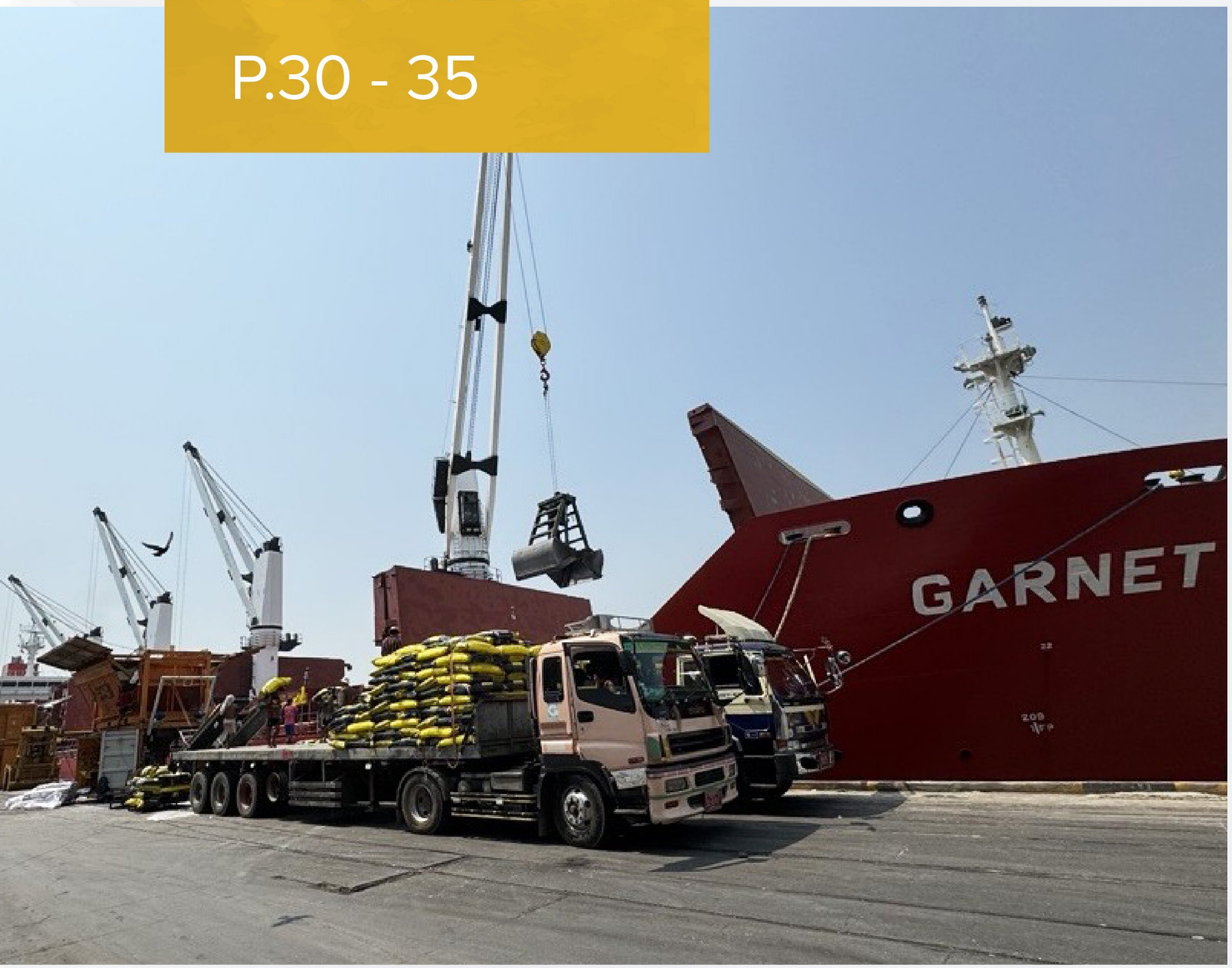
BETTER BUSINESS PRACTICES

P.30 - 35



We rely on natural and social ecosystems to prosper in our operations. We aim to minimise our environmental impacts to safeguard our environment and maximize our socioeconomic footprint to benefit Myanmar businesses and people, while conducting our business transparently and responsibly.

