

Tax Reporting

In 2024, the company did not engage in any activities that violated tax laws and regulations, resulting in no related penalties. Selling and administrative expenses increased by 168.25 million baht, or 68.09%, compared to the same period of the previous year. Financial expenses increased by 4.87 million baht, or 11.06%, compared to the same period of the previous year due to interest expenses. Income tax expenses amounted to 85.71 million baht.

Sustainability Management in the Environmental Dimension

Environmental Management Policy

The Company is committed to business operation with considerations in environment, cost-effective use of resources, promotion to develop community quality of life, and social responsibility by taking into account all stakeholders in order to lead to continuous and sustainable development.

This policy is applied to all departments of the Company. The senior executives must be responsible for ensuring that the implementation must be in the same direction, and the management at all levels must be a model by complying to the company's guidelines and good corporate governance as well as to support and drive for strict practice. All employees must understand and be compliant to this policy in all work procedures. "The Quality, Security, Safety, Health, and Environment (QSHE) Policy" of the Company is publicized on the Company's official website.



<https://www.uac.co.th/th/corporate-governance/cg-policy-and-document>

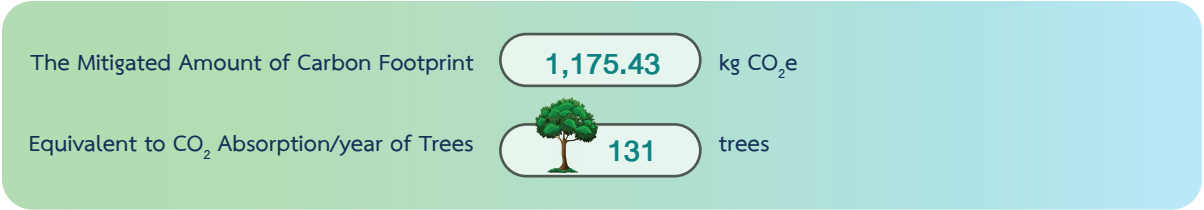
Summary of the Main Performances



Performance in Environment

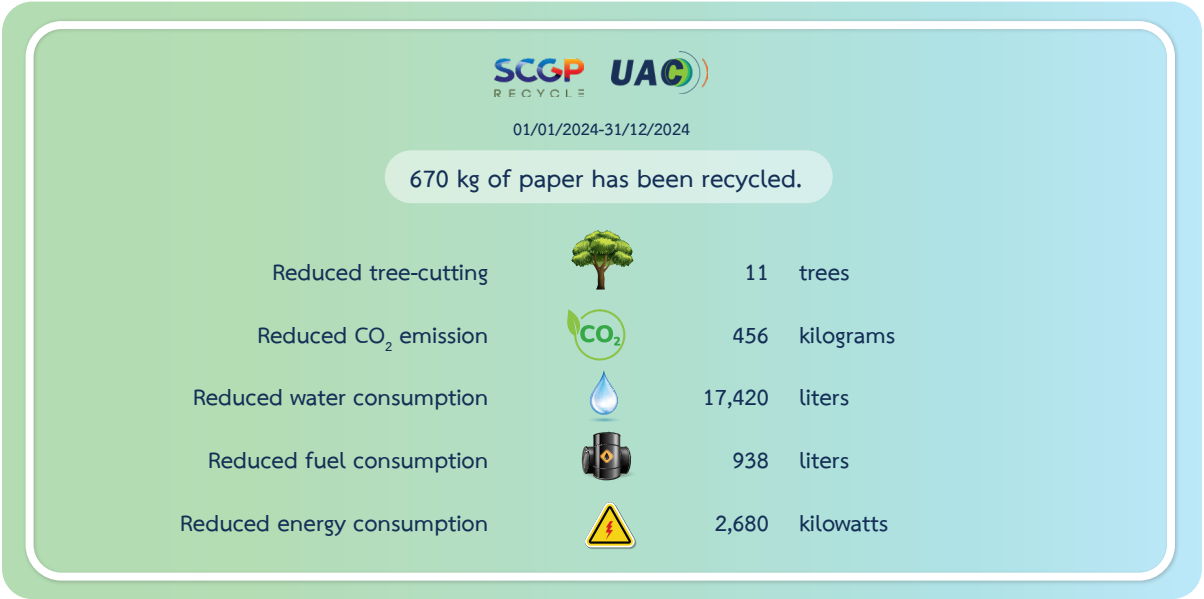
