



Global Power Synergy Public Company Limited

Corporate Guideline

GPSC Group Biodiversity Risk Assessment Guideline

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1. Objective

The purpose of this document is to provide the GPSC Group companies with a guideline for assessing biodiversity risks and ecosystem services at the international level. This can be applied to the operating area of each business group/company, where if the risk assessment results were to indicate a high/very high risk, a biodiversity action plan must be developed. (Biodiversity Action Plan; BAP)

2. Scope

The GPSC Group Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Risk Assessment Guidelines can be applied to all operating lines and companies in the GPSC Group.

3. Terms and definitions

Term	Definition
Ecological service or eco service	Ecological resources and processes that support and benefit human activities, including production services (services provided by nature) such as food, energy and water; (natural services) such as flood and drought protection, climate control, cultural services (Non-material services) and support services to various ecological processes, including soil formation and nutrient cycles.
Place of residence	Environment and eco-areas that are habitats of a particular species and that facilitate the development of the life cycle of that species, which includes the physical and environmental conditions surrounding the area that contributes to the development, growth of each species, as well as their reproduction.
Habitat restoration	Habitat restoration work to support the development of the life cycle of particular species. This includes mitigating risks and threats, as well as fostering the environmental conditions necessary for the inheritance of the life cycle for different species. Examples include the management of local vegetation, weed species and disease carrier animals.
Species on the IUCN Red List	The Red List, set by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), is a listing index for the conservation of plant and animal species to reduce the risks they face and their extinction.
Protected area as defined by law	A clearly defined and legally managed topographic area for a long-term nature conservation that affects the preservation of ecological services and cultural values in that area.

Species that are on the national reserve must be listed	A list of the plant and animal species listed on the national reserved flora and fauna list. This includes lists established by government and non-governmental organizations focused on the conservation of endangered plant and animal species.
Protected area	An area declared legally protected due to its high ecological and cultural value and value. There are several types of areas that are designated as legally protected areas, including marine protected areas, which are designated as important conservation areas for marine biodiversity and resources (IUCN 2011).
Species regeneration	Any operating mechanism Which contributes to improving the status of species in order to reduce the extinction of that particular species. These actions include habitat conservation and restoration activities for plant and animal species, along with activities that eliminate threats to the growth cycle of different species.

4. Rationale

4.1 Relevant environmental standards and practices

The relevant standards and guidelines are:

- GRI Sustainability Reporting Standard (GRI Standard)
- IPIECA Guideline

4.2 Relevant legal frameworks

International framework Thailand must adhere to

Convention	Objective
United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity	The Convention on Biological Diversity provides an overall framework for governments and businesses to protect life on the planet. The signing of the Convention took place at the World Summit in Rio de Janeiro on June 5, 1992 and was enforced on 29 December 1993, with 193 Member States having been included. The Convention is a binding agreement under international law with three main goals: biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity and the sharing of benefits arising from the fair and equitable use of genetic resources.
Convention of International Trade in	Signed in 1963 and entered into force in 1975, the Convention provides a framework for the international trade

Endangered Species (CITES)	of endangered wildlife species and plants without any potential threats affecting endangered species.
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS)	Signed in 1979 and entered into force in 1983, the Convention aims to conserve both land, sea and migratory wildlife species, which covers their entire migration area.
Wetlands of International Importance Convention (Ramsar)	Signed in 1971 and went into effect in 1982 to focus on the conservation of wetlands and their resources.
World Heritage Convention (WHC)	Signed in 1972 and came into effect in 1975, aiming to promote international cooperation in the protection of heritages around the world, which have distinctive universal value. Therefore, preserving these legacies will be important to future generations.
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	Signed in 2001 and entered into force in 2002, the treaty focuses on ensuring food security through the principles of conservation, exchange and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.

