

SERMSANG PALANGNGAN

# BIODIVERSITY REPORT



**YEAR 2025**

# Introduction

Amidst the climate crisis and ecological decline that have become critical global issues, the current transition to clean energy is not limited solely to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It also includes the role of the business sector in tangibly protecting and restoring biodiversity. Sermasang Power Corporation Public Company Limited (SSP), as a leader in renewable energy, profoundly recognizes this responsibility and upholds it as a core mission of its operations.

In 2025, the Company intensified its Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) operational standards, focusing on compliance with international assessment criteria to reflect transparency and efficiency in natural resource management. The project “SSP GREEN HAVEN: PROTECTING LIFE, PRESERVING NATURE,” operated by Sermasang Palanggan Co., Ltd. (SPN) in Khok Samrong District, Lopburi Province, serves as a significant testament

to the commitment under the concept

## “POWERING A GREENER FOR BIODIVERSITY”

This report has been prepared with the primary objective of presenting the results of bird population surveys and data around the power plant area for the year 2025. These serve as a vital Bio-indicator reflecting success in restoring wildlife habitats and maintaining ecological balance in the area. This data not only demonstrates increased biodiversity but also highlights collaboration with the community to create a positive impact on local biodiversity.

The Company sincerely hopes that this report will serve as a model for clean energy project development that nurtures nature and remains a key to creating sustainable value for all stakeholders in accordance with international standards.



# General Information

Lopburi Province is a strategic area that perfectly integrates agriculture, clean energy, and biodiversity. The “SSP GREEN HAVEN” project was developed to transform the power plant area into a Safe Haven for wildlife alongside clean energy production, creating an ecosystem that is friendly to living organisms according to international standards.

**Monitoring and surveys revealed that bird diversity increased from 18 species to 31 species. These can be classified by ecological behavior to reflect the richness of the area as follows**

- **Migratory Birds:** Reflect the area’s role as a safe refuge and food source.
  - **Migratory Waterbirds:** Utilize the project’s wetlands and ponds as primary feeding grounds, including Egrets, Asian Openbills, Great Cormorants, and Teals (Newly found in ‘25).
  - **Passage/Seasonal Migrants:** Use the area as a temporary refuge, including Blue-throated Bee-eaters, Black-winged Kites, Ashy Woodswallows, Brown Shrikes, and Grey-headed Starlings (Newly found in ‘25).
- **Resident Birds:** Reflect the richness of the green areas where birds reside year-round, including Baya Weavers, Red-wattled Lapwings, Oriental Magpie-Robins, Great Mynas, Rock Pigeons, Indochinese Rollers, Red-whiskered Bulbuls, Common Kingfishers, Drongos, Shikras, Olive-backed Sunbirds, Crows, and Red Junglefowl.
- **New Group Found in 2025:** Small Purple-throated Sunbirds, Common Iora, Eurasian Tree Sparrows, Common Tailorbirds, Red Turtle Doves, White-breasted Waterhens, Pied Bushchats, and Owls.

This increased diversity confirms SSP’s success in elevating ESG standards to an international level for the sustainable coexistence of business and nature.





# Bird Population Year 2025

Through the continuous implementation of the SSP GREEN HAVEN project, the 2025 survey of biological indicators around the power plant showed distinct progress. A total of approximately 785 birds were found, comprising 31 species living naturally. This is an increase from the 18 species found last year, reflecting success in habitat restoration and the management of a nature-friendly environment.

In 2025, a bird population of **31 species** was discovered.