The Care the Bear Project of SET

In 2024, the Company arranged the E-AGM shareholder meeting and sent the meeting invitation in the form of sealer in order to mitigate CO₂ emission. Paper use could be reduced up to 1,175.43 kilograms of CO₂ (kg CO₂e) equivalent to CO₂ absorption of 131 trees per year.



The UAC x CGP reXycle Project

The Company joined the SCGP reXycle Project of SCG Packaging Public Company Limited for exchanging paper and paper packages to be reuseable paper according to the circular economy. In 2024, the Company sent 370 kilograms of paper to the project.



Soil Improvement Substrate (SIS) Donation Project of the MT Plant

In 2024, the Company donated soil improvement substrate (SIS), a by-product from the production process, 300 tons to Mae Taeng Municipality, and 10 tons to Wat Mae Ka School. This helped reduce CO₂ emissions from reducing the use of urea fertilizer by 4,950 kilograms of carbon dioxide.



Energy Management

Electrical Energy Consumption

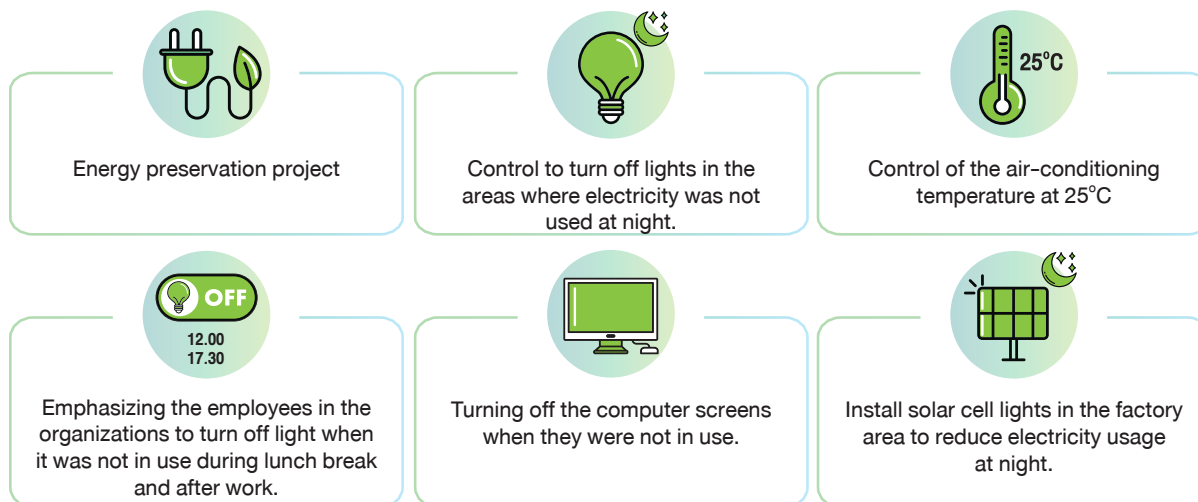
Table to show the compared amount of the electrical energy consumption (3 years)

(Unit: kilowatts)

Electrical Consumption	2024	2023	2022
Head Office (H/O)	206,375.00	193,110.00	178,795.00
Mae Tang Power Plant	80,292.00	102,128.00	107,562.00
Petroleum Production Plant (PPP)	710,100.00	967,680.00	796,030.00
Total	996,767.00	1,262,918.00	1,082,387.00



Throughout the past time, the Company has committed to energy-saving campaigns, and reduced electrical consumption by continuously implementing the energy-saving measures both in the Head Office and the plants as follows.

