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AOT TCFD Disclosure



TCFD	Page /Section/AOT Website	
Governance		
a) Describe the board's oversight of climate related risks and opportunities.	AOT Website: AOT's Risk Management Structure Section	
p) Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	This document PDF page 5	
Strategy		
a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term.	This document PDF page 7-8 (Climate-related risks)	
b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	This document PDF page 9 (Climate-related opportunities)	
c) Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or ower scenario.	r Annual Report 2023 PDF <u>page 60</u>	
Risk Management		
a) Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	This decorporat DDE negre 6.0	
b) Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.	This document <u>PDF page 6-9</u>	
c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall	Annual Report 2021 PDF page 184	
risk management.	AOT Website: AOT's Risk Management Process Section	
Metrics & Targets		
a) Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk	This document PDF page 11 (Substantive Impact Criteria)	
management process.	AOT Environmental Performance	
b) Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and if appropriate Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.	This document PDF Page 25	
c) Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	This document PDF Page 27	

The Integration of TCFD Framework to Address Climate Related Risks



AOT recognizes environmental impacts resulted from airport operations and value chain, therefore we strive to conduct our business in the ways that are responsible for surrounding environment and communities. In terms of climate change, we emphasize on greenhouse gases reduction as well as climate risks and opportunity management. Hence, AOT is in process of integrating Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) into our corporate-wide risk management process.

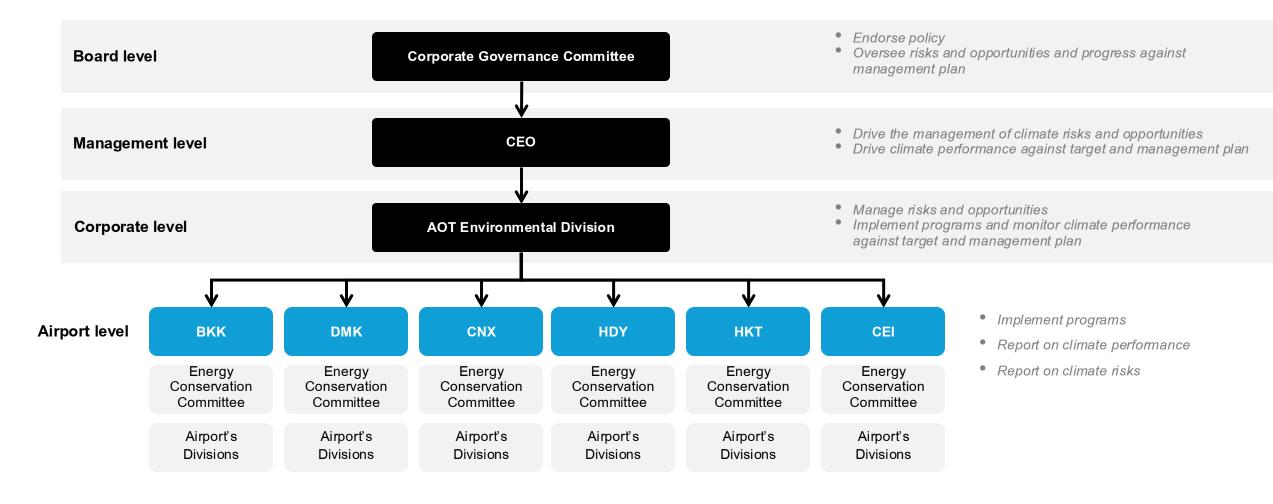
TCFD Disclosure Pillars







Roles and Responsibilities on Climate Change



Moreover, Risk Management Department and Corporate Strategy Department are involved in risks and opportunity identification prioritization and management process as well as the integration of climate topics in corporate strategy.



Integration Process of Climate Change Risks & Opportunities into Corporate-wide Risk Management Process in Alignment with TCFD

Identification of Climate Related Risks and Opportunities

- Climate related risks and opportunities identification from bottom up and top-down approaches
 - Physical risks
 - Transition risks
 - Opportunities
 - Current Regulation
 - Emerging Regulation
 - Technology Risk
 - Legal Risk
 - Market Risk
 - Reputational Risk
 - Acute Physical Risk
 - Chronic Physical Risk

Assessment and Prioritization of Climate Related Risks and Opportunities

- Input gathering of the identified risks and opportunities in term of level of impact and likelihood including both financial and nonfinancial impact
- Risks and opportunities prioritization and analysis: short/medium/long term

Company's Centralized Enterprise Risk/Opportunity Management Process

 Results from the prioritization are integrated into the centralized enterprise risk/opportunity management process and reported to relevant executive-levels

Overview of AOT's Climate Risks and Opportunities



Time horizon: Short term (0-3 years) Medium term (3-6 years) Long term (6-12 years)

Criteria for identifying risks and opportunities with substantive impact:

The topics that can potentially cause significant impact on AOT's strategy in terms of (1) Level of Service (LoS), (2) compliance with safety and security standards, (3)

financial return

and (4) cybersecurity

Scope: Own operation (6 Airports and Head Office)

Upstream activities (Suppliers and other partners)

Downstream activities (Customers and other business partners)

