissions, non-GHG air pollutant, and soil pollution. - High dependencies on groundwater, soil quality, water flow maintenance, water quality, climate regulation, disease control, and pest control.

Nature-Related Prioritization Across the Value Chain – at Group Level

Value Chain Segment	Priority Level	Key Nature-Related Dependencies	Key Nature-Related Impacts
Upstream	High	Surface water and groundwater, water flow maintenance, climate regulation	Terrestrial ecosystems, water use, and GHG emissions
Direct Operation	High	Surface water, water flow maintenance, water quality, bioremediation, climate regulation	Water use, GHG emissions and Solid waste
Downstream	High	Surface water and groundwater	Water use, GHG emissions and Solid waste

Conclusion on impact and Dependency

The prioritization assessment indicates that business activities depend on water-related ecosystem service including surface water, groundwater, water flow maintenance, and water quality, represent the most material dependencies across priority value chain. While the nature-related impact is associated with water use, GHG emissions, solid waste, pollution, and impacts on terrestrial ecosystems, particularly within upstream (including farmers). These areas have been prioritized for nature-related risk management, mitigation, and restoration actions across the Group.

2.4 ASSESS - NATURE-RELATED RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

2.4.1 Identifying, Assessing, and Prioritizing Nature-Related Risk

As part of the *Assess* phase, the Group applied the World Wildlife Fund's Biodiversity Risk Filter (WWF BRF) to evaluate nature-related risks arising from dependencies and impacts across prioritized business units and their Tier 1 suppliers and downstream customers. Location-specific data for priority sites were input into the tool to generate sector- and geography-specific biodiversity and ecosystem risk scores, supporting the identification and prioritization of material nature-related risks.

2.4.2 Result of Risk assessment

The table below provides a concise summary of biodiversity risk assessment, highlighting high score on risk and the financial impact or either high score on risk or financial.

• OWN OPERATION

Own Operation	Risk	Impact (I) & Dependency (D)	Business Impact and Financial Impact	Risk Score	Financial Risk Score	Time frame	Link with TCFD/HRDD
Physical Risk; Provisioning Services	Water Availability	DI	Business - Water Shortage in production process and sugarcane cultivation. - Sugarcane supplier may have impact on production decrease. Financial - Investment cost is increasing in operation cost and raw material.	High	High	-	TCFD: Water Stress and / or water shortage
	Water Condition	D	Business - Flood - assets damage Financial - Investment cost is increasing in operation cost for clean the water and mitigation cost.	High	Low	Medium Acute	TCFD
	Fire Hazard	D	Business - Own Operation - driven by extremely heat weather- it affects biomass fuel burning, and air quality. Financial - Investment cost is increasing in operation cost for fire protection.	High	High	Medium Acute	-
	Extremely Heat	D	Business - Own Operation -energy consumption affects biomass fuel burning and employee health such as heat stroke. Financial - Investment cost is increasing in operation cost and fire protection.	Medium	High	Medium Acute	TCFD
	Pollution	I	Business - Pressure on Biodiversity system - Effect on employees Health	High	Medium	-	HRDD

Summary of Biodiversity -Related Risk Assessment of Own Operation

Area and Sites	Number of Sites	Area (Hectares)	Area km ²
Overall area of Companies' operations	65	11,903	119.03
Biodiversity Impact Assessment for Own Operational Sites*	70	11,903	119.03
Total Exposure of the site assessed	15	10,000	100
Total Area of Management Plans	1	209.6	2.096

*Note: A total of 70 sites has undergone biodiversity impact assessments conducted in accordance with the LEAP methodology (including Headquarter and operational branches).