## Original Group (18 species found continuously)

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Baya Weaver             | 11. Common Kingfisher       |
| 2. Red-wattled Lapwing     | 12. Drongo                  |
| 3. Blue-throated Bee-eater | 13. Black-winged Kite       |
| 4. Egret                   | 14. Shikra                  |
| 5. Asian Openbill          | 15. Olive-backed Sunbird    |
| 6. Oriental Magpie-Robin   | 16. White-breasted Waterhen |
| 7. Myna                    | 17. Cormorant               |
| 8. Rock Pigeon             | 18. Red Junglefowl          |
| 9. Indochinese Roller      |                             |
| 10. Red-whiskered Bulbul   |                             |

## New Species Group Found in 2025 (13 species)

- |                                                                       |                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 19. Anatidae                                                          | 24. Red Turtle Dove     |
| 20. Van Hasselt's Sunbird (Small Purple-throated Sunbird) Common lora | 25. Barred Buttonquail  |
| 21. Large-billed crow                                                 | 26. Pied Bushchat       |
| 22. Common Tailorbird                                                 | 27. Ashy Woodswallow    |
| 23. Grey-headed Starling                                              | 28. Asian Pied Starling |
|                                                                       | 29. Brown Shrike        |
|                                                                       | 30. Owl                 |
|                                                                       | 31. นกเค้าแมว           |



# Classification according to IUCN Red List

## Least Concern (LC)



All 31 bird species found in the project area are classified as **“Least Concern.”** This reflects that the area around the power plant serves as a general ecosystem for local birds.

## Category by Impact Area (Habitat & Impact Area)

### Wetland Habitat

- **Birds utilizing this area:** Egrets, Asian Openbills, Great Cormorants, Anatidae, White-breasted Waterhens, Common Kingfishers.

### Terrestrial/Vegetation Habitat

- **Birds utilizing this area:** Baya Weavers, Blue-throated Bee-eaters, Oriental Magpie-Robins, Great Mynas, Rock Pigeons, Indochinese Rollers, Red-whiskered Bulbuls, Eurasian Tree Sparrows, Common Tailorbirds, Grey-headed Starlings, Red Turtle

Doves, Asian Pied Starlings, Red Junglefowl, Small Purple-throated Sunbirds, Olive-backed Sunbirds.

### Open Area Habitat

- **Birds utilizing this area:** Red-wattled Lapwings, Barred Buttonquails, Pied Bushchats, Ashy Woodswallows, Brown Shrikes, Large-billed crow.

### Apex Predator/Aerial

- **Birds utilizing this area:** Black-winged Kites, Shikras, Owls, Drongos.

# Birds Registered as Protected Wildlife

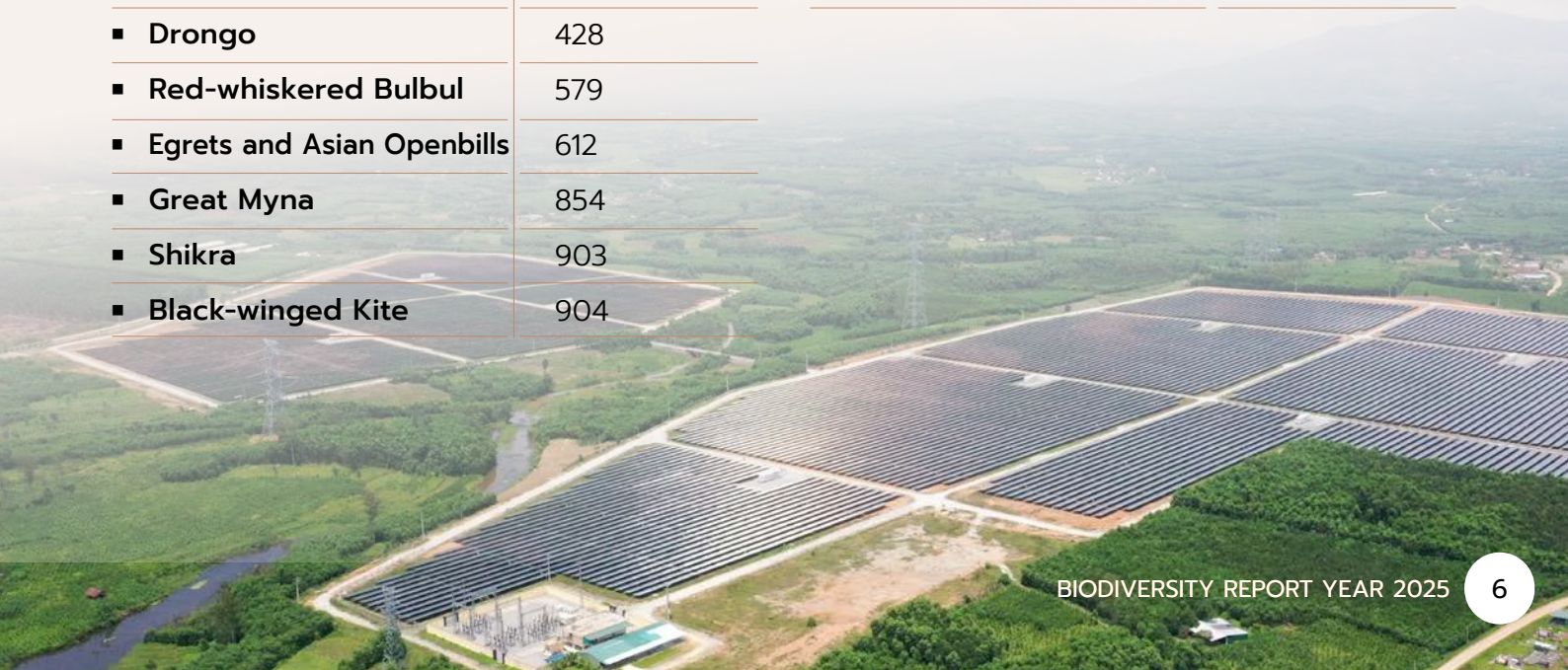
Referring to the Wild Animal Conservation and Protection Act, B.E. 2019, several bird species found in the area are classified as protected wildlife:

