



Impact Report for Bonds and Loans BTSG Green Bond Framework

Impact Summary

Evaluation Date June 2, 2022

Issuer Location Bangkok, Thailand

Sustainalytics has calculated the estimated impact achieved by the green bond issued by Bangkok Mass Transit System Public Company Limited (BTSC) in November 2021. The green bond issuance raised THB 10.2 billion, which has been fully allocated in the category Clean Transportation across projects in Thailand. For a representative year of the bond's term to maturity, Sustainalytics has calculated 1,331 tCO₂e of financed avoided emissions.



THB 10.2B

Allocated funds



1,331

Annual emissions avoided (tCO₂e)



2

Projects



88K

Trees, yearly sequestration

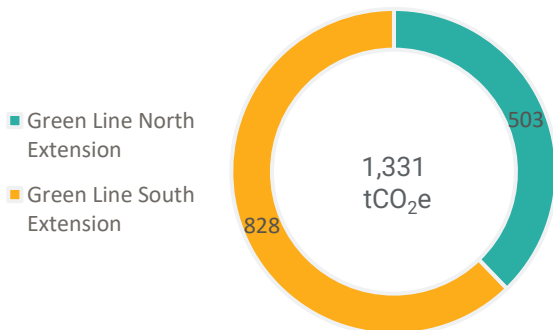


1

Country



Avoided CO₂e emissions by Project



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Introduction

BTS Group Holdings PCL (BTSG) is a privately owned, multi-industry conglomerate that operates across three business platforms; MOVE, MIX and MATCH. Listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET), BTSC is a subsidiary of BTSG and the group's mass transit unit, accounting for the majority of the group's revenue. BTSC operates and maintains the Sky Train system, an elevated trackwork in Bangkok. In 2021, BTSC issued a green bond and allocated the proceeds according to the BTSG Green Bond Framework. Sustainalytics provided a Second-Party Opinion on the BTSG Green Bond Framework, evaluating it as credible, impactful and aligned with the Green Bond Principles 2021 (GBP).¹

BTSC engaged Sustainalytics to quantify the environmental benefits of the projects refinanced with the proceeds from its green bond. Using established methodologies, Sustainalytics has estimated avoided emissions from BTSC's Clean Transportation projects. This report presents the details of our findings, including a description of the methodology used to calculate the impacts.

Scope of Work and Limitations

BTSC has engaged Sustainalytics to calculate the environmental impacts of the projects refinanced through the green bond issued. For this work, Sustainalytics relied on the data provided by BTSC on the amounts allocated and the technical data on the financed projects.

Sustainalytics' impact reporting is aligned with ICMA's Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting of June 2021.² The methodology used and the assumptions made for the impact calculation are outlined in the methodology section below.

As part of this engagement, Sustainalytics exchanged information with various members of BTSC's management team to understand the sustainability impact of its projects. Through these exchanges, BTSC's representatives have confirmed that:

- (1) They understand it is the sole responsibility of BTSC to ensure that the information provided is complete, accurate and up to date;
- (2) They have provided Sustainalytics with all relevant information;
- (3) Any provided material information has been duly disclosed in a timely manner.

Sustainalytics also reviewed relevant public documents and non-public information.

¹ The Green Bond Principles are administered by the International Capital Market Association and are available at <https://www.icmagroup.org/sustainable-finance/the-principles-guidelines-and-handbooks/green-bond-principles-gbp/>.

² ICMA, Handbook - Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting (2021) at: <https://www.icmagroup.org/assets/documents/Sustainable-finance/2021-updates/Handbook-Harmonised-Framework-for-Impact-Reporting-June-2021-100621.pdf>

Impact Findings

For reporting, Sustainalytics follows ICMA's Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting.³ This framework synthesizes market expectations and outlines recommendations for impact reporting to create a standardized reporting structure and to enhance the understanding of the impact to all stakeholders, including bond investors.

Table 1 below provides a summary of the projects whose impact Sustainalytics has estimated at the portfolio level. Table 2 shows impact calculated for each project financed under this bond. A further breakdown of the avoided emissions per project can be found in the Appendix. These metrics correspond to a representative year during the bond's term to maturity.