A biodiversity-related risk assessment was conducted across **70 operational sites**, covering an area of **approximately 119,070 hectares (119.093 M²)**. Following a **screening and prioritization process**, **15 sites**—representing approximately **11,900 hectares**—were identified as biodiversity-related exposure locations. Of the 15 sites identified with biodiversity-related exposure, only one site (209.6 ha) was determined to have a confirmed biodiversity impact associated with water stress and therefore requires a specific management plan. The remaining sites were identified as exposed but no significant biodiversity impacts were detected

- **Upstream and Downstream**

For downstream and upstream risk assessment the resulting on the high score risk is reported in below table

Upstream	Risk	Impact (I) & Dependency (D)	Risk Score
Physical Risk; Provisioning Services	Water Availability	Dependency	High
	Limited Wild Flora & Fauna Availability	Dependency	High
	Soil Condition	Dependency	High
	Fire Hazard	Dependency	High
	Plant/Forest/ Aquatic Pests and Diseases	Dependency	High
	Herbicide Resistance	Dependency	High
	Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	Impact	High
	Forest Canopy Loss	Impact	High
	Pollution	Impact	High
	Indigenous Peoples (IPs); Local Communities (LCs) Lands and Territories	Impact	High
	Labor/Human Rights	Impact	High
	Media Scrutiny	Dependency	High

Downstream	Risk	Impact (I) & Dependency (D)	Risk Score
Physical Risk	Pollution	Impact	High
Transition Risk	Key Biodiversity Areas	Impact	High
	Range Rarity	Impact	High
	Media Scrutiny	Dependency	High

2.4.3 Identifying, Assessing, and Prioritizing Nature-Related Risks Opportunities (Assess)

In addition to assessing nature-related risks, Mitr Phol identified and prioritized nature-related opportunities across its operations and value chains. Key opportunities include focusing on resource efficiency, sustainable use of natural resources. Key initiatives include implementing advanced wastewater treatment systems like the activated sludge system (AS) at the Dan Chang Complex, developing a Controlled Release Fertilizer (CRF) to optimize nitrogen release, and exploring bio-plastic innovations for sustainable resource use.

3 RISK AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT

3.1 KEY NATURE-RELATED RISK MANAGEMENT

Using the LEAP approach, the Group has established a structured and continuous process to identify, assess, manage, and monitor nature-related risks and opportunities across its operations and value chain. The process and its outcomes are integrated into the Group's enterprise risk management (ERM) through the annual risk management cycle.

On an annual basis, the outputs from the **Locate, Evaluate, and Assess** phases of the LEAP approach—including identified priority locations, key nature-related dependencies and impacts, and preliminary insights on risks and opportunities—are used as formal inputs into the Group's **enterprise risk identification process**, in accordance with its **ERM framework based on COSO principles**. Identified nature-related risks are then assessed using the Group's **COSO-aligned risk assessment methodology**, considering **likelihood, impact, severity, and time horizon**, to support consistent risk prioritization and decision-making across the group.



During the **risk response** stage, Mitr Phol Group applies the **AR3T action framework—Avoid, Reduce, Restore, Regenerate, and Transform**—as part of its mitigation hierarchy to address nature-related impacts arising from its operations and across the value chain. Appropriate response measures are identified and implemented **in close coordination with each factory**, ensuring alignment with site-level operational controls, environmental management systems, and safety requirements. These measures are integrated into business plans, operational practices, and investment decisions to support effective and consistent execution across the Group.

At the **control activities** stage, the Group establishes and implements policies, procedures, and mechanisms to ensure that nature-related risk responses are executed effectively and consistently. Control activities embed nature-related risk management into daily operations through clearly defined roles and responsibilities, key risk indicators, approval and escalation thresholds, and internal controls, with **SSHE departments at factory level playing a key role in implementation, compliance, and operational oversight**. This supports accountability, regulatory compliance, and reliable risk control across operations.

Risk monitoring is conducted on an ongoing basis to track changes in risk exposures, assess the effectiveness of risk responses and control measures, and identify emerging or escalating nature-related risks, such as flooding. Monitoring activities are supported by regular inputs from Security, Safety, Health, and Environment (SSHE) departments at the site level, and through coordination with the risk management function at headquarters, including site inspections, performance metrics, and incident reporting. This process includes periodic review and reporting to management and the Board, enabling timely corrective actions and the continuous enhancement of the Group's enterprise risk management and nature-related risk management practices.

3.2 OTHER MANAGEMENT OF NATURE-RELATED DEPENDENCIES, IMPACTS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Mitr Phol Group implement a number of mitigation strategies and processing in the table.

