# THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BIODIVERSITY & ZERO DEFORESTATION COMMITMENT

May 2026

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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:

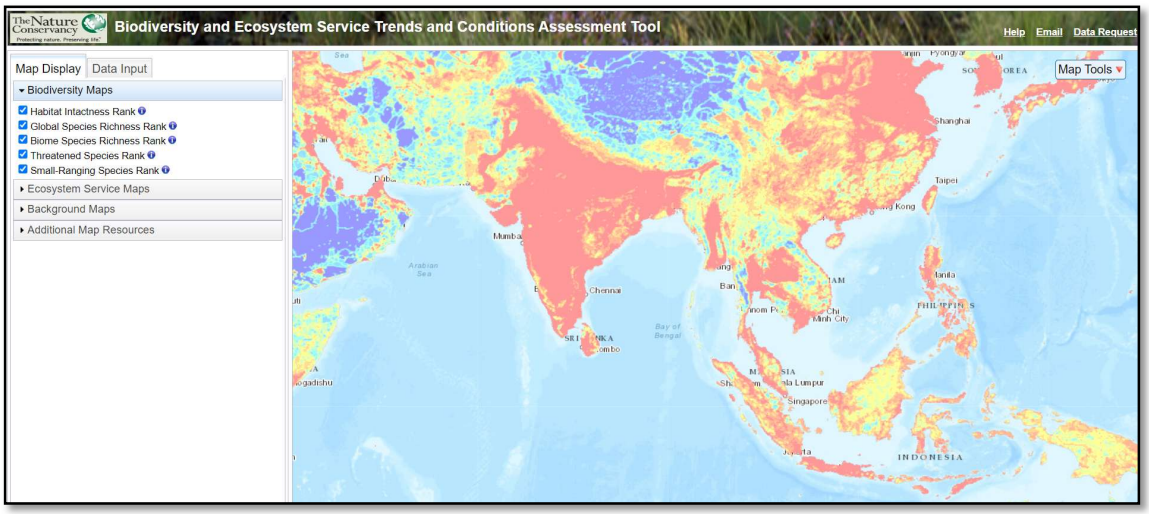

| Process | Detail |
|---|---|
| **1. Screening & Site Selection** | Determine the scope of study areas and do the pre-screening of the operational sites that have potential impact |
| **2. Assessment & Prioritize** | · Review and prioritize the metrics<br>· Set the assessment criteria to classify and rate the risk areas<br>· 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<br>· Assess the high risk level conservation or biodiversity areas via Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) by using location-specific approach<br>· Apply the LEAP approach under the TNFD framework (Locate, Evaluate, Assess, Prepare) to systematically identify and assess nature-related risks and opportunities<br>· Identify relevant biodiversity risk and integrate into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management processes<br>· Identify dependency-related biodiversity risks by using WWF Risk Biodiversity Filter<br>· 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:<br>1. Avoidance<br>2. Reduce<br>3. Restore<br>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 Biodiversity and Zero Deforestation Policy at https://truesustainability.info/sustainability/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Biodiversity_Zero_Deforestation_Policy_May.pdf

## Risk and Impact Assessment 2025

- 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 7,832 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 132 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 132 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 132 sites indicate that
  - Within a 1 km radius of 35 sites, it has been identified that the surrounding areas are located within protected areas.
  - Within a 1 km radius of 23 sites, it has been identified that the surrounding areas are in key biodiversity areas (KBA).

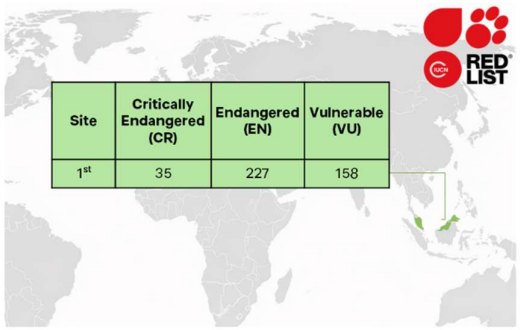
In addition, the IUCN Red list of threatened species is illustrated as below figure.

## IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

| Number of IUCN Red list of threatened species* (CR, EN, VU Category) | Number of Sites |
|---|---|
| >100 | 1 |
| 91-100 | 0 |
| 81-90 | 0 |
| <80 | 131 |

*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 | 35 | 227 | 158 |

## 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 (Own Operations)**

| Risk Type | Risk Category | Group | Key | Indicator Name | Risk Level (No. of Site) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No impact/ dependency | Very low | Low | Medium | Hight | Very High |
| PHYSICAL | 1. Provisioning Services | Dependency | S1_1 | Water Availability | - | 25 | 107 | - | - | - |
| | | | S1_2 | Forest Productivity and Distance to Markets | | | | | | |
| | | | S1_3 | Marine Fish Availability | | | | | | |
| | | | S1_4 | Wild Flora & Fauna Availability | | | | | | |
| | 2. Regulating & Supporting Services - Enabling | Dependency | S2_1 | Soil Condition | - | - | 69 | 63 | - | - |
| | | | S2_2 | Water Quality | | | | | | |
| | | | S2_3 | Air Quality | | | | | | |
| | | | S2_4 | Ecosystem Condition (degraded) | | | | | | |
| | | | S2_5 | Pollination | | | | | | |
| | 3. Regulating Services - Mitigating | Dependency | S3_1 | Landslides | - | - | - | - | 132 | - |
| | | | S3_2 | Wildfires | | | | | | |
| | | | S3_3 | Disease | | | | | | |
| | | | S3_4 | Herbicide Resistance | | | | | | |
| | | | S3_5 | Extreme Heat | | | | | | |
| | | | S3_6 | Tropical Cyclones | | | | | | |
| | | | S3_7 | Flooding | | | | | | |
| | 4. Cultural Services | Dependency | S4_1 | Natural & Cultural Resources | 132 | - | - | - | - | - |
| REGULATORY | 5. Application | Impact | S5_1 | Status of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) | - | - | - | - | 132 | - |
| | | | S5_2 | Biodiversity Conservation Policy Statement in Law | | | | | | |
| | 6. Scoping | Impact | S6_1 | Definition of Biodiversity | - | - | - | 132 | - | - |
| | | | S6_2 | Definition of Wild Fauna | | | | | | |
| | | | S6_3 | Definition of Wild Flora | | | | | | |
| | | | S6_4 | Definition of Protected Areas | | | | | | |
| | | | S6_5 | Definition of Ecological Corridors and Networks | | | | | | |
| | | | S6_6 | Definition of Invasive Alien species | | | | | | |
| | | | S6_7 | Definition of a Threatened Species | | | | | | |
| | 7. Rights, Access and Entitlements | Impact | S7_1 | State's Duty to Protect and Conserve Biodiversity | - | 132 | - | - | - | - |
| | 8. Institutions and Governance | Impact | S8_1 | Biodiversity Management Authority | - | - | 132 | - | - | - |
| | | | S8_2 | Coordination among National Government Authorities | | | | | | |
| | | | S8_3 | Public Participation | | | | | | |

| Risk Type | Risk Category | Group | | Indicator name | Risk Level (No. of Site) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | No impact/ dependency | Very low | Low | Medium | Hight | Very High |
| REGULATORY | 9. Management Instruments | Impact | S9_1 | Monitoring of Biodiversity | - | - | - | 132 | - | - |
| | | | S9_2 | Data Compilation and Sharing - National Level | | | | | | |
| | | | S9_3 | Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and | | | | | | |
| | | | S9_4 | Offset Requirements | | | | | | |
| | | | S9_5 | Protected Areas | | | | | | |
| | | | S9_6 | Protected Species Management | | | | | | |
| | 10. Subnational Water Law | Impact | S10_1 | Requirement to Meet National Standards | - | - | - | - | - | 132 |
| | | | S10_2 | Coordination Among Local and National Authorities | | | | | | |
| | 11. Offenses and Penalties | Impact | S11_1 | Pollution Crimes | - | - | 132 | - | - | - |
| | | | S11_2 | Habitat Destruction | | | | | | |
| | | | S11_3 | Violation of invasive species prohibitions | | | | | | |
| | | | S11_4 | Violation of EIA requirements | | | | | | |
| | 12. Implementation Risk | Impact | S12_1 | Effective Policy Formulation | - | - | - | 132 | - | - |
| | | | S12_2 | Respect for Institutions | | | | | | |
| REPUTATIONAL | 13. Pressures on Biodiversity | Impact | S13_1 | Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change | - | - | - | 103 | 29 | - |
| | | | S13_2 | Forest Canopy Loss | | | | | | |
| | | | S13_3 | Invasives | | | | | | |
| | | | S13_4 | Pollution | | | | | | |
| | 14. Environmental Factors | Impact | S14_1 | Protected/Conserved Areas | - | - | 89 | 42 | 1 | - |
| | | | S14_2 | Key Biodiversity Areas | | | | | | |
| | | | S14_3 | Wetlands of International Importance | | | | | | |
| | | | S14_4 | Other Important Delineated Areas | | | | | | |
| | | | S14_5 | Ecosystem Condition (Intact) | | | | | | |
| | | | S14_6 | Range Rarity | | | | | | |
| | 15. Socioeconomic Factors | Impact | S15_1 | Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities | - | - | - | 132 | - | - |
| | | | S15_2 | Resource Scarcity | | | | | | |
| | | | S15_3 | Labor/Human Rights | | | | | | |
| | | | S15_4 | Financial Inequality | | | | | | |