Extreme weather events (Flood)* Acute Physical, Operational Risk Medium term Increased procurement cost for water (Water stress) Chronic Physical Chronic Physical Chronic Physical Chronic Physical Increased energy cost especially for air conditioning temperature Medium term Climate regulations* Transitional Medium term Increased procurement cost for water (Carbon Tax and/or Cap and Trade regulations might be enforced in the future leading to higher energy expense or carbon offset cost for AOT Page that the varied in the future leading to higher energy energed in the future energy energed in the future leading to higher energy energed in the future energy energed in the future leading to higher energy energed in the future energy energed in the future energy energed in the future leading to higher energy energed in the future energy energed in the future leading to higher energy energed in the future energy energed in the future leading to higher energy energed in the future energy energed in the future leading to higher energy energed in the future energy energed in the future leading to higher energy energed in the future energy energy energed in the future leading to higher energy	Risks	Type	Time horizon	Implications for AOT	Management Measures
Water scarcity* (Water stress) Chronic Physical Long term Increased procurement cost for water Potential conflict with local communities provinces in advance Investment in water efficiency and recycling program within airport Community relation Increased average temperature Chronic Physical Medium term Increased energy cost especially for air conditioning Improve energy efficiency through Green Building Concept i.e. LEED Standard Procure energy efficient equipment and promote green behavior Climate regulations * Transitional Medium term Carbon Tax and/or Cap and Trade regulations might be enforced in the future leading to higher energy expense or carbon offset cost for AOT Under Green Airport Master Plan, AOT keeps track of GHG emission against target and implements emission reduction programs. Frequent monitoring of new climate-related			Medium term	 interfere with take-off and landings Reduced tourism in times of extreme weather i.e. flood, storm, heat wave. Increased repair and maintenance costs of 	 ensure preparedness. Early warning systems Programs with community to ensure all drainage systems and infrastructures are in good condition Barrier Emergency plan
Increased average temperature Chronic Physical Medium term Increased energy cost especially for air conditioning energy efficient equipment and promote green behavior Climate regulations * Transitional Medium term Increased energy cost especially for air conditioning energy efficient equipment and promote green behavior Under Green Airport Master Plan, AOT keeps track of GHG emission against target and implements emission reduction programs. Frequent monitoring of new climate-related	•	Chronic Physical	Long term		 provinces in advance Investment in water efficiency and recycling program within airport
Carbon Tax and/or Cap and Trade regulations might be enforced in the future leading to higher energy expense or carbon offset cost for AOT track of GHG emission against target and implements emission reduction programs. Frequent monitoring of new climate-related	_	Chronic Physical	Medium term	Increased energy cost especially for air conditioning	Building Concept i.e. LEED Standard Procure energy efficient equipment and promote
	Climate regulations *	Transitional	Medium term	be enforced in the future leading to higher energy	track of GHG emission against target and implements emission reduction programs. • Frequent monitoring of new climate-related

Overview of AOT's Climate Risks and Opportunities



Time horizon: Short term (0-3 years) Medium term (3-6 years) Long term (6-12 years)

Scope: Own operation (6 Airports and Head Office)

Criteria for identifying risks and opportunities with substantive impact: The topics that can potentially cause significant impact on AOT's strategy in terms of (1) Level of Service (LoS), (2) compliance with safety and security standards, (3) Upstream activities (Suppliers and other partners)

financial return and (4) cybersecurity

Downstream activities (Customers and other business partners)

Risks	Туре	Time horizon	Implications for AOT	Management Measures
Earthquake	Acute Physical, Operational Risk	Long term	Disruption operation of business Lack of electricity	 Install electrical wire that immune to earthquake

* Scenario Analysis Conducted



Overview of AOT's Climate Risks and Opportunities

Opportunities	Туре	Time horizon	Implications for AOT	Management Measures
Energy efficient buildings	Resource efficiency	Short term	 The increased energy consumption and cost can make energy efficiency programs more economically feasible 	 Improve energy efficiency through Green Building Concept i.e. LEED Standard Procure energy efficient equipment and promote green behavior
Renewable energy expansion	Energy source	Medium term	 Solar cell becomes cheaper more accessible due to technological development. This allows AOT to reduce its GHG emission more easily. 	Collaborate with energy providers to increase the share of renewable energy
Shifting customer preferences	Market	Medium term	 Airlines and travelers are becoming more environmentally conscious. Being low carbon airport, can increase AOT's attractiveness in the market. 	 Certified in Airport Carbon Accreditation Programme to enhance environmental reputation Runway expansion to reduce landing and take-off waiting time which are fuel intensive Expand business opportunity for Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) which saves aircraft fuel consumption Provide EV Taxi for travelers



Scope and focus of Assessment



Tool: CMIP 5 and CMIP 6

Scenarios:

- Optimistic: The "optimistic" scenario (SSP2 RCP4.5) represents a
 world with stable economic development and carbon emissions
 peaking and declining by 2040, with emissions constrained to
 stabilize at ~650 ppm CO2 and temperatures to 1.1–2.6°C by 2100.
- Business as usual: The "business as usual" scenario (SSP2 RCP8.5) represents a world with stable economic development and steadily rising global carbon emissions, with CO2 concentrations reaching ~1370 ppm by 2100 and global mean temperatures increasing by 2.6–4.8°C relative to 1986–2005 levels.
- Pessimistic: The "pessimistic" scenario (SSP3 RCP8.5) represents a fragmented world with uneven economic development, higher population growth, lower GDP growth, and a lower rate of urbanization, all of which potentially affect water usage; and steadily rising global carbon emissions, with CO2 concentrations reaching ~1370 ppm by 2100 and global mean temperatures increasing by 2.6–4.8°C relative to 1986–2005 levels.