Nature-Related Risk and Opportunities	Description
Group Implementation	The third-party verified Environmental Management Systems (ISO 14001) is implemented to control key environmental issues, including water use, air emissions, wastewater, and waste. These systems are also complemented by a climate strategy that integrates mitigation and adaptation measurement.
Application of the mitigation hierarchy	The Group applies the TNFD-aligned mitigation hierarchy through the AR3T action framework (Avoid, Reduce, Restore, Regenerate, and Transform) to address nature-related prioritized risk. This approach guides risk responses at both operational and value-chain levels and supports ecosystem restoration and regeneration where impacts occur.
Actions to address priority nature-related risks	Risk mitigation actions include investments in natural resource prioritized project, alongside with water conservation programs, emissions reduction initiatives, energy efficiency projects, and pollution control measures under certified environmental management systems.
Integration into business processes and decision-making	Nature-related risk management actions are integrated into business planning, operational practices, and capital allocation decisions, ensuring alignment with strategic objectives and operational controls across the Group.
Targets and performance management	The Group sets quantitative short to long-term targets to track the performance of environmental management systems. Key performance indicators include water consumption, wastewater management, greenhouse gas emissions, air emissions, and waste generation.
Value chain engagement and management	Nature-related management extends across upstream and downstream activities through supplier engagement strategies, implementation of a Supplier Code of Conduct, commitments to No Net Loss (NNL) and No Deforestation, upstream assessments of impacts, dependencies, and risks, and capacity-building programs for suppliers on nature-related practices.
Alignment with standards and regulatory requirements	Mitr Phol Group complies with relevant sustainability standards and regulations, such as FSC certification, EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) requirements for wood substitute materials, and international sustainability standards for sugarcane production addressing legal land use, water management, biodiversity conservation, labor, and safety.
Stakeholder engagement	The Group engages with key stakeholders, such as government agencies, communities, and supply-chain partners, to ensure regulatory compliance, alignment with sustainability commitments, and incorporation of local perspectives into environmental and nature-related management decisions.
Human rights and social considerations	Human Rights Due Diligence (HRDD) is conducted as part of nature-related risk management, with environmental and social issues identified in consultation with local communities, supporting responsible operations and social safeguards across the value chain.
Review and continuous improvement	Performance against mitigation actions and targets is monitored and reviewed regularly, enabling continuous improvement of nature-related risk management practices in line with evolving risks, regulations, and stakeholder expectations.

3.3 MITIGATION HIERARCHY

3.3.1 Application of AR3T

The Group applies the **AR3T mitigation hierarchy (Avoid, Reduce, Restore, Regenerate, and Transform)** to manage its priority nature-related risks. Actions focus on avoiding activities in high-risk locations, reducing resource consumption and environmental impacts, restoring affected ecosystems, and regenerating natural systems and community resilience. This approach helps mitigate risks related to water availability, climate change, resource scarcity, labor and human rights, and community relations across the Group's operations and value chain.

Key Feature of AR3T

- **Avoid:** Prevent impacts from happening in the first place.
- **Reduce:** Minimize the impacts that cannot be completely avoided.
- **Regenerate & Restore:** Act within the state of nature to improve ecosystem health.
- **Transform:** Change underlying systems to address the drivers of nature loss.

Factor	AR3T Response
Water Availability	Avoid: Avoid water-intensive activities in highly water-stressed areas where feasible. Reduce: Improve irrigation efficiency, water recycling, and water-use optimization. Restore: Support watershed and catchment restoration initiatives. Regenerate: Enhance landscape resilience through sustainable agriculture and water stewardship programs.
Flood Hazard / Extreme Rainfall	Avoid: Consider flood-prone areas in site selection and expansion planning. Reduce: Improve drainage systems and flood preparedness measures. Restore: Rehabilitate affected land and ecosystems following flood events. Regenerate: Increase landscape capacity to retain and regulate water through ecosystem restoration.
Extreme Heat	Avoid: Investment decisions to minimize future increases in energy demand such as upgrading assets and/or equipment that would require less energy consumption under future climate conditions. Reduce: Improve energy efficiency, optimize cooling and operational processes, and provide cooling measures and heat protection for employees to reduce heat-related impacts. Restore: Upgrade or retrofit heat-affected equipment and infrastructure to restore operational efficiency and energy performance. Regenerate: Expand renewable energy use and climate-resilient infrastructure to strengthen long-term resilience and reduce reliance on carbon-intensive energy sources.
Resource Scarcity (Reputational)	Avoid: Avoid practices that may contribute to unsustainable resource use. Reduce: Improve resource efficiency and transparency across operations. Restore: Support initiatives that replenish natural resources. Regenerate: Promote sustainable production systems that enhance long-term resource availability.
Labor / Human Rights (ESG)	Avoid: Screen suppliers and business partners for human rights risks. Reduce: Strengthen due diligence, training, and grievance mechanisms. Restore: Address identified issues through corrective actions and remediation processes. Regenerate: Build long-term social resilience through capacity building and responsible sourcing programs.
Local Community Conflict	Avoid: Consider community concerns during project planning and decisions. Reduce: Conduct stakeholder engagement and grievance management. Restore: Resolve impacts through mitigation and community support measures. Regenerate: Strengthen community livelihoods and shared-value initiatives.