No Impact/ Dependency  Very Low  Low  Medium  High  Very High

## 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 Biodiversity Risk Assessment Results (Suppliers)**

| Risk Type | Risk Category | Group | Key | Indicator Name | Indicator Risk Level (by Supplier Group) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Supplier 1 (Transportation Services) | Supplier 2 (Offices & Professional Services) | Supplier 3 (Offices & Professional Services) | Supplier 4 (Offices & Professional Services) | Supplier 5 (Offices & Professional Services) | Supplier 6 (Offices & Professional Services) |
| PHYSICAL | 1. Provisioning Services | Dependency | S1_1 | Water Availability | 2.65 | 3.30 | 2.20 | 1.65 | 1.90 | 3.05 |
| | | | S1_2 | Forest Productivity and Distance to Markets | 1.50 | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency |
| | | | S1_3 | Marine Fish Availability | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency |
| | | | S1_4 | Wild Flora & Fauna Availability | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency |
| | 2. Regulating & Supporting Services - Enabling | Dependency | S2_1 | Soil Condition | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency |
| | | | S2_2 | Water Quality | 2.94 | 3.22 | 2.83 | 3.28 | 2.72 | 2.78 |
| | | | S2_3 | Air Quality | 4.00 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.00 |
| | | | S2_4 | Ecosystem Condition (degraded) | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency |
| | | | S2_5 | Pollination | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency |
| | 3. Regulating Services - Mitigating | Dependency | S3_1 | Landslides | 3.50 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| | | | S3_2 | Wildfires | 4.00 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 3.50 | 2.00 |
| | | | S3_3 | Disease | 5.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 |
| | | | S3_4 | Herbicide Resistance | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency |
| | | | S3_5 | Extreme Heat | 4.00 | 4.50 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 |
| | | | S3_6 | Tropical Cyclones | 4.50 | N/A | 4.00 | N/A | 3.50 | 2.50 |
| | | | S3_7 | Flooding | 4.25 | 2.62 | 2.88 | 2.62 | 2.62 | 2.25 |
| | 4. Cultural Services | Dependency | S4_1 | Natural & Cultural Resources | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency |
| REGULATORY | 5. Application | Impact | S5_1 | Status of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 5.00 | 4.00 |
| | | | S5_2 | Biodiversity Conservation Policy Statement in Law | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 5.00 |
| | 6. Scoping | Impact | S6_1 | Definition of Biodiversity | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 |
| | | | S6_2 | Definition of Wild Fauna | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| | | | S6_3 | Definition of Wild Flora | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 |
| | | | S6_4 | Definition of Protected Areas | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | | | S6_5 | Definition of Ecological Corridors and Networks | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 5.00 |
| | | | S6_6 | Definition of Invasive Alien species | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 5.00 |
| | | | S6_7 | Definition of a Threatened Species | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 |
| | 7. Rights, Access and Entitlements | Impact | S7_1 | State's Duty to Protect and Conserve Biodiversity | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | 8. Institutions and Governance | Impact | S8_1 | Biodiversity Management Authority | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | | | S8_2 | Coordination among National Government Authorities | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | | | S8_3 | Public Participation | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 |
| | 9. Management Instruments | Impact | S9_1 | Monitoring of Biodiversity | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 4.00 |
| | | | S9_2 | Data Compilation and Sharing - | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 |
| | | | S9_3 | Environmental Impact Assessments | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | | | S9_4 | Offset Requirements | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 3.00 |
| | | | S9_5 | Protected Areas | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 1.00 |
| | | | S9_6 | Protected Species Management | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | 10. Subnational Water Law | Impact | S10_1 | Requirement to Meet National | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 |
| | | | S10_2 | Coordination Among Local and National Authorities | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 |
| | 11. Offenses and Penalties | Impact | S11_1 | Pollution Crimes | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | | | S11_2 | Habitat Destruction | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | | | S11_3 | Violation of invasive species | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 |
| | | | S11_4 | Violation of EIA requirements | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| | 12. Implementation Risk | Impact | S12_1 | Effective Policy Formulation | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| | | | S12_2 | Respect for Institutions | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| REPUTATIONAL | 13. Pressures on Biodiversity | Impact | S13_1 | Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change | 4.00 | 2.50 | 1.75 | 2.50 | 1.75 | 1.25 |
| | | | S13_2 | Forest Canopy Loss | 5.00 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 1.00 |
| | | | S13_3 | Invasives | 3.50 | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency |
| | | | S13_4 | Pollution | 4.83 | 3.33 | 3.33 | 3.33 | 3.42 | 3.06 |
| | 14. Environmental Factors | Impact | S14_1 | Protected/Conserved Areas | 3.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 |
| | | | S14_2 | Key Biodiversity Areas | 3.00 | 1.50 | 2.50 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 |
| | | | S14_3 | Wetlands of International Importance | 2.50 | 1.00 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 3.00 | 1.00 |
| | | | S14_4 | Other Important Delineated Areas | 3.50 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 |
| | | | S14_5 | Ecosystem Condition (Intact) | 2.75 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 2.00 |
| | | | S14_6 | Range Rarity | 2.50 | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency |
| | 15. Socioeconomic Factors | Impact | S15_1 | Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency |
| | | | S15_2 | Resource Scarcity | 3.00 | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency | No Impact/ Dependency |
| | | | S15_3 | Labor/Human Rights | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| | | | S15_4 | Financial Inequality | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 2.50 |

