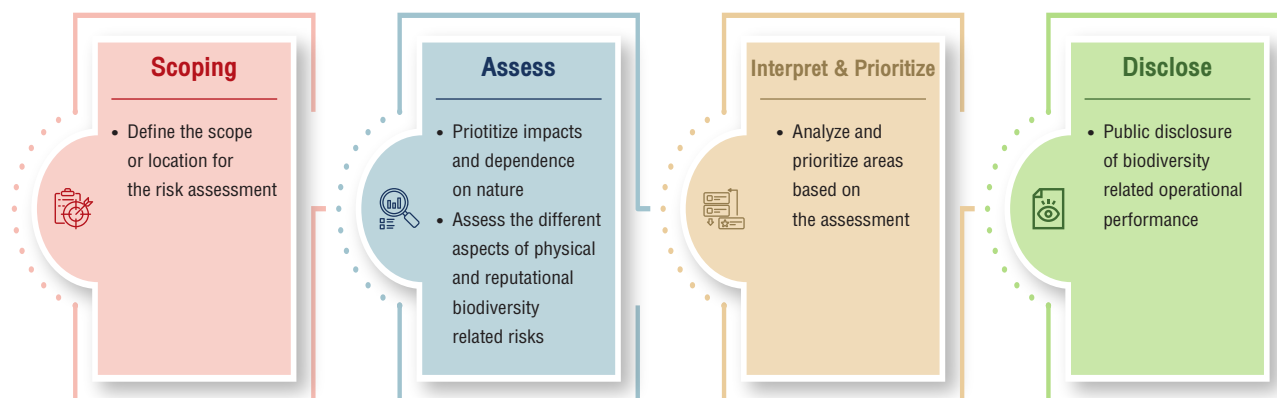


Biodiversity Risk Assessment



The Company has defined the scope of biodiversity risk assessment for 47 hotels within its operational areas, covering a total area of 1,585,691.84 square meters. The assessment considers both Dependencies and Impacts, where dependencies refer to the natural resources that the business relies on and that may affect operations if ecosystems deteriorate, while impacts refer to potential damage that business activities may cause to ecosystems. To support the assessment, the Company utilizes the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter (WWF BRF), developed by the World Wide Fund for Nature, to evaluate the materiality level of each issue and support risk management.

- Based on the assessment of the hotel business, which falls under the service industry category, it was found that the business relies most heavily on 4.1 Tourism Attractiveness, such as the beauty of the sea and the richness of ecosystems, which enable the business to continue operating. This is followed by 1.1 Water Availability, 2.2 Water Condition, 2.3 Air Condition, 3.5 Extreme Heat, and the business may also have impacts on labor and human rights (7.3 Labor/Human Rights).

Indicator	Impact/dependency	Hospitality Services
Physical Risk		
Provisioning Services		
1.1 Water Availability	Dependency	4
1.2 Forest Productivity and Distance to Markets	Dependency	2
1.3 Limited Wild Flora & Fauna Availability	Dependency	2
1.4 Limited Marine Fish Availability	Dependency	2
Regulating & Supporting Services - Enabling		
2.1 Soil Condition	Dependency	3
2.2 Water Condition	Dependency	4
2.3 Air Condition	Dependency	4
2.4 Ecosystem Condition	Dependency	0
2.5 Pollination	Dependency	0
Regulating Services - Mitigating		
3.1 Landslides	Dependency	3
3.2 Wildfire Hazard	Dependency	3
3.3 Plant/Forest/Aquatic Pests and Diseases	Dependency	1
3.4 Herbicide Resistance	Dependency	1
3.5 Extreme Heat	Dependency	4
3.6 Tropical Cyclones	Dependency	3

Indicator	Impact/dependency	Hospitality Services
Cultural Services		
4.1	Tourism Attractiveness	Dependency 5
Pressures on Biodiversity		
5.1	Land, Freshwater and Sea Use Change	Impact 1
5.2	Forest Canopy Loss	Impact 3
5.3	Invasives	Impact 3
5.4	Pollution	Impact 3
Environmental Factors		
6.1	Protected/Conserved Areas	Impact 1
6.2	Key Biodiversity Areas	Impact 1
6.3	Other Important Delineated Areas	Impact 1
6.4	Ecosystem Condition	Impact 1
6.5	Range Rarity	Impact 2
Socioeconomic Factors		
7.1	Indigenous Peoples (IPs); Local Communities (LCs) Lands and Territories	Impact 1
7.2	Resource Scarcity: Food - Water - Air	Impact 3
7.3	Labor/Human Rights	Impact 4
7.4	Financial Inequality	Impact 2
Additional Reputational Factors		
8.1	Media Scrutiny	Dependency 3
8.2	Political Situation	Dependency 3
8.3	Sites of International Interest	Dependency 3
8.4	Risk Preparation	Dependency 2