4 METRIC AND TARGET

4.1 TARGET AND COMMITMENT

Mitr Phol Group integrates nature-related conservation into its sustainable business practices, aligning with global standard such as the UN SDGs to combat deforestation and restore ecosystems and followed UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Business	Standard/Framework/Policies	Details
Group and Value chain	Biodiversity	- Biodiversity Management: Assessing and managing impacts through the sustainable development policy. - No Net Loss (NNL): Striving for Net Positive Impact (NPI) on biodiversity in new projects. - No Net Deforestation: Ensuring net-zero deforestation through compensatory measures.
	UNGPs and Human Rights Policy	- Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity: Promoting diversity, equal and fair treatment for all individuals, regardless of race, gender, religion, or other characteristics. - Safe and Healthy Work Environment: Providing a workplace that prioritizes workers' safety, health, and well-being. - Freedom of Association: Respecting employees' rights to form and join trade unions or other associations. - Prohibition of Forced and Child Labor: Ensuring no involvement in forced labor, human trafficking, or child labor within its operations or supply chain. - Community Engagement: Respecting the rights of indigenous people, local communities and fostering positive relationships through sustainable practices. - Grievance Mechanisms: Establishing transparent channels for reporting and addressing human rights concerns.
	ISO 14001, ISO 45001 and ISO 50001	- ISO 14001 helps organizations reduce environmental impact, improve environmental management, and comply with environmental regulations Environmental Management Systems. - ISO 45001 is a standard for Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems (OHSMS), focusing on health and safety in workplace. - ISO 50001 standard provides a practical way to improve energy use, through the development of an energy management system (EnMS).
Wood Substitute Material	Forest Stewardship Council™	Forest Stewardship Council™ (FSC™) certification ensures that products come from responsibly managed forests that provide environmental, social, and economic benefits. It sets standards for sustainable forestry practices, including protecting biodiversity, respecting the rights of Indigenous peoples, and ensuring fair labor conditions. Products with the FSC™ label are verified to meet these standards, helping consumers make environmentally and socially responsible choices.
Sugarcane and Farm		Bonsucro¹ offers a credible, metric certification process to demonstrate commitment to environmental and social sustainability in sugarcane which is the most globally recognised framework for sustainable sugarcane production. The VIVE Programme: These certifications ensure full traceability of raw materials throughout the entire production process, in response to customer and consumer needs, and improve the Company's business practices in line with Environment, Social, Governance (ESG) principles across the supply chain.

¹ The Bonsucro certification covers areas such as: Reducing environmental impact (e.g., water use, greenhouse gas emissions). Improving labor conditions and social welfare. Ensuring economic viability for sugarcane producers.

4.2 PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGETS

4.2.1 Highlights the Group's 2025 progress against biodiversity targets.

Target	2025 Performance
Achieve No Net Loss (NNL) of biodiversity within the Company's operational scope by 2030	Achieved No Net Loss (NNL) of biodiversity within the Company's operational scope
Obtain ratio of green space inside the factory area more than 5% of total factory area	14% of the factory area

4.2.2 Other Key performance target

(See more detail in appendix 1)

Mitr Phol measures and monitors greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and water consumption using the operational control approach, covering all operations in Thailand. This approach provides a consistent basis for managing climate- and water-related performance across operations under the Group's control and is aligned with international standards and methodologies. GHG emissions are quantified using operational activity data and emission factors from authoritative sources, including the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO) and the IPCC, while water performance is measured based on water consumption from operational sites. During the reporting period, no material changes were made to the measurement methodologies or key assumptions, except for updates to selected emission factors based on the latest reference data. The tables below present the Group's performance against climate and water targets and highlight progress toward its long-term decarbonization and water stewardship commitments.