Related laws of Thailand

Law	Objective
National Park Act, 1961	This Act provides for the announcement of national park areas. The objective is to protect and monitor ecosystems and natural habitats of plants and animals within national park areas, helps to prevent the collecting of trees or other natural resources and does not allow for animals to be taken out of their respective areas or to be harmed. Animals are also not allowed to be harvested, and flowers, leaves or fruits are not allowed to be collected or taken out of national park areas.
Reserved Forest Act, 1964	This Act prohibits the destruction of and cut down of trees and plant species in national parks and, if concerned authorities deem it appropriate, a specific area of forest shall be designated to declare such as a national forest reserve. In order to maintain forest conditions or the integrity of other natural resources, ministerial regulations can be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.
Wildlife Preservation and Protection Act, 1992	This Act has announced the conservation of wildlife sanctuaries in order to protect their natural habitats, as well as announces the designation of 15 rare wildlife sanctuaries. It is stipulated in accordance with the Convention on International Trade in

	Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and controls import and export to promote the propagation of certain species of wildlife. Its aim is to help increase populations, conserve species, and reduce the pressures created by hunting.
Plant Quarantine Act, 1964	This Act includes the provisions in the notification of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives regarding the determination of plant pests or carriers from a designated source as a prohibited source. In addition, plants that have been genetically modified as a result of biotechnology are prohibited, whereby importation or passing through of such plants must be approved by the Department of Agriculture and permitted for import only for experiments or research.
The Promotion and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act, 1992	This Act requires the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment to have the power to issue ministerial regulations prescribing an area with an outstanding, special or potentially destroyed natural ecosystem to be an environmental protection area. This must be managed specifically and protected as appropriate to the conditions of the area.
Plant Varieties Protection Act, 1999	This Act provides protection for new, native and endemic plant species (indigenous, local and common plant species), as well as wild plant species, all of which require permission and a benefit sharing agreement in the event that such plant species are to be collected or in the case where any part of the plant variety is used for breeding, studies, experiments and research for commercial purposes.
Protection and Promotion of Thai Traditional Medical Knowledge Act, 1999	This Act covers the protection of plants, animals, bacteria and medicinal sources, where protection is defined in two categories. The first category, according to Section 57, states that for the protection of herbs and the specifics of the herbs in the protected area, a "herbal protection management plan" must be developed. The second category, according to Section 61, states that for the protection of herbs in an area that has not been declared a protected area, a ministerial regulation should be announced to designate that area as an herb protected area.

5. Process details

5.1 Risk Assessment Guidelines

The GRI reporting protocols are used to define methods and guidelines for risk assessment for biodiversity and ecosystem services, with risk assessments based on the following indicators:

5.1.1 The Biodiversity: EN11 (GRI 304-1)

is used to assess the location and extent of land adjacent to protected areas and other areas outside protected areas with high biodiversity (such as important wetlands), which are the home of the diversity of species and provide natural or semi-natural habitats for those species. In most cases, these areas are critical habitats of often threatened species and this assessment helps to identify and understand potential risk trends, while also being able to monitor project activities. This is done in order to reduce the risk of impacts that may occur through more strict management and operational control. This is achieved by showing the parameters used in the measurements and the data sources used for this assessment that are according to the EN11 Index, which indicates the following:

Measurement parameters and data sources used for this index: GRI 304-1

Measurement	Source of information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Geographic coordinates - Size of the operating area (square kilometer) - Location (distance) from protected areas and areas outside the protected areas with high biodiversity. - Biodiversity is classified according to the features of protected areas and non-protected areas with high biodiversity (forest, freshwater or marine ecosystems), as well as those with the status of being protected (e.g. protected areas managed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Ramsar Convention, national requirements). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) - RAMSAR Convention - World heritage areas according to the resolution of UNESCO - Thailand National Biodiversity Strategy - WWF Wildfinder - Bird Life International - Center for plant diversity (IUCN Centres for Plant Diversity)

Definition of protected areas

A protected area is a well-defined geographic area. It is recognized and managed through any law or method that contributes to the long-term conservation of nature, including ecological services and associated cultural values (IUCN, 2018).