Scope:

- Assessment consistent with the expected lifetime of the assets or activities
- The scope of our assessment includes our upstream activities
- The scope of our assessment includes our downstream activities and clients

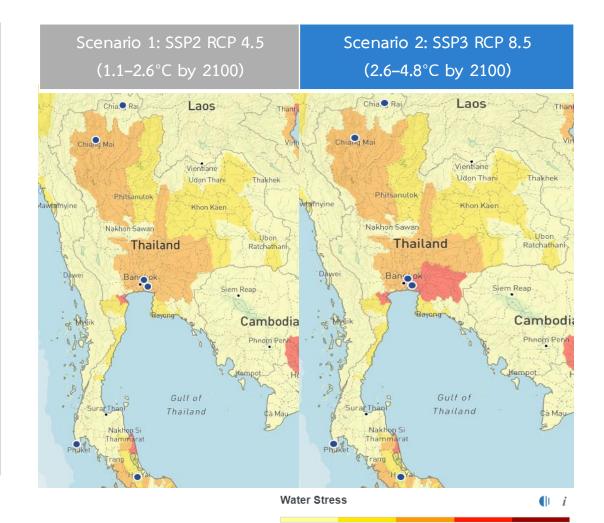
Study area:

• The study area covered Suvarnabhumi Airport, Phuket International Airport, Don Mueang International Airport & Head Office, Chiang Mai International Airport, Hat Yai International Airport and Mae Fah Luang-Chiang Rai International Airport. These also cover the operations and activities of the upstream (suppliers and contractors) and downstream (customer) activities situated in areas nearby the airport.

Acute Physical Risk: Water Stress



Airport	Scenario 1 SSP2 RCP 4.5 (1.1–2.6°C by 2100)		Scenario 2 SSP3 RCP 8.5 (2.6–4.8°C by 2100)	
	2030	2040	2030	2040
Suvarnabhumi Airport	Medium-high	Medium-high	Medium-high	Medium-high
Don Mueang International Airport & Head Office	Medium-high	Medium-high	Medium-high	Medium-high
Chiang Mai International Airport	Medium-high	Medium-high	Medium-high	Medium-high
Hat Yai International Airport	Low – medium	Low – medium	Low – medium	Low – medium
Phuket International Airport	Low	Low	Low	Low
Mae Fah Luang-Chiang Rai International Airport	Low	Low	Low	Low



Low

(<10%)

Low to

medium

(10-20%)

Medium to

(20-40%)

High

(40-80%)

 $https://www.wri.org/applications/aqueduct/water-risk-atlas/\#/?advanced=false\&basemap=hydro\&indicator=w_awr_def_tot_cat\&lat=30\&lng=-80\&mapMode=view\&month=1\&opacity=0.5\&ponderation=DEF\&predefined=false\&projection=absolute\&scenario=optimistic\&scope=baseline&timeScale=annual&year=baseline&zoom=3$

Extremely

high

(>80%)





Risks	Implications for AOT	Adaptation Plan
Water Stress	Lack of water for utilization in the airport	 Have back-up emergency storage for 3 days of operations. Creates a water management plan to prepare for risky events related to water resource such as secure contract of demineralized water from other suppliers.

Acute Physical Risk: Inland Flood





 Climate change projections over Thailand for average annual rainfall and extreme precipitation showed increasing trend as presented in Table below.

Climate Index (mm)		Absolute Change (mm)		Percentage of Change (%)	
	()	2030	2050	2030	2050
Annual Rainfall	1495.3 - 1850.2 (1627.8)	-3.0 -2.2 (0.2)	63.6 - 71.1 (68.4)	-0.2 -0.1 (0.0)	3.7 -4.8 (4.2
One Day Maximum Rainfall (mm)	61.6 -66.5 (64.1)	3.3 -4.3 (4.0)	6.4 -7.8 (7.0)	5.4 -6.9 (6.4)	10.6 - 12.0 (11.2)
Maximum Consecutive five days Rainfall (mm)	158.0 -171.4 (165.4)	7.6 -9.5 (8.4)	15.5 - 20.5 (17.8)	4.7 -5.5 (5.1)	9.1 -12.1 (10.8)





Risks	Implications for AOT	Adaptation Plan			
Inland Flood	 Employee cannot come to work. Flood leading airports to temporary stop the operation If the airport shuts down, AOT might be penalized and the revenue will be affected. 	 Implemented back-up procedure in order to response to the emergency incidents. Employees are trained for airport crisis adaptation plan in order to prepare for crisis situation and to limit the consequences of an emergency incidents from getting out of control. Takes a proactive approach to handling potential crisis by developing a business continuity management (BCM) system which covers major operations. 			

Chronic Physical Risk:



Long-term Increase in Intensity and Frequency of Tropical Cyclone

Projected Changes at Site

- The recent study by Knuston et. al. (2020)1 indicated a likely changes for occurrences of tropical cyclone over north-west Pacific ocean as following
- Overall frequency of tropical cyclone by -30 to 20% with median change of -12%,
- Changes in frequency of category 4-5 cyclone between -25 to 40% with median change of -5%
- However intensity of cyclone indicated likely increase of 1 to 9% with median of 5% increase
- Increase in precipitation is likely to be in the range of 5-25% with a median of 15% under 2°C scenario by end of century
- Although, climate change projections for cyclones indicate likely increase frequency and intensity, considering no direct impacts at the project Site the hazard due to cyclones is considered to be 'Low'.

- Wind speed projections for maximum wind speed and gust speeds from Regional Climate Model (RCM) - REMO 2009 were evaluated.
- Horizontal winds (also known as "crosswinds") in excess of 30-35 kts (about 34-40 mph or 18 m/s) are generally prohibitive of take-off and landing.
- Gust speeds exceeding 21 m/s of wind speed indicate high hazard.
- Both Average Maximum wind speed and gust speed still do not exceed the prohibitive of take-off and landing regulation

Statistics	Maximum Wind (m/s) 2030 2050		Gust Spe	eed (m/s)
			2030	2050
Min	1.6	1.4	3.4	2.8
Max	18.2	18.0	33.4	33.0
Average	5.9	6.0	10.9	11.1





Long-term Increase in Intensity and Frequency of Tropical Cyclone

Risks	Implications for AOT	Adaptation Plan		
Increased Maximum Wind Speed & Increased intensity and frequency of tropical cyclone	 Maximum wind speed that exceed 18 m/s can be prohibitive of take-off and landing. Increase the chance of the occurrence of run-way accidents 	 Implemented back-up procedure in order to response to the emergency incidents. Employees are trained for airport crisis adaptation plan in order to prepare for crisis situation and to limit the consequences of an emergency incidents from getting out of control. 		



