THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BIODIVERSITY & ZERO DEFORESTATION COMMITMENT

April 2024

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True is committed to protecting biodiversity and supporting zero deforestation. This is an important issue that True has set the Biodiversity & Zero Deforestation Policy and pays attention to potential impacts of our business activities throughout the supply chain. We have a framework for risk assessment on Biodiversity & Zero Deforestation which covers our own operation and adjacent areas across our value chain including upstream and downstream activities. The process description is demonstrated as follows:

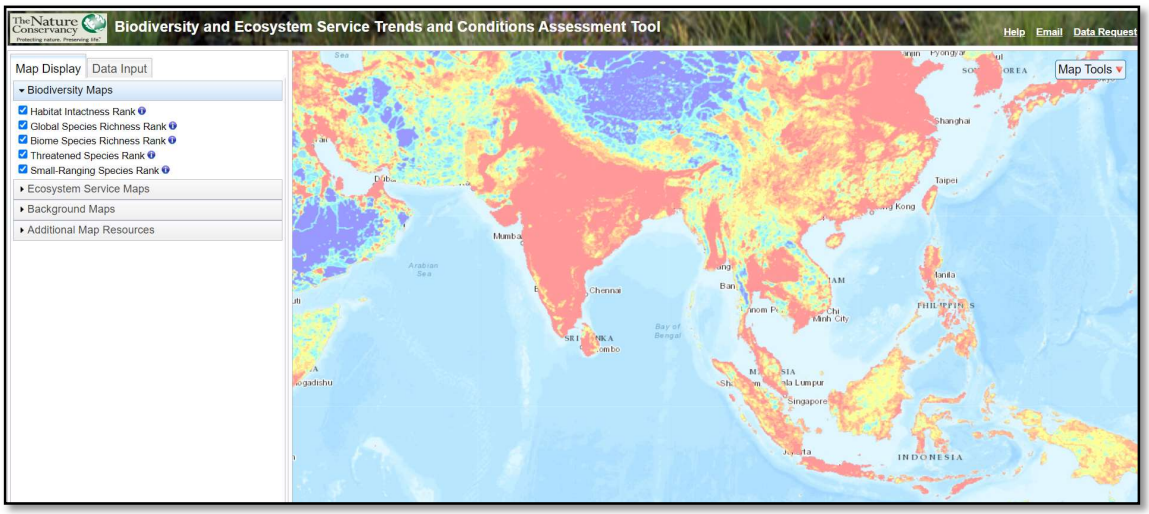
Process	Detail
1. Screening & Site Selection	Determine the scope of study areas and do the pre-screening of the operational sites that have potential impact
2. Assessment & Prioritize	· Review and prioritize the metrics · Set the assessment criteria to classify and rate the risk areas · Select the potential sites and compare with the significant conservation or biodiversity areas, by applying the biodiversity programs such as the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Service Trends and Conditions Assessment Tool (BESTCAT) for preliminary screening · Assess the high risk level conservation or biodiversity areas via Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) by using location-specific approach · Identify relevant biodiversity risk and integrate into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management processes · Identify dependency-related biodiversity risks by using WWF Risk Biodiversity Filter · Determine Impact-related biodiversity risks
3. Measure	If the operational sites are located close by the very high-risk level conservation or biodiversity, those sites must have the mitigation that hierarchy as follows: 1. Avoidance 2. Reduce 3. Restore 4. Offset
4. Monitoring	Monitor and validate the mitigation hierarchy and disclose the progress of implementation
5. Engagement & Communication	Engage and communicate with stakeholders to operate business without affecting any biodiversity and mitigate deforestation risks

Note: For more information, please refer to the Environment policy at https://sustainability.dtac.co.th/sustainability/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/True-Environmental-Policy-3FEB2024-External-Use.pdf

Risk and Impact Assessment 2023

- True screens its operational sites/ base stations that are likely to impact on biodiversity. We set the criteria for pre-screening the material areas and site by excluding the urban areas and the towers installed on the building rooftop. Initially, there are 17,758 sites nationwide that may impact biodiversity.