Definition of areas with high value of natural diversity.

Areas where a wide variety of species are found and provide natural and semi-natural habitats for those species, these areas are often important habitats. For species

that are threatened, the types of areas that are considered to be areas with high biodiversity value are as follows:

- KBA: Key Biodiversity Areas
- World Heritage Area
- Ramsar sites
- IBA: Important Bird and Biodiversity Area
- AZE: Alliance for Zero Species Extinction
- EBA: Endemic Bird Area
- Tiger Conservation Landscape

For the classification of protected areas of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), these are classified as follows:

Category	Details
Category Ia	Category Ia protected areas are highly protected areas to preserve biodiversity and geographic, along with topographic features, with strict controls and limiting access to human use to ensure that these areas will be preserved. These protected areas will be preserved as an important reference in scientific research.
Category Ib	The Category Ib protected areas are larger and receive less restrictive protection against human access and use than Category I protected areas. However, these may be open to certain types of tourists, such as tourists traveling by foot or sailing.
Category II	Protected Area II is a combination of ecological and recreational protected areas through zoning.
Category III	Category III protected areas incorporate various natural features, so the primary purpose of managing such areas is to maintain these characteristics that differ from the objectives of a Category Ia Protected Area, which is to maintain the integrity of the ecosystem and the processes of the entire ecosystem.
Category IV	A Category IV protected area is a partial protection of an ecosystem or habitat, often requiring constant maintenance. This is different from a Category Ia protected area that has more protected areas and has more impediments to access than a Category IV protected area. Category IV protected areas also tend to be more focused on protecting certain species or habitats than for specific ecosystems such as Category Ia protected areas.
Category V	Category V protected areas are culturally valuable land and sea areas that have been built by humans for more than a hundred years or perhaps thousands of years and are maintained in a continuous manner, where in many V-type protected areas, there

	are permanent human settlements, which therefore cannot be classified into a Category Ia protected area.
Category VI	Category VI protected areas are natural areas that are linked between biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. This differs from a Category Ia protected area. However, a Category Ia protected area may be part of a larger Category VI protected area that is managed as a zoning.

Guidelines for the Assessment of Biodiversity: GRI 304-1

For the EN 11 (GRI 304-1) indicator, the risk assessment is based on the relevance of projects affecting protected areas and areas with high biodiversity value by considering the project distance to the nearest protected area and the area of high biodiversity value. The assessment criteria are shown in the table as follows.

Distance from the protected area	Evaluation criteria
There is insufficient data to assess the site of the project to affect protected areas or areas with high biodiversity value.	Not enough data
Protected areas or areas with high biodiversity value within 5 km from the project.	low
Protected areas or areas with high biodiversity values located more than 2 kilometers or less than 5 kilometers from the project.	moderate
Protected areas or areas with high biodiversity value that are in contact with or within 2 km of the project.	high
Projects located within protected areas or areas with high biodiversity value.	very high

5.2 Biodiversity: EN12 (GRI 304-2)

Principle Risk Assessment EN12 is a visual assessment of the significant impacts arising from project activities, products and services on biodiversity in protected areas and areas outside protected areas with high biodiversity. It includes the parameters used in the measurement and the data sources used for the assessment, which are shown as follows.