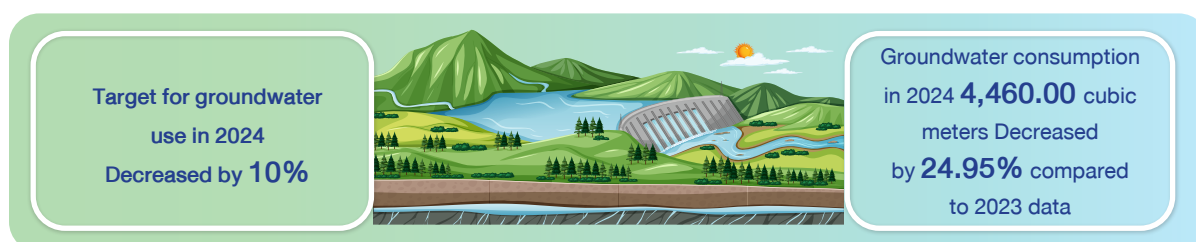


Use of Water Resource

Table to show the compared amount of the water resource use (3 years)

(Unit : Cubic meters)

Use of Water Resource	2024	2023	2022	Notes
Head Office (H/O)	-	-	-	No information because the water meters are combined and calculated together with the office rent.
Mae Tang Power Plant	-	-	-	Natural water use
Petroleum Production Plant (PPP)	4,460.00	5,943.00	5,589.00	Groundwater use
Total	4,460.00	5,943.00	5,589.00	



The company prioritizes efficient water usage and continues to take action as follows.



Fuel Consumption

The Company uses diesel and petrol for internal activities, employee transportation to operate work at the Petroleum Production Plant, and central vehicles of the Biogas Power Production Plant from Energy Crops, as summarized below.

Table to show the compared amount of the fuel consumption (3 years) at the Biogas Power Production Plant from Energy Crops

(Unit : Liters)

Items	2024	2023	2022
Diesel	15,184.00	15,642.49	18,538
Petrol	2,669.45	2,037.74	2,271
Total	17,853.45	17,680.23	20,809

Table to show the compared amount of the fuel consumption (3 years) at the Petroleum Production Plant

(Unit : Liters)

Items	2024	2023	2022
Diesel	8,485.06	8,094.45	7,015.73
Petrol	3,070.13	1,686.42	1,372.55
Total	11,555.19	9,782.87	8,388.28

Use of Raw Materials

• Raw Materials (Associated Gas) at the Petroleum Power Plant

The Company has improved the production process and maintained the natural gas pipelines from the petroleum production sources of the PPT Exploration and Production Public Company Limited (PTTEP) to the Petroleum Production Plant in order to reduce environmental effects from burning gas into atmosphere. As the amount of natural gas sent from PTTEP to the plant in 2023 reduced, the amount of natural gas used in the plant's production process reduced as well.

(Unit : million standard cubic foot (MMSCF))

Raw Materials	2024	2023	2022
The amount of associated gas	220.60	297.31	403.71

• Raw Material (Energy Crops) at the Biogas Power Production Plant from Energy Crops

The plant bought raw materials of energy crops and agricultural produces from farmers such as Napier grass and corns continuously in unlimited number in order to generate electricity, promote sustainable income for farmers, and get raw materials for the plants to continuously distribute electricity to Provincial Electricity Authority.

(Unit: Ton)

Raw Materials	2024	2023	2022
Energy Crops	29,248.00	34,341.00	27,242.00

Effective Use of Resources



PPP Plant

The remaining natural gas from transmitting to Sao Thian Power Plant were used to generate electricity for internal use within the plant, totaling 5,417,735 kilowatts, reducing electricity purchase through the Provincial Electricity Authority's transmission system by 88.41%.