## Original Species Group (Found since 2024)

Protected Wildlife Name	Protected List Number
▪ Red Junglefowl	3
▪ Baya Weaver	30
▪ Common Tailorbird	53
▪ Common Kingfisher	75
▪ Red-wattled Lapwing	86
▪ Indochinese Roller	107
▪ White-breasted Waterhen	118
▪ Oriental Magpie-Robin	143
▪ Great Cormorant	148
▪ Olive-backed Sunbird	185
▪ Blue-throated Bee-eater	367
▪ Drongo	428
▪ Red-whiskered Bulbul	579
▪ Egrets and Asian Openbills	612
▪ Great Myna	854
▪ Shikra	903
▪ Black-winged Kite	904

## New Species Group (Additional finds in 2025)

Protected Wildlife Name	Protected List Number
▪ Grey-headed Starling	165
▪ Red Turtle Dove	255
▪ Owl	304
▪ Barred Buttonquail	371
▪ Small Purple-throated Sunbird	591
▪ Pied Bushchat	695
▪ Brown Shrike	843
▪ Asian Pied Starling	849
▪ Ashy Woodswallow	865
▪ Large-billed Crow	942



# Conclusion

Continuous monitoring and data collection of biodiversity within the SSP GREEN HAVEN project area reveal significant trends in bird population changes, reflecting the dynamic state of the ecosystem around the power plant as follows

The most notable data in 2025 is the increase in Red Junglefowl, totaling 48 birds—a growth of over 380% from the 5–10 birds found in 2024. Additionally, Egret population doubled from 10 to 20 birds (100% increase). The rise of these species serves as an indicator of the tranquility and recovery of the local environment.

Some populations decreased compared to the previous year. Baya Weaver population dropped to 60 from an original estimate of 200–300. Similarly, Great Cormorants were found at 20, down from 50–100. Red-wattled Lapwings were recorded at 10, down from an estimated 50–80, and Asian Openbills were at 12, down from 20.

Large-billed Crow populations remained stable, with 4 found in 2025 compared to the baseline of 5–10.

Despite the quantitative decline in some species, the overall picture for 2025 shows a significant increase in species diversity from 18 to 31 species (785 total birds). The population decrease in certain groups is analyzed as Ecological Rebalancing as new species entering foraging areas. Combined with the denser Buffer Zone growth, the environment now favors broad diversity over the concentration of a single species.

SSP remains committed to continuous biomonitoring and adaptive management to ensure our renewable energy projects coexist harmoniously with nature. By evolving our conservation strategies alongside the changing environment, we strive to create lasting shared value between sustainable energy development and the protection of local biodiversity.