Better Business Practices

Managing our environmental footprint

We manufacture our products using materials, energy, and water while prioritising environmental and public health. We follow ISO 14001:2015 standards and have invested in a modern wastewater treatment facility to minimise impacts. We have set clear policies and processes to manage over 200 hazardous substances with safety data sheets.

We also monitor airborne emissions to comply with Environmental Conservation Department (ECD) guidelines. An independent third party regularly assesses our monitoring, and we then report to the ECD.

As our main industrial hub in Hmawbi is the site most at risk, we share the results of our emissions every two months though a dedicated Facebook page to inform local communities. In 2024, we did not record any anomaly related to effluent emissions.

စွန့်ပစ်ရေအရည်အသွေးစောင့်ကြည့်ခြင်း (ဇန်နဝါရီလ၊ ၂၀၂၄)

ရက်စွဲ	ဓာတုအောက်ဆီဂျင်လိုအပ်ချက် (COD)		ချဉ်ငံကိန်း (pH)			ဇီဝအောက်ဆီဂျင်လိုအပ်ချက် (BOD)		ဆီနှင့်ချောဆီ		ဆိုင်းကြွေအနည် (TSS)	
	ရလဒ် (COD-mg/l)	စံသတ်မှတ်ချက် (COD-mg/l)	ရလဒ် (pH)	စံသတ်မှတ်ချက် (pH) (အများဆုံး)	စံသတ်မှတ်ချက် (pH) (အနည်းဆုံး)	ရလဒ် (BOD-mg/l)	စံသတ်မှတ်ချက် (BOD-mg/l)	ရလဒ် (mg/l)	စံသတ်မှတ်ချက် (mg/l)	ရလဒ် (TSS)	စံသတ်မှတ်ချက် (TSS)
1.1.2024	100	150	7.51	9	6	9	30	NT	10	Nil	20
5.1.2024	81	150	7.44	9	6		30	NT	10	Nil	20
6.1.2024	80	150	7.44	9	6		30	NT	10	Nil	20
9.1.2024	125	150	7.4	9	6	9	30	NT	10	Nil	20

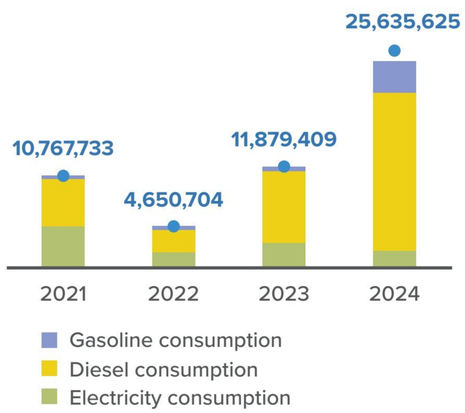
Energy consumption

Our energy consumption increased quickly last year compared to the year before. Most of our energy consumption derives from our industrial activities; we consumed almost 25.6 GWh of energy in 2024.

In 2024, we were able to use 35% less electricity provided by the EPC. As a result, we had to rely more on diesel to power our generators to operate. Furthermore, we paid more visits to our farmers and distributors, resulting in a higher consumption of gasoline.

We are considering options to reduce our energy consumption and generate renewable energy.

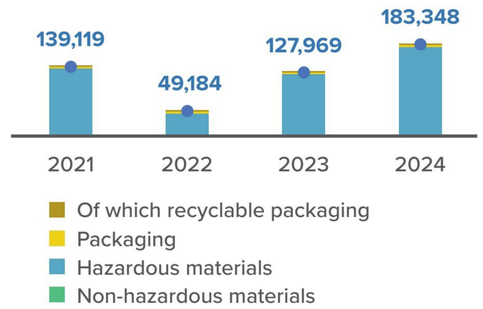
Evolution of our energy consumption (kWh)



Materials consumption

In 2024, we consumed 183,348 tonnes of raw materials. 97% of these were hazardous materials, which are imported. As we encountered multiple challenges in importing, and as we wanted to secure a constant supply of products to the farmers, we decided from 2022 onwards to increase our stock. However, our ability to transact in foreign currencies remain minimal: this is why our bio-fertiliser and corn dryer projects detailed in page 19 are strategically significant for us.