MT Plant

Energy plants were used to generate 722,481 kilowatts of electricity, of which 620,071 kilowatts were sold to the Provincial Electricity Authority, and the remaining 102,410 kilowatts were used in the production process, reducing the electricity purchase through the Provincial Electricity Authority's transmission system by 14%.



MT Factory

By-products from the production process are divided into:

Water from the production process was recirculated into the system by about 70%, and it was used to water the plots of Napier grass, which is the main raw material by about 30%. Water was reused, and water usage could be reduced more efficiently.

Residue from the production process was used as soil improvement substrates to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers in the agricultural sector.

Management of Wastes and Pollution

Table to show the compared amount of waste (3 years)

(Unit: kilogram)

The Amount of Waste	2024	2023	2022	Notes
Head Office (H/O)	2,631.70	-	-	Started collecting data in 2024.
Mae Tang Power Plant	770.00	-	-	Collected waste to the village landfill because the municipality's waste-collecting truck did not access.
Petroleum Production Plant (PPP)	1,370.00	1,310.10	1,767.05	
Total	4,771.70	1,310.10	1,767.05	

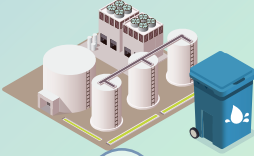
Table to show the compared amount of hazardous (3 years)

(Unit: kilogram)

The Amount of Waste	2024	2023	2022	Note
Head Office (H/O)	-	-	-	The Building Department is responsible for the disposal, and therefore, it is not possible to separate the quantity for delivery.
Mae Tang Power Plant	1,000.08	-	-	Used Lubricating Oil and Contaminated Containers
Petroleum Production Plant (PPP)	-	2,000.00	-	Used Lubricating Oil and Contaminated Containers
Total	1,000.08	2,000.00	-	

Waste Management

The plants have the waste-sorting systems according to requirements and standards by dividing waste into 3 types. The waste disposal was implemented as follows.



1

General wet waste was collected and sent for disposal at the subdistrict administrative organization and the municipality.



2

Recyclable (non-hazardous) waste was collected and requested for disposal permission according to laws (Sor Kor 1, Sor Kor 2, and Sor Kor 3). The Company hired a company which is licensed from Department of Industrial Works for correct waste disposal.



3

Hazardous waste was collected and requested for disposal permission according to laws (Sor Kor 1, Sor Kor 2, and Sor Kor 3). The Company hired a company which is licensed from Department of Industrial Works for correct waste disposal.

Waste Management

The Petroleum Production Plant (PPP)

The plant did not send wastewater out of the plant because the plant installed the Corrugated Plate Interceptor (CPI) for disposing wastewater from the production process. From the wastewater-separating process, the small

amount of wastewater contaminated with raw materials was sent to the Produced Water Separator and the CPI to separate oil from water. Water passing through the CPI was sent for collection at the waste water pond in the area of the plant. Therefore, wastewater was not released to public water sources or out of the plant. However, in the case with the large amount of wastewater, the plant requested for disposal permission according to laws (Sor Kor 1, Sor Kor 2, and Sor Kor 3) and hired a company which is licensed from Department of Industrial Works for correct waste disposal in compliance with the environmental management system (ISO 14001:2015). The plant was approved by this standard.

The Biogas Power Production Plant from Energy Crops at Mae Tang

The plant separated fermented water and grass residue (SIS) by using the Vertical Screw Separator. One part of the resulting fermented water was returned to the production process while the other part was used for agricultural benefits such as in field or horticultural crops. As fermented water contains minerals, nutrients and organic matters that are necessary for many plants while grass residue (SIS) was dried to remove moisture, they were used to make soil improvement materials (SIS).

The Exploration Land Plot of the Petroleum Production Source No. L11/43 at Burapha Production Base – A

The petroleum production source at Burapha Production Base A – did not drain produced water into public water sources or out of the production base. All produced water were compressed and returned to the disposal well through the Water Injection Pump. In the case of being unable to return water, the plant sent such water for disposal outside the production base by hiring legally licensed service providers of transportation and hazardous waste disposal.