- 1 – Very low dependency/impact
- 2 – Low dependency/impact
- 3 – Medium dependency/impact
- 4 – High dependency/impact
- 5 – Very high dependency/impact

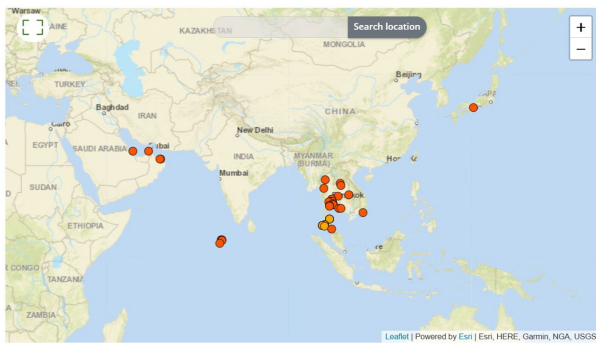
In assessing location-based impacts of the Company’s operating sites, a risk assessment tool in the Greenview Portal program is used. This assessment references protected area data from the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and considers the distance between the Company’s operating locations and areas of high biodiversity within a 5-meter radius.

- The screening assessment of operational locations found that 49% of business sites are situated in high-risk areas or within a radius of 0-2 kilometers from areas of high biodiversity. These locations include areas classified as Category II: National Park, Category IV: Habitat/Species Management Area, and Category VI: Protected Area with Sustainable Use of Natural Resources.

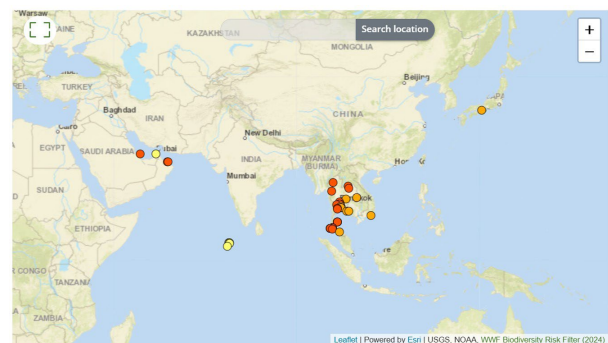
Risk Level	Distance from the sensitive biodiversity area	Number of Hotel Operation Sites	%	IUCN Category
High	0-2 km	23	49%	II IV VI
Medium	2-5 km	3	6%	VI
Low	> 5 km	9	19%	Ia Ib II III IV V VI
No data	N/A	12	26%	N/A
Total number of sites		47		

To identify location-based risks of business operations, the Company utilizes the WWF BRF as a screening tool to assess risks at the national level. The assessment categorizes risks into Physical Risks and Reputational Risks, and analyzes the relationships between physical risk and reputational risk. The analysis further examines sub-risk categories within each group down to the indicator level, enabling the Company to prioritize key risks and screen areas with high biodiversity risk. The results are then used to support further study, monitoring, and the development of action plans to reduce impacts on biodiversity.

Scape Physical Risk



Scape Reputational Risk

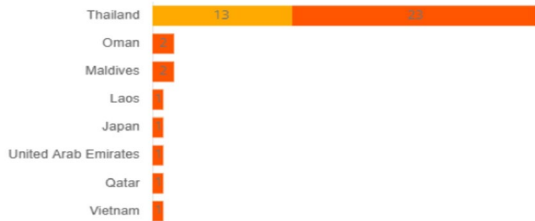


WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter levels

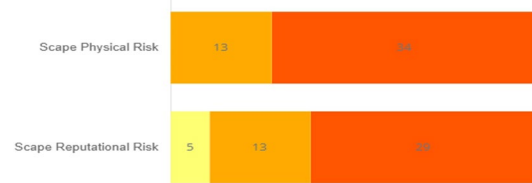


- The risk assessment analysis produced the following results:
 - All countries were assessed to be at a high-risk level for both physical risk and reputational risk.
 - When comparing risk categories, the locations of business operations showed higher physical risk scores than reputational risk scores.
 - Location-based relationship analysis identified one operational site, Centara West Bay Hotel & Residences Doha, that faces high biodiversity risk in both reputational and physical risk categories.
 - At the category level, the highest risk score was identified under Physical Risk in 4. Cultural Services. This aligns with the assessment of dependencies and impacts, as the tourism industry must rely heavily on attractive natural destinations that provide cultural and psychological value. If the natural beauty of these environments deteriorates, it may affect tourist numbers and business revenue.