- Then we evaluate the pre-screened operational sites by applying the BESTCAT program, which defines the indicators/metrics for assessing the impact of risks covering 5 dimensions, that are prioritized according to the significances:
  1. Threatened Species Richness
  2. Biome-based Species Richness
  3. Global Species Richness
  4. Habitat Intactness
  5. Small Ranging Species Richness



Biodiversity and Ecosystem Service Trends and Conditions Assessment (BESTCAT) Tool

- According to the study result, there are 324 sites of signal tower located in a very high-risk area (score 91-100) of at least 3 dimensions. Therefore, further assessment is required in order to confirm if these areas are critical biodiversity.
- A total of 324 sites, located in a high-risk area, have been assessed for biodiversity risk using IBAT (Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool)
- The assessment results using IBAT for the 324 sites indicate that
  - Within a 5 km radius of 73 sites, it has been identified that the surrounding areas are located within protected areas.
  - Within a 5 km radius of 59 sites, it has been identified that the surrounding areas are in key biodiversity areas.

In addition, the IUCN Red list of threatened species is illustrated as below figure.

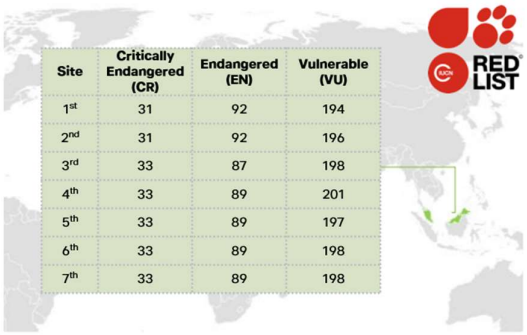
IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Number of IUCN Red list of threatened species* (CR, EN, VU Category)	Number of Sites
>100	7
91-100	94
81-90	193
<80	30

*The total number of species categorized as Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) or Vulnerable (VU) found within 50 km. of each site.

The detail of each site that has the total number of IUCN Red list of threatened species (CR, EN, VU Category) more than 100 species.

Site	Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)
1st	31	92	194
2nd	31	92	196
3rd	33	87	198
4th	33	89	201
5th	33	89	197
6th	33	89	198
7th	33	89	198



Biodiversity Risk and Impact Summary

According to the biodiversity risk and impact assessment, we have identified biodiversity-related risks associated with the telecommunication sector by using the WWF Biodiversity Filter Tool. In addition, we use the location-specific approach to assess each area. Therefore, dependency and impact-related biodiversity risks were identified as follows:

WWF Biodiversity Risk Assessment Results :

Risk Type	Risk Category	Group	Indicator name	Risk Level (No. of Site)				
				Very low	Low	Medium	Hight	Very High
PHYSICAL	1. Provisioning Services	Dependency	Water Scarcity	77	247	-	-	-
			Forest Productivity and Distance to Markets					
			Limited Wild Flora & Fauna Availability					
			Limited Marine Fish Availability					
	2. Regulating & Supporting Services - Enabling	Dependency	Soil Condition	324	-	-	-	-
			Water Condition					
			Air Condition					
			Ecosystem Condition					
			Pollination					
	3. Regulating Services - Mitigating	Dependency	Landslides	-	-	200	124	-
			Fire Hazard					
			Plant/Forest/Aquatic Pests and Diseases					
			Herbicide Resistance					
			Extreme Heat					
			Tropical Cyclones					
	4. Cultural Services	Dependency	Tourism Attractiveness	324	-	-	-	-
	5. Pressures on Biodiversity	Impact	Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	-	-	248	76	-
			Tree Cover Loss					
			Invasives					
			Pollution					
REPUTATIONAL	6. Environmental Factors	Impact	Protected/Conserved Areas	-	61	88	175	-
			Key Biodiversity Areas					
			Other Important Delineated Areas					
			Ecosystem Condition					
			Range Rarity					
	7. Socioeconomic Factors	Impact	Indigenous Peoples (IPs); Local Communities (	-	311	13	-	-
			Resource Scarcity: Food - Water - Air					
			Labor/Human Rights					
			Financial Inequality					
	8. Additional Reputational Factors	Dependency	Media Scrutiny	-	243	81	-	-
			Political Situation					
			Sites of International Interest					
			Risk Preparation					