Scope and focus of Assessment



Scenarios:

- National Determine Contribution (NDC) Scenario: AOT evaluate the assumptions including the projection of energy demand/production and renewable energy under National Determine Contribution of Thailand (NDC) (40% GHG reduction against BAU in 2030 and climate neutrality by 2050). The early stage of scenario analysis focused on the legislation of carbon price mechanism in Thailand in next 5 years. This legislation will affect AOT financially. The change in customer's behavior under selected scenarios have influenced AOT to specify new strategy and implementation.
- IEA NZE 2050 in alignment with SBTi Corporate Net Zero Standard.
 The early stage of scenario analysis focused on the carbon price applied in 2030 and 2050

Scope:

- Assessment consistent with the expected lifetime of the assets or activities base on legislation, technological development
- The scope of our assessment includes our upstream activities
- The scope of our assessment includes our downstream activities and clients

Timeframe: Short term (0-3 years) Medium term (3-6 years) Long term (6-12 years)

Study area:

 The study area covered all 6 AOT airports which operates in Thailand; Suvarnabhumi Airport, Phuket International Airport, Don Mueang International Airport, Chiang Mai International Airport, Hat Yai International Airport and Mae Fah Luang Airport

Regulation:



The Legislation of Carbon Price Mechanism in Thailand

Government climate change regulation may;

- Limit air travel emissions
- Increase cost pass through and change travel patterns resulting in reductions in anticipated passenger volumes and associated revenue

Timeframe: Medium-term (3-6 years)

The exact area of financial impact remains to be determined due to the policy uncertainty. For example, the carbon price may be embedded in the electricity price from upstream electricity provider. It might be in the form of carbon tax or offset cost for AOT. Some part of the cost might be passed through to our airline customers as a service cost.

Scenario analysis result: Impact of Carbon Price

List	NI	oc	IEA NZE 2050	
	2030	2050	2030	2050
Emission surplus in scope 1+2 (tCO2e)	137,675	323,209	144,558	754,155
Estimated carbon price (million THB)	182.8	1,716.7	192.0	4,006.0

Remark Financial impact is estimated based on IEA's Announced Pledge Scenario carbon price in 2030 at 1,327.86 THB/ tCO2 and in 2050 at 5,311.42 THB/tCO2. NDC scenario: 40% scope 1+2 emission reduction from BAU in 2030 and Net Zero (100% GHG reduction) in 2065. IEA NZE 2050 scenario: 42% scope 1+2 emission reduction by 2030 and 100% GHG reduction by 2050. AOT 2019 GHG intensity per revenue is used for baseline (the year before COVID-19). 4% CAGR revenue projection is assumed for 2015-2050 based on ICAO's growth projection in aviation.

Management Plan



Risks	Implications for AOT	Adaptation Plan		
The Legislation of Carbon Price Mechanism in Thailand	 Limit air travel emissions Increase cost pass through and change travel patterns resulting in reductions in anticipated passenger volumes and associated revenue 	 Participate in Thailand Voluntary Emission Reduction (T-VER) program to implement emission reduction projects to earn carbon credit and trade in carbon market 		





Mandate Low Carbon Design Building

Government climate change regulation may;

- Influenced all operated airport to follow sustainable design guideline
- Increase development costs and delivery timeframes

Timeframe: Medium-term (3-5 years)







Risks	Implications for AOT	Adaptation Plan
Mandate Low Carbon Design Building	 Influenced all operated airport to follow sustainable design guideline Increase development costs and delivery timeframes 	 Conduct the research on sustainable building and how to certify sustainable building Reserve budget for developing sustainable building through the utilization of renewable energy, energy efficiency design and technology



GHG Emission Targets



GHG Emissions Reduction Targets

AOT has set a corporate carbon reduction target, including all scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, on average of 2% per year (intensity per passenger). A reduction of 16% in 2023 compared to the 2015 level.

Net Zero and Carbon Neutral Commitment

Moreover, AOT is in process of Net Zero Target setting in alignment with the pledge from the Government of Thailand – to be **Net Zero in 2044.**

AOT

Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited

Announcement on Environmental Policy

Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited (AOT) is dedicated to managing airports in accordance with best environmental practices, guided by the vision of becoming a leading international eco-airport that is environmentally friendly and sustainable to the community: "Moving toward International Leading Eco-Airport." AOT acknowledges the importance of utilizing resources and energy efficiently and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, aiming to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by the year 2044. Therefore, AOT has established the following environmental policy:

Environmental Policy

	Unit	Target					
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	4
Greenhouse Gases Emissions Reduction	tCO2e	-	5%	10%	15%	20%	
Carbon Absorption (base year: 2024)	tCO2e	-	5%	10%	15%	20%	