4.2.2.1 Climate

tCO₂e = tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent , MB = Million Baht

	Unit	Base Year Performance	Target 2025	Performance 2025	Status
GHG Emission Scope 1	tCO ₂ e	793,166.89	Decreased 4 % p.a.	846,930.93	Not achieved
GHG Emission Intensity Scope 1	tCO ₂ e/MB	5.65		6.84	Not achieved
GHG Emission Scope 2	tCO ₂ e	81,182.59		48,370.45	Achieved
GHG Emission Intensity for Scope 2	tCO ₂ e/MB	0.58		0.39	Achieved
GHG Emission Scope 3	tCO ₂ e	1,428,355.05	Decreased 2 % p.a.	1,539,327.14	Not achieved
GHG Emission Intensity for Scope 3	tCO ₂ e/MB	10.18		12.43	Not achieved
% Renewable Energy Consumption	%	98.38		98.88	

*See details by business sector in [Information on Environment](#) on Mitr Phol's website

4.2.2.2 Water

	Unit	Base Year Performance	Target 2025	Performance 2025	Status
Total water consumption	Million m ³	29.36	Decreased 4 % p.a	35.38	Not achieved
Percentage of sugarcane sourced from area with water Stress	%			3	

*See the water consumption detail by business sector in [Information on Environment](#) on Mitr Phol's website

4.2.2.3 Waste

Solid Waste: Bioremediation

- The ratio of total food loss and food waste to the total amount of sugar sold equals 0.20
- 95% of total packaging is made from recyclable and compostable materials

5.1 NATURE-RELATED ACTIONS UPSTREAM INITIATIVE

5.1.1 Sugarcane farming

5.1.1.1 OASIS Project

Mitr Phol has developed large-scale farm reservoirs in flood-prone areas to capture and store rainwater for use during the dry season. The initiative enhances water availability for sugarcane cultivation, benefiting more than 3,000 hectares and supporting over 500 farming households.



5.1.1.2 Enhancing Irrigation Performance

- Promoting on-farm drip irrigation systems: Mitr Phol promotes the adoption of drip irrigation, an efficient irrigation method that delivers water directly to the root zone, reducing water loss while maintaining adequate moisture for sugarcane growth. The system has been cumulated implemented across approximately 120,000 hectares of sugarcane cultivation areas.
- Installing solar-powered pumping systems: Solar panel systems have been cumulated installed across 29,568 hectares to provide renewable energy for water pumping in sugarcane farming. This initiative enhances energy efficiency and reduces reliance on fossil fuels, contributing to lower greenhouse gas emissions.



5.1.1.3 Reducing GHG Emissions and Air Pollution from Open Burning

Mitr Phol is committed to reducing post-harvest sugarcane residue burning and promoting the productive use of agricultural residues while creating additional value for farmers.

Key initiatives include:

- Green Sugarcane Leaf Purchasing Program: The program supports green cane harvesting by purchasing sugarcane leaves for use as biomass fuel in renewable energy generation. This helps reduce open-field burning, lower greenhouse gas emissions and air pollutants, including PM2.5, while providing additional income opportunities for farmers.
- Sugarcane Leaf Fiber Development Project: The project supports the utilization of post-harvest sugarcane leaves as raw materials for textile fiber production. This initiative promotes value-added use of agricultural residues, reduces the need for open burning, and creates additional income opportunities across the value chain.



5.1.1.4 Deployment of Water Management Technologies

- Internet of Things (IoT) and Geographic Information System GIS: These systems support timely water management by monitoring soil moisture levels to control water distribution, resulting to efficiently regulate the amount of water provided to crops and ensuring it meets the plants' needs.



5.2 SUSTAINABLE SUGARCANE AND SUGAR PRODUCTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

5.2.1 Sugarcane

Mitr Phol supports farmers in adopting internationally recognized sustainable sugarcane standards, including **Bonsucro** and the **VIVE Programme**, to enhance traceability, meet customer and market requirements, and strengthen ESG performance across the supply chain.