Biodiversity risk and impact assessment for upstream and downstream of the value chain

- **Upstream:** Our significant upstream activities involve the construction of signal towers and electronics & semiconductor manufacturers. We are aware of the importance of biodiversity and, as a result, we have developed a screening process and biodiversity requirements for supplier selection. Our procurement team ensures that these requirements and screenings are met by suppliers, and we have found that all of our suppliers already have established biodiversity policies, management systems, and assessment approaches to demonstrate their awareness of biodiversity. Additionally, our suppliers have implemented Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) for areas located in high-risk zones. Moreover, we have implemented mitigation plans in collaboration with local communities and stakeholders to address their opinions and expectations.
- **Downstream:** Our significant downstream activities involve the usage of our services by customers via signal towers. Consequently, we have already assessed the biodiversity risks in the adjacent areas of these signal towers. The results of the assessment indicate that there is no high-risk level of dependency or impact on biodiversity in these areas.

WWF Scape Risk Types, Risk Categories, and Indicators

Risk Type	Risk Category	Group	Key	Indicator name	Indicator Risk Level (by Supplier Group))	
					Electronics & Semiconductor Manufacturing	Construction Materials
PHYSICAL	1. Provisioning Services	Dependency	S1_1	Water Scarcity	3.15	4.35
			S1_2	Forest Productivity and Distance to Markets	No dependency or impact	3.50
			S1_3	Limited Wild Flora & Fauna Availability	No dependency or impact	3.00
			S1_4	Limited Marine Fish Availability	N/A	N/A
	2. Regulating & Supporting Services - Enabling	Dependency	S2_1	Soil Condition	No dependency or impact	No dependency or impact
			S2_2	Water Condition	3.50	2.50
			S2_3	Air Condition	3.00	2.50
			S2_4	Ecosystem Condition	No dependency or impact	No dependency or impact
			S2_5	Pollination	No dependency or impact	No dependency or impact
	3. Regulating Services - Mitigating	Dependency	S3_1	Landslides	3.00	3.00
			S3_2	Fire Hazard	3.50	3.50
			S3_3	Plant/Forest/Aquatic Pests and Diseases	No dependency or impact	No dependency or impact
			S3_4	Herbicide Resistance	No dependency or impact	No dependency or impact
			S3_5	Extreme Heat	2.50	3.50
			S3_6	Tropical Cyclones	3.00	3.50
	4. Cultural Services	Dependency	S4_1	Tourism Attractiveness	No dependency or impact	No dependency or impact
	5. Pressures on Biodiversity	Impact	S5_1	Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	2.25	2.25
			S5_2	Tree Cover Loss	1.00	4.00
			S5_3	Invasives	No dependency or impact	2.50
			S5_4	Pollution	4.38	3.75
REPUTATIONAL	6. Environmental Factors	Impact	S6_1	Protected/Conserved Areas	2.00	2.50
			S6_2	Key Biodiversity Areas	1.50	1.50
			S6_3	Other Important Delineated Areas	2.50	2.50
			S6_4	Ecosystem Condition	1.75	2.12
			S6_5	Range Rarity	1.50	2.00
	7. Socioeconomic Factors	Impact	S7_1	Indigenous Peoples (IPs); Local Communities (LCs) Lands and Territories	N/A	N/A
			S7_2	Resource Scarcity: Food - Water - Air	2.50	2.35
			S7_3	Labor/Human Rights	3.50	3.00
			S7_4	Financial Inequality	2.50	2.00
	8. Additional Reputational Factors	Dependency	S8_1	Media Scrutiny	3.00	4.00
			S8_2	Political Situation	2.88	2.88
			S8_3	Sites of International Interest	1.50	1.50
			S8_4	Risk Preparation	2.00	2.50

According to the biodiversity risk and impact assessment by using the WWF Biodiversity Filter Tool. The stakeholder's level of dependency or impact on biodiversity is summarized below.

The metrics and progress of True's operations in 2023 are as follows:

Metrics	Progress 2023
Percentage of operational sites which do not impact on biodiversity[1]	99.46 %
Percentage of number of trees planting by True Group and our partners compare to Target year 2023 and follow through the We Grow application[2]	96.40%

Notes:

[1] Progress on Biodiversity: evaluated from the total operational sites, excluding the critical biodiversity risk pre-screening sites.