Measurement	Data source
Nature of impact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project type - Pollution resulting from operations - Distribution of invaders, rodents and pathogens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The nature of the trend of the significant impact of the implementation of the project. - Information from the authorities in charge of tackling arising

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decrease in species - Change of habitat - Changes in ecological processes other than natural variations <p>Explanation of the impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Species affected - Size of the affected area - Duration of the effects that have occurred - Recovery from effects - Accident history 	<p>problems and obstacles (emission of pollution, habitat changes, ecological processes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data from EHIA,EIA,IEE,CoP,ESA
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Guidelines for the Assessment of the Biodiversity EN12 (GRI 304-2)

The risk assessment of this indicator will look at whether the impact of a certain action is likely to have a "significant" impact on biodiversity. It may temporarily or permanently affect biodiversity, including considering project distances from protected areas or areas with high biodiversity values. In addition, measures must also be taken to avoid and mitigate the impacts. An assessment of this EN12 indicator must be entered into the biodiversity risk calculator. (Biodiversity Risk Assessment Calculator) to assess the potential risks arising from projects. The criteria for risk assessment are as shown in the table showing data supporting the calculation of the Biodiversity Risk Assessment Calculator and the assessment guideline as follows:

Criteria for Assessing Biodiversity Risk EN12 (GRI 304-2)

Risks arising from the implementation of the project		The distance from the project to the nearest protected area or areas with high biodiversity value.(results from EN11)				
		Not enough data	> 5 km	2 - 5 km	< 2 km	
	Not enough data	Not enough data	Not enough data	Not enough data	Not enough data	Not enough data
low	The nature of the project impacts that indicate that such impacts are significant with a low level of risk.	Not enough data	low	low	moderate	
high	The nature of the project impact suggests that the impact is	Not enough data	low	moderate	high	

	significant with moderate risk.				
very high	The nature of project impacts suggests that the impacts are significant with a high level of risk.	Not enough data	moderate	high	very high

Table showing data for the Biodiversity Risk Assessment Calculator

	Operating range	Type of impact	Classification	Duration	Impact reversibility	Species discovered	Control measures	Accident history	Risk assessment results
Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction period - Operating period - During the termination of operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No effect - Climate impacts - Effects on soil - Impact on water - Sound effects - Waste - Impact on scenery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No data - None - Low - Moderate - High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No data - none - Short-term - Medium-term - Long-term - Permanent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No data - Impracticable - Feasible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No data - None - Low - Moderate - High - Very high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No data - Emergency measures - Measures exist - No measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No data - None - small-scale - Medium-scale - Large-scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient data - Low - Moderate - High - Very high
Invading weeds and pests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction period - Operating period - Termination of operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No effects - New invading species - Bacteria - Vertebrates - Weeds - Insects - Parasites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No data - None - Low - Moderate - High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No data - None - Short-term - Medium-term - Long-term - Permanent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No data - Impracticable - Feasible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No data - None - Low - Moderate - High - Very high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No data - Emergency measures - Measures exist - No measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No data - None - Small-scale - Medium-scale - Large-scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient data - Low - Moderate - High - Very high
Impact on habitat (surface clearing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction period - Operating period - Termination of operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - None - Large soil cutting - Longitudinal cutting - Soil cutting by area - Cultivated areas - Building construction - Shifting cultivation - Habitats that have been altered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No data - None - Low - Moderate - High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No data - None - Short-term - Medium-term - Long-term - Permanent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No data - Impracticable - Feasible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No data - None - Low - Moderate - High - Very high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No data - Emergency measures - Measures exist - No measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No data - None - Small-scale - Medium-scale - Large-scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient data - Low - Moderate - High - Very high
Changes in ecosystem processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction period - Operating period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - None - Salinity - Underground water level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No data - None - Low - Moderate - High 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No data - None - Short-term - Medium-term 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No data - Impracticable - Feasible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No data - None - Low - Moderate - High - Very high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No data - Emergency measures - Measures exist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No data - None - Small-scale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient data - Low - Moderate - High

	- Termination of operating period	- Soil contamination - Soil cutting - Wildfires - Forests - Farming		- Long-term - Permanent			- No measures	- Medium-scale - Large-scale	- Very high
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Assessment of Effects on the Biodiversity Value EN 12