The Company aims to expand certification coverage under these standards to more than **176,000 hectares by 2030**. As of 2025, certified sugarcane cultivation areas reached **160,081 hectares**, representing **55.5%** of the Company's total planted area of **288,320 hectares** and covering more than **49% of total sugarcane production**.

5.2.2 Sustainable Rubber Plantation Management

For more than a decade, Mitr Phol's Wood Substitute Materials Business has promoted sustainable rubber plantation management in accordance with **Forest Stewardship Council™ (FSC™)** standards. The program supports farmers in adopting responsible environmental and social practices through training, performance monitoring, and continuous improvement requirements. As of 2025, the program included **3,651 active members**, covering **66,908 rai (approximately 10,705 hectares)** of rubber plantations. During the year, the Company purchased **52,926 tonnes of FSC™-aligned rubberwood** from participating members, generating **THB 52.87 million** in value.

The program also provides technical support and capacity-building initiatives on topics such as occupational safety, labor rights, human rights, waste management, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable farming practices. In addition, the Company promotes the production of **FSC™-certified latex**, which generated more than **THB 6.9 million** in additional value for **2,288 members** in 2025 through the supply of **6,923 dry tonnes** of certified latex. These initiatives help strengthen sustainable livelihoods, improve farming practices, and support responsible raw material sourcing across the supply chain.

5.3 SUPPLIER GREEN PROCUREMENT PROJECT

Mitr Phol has adopted ISO 20400:2017, an international standard providing guidance on sustainable procurement, as the operational framework for its procurement practices. In 2025, the Company procured environmentally friendly products and services representing 11% of its total procurement spend. These purchases included electrical appliances, cleaning equipment, construction equipment, office supplies, paper products, vehicles, and accessories. The Company also plans to further expand its green procurement practices across additional procurement categories.

5.4 LOCAL COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

5.4.1 Collaboration with academic institutions

In partnership with **Prince of Songkla University**, the Company has established two community learning centers in Khlong Hoi Khong District, Songkhla Province, to promote knowledge sharing and sustainable agricultural practices. The centers provide training on organic fertilizer and growing-media production, alternate wetting and drying (AWD) rice cultivation, and rubber-based intercropping, benefiting more than **50 participating households**.

5.4.2 Water Quality Monitoring, Plant Growth Measurement, and Soil Erosion Inspection Project

The Company also conducts environmental monitoring in accordance with **FSC™ requirements** and sustainable forest management principles. Activities include regular water quality monitoring in four main canals, conducted twice annually, and annual assessments of soil erosion and plantation conditions across member areas and designated monitoring plots. These measures help minimize environmental impacts and maintain ecosystem health within plantation landscapes.

5.5 NATURED-BASED INITIATIVE

5.5.1 One Million Tree Project

The **One Million Tree Planting Project** aims to expand green spaces and enhance carbon sequestration through forest conservation and ecological restoration. The project targets the planting of **one million trees between 2022 and 2032** across the Company's operational areas and community lands in collaboration with farmers and local communities.

As of 2025, the project has achieved the following:

- 609,000 trees planted
- 487.2 hectares of reforested area
- 8,556 farmers and community members participating in the project

The initiative contributes to ecosystem restoration, biodiversity enhancement, community engagement, and climate change mitigation through increased carbon absorption.



5.5.2 Mitr Volunteer Forest Planting Project

The **Mitr Volunteer Planting Project** has been conducted annually at **Phu Long, Chaiphum Province** since 2020 to support forest restoration, watershed protection, and wildfire prevention. The project focuses on planting native tree species, including **Hopea ferrea, Sappanwood, Bungor, Black rosewood, Siamese rosewood, Teak, Yang, and Jambolan**, to rehabilitate areas affected by forest fires and enhance ecosystem resilience.

Over the past six years, the project has planted **50,000 trees** across **32 hectares**, contributing to forest recovery, biodiversity conservation, and long-term ecosystem health.

5.5.3 Degraded Soil Rehabilitation and Sang Mon Bamboo Plant

Mitr Phol has implemented a pilot project to rehabilitate degraded land in Dan Chang District, Suphan Buri Province, using compost produced from by-products of its sugar and power production processes to improve soil quality and restore land productivity.