[2] Progress on Zero deforestation: estimated from total 33,740 trees planted as of 2023 compared to the 35,000 trees target 2023 (accumulated)

Progress of stakeholder engagement to protect ecosystems and restore Biodiversity

Biodiversity Risk and Impact Result

In 2023, TRUE conducted the biodiversity impact assessment, Implement mitigation, rehabilitation, and compensation. The result of the assessment is demonstrated as below:

No.	Signal Towers	Areas	Impact (score)					Implemented project to avoid and restore the impact.
			Threatened Species Richness	Biome-based Species Richness	Global Species Richness	Habitat Intactness	Small Ranging Species Richness	
1	BRR1607	Mueang District, Buriram Province	83	66	75	5	1	The Sarus Crane Conservation and Restoration project in Buriram province. The project aims to release them into the wild and promote the water ecosystem as their habitat and a food source every year.
2	BRR6711		83	66	75	5	1	
3	NAN6841	Tha Wang Pha District, Nan Province	97	85	95	58	81	Sobkhun Model "Coffee for Forest with income for community" aims to Restore forests and generate income by planting trees, restoring watershed forests, promoting biodiversity, via support economy via local community
4	PCK7258	Kui Buri District, Prachuap Khiri Khan Province	98	38	88	69	85	Patcharasuthakhachanurak Project, the project aims to monitor and protect wild elephants and provide early warning for potential conflicts between humans and wild elephants, reducing the conflicts.
5	PCK6750		98	37	88	42	83	
6	PCK7285		97	35	88	20	82	

Collaboration with Stakeholders as of 2023

Sarus Crane Conservation and the Doo Nok Application

True supported the Sarus Crane Reintroduction Project Thailand in Buriram to develop and conserve the Huai Jorakae Mak freshwater reservoir for sarus cranes. The Company in collaboration with The Zoological Park Organization of Thailand and other partners in 2019 signed the MOU to support the Wetland and Eastern Sarus Crane Conservation Center in Buriram province as a learning center and conservation of sarus cranes in order to promote biodiversity and ecosystem in the province.

We have Doo Nok (birdwatching) application for reporting sarus crane and other bird species to support biodiversity awareness and plan to promote this application to cover the overall areas of our operation across the country. In 2023, a total of 16 sarus cranes were freed to nature. To date, there are more than 120 sarus cranes.

Our aim is to increase sarus cranes in the wild every year, then we also encourage farmers to change their farming style to organic farming and utilize the Company's digital; platforms such as True Money Wallet to expand their farming product online distribution channels. This allows farmers to earn more income from selling organic rice as the result to expanding food sources for sarus crane. The number of farmers who benefited from this project is 10,108 people living nearby. In addition, The Company supported the Sarus Crane Reintroduction Project Thailand in Buriram to develop and conserve the Huai Jorakae Mak freshwater reservoir for sarus cranes.

Patcharasuthakhachanurak Project

True co-ordinated with the Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology of Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University developed AI technology by applying the smart early warning system for wild elephants and creating Khachanurak application to monitor and identify only wild elephants together with location data, to send to a cloud storage, and then notify officers or responsible people in the communities. This project was effectively able to 90% capture wild elephant pictures and could be able the push the wild elephants back to the forest by 2,261 times. This elephant surveillance project could also help to reduce conflict and confrontation between the wild elephants and nearby farming communities.

The project for wildlife monitoring with an early warning system has been expanded and applied to address human-elephant conflict in various areas, including the Kui Buri National Park in Prachuap Khiri Khan Province, and areas under the Bajrasudha Kajanurak Project, covering forested areas across five provinces in the eastern region: Chachoengsao, Chanthaburi, Rayong, Chonburi, and Sa Kaeo.

There are plans to expand operations to wild west group Phu Luang Wildlife Sanctuary, Loei Province and Khao Luang National Park Nakhon Si Thammarat Province to reduce the area of conflict between humans and elephants from 1,583 wild elephants.