Forestation Project
72,000 trees
Total 360 rai



AOT Sustainable

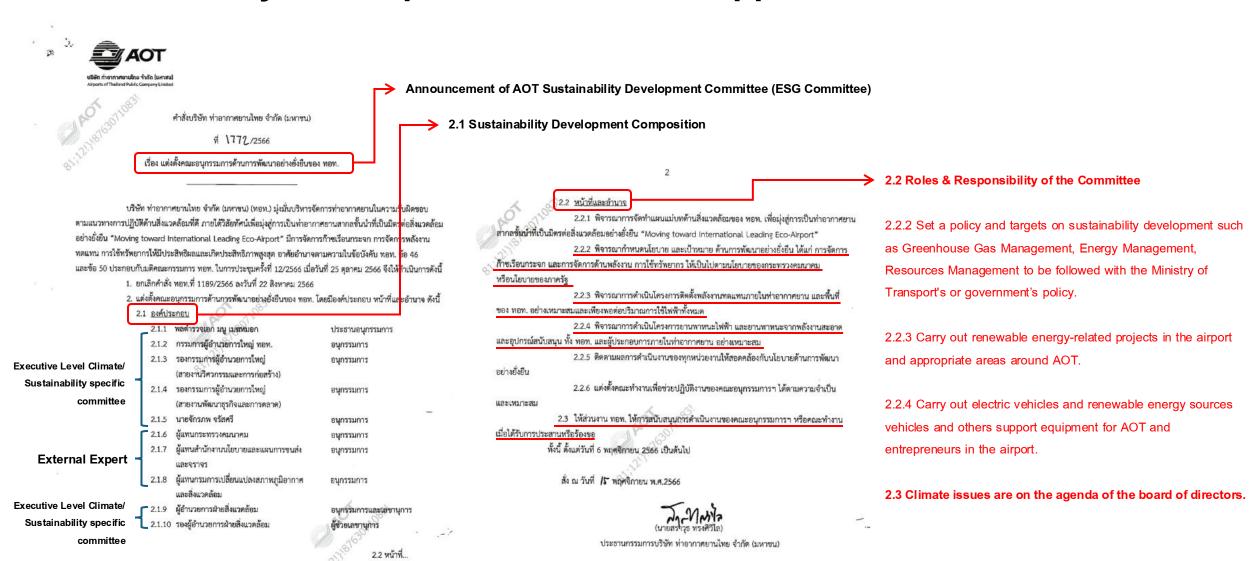
Development Master

Plan 2024-2028

บรท. เข้าร่วมโครงการ AOT อาสาปลูกปาเฉลิมพระเกียรติพระบาทสมเด็จพระเจ้าอยู่หัว เนื่องในโอกาสพระราชพิธีมหามงคลเฉลิม พระชนมพรรษา 6 รอบ 28 กรกฎาคม 2567 ณ พื้นที่ต้นน้ำเหนือเชื่อนาชิราลงกรณ์ จังหวัดกาญจนบรี - AOTAVSEC

Sustainability Development Committee Appointment





Climate Related Management Incentives



C	E٥	EO Business Unit Manager	Emi	nla	oV	ree	3
•	Ί	Education of the manager		316	<i>-</i> 41	99	-

Mr. Sarawut Songsivilai Our President (CEO equivalent) is entitled to monetary incentives from climate change management

AOT Senior Executives and member of Energy Conservation Committee are entitled to monetary incentives from eco-efficiency program All employees are eligible to monetary incentives from proposing energy efficiency or GHG reduction ideas.

Type of incentive:

Monetary

Incentivized KPI:

Emission reduction

Type of incentive:

Monetary

Incentivized KPI:

Eco-efficiency

Type of incentive:

Monetary

Incentivized KPI:

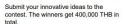
Efficiency

The performance of emission reduction and climate change management are KPIs as a part of corporate sustainability performance. The improvement of sustainability performances, according to S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment is set as CEO's KPIs which ties to monetary incentives upon the achievement.

Monetary incentives are available for AOT Senior Executives and Energy Conservation Committee, who successfully drive eco-efficiency program and contribute to energy reduction according to the plan

Monetary incentives and awards are available for employee(s) across the organization who win the "Innolution idea contest" to improve operational efficiency including energy efficiency and GHG reduction. This is included the success of Airport Carbon Footprint Monitoring according to Airport Carbon Accreditation for 6 airports as KPIs.







Innovative ideas to improve operational efficiency including energy efficiency and GHG reduction. (internal employees)



Open-innovation Innovative ideas for better airport (Airport workers)



Transition Risk



(Nationally Determined Contributions: NDC)

Impact Adaptation Plan

AOT is aware of Thailand's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) aiming to reduce 20-25 % of GHG by 2030 compared to Business-As-Usual (BAU), which can result in the enforcement of carbon tax or cap and trade scheme, adding more costs to the companies that have high GHG emission.

49,729,680 THB (Financial Impact)

 Potential amount of carbon tax payment for AOT based on its GHG emission

47,000,000 THB (Management Cost)

- Investment of emission reduction technology
- Investment on renewable energy source to meet sustainable design building

Physical Risks



(Flood)

Impact Adaptation Plan

High precipitation not only caused aviation problem but also delay of landing and departure due to flooding at the taxiway (which could possibly occur due to higher volume of precipitation in the future with the current condition of airport's infrastructure).

1,700,000,000 THB (Financial Impact)

• The estimated restoration cost to resume the operations at Don Mueang Airport and head office

159,200,000 THB (Management Cost)

- Investment on new phase of airport infrastructure
- Investment on infrastructure maintenance

Climate Related Opportunities



Adaptation Plan Impact

The construction of additional runways at Suvarnabhumi Airport does not only benefit AOT in terms of larger service capacity to accommodate more passengers and generate more income but also reduces emission by shortening taxi time for landing and taking off. As AOT is the largest state-owned airport operator of Thailand, this contributes substantially to emission reduction of the airport, airlines and the aviation sector of the country.

28,989,180,000 THB (Annual financial positive impact)
More passenger's capacity and higher revenue generation

- 5,448,985,250 THB (Management Cost)
 Investment on new phase of airport infrastructure
- Investment on renewable energy source and infrastructure to meet sustainable design building





Internal Carbon Price is applied in financial impact assessment on transitional risk: Climate regulation (Carbon Tax)

Application of Internal Carbon Price

The emerging regulations to reduce GHG as part of NDC may lead to an implementation of carbon tax in Thailand.