Following soil improvement, **Sang Mon bamboo** was planted as a pioneer species to enhance soil structure, improve soil fertility, and increase green cover. The project also generates climate-related value through carbon sequestration and has been registered under the **Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction Program (T-VER)** for Economic Fast-Growing Tree Plantations.

5.6 BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PROJECTS IN COLLABORATION WITH SUPPLIERS AND STAKEHOLDER

Panel Plus Co., Ltd. collaborates with rubber farmers and local communities surrounding its factories to assess biodiversity, strengthen awareness of ecosystem services, and support biodiversity conservation and restoration. Biodiversity survey and monitoring are conducted every five years across eight community forests and protected areas, covering a total area of 842.24 hectares.

5.6.1 Key Conservation Activities

Biodiversity Survey & Monitoring	Community Forest Management	Environmental Education & Ecotourism	Research & Conservation
• Survey and monitor local flora and fauna • Develop biodiversity databases • Conduct biodiversity monitoring every five years	• Forest patrols and invasive species control • Community participation in forest protection • Community Forest management guidelines	• Training on sustainable forest use • Development of nature trails, tree tagging, and viewpoints • Promotion of community-based ecotourism	• Collaboration with Prince of Songkla University • Assessment of medicinal plant value • Support for ecosystem restoration

5.6.2 Check Dam Construction Activity in Wang Nam Phung Watershed Forest



Panel Plus Co., Ltd. provided funding and encouraged employee participation in a check dam construction activity in the Wang Nam Phung watershed forest, located in Moo 10, Ban Rai Subdistrict, Hat Yai District, Songkhla Province. The initiative, conducted in collaboration with local communities and industrial network partners for the second consecutive year, aims to store water for use during the dry season, serve as nurseries for aquatic life and restore the upstream ecosystem.

5.6.3 Community Reforest Project in Collaboration with the Mae Fah Luang Foundation

The Community Forest Project is a collaboration between Mitr Phol Group and the Mae Fah Luang Foundation in Amnat Charoen Province, covering 160 hectare over three years (2023-2025) with a budget of 2.7 million baht. The project aims to restore forest areas, increase carbon sequestration by approximately 5.62 tons of CO₂ per hectare per year, and create income for local communities through forest care activities. Moreover, these activities include establishing a community fund, providing training, building firebreaks, and recovery forest ecosystem.

APPENDIX 1

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Driver of nature change	Metric	Unit	2023	2024	2025
Climate Change ^[1]	Total GHG emissions: Scope 1	tCO ₂ e	349,568.60	394,861.87	846,930.93
	Total GHG emissions: Scope 2 (Market-based)		83,017.38	75,001.66	48,370.45
	Total GHG emissions: Scope 2 (Location-based)		83,017.38	75,001.66	48,370.45
	Total GHG emissions: Scope 3		1,806,612.68	1,624,433.19	1,539,327.14
	1: purchased goods and services		1,339,971.05	1,051,915.03	1,086,977.56
	2: capital goods		-	419	236
	3: fuel- and energy-related activities		21,596.94	60,709.56	14,099.39
	4: upstream transportation and distribution		150,855.61	201,405.43	226,767.61
	5: waste generated in operations		1,140.49	3,224.51	6,801.20
	6: business travel		502.94	604.12	643.87
	7: employee commuting		6,713.55	4,782.95	3,486.60
	8: upstream leased assets		-	973.99	630.60
	9: downstream transportation and distribution		121,242.93	112,644.56	36,848.07
	10: processing of sold products		Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
	11: use of sold products		163,356.49	185,021.45	158,999.37
	12: end-of-life treatment of sold products		1,232.68	2,442.64	3,692.55
	13: downstream leased assets		-	704.76	377.97
	14: franchises		Not relevant	Not relevant	Not relevant
	15: investments		-	-	-
Land Use Change	Total surface area controlled/managed by the organization	Hectare	119	119	-
Pollution	Total volume of water discharged	Million Liters	100.98	244.21	1,580.43
	- Discharge to surface water		37.71	213.86	1,551.42
	- Discharge to ground water		0	0	0
	- Discharge to third-party water		63.27	30.35	29.01
	Total volume of waste generated	Tons	2,549,167.73	2,215,539.21	2,622,757.81
	- Hazardous waste		13,597.27	2,599.52	1,981.38
	- Non-hazardous waste		2,535,570.45	2,212,939.69	2,620,776.43
	Total waste diverted from disposal		2,308,402.94	2,344,773.42	2,034,143.70
	Total hazardous waste diverted from disposal (onsite & offsite)		1,589.81	58.31	1.96
	- Hazardous waste prepared for reused		3.84	46.76	-
	- Hazardous waste prepared for recycling		677.33	2.66	-
	- Hazardous waste prepared for other recovery operation		909	8.89	1.96
	Total non-hazardous waste diverted from disposal (onsite & offsite)		2,306,813.13	2,344,715.12	2,034,141.74
	- Non-hazardous waste prepared for reused		1,985.70	9,240.00	4.83
	- Non-hazardous waste prepared for recycling		294,950.07	204,697.71	350,044.48
	- Non-hazardous waste prepared for composting		1,953,657.54	1,701,719.38	1,673,382.53
	Non-hazardous waste prepared for other recovery operation		56,219.82	429,058.03	10,709.90
	Total waste directed to disposal		13,986.02	6,031.69	4,557.02
	Total hazardous waste directed to disposal		274.42	3,618.14	1,330.27
	- Hazardous waste incineration (w/energy recover)		18.18	2118.96	671.61
	- Hazardous waste incineration (w/o energy recover)		18.41	15.61	109.27
	- Hazardous waste sent to landfill		231.27	244.36	249.34