Evolution of our materials consumption (tonne)



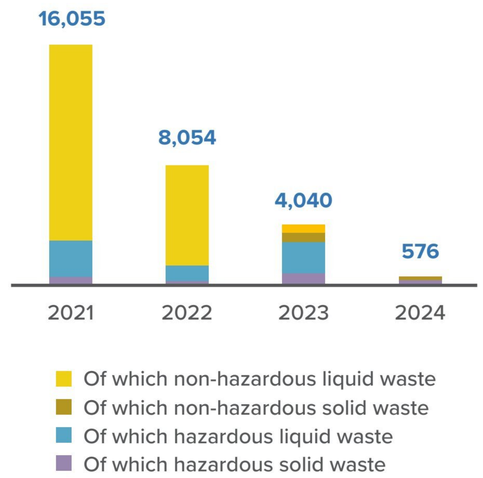
Waste management

Meanwhile, we managed to significantly reduce our waste production from 4,040 tonnes in 2023 to 576 tonnes in 2024. Thanks to our wastewater treatment site, we managed to:

- Eliminate the production of non-hazardous liquid waste.
- Reduce by 58% our production of hazardous solid waste between 2023 and 2024.
- Treat 100% of the hazardous liquid waste created when we manufacture our products.

In 2024, 76% of our waste was recycled, mostly for packaging; 21% was sent to landfills, and 3% was treated to minimise the environmental impacts of hazardous waste.

Evolution of our waste production (tonne)



Supporting the local economy

We rely on a network of over 4,600 distributors to deliver our products to farmers, making them essential partners in our operations. In response to ongoing conflicts, we have communicated closely with our distributors, adjusting payment terms for those facing difficulties. We always prioritise the safety of the people involved in the delivery of our products across our value chain.

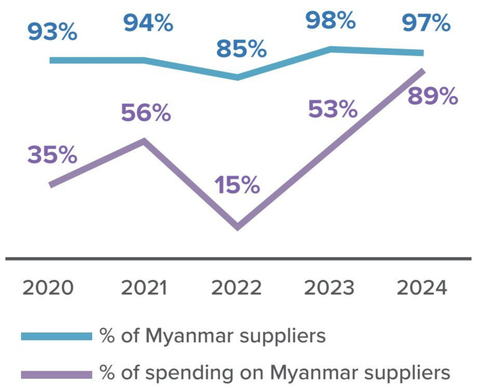
As the conflict impacted our operations especially in Rakhine, Kachin, Sagaing and North Shan, we had to adapt our operations in these areas, especially to collect payments from our partners. To mitigate risks, we adjusted our policies, requiring for instance credit payment on delivery and transitioning to pre-payment models and online banking solutions. When our partners are unable to repay due to the conflict, we can discuss adjustments to the payment terms and conditions with them.

We work mostly with local companies, as we encounter many hurdles when transacting with international companies.

In 2024, we worked with almost 1,500 suppliers, 97% of which are Myanmar businesses. As a result, we continued to spend more on Myanmar suppliers: 89% of our spending in 2024 compared to 53% in 2023.

Through our distributors and suppliers, we contribute to indirectly providing thousands of jobs, positively influencing the livelihoods of families across the country.

Evolution of our supply chain



Whenever we work with our partners to operate our business, we strive to disseminate our principles and policies across our value chain. In Shan State, where we are tasking various suppliers with the construction of our corn-dryer facility, we ensured that health and safety standards were in place and carefully monitored. Likewise, we requested that men and women receive equal pay if they perform the same job. We conducted several site visits to ensure these policies were properly implemented and received regular reports from our partners.

Finally, the Group is expanding our contract farming efforts. We work closely with farmers to secure the production of various seeds and plants, focusing on corn, soybeans, and sunflowers. This enables us to support local farmers, as they have visibility on the prices they will receive when selling us their crops, allowing them to invest and manage their assets more efficiently. For us, this approach provides high-quality products, which we can export to tackle various market gaps induced, for instance, by import restrictions.