AOT's internal carbon price is a shadow price based on Singapore carbon tax as it is the first country in Southeast Asia (same region as Thailand) to enforce this regulation. The carbon tax rate of (5 SGD/tCO2e or 115 THB/CO2e) is internally used to support decision making for executives in terms of energy efficiency and other low carbon projects

Singapore carbon tax Link 5 SGD / tCO2e = 115 THB/tCO2e Conversion rate: 23.07 THB / 1 SGD as of 30 Sep 2020





Emission reduction from airport improvement:

Construction of the third and the fourth runway of Suvarnabhumi Airport

Airport improvements	Airfield improvements	Installation of LED instead of classic light (ICAO Secretariat)	CO ₂ savings = 0.4 * kWh * kg of CO ₂ /kWh _j	An airport uses 600,000 kWh per year for light. CO ₂ released per 1 kWh produced is 0.3 kg (0.0003 tonnes) The annual CO ₂ savings can be estimated as: 0.4 * 600,000 * 0.0003 = 72 tonnes CO ₂ saved
		Construction of runways (ICAO Secretariat)	Use IFSET or FS = ∑[time savings, (min) * FB, /min]	An airport with an average of 100,000 arrivals and 100,000 departures annually is building an additional runway. On average, aircraft are expected to save 3 minutes on arrival and 5 minutes on departure from the additional runway. Arriving aircraft typically burn 35 kg (0.035 tonnes) per minute and departing aircraft burn 12 kg (0.012 tonnes) per minute during taxi.
				The annual fuel savings can be estimated as: — arrivals: 3 * 0.035 * 100,000 = 10,500 tonnes fuel saved — departures: 5 * 0.012 * 100,000 = 6,000 tonnes fuel saved
				Total: 16,500 tonnes fuel saved

Reference: ICAO Doc 9988, Guidance on the development of State's Action Plans on CO2 Emission Reduction Activities



Example of calculation for AOT's construction of the third and the fourth runway of Suvarnabhumi Airport

การคาดการณ์จากสมมุติฐานดังกล่าวสรุปได้ว่า Assumptions on fuel consumption in take-off and landing at Suvernabhumi Airport

สำหรับโครงการสร้างทางวิ่งที่ 3 ของสนามบินสุวรรณภูมิแล้วเสร็จในปี 2565 จะช่วยลดการใช้น้ำมันของ สายการบินของไทย เข้า-ออก ของสนามบินสุวรรณภูมิ ประมาณ (96,710*3*0.035) + (96,710*5*0.012) = 15,957 ตัน สำหรับโครงการสร้างทางวิ่งที่ 4 ของสนามบินสุวรรณภูมิแล้วเสร็จในปี 2573 จะช่วยลดการใช้น้ำมันของ สายการบินของไทย เข้า-ออก ของสนามบินสุวรรณภูมิ ประมาณ (148,751*3*0.035) + (148,751*5*0.012) = 24,544 ตัน

วิธีการคำนวณปริมาณคาร์บอนไดอออกไซด์เทียบเท่า ที่ลดลง Emission Reduction from Fuel saving

ปริมาณน้ำมัน * Emission Factor = จำนวนปริมาณตันคาร์บอนไดอออกไซด์เทียบเท่า หมายเหตุ ค่า Emission Factor อ้างอิงจาก Airport Carbon and Emission Reporting Tool (ACERT) version 4.0, ACI มีค่าเท่ากับ 3.1528 kgCO₂e/kg

ปริมาณคาร์บอนไดอออกไซด์เทียบเท่า ที่ลดลง Total GHG Reduction

สำหรับโครงการสร้างทางวิ่งที่ 3 ของสนามบินสุวรรณภูมิแล้วเสร็จในปี 2565 เท่ากับ 15,957 * 3.1528 = 50,309 ตันคาร์บอนไดอออกไซด์เทียบเท่า สำหรับโครงการสร้างทางวิ่งที่ 4 ของสนามบินสุวรรณภูมิแล้วเสร็จในปี 2573 เท่ากับ 24,544 * 3.1528 = 77,382 ตันคาร์บอนไดอออกไซด์เทียบเท่า หมายเหตุ ¹ Airport Carbon and Emission Reporting Tool (ACERT) version 4.0, ACI

Ground Powering and Cooling System for Aircraft



Calculation is based on emission avoidance from fuel combustion by aircraft to generate electricity which has higher emission factor compared to grid electricity

5.2 Auxiliary Power (APU) and engine testing

5.2.1 Auxiliary Power Unit

The actual fuel flow rate of all APU models operated at BKK and actual running time of each APU operated were not accessible.

Therefore, emission of all APU was calculated using numbers of flights, and distance of each flight to identify estimated APU fuel consumption of each flight. The fuel consumption was multiplied by emission factors.

Distance criteria for short-haul and light-hail flight

TGO provides emission factors for short-haul flight and long-haul flight but does not provide the definition of these two classification. As a result, the distance criteria defined by EUROCONTROL, as shown in Table 13, are used for classifying distance of each flight.

Table 13: Distance criteria for short-haul and long-haul flight

Type of flight	Distance
Short-haul flight	Less than or equal to 1,500 kilometres
Long-haul flight	Greater than 1,500 km

Ground Powering and Cooling System for Aircraft



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Type of flight	Distance
Short-haul flight	Less than or equal to 1,500 kilometres
Long-haul flight	Greater than 1,500 km



Climate Agenda of the Board of Director

Sub-committee on Sustainable Development of AOT – Meeting No. 1/2567Wednesday, August 22, 2567 at 13:00 Meeting Room AOB 2, AOT Headquarters (AOB)

รายงานการประชุม

คณะอนุกรรมการด้านการพัฒนาอย่างยั่งยืนของ ทอท. ครั้งที่ 1/2567 วันพุธที่ 22 สิงหาคม พ.ศ.2567 เวลา 13.00 น. ณ ห้องประชุม AOB 2 อาคารสำนักงานท่าอากาศยานสุวรรณภูมิ (AOB)