Type of impact	Impact assessment	Source of information	Degree	
Pollution	Identify the amount and type of waste emissions and environmental impacts (air, water, noise, waste, scenery) arising from the current operations of the project. In the event that more than one type of waste impact or release occurs, the waste emissions most likely to affect the species and habitat should be assessed. For example, the release of wastewater into the sea or natural freshwater, which is the habitat of red-listed species.	Relevant licenses granted to the project area. Monitoring of waste from project areas.	No data	There is insufficient information available to identify the pollutants that arise from the operation of the project and their impact on the biodiversity value.
			None	There is no impact from the project area.
			Low	The resulting pollution is subject to environmental requirements.
			Moderate	The pollution that occurs has exceeded the environmental requirements for some time.
			High	The pollution that occurs regularly exceeds environmental requirements.
Invading weeds and pests	Identify the distribution of weeds and pests both inside and outside the project area. Weeds or pests that affect the species and habitat that are most likely to be assessed in the computation of the risk assessment tool. Where there is more than one type of weed and pest distribution in a project site, the most impactful distribution both inside and outside of the project site must be evaluated. Invasion of a nearby protected area or an area with such high	From the EHIA, EIA, IEE, CoP, E SA projects. Information from the relevant departments of the projects. Information from local or regional administrations.	No data	There is insufficient data available to determine the number and distribution of invasive weeds and pests into the project site.
			None	No weeds or pests invade the area.
			Low	Weeds or pests and their distribution which are controlled in the project area.
			Moderate	Controlled weeds or pests are distributed throughout the project area but are still limited.
			High	Weeds or pests and the aforementioned

	biodiversity values should be deemed to cause a significant impact or fragmentation.			distribution both within and outside the project area.
Impact of habitats (Surface clearing)	Specify the area and type of vegetation cleared that occurs during the current project. This includes the habitable areas adjusted in the area of the Habitat Clearing Program, which will affect species that are critical to be assessed in the computation of the risk assessment tool. For example, clearing habitats which are home to critical or endangered species and are listed on the Red List that have existed there prior to the construction of a project should not be considered.	From the EHIA,EIA,IEE,CoP,E SA projects. Information from the relevant departments of the projects.	No data	Insufficient information on habitat clearing in the project area.
			None	There is no clearing of habitats.
			Low	Less than 1 hectare is cleared.
			Moderate	More than 1 hectare, but less than 1 hectare has been cleared.
			High	More than 5 hectares has been cleared.
Changes in ecosystem processes	Identify changes to the ecological processes that occur during the current operational implementations within the project area. The changes in the ecological processes that may have the greatest impact on species and habitats must be assessed in the calculation of the risk assessment tool. In the event of more than one type of change occurring, the most significant changes must be assessed, for example changes in groundwater levels that affect nearby wetlands water supplies or habitats. Such assessments relate to the scope of the project area and the level of impact on the outside areas of the project, either at the local or regional level.	From the EHIA,EIA,IEE,CoP,E SA projects. Information from the relevant departments of the projects.	No data	Insufficient data
			None	There are no changes to ecological processes.
			Low	Impacts occur within the project area.
			Moderate	Impacts occur outside of the project area.
			High	Impacts occur at the local and regional levels.

Species identification

Refers to the identification of species living in the project area or within protected areas or areas with high biodiversity value within 5 km of the project area. When more than one species is found, the most important species according to the IUCN type will be used in the assessment. The table shows the types defined by the IUCN and the risk level of the species as follows:

IUCN-defined species type and risk level

Type	Risk level
A critically endangered species	very high
Endangered species	high
Species likely endangered	moderate
Species close to being threatened	low
Least concern of extinction	low
Likely that no species extinction concerns detected	low
Species with undetected concerns of extinction	none
Insufficient information to make an assessment	no data

Duration of effect

The impact duration is referred to the extent of the impact time for each type of effect.