Driver of nature change	Metric	Unit	2023	2024	2025
Pollution	- Hazardous waste sent to other disposal operations	Tons	6.55	34.62	300.05
	Total non-hazardous waste directed to disposal		13,711.61	2,413.55	3,226.75
	- Non-hazardous waste incineration (w/energy recover)		45	447.8	128.48
	- Non-hazardous waste incineration (w/o energy recover)		0.36	33.71	5.07
	- Non-hazardous waste sent to landfill		13,655.24	2,155.69	1,932.30
	- Non-hazardous waste sent to other disposal operations		11	980.94	1,160.90
	Total food loss and waste		424,690.27	386,792.26	517,444.37
	Total food loss & waste used for alternative purposes		266,206.82	324,068.60	321,455.41
	Total food loss & waste, which is undetermined loss		158,483.45	62,723.65	195,988.97
Resource use/ replenishment	Total food loss & waste per weight of sugar sales	Tons	0.180	0.184	195,988.97
	Total weight of all plastic packaging		7,272	7,760	7,837
	Percentage of plastics packaging that is compostable	%	0.003	0.002	0.001
	Percentage of plastics packaging that is technically recyclable		94.73	94.2	94
	Percentage of plastics packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale		0	0.036	0.14
	Total TSP (PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀)	Tons	425.92	477.11	429.24
	Total Nitrogen oxides (NO _x)		572.32	774.22	735.98
	Total VOCs		0.52	0.29	0.77
	Total Sulfur oxides (SO _x)		82.44	60.05	62.66
	Total CO		313.28	406.6	685.37
	Total water withdrawal from all areas	Million liters	27,688.54	33,419.06	36,958.55
	- Total surface water withdrawal		23,760.83	29,119.56	31,907.45
	- Total groundwater withdrawal		2,089.02	2,052.55	2,128.24
	- Total produced water		1,714.77	1,993.19	2,724.55
	- Total third-party water withdrawal		123.92	253.76	198.31
	Total water withdrawal from water stress areas		19,975.67	22,378.35	2,035.79
	- Total surface water withdrawal		17,840.23	20,261.58	1,889.36
	- Total groundwater withdrawal		830.06	782	0.12
	- Total produced water		1,142.28	1,094.10	109.28
	- Total third-party water withdrawal		163.1	240.68	37.04
	Total net freshwater consumption		22,778.82	30,680.20	35,378.12
	Total water consumption from water stress area		16,096.52	20,465.28	2,003.32
	Percentage of all agricultural products by certification program	%	NA	16.46	49.00
Note: (1) Metrics under climate change refer to ISSB's IFRS-S2 Climate related Disclosures Standard. There are no further impact and dependency metrics from sector specific guidance for solar power and other renewables					



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