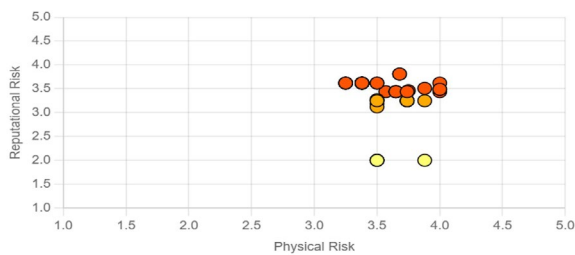
Number of Sites by Country



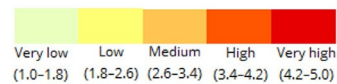
Number of Sites by Risk Type



Physical Risk vs. Reputational Risk

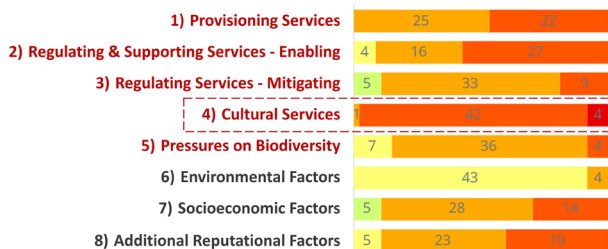


WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter levels

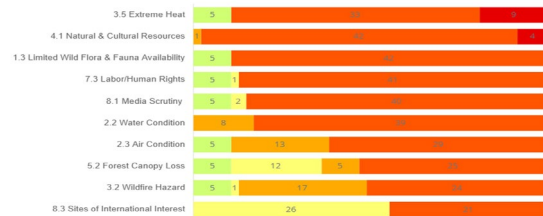


- The analysis of risks by category down to the indicator level identified the top 10 highest-ranked indicators, with the following findings:
 - Physical risks accounted for 7 indicators, with the highest risk level related to extreme heat protection, affecting 9 operational locations, and 4 locations related to natural and cultural resources.
 - Reputational risks accounted for 3 indicators, all of which were assessed at a high-risk level. Among these, labor and human rights issues affected the largest number of operational locations, totaling 41 sites.

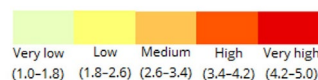
Number of Sites by Risk Category



Number of sites by top 10 risk indicators



WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter levels



Mitigation Hierarchy for Biodiversity Impacts

Based on the biodiversity risk assessment described above, several operational locations were identified as being situated in areas with high and very high biodiversity risk levels. Therefore, it is necessary to implement impact mitigation measures as follows:

1. **Avoid:** Avoiding impacts on biodiversity in business operations
 - Avoid construction or project development in ecologically sensitive areas or protected areas.
 - Operate in accordance with the Company's policies, such as the Sustainable Development Policy, Environmental and Social Sustainability Policy, Biodiversity and No Deforestation Policy, and the commitment to not support deforestation, etc.
 - Avoid activities that disrupt wildlife life cycles, such as organizing activities on beaches during sea turtle nesting seasons.
2. **Reduce:** Minimizing unavoidable impacts
 - Implement waste management practices in accordance with the Company's policies and operational plans, such as waste segregation by category and systematic food waste management, to prevent waste from entering and damaging ecosystems.
 - Control pollution emissions, for example by using wastewater treatment systems and monitoring the quality of treated wastewater before discharge into public waterways.
 - Transition to environmentally friendly cleaning chemicals or products.
3. **Restore:** Restoring biodiversity in affected areas or nearby locations
 - Increase green spaces, with an emphasis on planting native trees or local plant species.
 - Implement coral reef or mangrove restoration projects in nearby areas, based on scientific principles and in collaboration with relevant government agencies with expertise in the area.
4. **Offset:** Compensating for impacts in areas not affected by business operations
 - Support conservation projects outside hotel locations or collaborate with NGOs on national-level initiatives.
 - Provide financial contributions to officially registered wildlife conservation funds.
 - Invest in projects that enhance biodiversity in other areas, generating a Net Positive Impact on ecosystems.