Duration	Degree
More than 2 years	permanent
More than 6 months but not more than 2 years	long-term
More than 3 months but not more than 6 months	medium-term
More than one week but not more than 3 months	short-term
No effects	None
No data	Insufficient data to evaluate
More than 2 years	permanent
More than 6 months but not more than 2 years	long-term

Effect reversal

Effect reversal refers to the ability to restore impacts to be reversible during the execution of a project. If the impact is permanent, it means the impact cannot be restored even after the project is terminated. The table shows the effect reversal.

Indicators	Level
Impacts may affect species and habitats that can be reversed during the implementation of the project.	low
Irreversible effects may occur on species and habitats under the implementation of the project.	high
Insufficient data to complete assessment	no data

Most likely effects to occur on species

A likely impact on a species refers to the probable relationship between impact types (pollution, pests and weeds, soil clearing and changes in ecosystem processes) with species that have been identified in or near the project area. In this regard, assessments should be conducted in a manner that correlates with the lifestyle patterns of species by considering whether there is a possibility that pollution will affect species, in that case that water pollution is identified for example. Therefore, aquatic animals in this example or marine species may be affected by wastewater discharges from the project. The table presents the assessment criteria and the degree of likely impact on the species as follows:

Assessment criteria	Level assessment criteria
There is no possibility of an impact on the species based on the type of impact.	None
There is a possibility that an effect on the species will occur based on the type of impact.	Present
Insufficient data to complete assessment	Uncertain
There is no possibility of an impact on the species based on the type of impact.	None

Existing control measures

Existing control measures refer to the manual, standards and emergency procedures used in the area to control threats and risks. The impact on the value of biodiversity may include operating standards that limit or manage emissions into the environment, as well as pollution control tools that will be used in risk assessments.

Accident history

Accident history refers to past accidents and project emergencies that have caused an impact on biodiversity value. The accident assessment level determines how

much of an impact an accident has on the incident area. The table shows the criteria for assessing the accidents of the past projects.

Evaluation criteria	Level
There is one or more accidents that cannot be controlled in the project area. This causes a danger to the environment and can continue to affect the environment of the area surrounding the project.	High
One or more uncontrollable accidents have occurred in the project area and have caused environmental hazards in the project area.	Moderate
One or more accidents have occurred within the project, but can be controlled in the project area and do not affect the surrounding environment.	Low
No accident history	NA
Insufficient data to complete assessment.	No data

5.3 Biodiversity: EN13 (GRI 304-3)

The EN13 (GRI 304-3) biodiversity index is used to record protected habitats or rehabilitation areas by a project. These areas may include areas that have been rehabilitated voluntarily or on a compulsory government-defined basis. Data from this index can be used as a supplement to the risk assessment of the EN11 and EN12 scorecard, as well as in the formulation of a further biodiversity action plan (Biodiversity Action Plan: BAP). The information required for recording are as follows.

- The size and location of all residential areas that are protected or restored.
- Whether or not reconstruction results have been successful and have been certified by independent experts.
- Are there co-operations with partners or partners involved in the protection or restoration of habitats?
- Standard of restoration methods.

5.4 Biodiversity: EN14 (GRI 304-4)

The EN 14 (GRI 304-4) biodiversity index is used in the IUCN Red List of species and species with habitats in areas affected by the operation of a project, based on their risk of extinction as a result of the implementation of the project. Data from this index can be used to supplement the risk assessment of the EN11 and EN12 indexes, as well as to formulate a biodiversity action plan (Biodiversity Action Plan: BAP), in which the information required for recording includes the number of species listed on the IUCN

Red List and the Local Reservation Animal List, which are affected by the operation of the program, with the extinction risk levels being divided as follows.

- Critically endangered species
- Endangered species
- Species likely to be endangered
- Species close to being threatened
- Species of least concern from extinction

A definition of each endangered level can be found at:

<https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/RL-2001-001-2nd.pdf>

5.5 Key Performance Indicator : KPI

Measure of success	Target value
The specified number of established operating areas requires an annual assessment and review of biodiversity risks.	100%