No Impact/ Dependency | Very Low | Low | Medium | High | Very High

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 2025 are as follows:

| Metrics | Progress 2025 |
|---|---|
| Percentage of operational sites which do not impact on biodiversity[1] | 99.71 % |
| Percentage of number of trees planting by True Group and our partners compare to Target year 2025 and follow through the We Grow application[2] | 99.42% |

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 44,740 trees planted as of 2025 compared to the 45,000 trees target 2025 (accumulated)

## Progress of stakeholder engagement to protect ecosystems and restore Biodiversity

### Biodiversity Risk and Impact Result

In 2025, 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 2025

### Eastern Sarus Crane Conservation Project

True is a key partner in the Eastern Sarus Crane Conservation Project, collaborating with the Zoological Park Organization of Thailand and UNDP Thailand to restore and increase crane populations in the wild. The initiative leverages digital and communication technologies, research data, monitoring systems, and community engagement to support conservation efforts. It aims to develop a sustainable conservation model, reduce risks to endangered species, and preserve ecosystem value, contributing to long-term biodiversity and ecological balance.

In 2025, 18 new Eastern Sarus Cranes were recorded in the wild, bringing the total population to 191 individuals.

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 10,600 people living nearby.

**True Smart Early Warning System**

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. In 2025, this project successfully captured 100% of wild elephant images and could be able the push the wild elephants back to the forest. 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.

**True Sustainability Initiative: PlookTookTeeDtorJai**

True integrates biodiversity conservation into its operations by considering ecosystem impacts in nationwide network planning. Mitigation measures follow a hierarchy, from avoiding sensitive areas to restoring sites with native species and community engagement in tree planting to restore ecosystems, expand green spaces, and enhance carbon sequestration, with progress tracked through the WE GROW application.

True continues to promote tree planting through the WE GROW app to restore ecosystems, provide habitats for various species, increase green spaces, and absorb carbon dioxide. In 2025, the app recorded a total of 6,265,655 trees, which have absorbed approximately 330,826 tons of $CO_2$.