Table 1: Summary of Impact - Portfolio Level

Allocated Amount	Project Lifetime	Passenger-kilometres travelled	Financed Emissions Avoided
<i>THB million</i>	<i>Years</i>	<i>pkm</i>	<i>tCO₂e</i>
10,200	20	371,219,961	1,331

Table 2: Impact of Clean Transportation by Project

Project	Allocated Amount	Passenger-kilometres travelled	Financed Emissions Avoided
	<i>THB million</i>	<i>pkm</i>	<i>tCO₂e</i>
Green Line North Extension	5,100	205,759,522	503
Green Line South Extension	5,100	165,460,439	828

³ ICMA, Handbook - Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting (2021) at <https://www.icmagroup.org/assets/documents/Sustainable-finance/2021-updates/Handbook-Harmonised-Framework-for-Impact-Reporting-June-2021-100621.pdf>

Methodology

Sustainalytics developed its own methodologies for quantifying GHG avoidance and other metrics, including leveraging publicly available best-in-class methodologies, protocols and frameworks that are currently industry best practice. Our estimation practices and general principles rely on the GHG Protocol.⁴ Our methodologies are based on guidance provided by the International Financial Institutions⁵ on calculation methodology and global emissions. In addition, we rely on the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials' Global Accounting Standard⁶ for guidance on estimation where data is not readily available and assumptions must be made. Finally, the UN's Clean Development Mechanism⁷ provides guidance and information, serving as the foundation for these and other methodologies, including those implemented in this report.

Clean Transportation

Clean transportation is assumed to displace a mix of existing and future transportation along the same travel distance. The carbon avoidance is calculated using:

- a) The emissions of the clean transportation projects based on the best available data from BTSC. To the extent available, calculations are based on fuel consumption or passenger-kilometre data. In the absence of such information, estimates are made based on mode of transportation, fuel type and average passengers per vehicle.
- b) The baseline emissions, which are the emissions associated with a basket of vehicles or modes of transport being replaced currently and in the future lifetime of the project.

Data Sources and Assumptions

- For the projects included in the report, fuel consumption and passenger-kilometre data was provided by BTSC.
- It is assumed that the Green Line extensions displace a mix of available public transportation modes in Bangkok, specifically buses, trains, boats and cars.
- To calculate the emissions avoided, Sustainalytics uses well-to-wheel emission factors to account not only for emissions directly emitted by the vehicle, but also from the production and transportation of the fuels themselves.
- Project level emissions associated with electricity consumption were calculated using a national grid emission factor sourced from IFI.⁸ To account for emissions from upstream activities, such as electricity transmission losses and the extraction and refining of primary fuels, Sustainalytics applies an additional, indirect emissions factor.⁹
- Baseline emission factors for all other transport modes were sourced from publicly available sources for greenhouse gas reporting.

⁴ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol provides standards, guidance, tools and training for business and government to measure and manage climate-warming emissions. For more information: <https://ghgprotocol.org/>.

⁵ Close to 25 institutions are currently members of the [IFI Technical Working Group on Greenhouse Gas Accounting](#).

⁶ PCAF is a group of leading international financial institutions that launched a global initiative to develop a global GHG accounting standard and make GHG accounting common practice in the financial industry <https://carbonaccountingfinancials.com/>.

⁷ UNFCCC, CDM Methodology Booklet, at: <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/documentation/index.html>

⁸ UNFCCC, Harmonized grid emission factor data set, at: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Harmonized_Grid_Emission_factor_data_set.xlsx

⁹ Government of the UK, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial strategy, "Government conversion factors for company reporting of greenhouse gas emissions", at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-conversion-factors-for-company-reporting>

Appendix 1: Impacts of Clean Transportation by Project

Project Name	Country	Allocated Amount	Share of total project financing	Project Lifetime	Passenger-kilometres travelled	Project Direct Emissions ¹⁰	Project Indirect Emissions ¹¹	Project Avoided Emissions	Financed Avoided Emissions
		<i>THB million</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Years</i>	<i>pkm</i>	<i>tCO₂e</i>	<i>tCO₂e</i>	<i>tCO₂e</i>	<i>tCO₂e</i>
Green Line North Extension	Thailand	5,100	9	20	205,759,522	9,091	2,946	5,797	503
Green Line South Extension	Thailand	5,100	21	20	165,460,439	7,828	2,536	3,977	828

¹⁰ Emissions associated with fuel consumption of transportation vehicles.

¹¹ Emissions associated with upstream activities, such as electricity transmission and distribution, and extraction and refining of primary fuels.

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