Used Engine Oil and Batteries

The Petroleum Power Plant

The plant collected used engine oil and batteries, and requested for disposal permission according to laws (Sor Kor 1, Sor Kor 2, and Sor Kor 3). The Company hired a company which is licensed from Department of Industrial Works for correct waste disposal.

The Biogas Power Production Plant from Energy Crops at Mae Tang

The plant collected used engine oil and batteries, and requested for disposal permission according to laws (Sor Kor 1, Sor Kor 2, and Sor Kor 3) for correct waste disposal, and sold used engine oil to a company which is licensed from Department of Industrial Works. Deteriorate batteries were exchanged and returned to dealers.

Pollution Management

The Company monitors the measurement of emissions to outside to comply with the law. The staff authorized by the Department of Industrial Works conduct the measurement twice a year. In 2024, the results of the measurement of air contaminant emissions showed that the amount of pollution released to the outside was within the standard.

Air Pollution

Data Collection Point	Standard Value	Measurement Results		Time
		NOx as NO ₂ (ppm)	CO ₂ (%)	
Hot oil Furnace	200 ppm	1.61	5.21	10.06 a.m. – 10.10 a.m.
Gas Engine	-	2.35	6.26	10.21 a.m. – 10.28 a.m.

Note: Standards for the Quantity of Pollutants Discharged from Factories, Notification of Ministry of Industry B.E. 2549 (2006)

Data Collection Area	Standard Value	Measurement Results
Moo 12 Ban Khlong Thai Wang	0.12 mg/m ³	0.028 mg/m ³
Moo 7 Ban Nai Dong	0.12 mg/m ³	0.027 mg/m ³
Moo 8 Ban Bo Plao	0.12 mg/m ³	0.029 mg/m ³

Note: According to the Standards of the National Environment Board Notification No. 24 B.E. 2547 (2004) on the Determination of General Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Noise Pollution

Data Collection Area	Measurement Results	
	24-hour Standard Value 70 Leq	Maximum Standard Value 115 dB(A)
Moo 12 Ban Khlong Thai Wang	53.1	88.1
Moo 7 Ban Nai Dong	52.8	89.0
Moo 8 Ban Bo Plao	53.4	89.4

Note: - According to the Standard of the National Environment Board Notification No. 15 B.E. 2540 (1997) on the Determination of General Noise Level Standards
- The measurement results are average values.

In 2024, it was found that the quality standards of air, noise, light, groundwater and surface water were within the normal range as stipulated by law, and no chemical leakage cases were found from business operations.



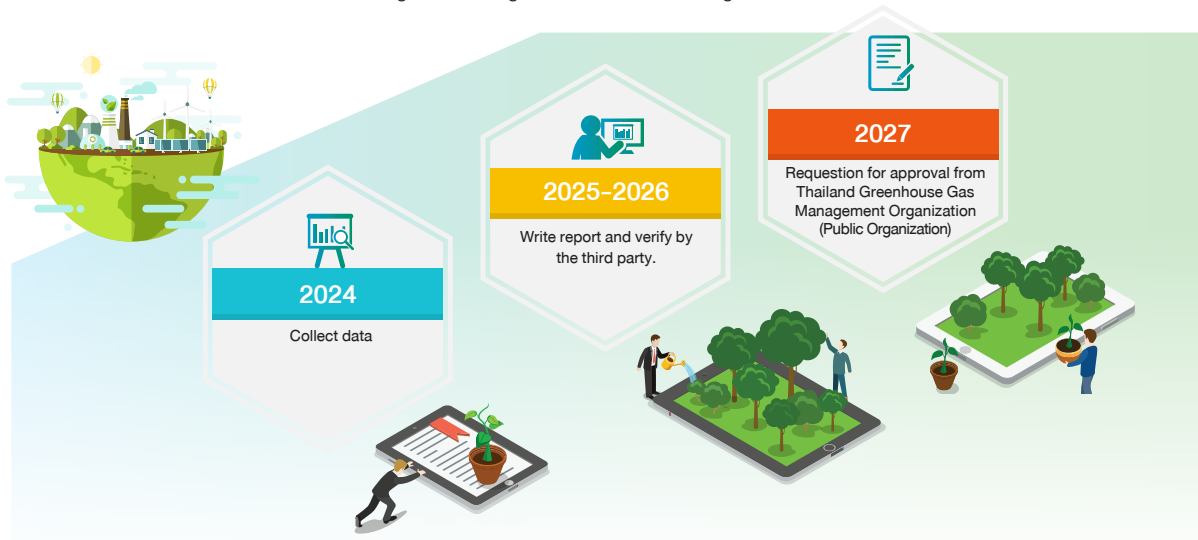
Source: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
2024 prepared by M.E.T. Co., Ltd.