อนุกรรมการที่เข้าร่วมประชุม

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1.	พลตำรากเกก	9 19 1	19101989120
4.	พลตารวจเอก	MM	HAMMMAN

- 2. นายกีรติ กิจมานะวัฒน์
- 3. นางสาวปวีณา จริยฐิติพงศ์
- 4. นายสุทัศน์ สุวรรณผ่องใส
- 5. นายจักรภพ จรัสศรี
- 6. นายวรายุ ประที่ปะเสน
- 7. นางชุตินธร มั่นคง
- 8. นายอลงกต ศรีวิจิตรกมล
- 9. นายสุวิชา ฉิมะพันธุ์
- 10. นางสาวสิริกัญ วนัสบดีกุล

Chairman of the Sub-committee

ประธานอนุกรรมการ

อนุกรรมการ

อนุกรรมการ	Sub-committee member
อนุกรรมการ	Sub-committee member
	Sub-committee member

อนุกรรมการและเลขานุการ Sub-committee member and secretary

Assistant secretary

2.1 Environmental Information of Airports under AOT's Red Ms. Sirikanya Wansanookkook, Assistant Secretary



The Secretariat summarized environmental data for the airports under AOT's responsibility including Suvarnabhumi Airport (BKK), Don Mueang Airport (DMK), Phuket Airport (HKT), Chiang Mai Airport (CNX), Hat Yai Airport (HDY), and Mae Fah Luang - Chiang Rai Airport (CEI). The presented data covers the use of natural resources, electricity and water consumption, and pollution emissions—specifically, waste emissions and the volume of waste and wastewater.

2.1 ข้อมูลด้านสิ่งแวดล้อมของท่าอากาศยานในความรับผิดชอบของ ทอท.

รายละเอียดที่เสนอ

วาระที่ 2 เรื่องเพื่อทราบ

นางสาวสิริกัญ วนัสบดีกูล ผู้ช่วยเลขานุการ

ฝ่ายเลขานุการได้รวบรวมข้อมูลด้านสิ่งแวดล้อมของท่าอากาศยานในความรับผิดชอบของ ทอท. ได้แก่ ท่า เก รยานสุวรรณภูมิ (ทสภ.) ท่าอากาศยานดอนเมือง (ทดม.) ท่าอากาศยานภูเก็ต (ทภก.) ท่าอากาศยานขอน ขย ห. (พ.จ.ม.) ท่าอากาศยานหาดใหญ่ (ทหญ.) และท่าอากาศยานแม่ฟ้าหลวง เชียงราย (ทชร.) โดยนำเสนอข้อมูล นาการใช้ทรัพยากร ได้แก่ การใช้พลังงานไฟฟ้า การใช้น้ำ และด้านการปล่อยมลพิษ ได้แก่ ปริมาณการปล่อย ก๊าซเรือนกระจก ปริมาณน้ำเสีย และปริมาณขยะมูลฝอย ดังนี้

การใช้พลังงานไฟฟ้า

1.1 แหล่งจ่ายไฟของแต่ละท่าอากาศยาน

ทสภ. มีการผลิตไฟฟ้าภายในท่าอากาศยาน ซึ่งดำเนินการโดย บริษัท ผลิตไฟฟ้าและน้ำเย็น จำกัด (District Cooling System and Power Plant Co., Ltd. หรือ DCAP) เป็นหลัก และรับกระแสไฟฟ้าบางส่วนจากการ ไฟฟ้านครหลวง สำหรับท่าอากาศยานอื่น รวมถึงสำนักงานใหญ่ ทอท. รับกระแสไฟฟ้าจากการไฟฟ้านครหลวง และการไฟฟ้าส่วนภูมิภาค ซึ่งมีความสามารถในการจ่ายกระแสไฟฟ้าให้ท่าอากาศยาน ดังนี้

1. Electricity Consumption

1.1 Power Sources at Each Airport

Suvarnabhumi Airport produces its own electricity through District Cooling System and Power Plant Co., Ltd. (DCAP), which is the main power supplier and also provides power to other airports in the southern region. Additionally, electricity is supplied by the Metropolitan Electricity Authority (MEA) for Don Mueang Airport and Provincial Electricity Authority (PEA) for other airports.



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Climate Agenda of the Board of Director

2. การจัดการก๊าซเรือนกระจก

2.1 ขอบเขตกิจกรรมที่มีการปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจก แบ่งออกได้เป็น 3 ประเภท ได้แก่

2.1.1 ประเภทที่ 1 (Scope 1) การปล่อยก๊าชเรือนกระจกทางตรงของท่าอากาศยาน (ทอท.)

2.1.1.1 กิจกรรมการเผาไหม้ที่อยู่กับที่ เช่น การเผาไหม้ของเชื้อเพลิงจาก หรือ เครื่องจักรที่ ทอท เป็นเจ้าของ หรือเข่าเหมามาแต่ ทอท รับผิดขอบค่าใช้จ่าย

การใช้งานของอุปกรณ์ และ/หรือ เครื่องจักรที่ ทอท.เป็นเจ้าของ หรือเช่าเหมามาแต่ ทอท. รับผิดชอบค่าใช้จ่าย ของน้ำมันเชื้อเพลิง

2.1.1.2 กิจกรรมการเผาไหม้ที่มีการเคลื่อนที่ เช่น การเผาไหม้ของเชื้อเพลิง จากกิจกรรมการขนส่งของยานพาหนะที่ ทอท. เป็นเจ้าของ หรือเช่าเหมามาแต่ ทอท.รับผิดชอบค่าใช้จ่ายของน้ำมัน เขื้อเพลิง

2.1.1.3 กิจกรรมอื่นๆ เช่า

- การรับ ขย โาช. จน. ะจกออกสู่บรรยากาศภายนอกที่เกิดขึ้น ณ บริเวณรอยเชื่อมข้อต่อข่อของอุป มณ์ขอชาก 1. \ จการรั่วไหลของสารทำความเย็นหรือก๊าซเรือนกระจกอื่นๆ จากอปกรณ์ต่างๆ (ณะทำการชอ. <ง

- การใช้อุปกรณ์ดับเพลิงประเภทที่สามารถก่อให้เกิดก๊าซเรือนกระจกได้
- ก้าชมีเทนที่เกิดขึ้นจากกระบวนการบำบัดน้ำเสียและหลุมฝังกลบของเสีย

ที่มีสารอินทรีย์เป็นองค์ประกอบ

2.1.2 <u>ประเภทที่ 2 (Scope 2)</u>การปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจกทางอ้อมจากการใช้พลังงาน ได้แก่ ปริมาณก๊าซเรือนกระจกที่เกิดจากการผลิตไฟฟ้า ความร้อน หรือไอน้ำที่ถูกนำเข้าจากภายนอกเพื่อใช้งานภายใน ท่าอากาศยานในส่วนที่ ทอท. รับผิดชอบ

2.1.3 <u>ประเภทที่ 3 (Scope 3)</u> การปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจกทางอ้อมอื่นๆ ได้แก่ การปล่อย ก๊าซเรือนกระจกทางตรงและทางอ้อมของผู้ประกอบการอื่นภายในท่าอากาศยาน และปริมาณก๊าซเรือนกระจก ที่เกิดขึ้นจากกิจกรรมต่างๆ นอกเหนือจากที่ระบุในประเภทที่ 1 และประเภทที่ 2

2.2 การบริหารจัดการก๊าซเรือนกระจกของ ทอท.

ท่าอากาศยานในความรับผิดชอบของ ทอท. ได้เข้าร่วม Airport Carbon Accreditation (ACA) ของ Airports Council International (ACI) เพื่อแสดงเจตจำนงของ ทอท. ที่ต้องการแสดงความรับผิดชอบต่อปัญหา

การเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศที่เกิดขึ้น โดยทำการประเมินปริมาณก๊าซเรือน



กระจก ในรูปของคาร์บอนไดออกไซด์เทียบเท่า (CO₂e) ที่ปล่อยจากแหล่งกำเนิดในขอบเขตของการปฏิบัติการ ท่าอากาศยานตาม ACA Guidance Document และนำไปสู่ แนวทางการบริหารจัดการและลดปริมาณ ก๊าซเรือนกระจกออกสู่ชั้นบรรยากาศ โดยโปรแกรม ACA มีระดับการรับรอง 7 ระดับ ดังนี้

2. Greenhouse Gas Management

2.1 Categories of Activities That Emit Greenhouse Gases – These are divided into 3 categories as follows:

2.1.1 Category 1 (Scope 1) - Direct GHG emissions from airport activities.

2.1.1.1 Stationary combustion – e.g., combustion of fuel in power generators and/or AOT-owned or leased machinery/equipment. AOT is responsible for fuel consumption.

2.1.1.2 Mobile combustion – e.g., combustion of fuel in vehicles owned or leased by AOT. AOT is responsible for fuel consumption.

2.1.1.3 Other activities - e.g.:

- Refrigerant leakage from AOT-owned cooling systems
- Welding gas or other gas emissions during maintenance
- Use of chemicals or fuels that emit GHGs
- Open burning of waste or vegetation

2.1.2 Category 2 (Scope 2) – Indirect GHG emissions from purchased electricity. This includes GHG emissions from electricity generation, heat, or steam that AOT purchases and consumes at airport facilities.

2.1.3 Category 3 (Scope 3) – Other indirect GHG emissions – This includes emissions from sources not owned or directly controlled by AOT, such as emissions from passengers or employees commuting, and other relevant indirect sources outside Scope 1 and Scope 2.

มติที่ประชม

- ให้ฝ่ายเลขานุการ ปรับนโยบายสิ่งแวดล้อมตามความเห็นของคณะอนุกรรมการ และนำจัดทำ หนังสือเวียนให้คณะอนกรรมการฯ พิจารณาต่อไป
- 2. เห็นขอบ (ร่าง) ยุทธศาสตร์ด้านสิ่งแวดล้อมของ ทอท. เพื่อเป็นแนวทางในการกำหนอขอบเขตศึกษา และจัดทำแผนแม่บทด้านสิ่งแวดล้อมของ ทอท. โดยให้มีเป้าหมายสอดคล้องกับยุ ำศาส ส่งเ ล้อมของ ทอท. ในส่วนของการจัดจ้างที่บรึกษาศึกษาและจัดทำแผนแม่บทด้านสิ่งแวดล้อมขา ำท.เ าย หาร ผิจารณาตำเนิน การตามขั้นตอนต่อไป

เลิกประชุม 14.30 น.

Chairman of the Sub-committee

(พลตำรวจเอก มนู เมฆหมอก) ประธานอนุกรรมการ

Sub-committee Member and Secretary

(นายสุวิชา ฉิมะพัน ๎ธุ์) อนุกรรมการและเลขานุการ

Meeting Summary

- The Secretariat is assigned to revise the environmental policy to align with the committee's comments and prepare a letter to notify the AOT Executive Committee for further action.
- The draft Environmental Strategy of AOT is acknowledged in order to guide the zoning study and strategic environmental assessment (SEA) plan formulation of AOT. The committee suggests that the strategy should align with the SEA plan and serve as a reference framework in the process of hiring a consultant for SEA development. AOT is advised to use this strategy as a foundation for further operations and planning.

Meeting No. 1/2567 ครั้งที่ 1/2567 Date: 21 August 2567 วันที่ 21 สิงหาคม 2567