Climate Change

Greenhouse Gas Management

The Company emphasizes and attempts to manage greenhouse gas problems by continuously arranging various activities, but the implementation by the third-party verifiers has not been conducted.

Company runs business under the visions and business approaches with responsibility and sustainable environmental management. The Company's goal is to mitigate greenhouse gases and manage environment in balance under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Item 13 of Climate Action to perform urgent measures for coping with climate changes and effects, and in Item 17 of Partnerships for the Goals to empower partnerships and international collaboration for sustainable development. In 2024, the policy was to collect data for reporting the amount of greenhouse gas emission of the organization in 2026. The Company plans to request for approval from Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization) in 2027



In 2024, the Company emitted 9,685.3 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent. The Company has a policy with measures and plans to absorb the amount of corporate greenhouse gas emissions to decrease by 20% in 2025 by using data from 2024 as a baseline for setting targets.

Quantity of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

(Unit: Ton of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent)

Scope of Greenhouse Gas Emission	Quantity of Greenhouse Gas Emission	Sources of Greenhouse Gas Emission
Scope 1: Direct greenhouse gas emission	7,224.15	Fuel consumption, quantity of raw materials, use of toilets
Scope 2: Indirect greenhouse gas emission, from electric consumption	508.92	Electric consumption
Scope 3: Other indirect greenhouse gas emission	1,952.23	Air travel, landfills, paper usage
Total	9,685.3	

Note: The figures show the corporate greenhouse gas emissions but they have not been externally verified.

Table to show the amount of flare gas and CO₂ emission (fuel consumption) mitigated from useless burning

The Petroleum Production Plant

Raw Materials	The Mitigated Amount of Flare Gas (MMBTU)	The Mitigated Amount of CO ₂ Emission (Ton CO ₂)	The Number of 10-year-old Trees Used for CO ₂ Absorption (Tree) ²
PPP Plant	344,006.47	20,360.19	336,657
STN-A Plant	124,203.55	4,718.86	78,027
PTO-A Plant	79,730.07	8,593.94	142,102
Total	547,940.09	33,672.99	556,786

Note: The calculation is referred to the IPCC Reference Approach for Estimating CO₂ Emission from Fossil Fuel Combustion, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency

The Biogas Power Production Plant from Energy Crops at Mae Tang has promoted plantation of energy crops used in the electrical production process. For example, Napier grass with once planted can produce a harvest for 6-8 years, and it is helpful in reducing CO₂ emission in the stages of preparing soil and stem cuttings, planting, and buying corn plants after harvest. CO₂ emission could be mitigated as summarized in the table below.

Table to show the amount of CO₂ emission mitigated from the planting process and burning

The Biogas Power Production Plant from Energy Crops at Mae Tang

Raw Materials (Energy Crops)	Amount (Ton)	The Mitigated Amount of CO ₂ Emission (Ton CO ₂) ²
Napier Grass	12,678	358.1
Corn Plants	16,570	13,305
Total	29,248	13,663.10

Note: The calculation is referred to Burapha Science Journal (2015)